

PEDDLE'S AWFUL SCARE.

He Shivers in Terror at an Evening Paper's Fiction of a Crank's Call on Him.

Division Superintendent William H. Peddle, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has probably recovered by this time from the shock of being informed yesterday afternoon that he had been threatened by a crank at the hour of 9 a. m. He certainly was shocked when a visitor walked into his office in the afternoon and handed him a clipping from an evening paper, with alarming headlines.

The article told how a desperate crank had walked into Superintendent Peddle's office and announced that he had come to demand \$2,000,000 in bonds of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

From the pocket of his coat protruded a heavy iron bolt with a nut on the end of it. According to the Sherlock Holmes of the evening paper the superintendent told the crank to get out of his office. The bonds he wished over in the office of Charles A. Thompson, superintendent of motive power.

The crank, who walked over to Mr. Thompson's office and told Mr. Thompson he had come for his \$2,000,000 in bonds.

"My friend," Mr. Thompson was said to have said, "come with me into an office next door and I'll see what can be done for you."

Mr. Thompson then, according to the new Gibraltar, escorted the villain into the office where a tall mysterious stranger instantly seized him in an embrace of iron. The stranger was Chief Detective Wagner. The locomotive whistles in the yard struck a chord as the orchestra dooms the villain to a life of woe.

This story would have been important if it were as a matter of fact Superintendent Peddle did not see any crank. No one entered his office and he has had no business with Superintendent Thompson did not disseminate; he did not have to.

What happened was this: A tramp carrying a small iron box was wandering aimlessly about the station. Detective Wagner saw him and feared he would steal some of the property of the business, who asked him where he belonged.

"In New York," said the man.

"What do you do here?" said the policeman, putting a hand on the tramps' shoulder.

"I am a tramps," said the man, "and I am carrying a bicycle car. I have had it for some time and I am going to sell it."

"What can this be?" asked Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, listened to a motion on behalf of Major William Boerum Wetmore, late of the United States Army, for modification of the decree of divorce granted his wife, Annette B. Wetmore, some years ago, in which he was ordered to pay alimony of \$3,000 a year, and a like amount for the support of their three children.

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DEARS UPWARD TINGS

ALL THE MARKETS UPWARD.

London Markets Weak and American Securities Suffered in Sympathy.

Disappointing Burlington Statement Caused Granger Stocks to Be Thrown Overboard.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FAILURE A HARD BLOW.

Declines in Active Stocks Ranged from 1 to 2.14 Per Cent, and There Were Buying Orders at Each Recession.

Wall Street, Tuesday, July 29.

Fortune favored the bears to-day. Every development was adverse, on the surface, at least, and the bear clique resumed operations on an extensive scale. The London settlement, as anticipated, stimulated sales of stocks by the bulls on American securities abroad. The political complications in Greece weakened all markets in London and American securities suffered proportionately. Exaggerated rumors of the war, ket in London were circulated which were not based on fact. The operators for lower prices, however, took advantage of the situation and pressed international stocks for sale all day.

London sold stocks moderately, but the bulk of the alleged London selling originated within the four walls of the Stock Exchange. Prices opened lower, in sympathy with the lower London market, and was under heavy pressure during the day.

The Burlington statement of earnings for June was published and proved a disappointment to those who had bought stocks expecting an exceedingly favorable statement. The gross earnings were all that was expected, showing an increase of \$227,796, but the net only increased \$22,022. This was owing to additional operating expenses of \$105,713. The percentage of expenses to gross earnings was 70%, against 68% and 66 per cent in 1895 and 1896 respectively. The net earnings were, nevertheless, larger than in 1894, and the income statement for last June compares favorably with those of the most prosperous years. (The worst possible phase is, however, put on all news in bear markets, and blocks of the Granger stocks were thrown overboard which had been bought to sell on the publication of the statement.)

There was some aggressive selling of St. Paul & Northern Pacific stocks, also, on the theory that the Spring wheat crop had been seriously injured, and wheat dropped 1 1/2c per bushel to-day. The reported injury to the Spring wheat crop cannot be ascertained, but the wheat market is a reflection of the condition of the crop, and its price tells the real story of favorable or unfavorable developments.

The failure of the New York and Brooklyn municipal loans was a hard blow to the market. Some good houses put in bids, but they were not successful. The bond houses that usually take the New York bonds explained their attitude by the assertion that money in a 6 per cent time money market is scarce, and a better advantage. The fasco of the first \$400,000 offered yesterday undoubtedly frightened off the market, and had it not been tendered to bid in a bid, as it was, and a shade earlier, Commercial paper is steady. Choice names bring 5 per cent, while less well-known names command 6 per cent and upward.

Money on call 1 1/2% per cent, closing at 2 per cent. Time money was firm and more active at 4 per cent for 90 days, 5 per cent for 90 days, 6 per cent for four months and 7 per cent for six months. The market is a shade easier. Commercial paper is steady. Choice names bring 5 per cent, while less well-known names command 6 per cent and upward.

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WHEAT WEAK AND LOWER.

Heavy Selling for the Local Market Followed by the Falling Off of Other Grains.

On 'Change, Tuesday, July 28.

The wheat market was weak and lower from the opening to-day, and with a brief rally in the morning hours, sold off to the close, which was at the bottom prices for the day and generally 1 1/2c below yesterday's final figures. There was heavy selling of long wheat for local account, and it was free enough to prevent any recovery of prices. Other grains followed wheat and sold off 1/2c to 3/4c, for corn and 3/4c and 1/2c for oats. The Chicago markets were lower all around—1/2c for wheat, 1c and 1 1/2c for corn, 5/8c to 3/4c for oats, 5c for flax and 2 1/2c and 5c for pork and ribs. Light and heavy all around were at the lowest range for the day. The volume of business on the New York Board was larger than in the recent past—2,055,000 bushels of wheat, 2,100 bushels of corn, 23,000 bushels of oats and 9,000 barrels flour.

The cash sales of wheat for export were 16,000 bushels—1 Northern Spring at 1 1/2c, 1000 bushels of No. 1 Northern Spring at 1 1/2c, over September f. o. b. about. No. 2 red was quoted 3 1/2c, over September f. o. b. about, to arrive at the end of July. No. 1 July Spring at 4 1/2c, over September f. o. b. about, and No. 1 Northern Spring f. o. b. about, and No. 1 Northern Spring f. Duluth, 2 1/2c, and No. 1 Northern Spring f. o. b. about.

The Liverpool market opened and closed 1/2c to 3/4c lower than all the wheat options. The receipts for the past three days were 200,000 bushels, of which 137,000 were American. The Paris markets were fractionally lower and the Berlin markets a trifle higher. Russian wheat shipments in July and August are not expected to exceed 2,064,000 bushels, and Indian shipments, 2,200,000 bushels, show an increase.

September wheat closed in Chicago at 57c, and in the City at 57c. After the close, wheat quoted 57 1/2c, 57 1/2c, 57 1/2c, and calls 58 1/2c, 58 1/2c, 58 1/2c, and 58 1/2c.

New York clearances are: Wheat, 161,888 bushels; corn, 153,000 bushels; oats, 200,238 bushels; and flour, 4,264 barrels and 7,183 barrels.

There was a pressure to sell corn from the opening. The receipts to-day were 750 cars, estimated for 750 cars to-morrow. The reduction of freight rates from the Missouri River, it is expected, will be succeeded by heavy shipments to the West, and the prospects of the crop are brilliant.

Oats were systematically weak with only a few rallies. The receipts were 218 cars and 115 are estimated to work to-morrow. Provisions shared in the decline in grain and were affected by the outlook for a big crop. The market for hogs was mainly from the packers. The cash demand is only fair.

The following shows the range of prices for the day:

Table with columns: NEW YORK, WHEAT, Open, High, Low, Close. Rows include July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June.

Sales of United States bonds were as follows: \$10,000 United States 4s, r. of 1907, at 108; \$7,000 United States 4s, r. of 1925, at 118 1/2; \$1,000 United States currency 6s, 98c, at 105.

Sales of silver bullion certificates for 12,000 ounces were made on the Stock Exchange at 60 1/2c. Commercial price of bar silver in New York, 68 1/2c. Bar silver in London, 31-7/16. Exports to Europe to-morrow, 300,000 ounces.

The market for foreign exchange was dull at unchanged quotations, as follows: Sterling, 4.87 1/2; demand, 4.88 1/2; 60 days, 4.87 1/2; 90 days, 4.87 1/2; 120 days, 4.87 1/2; 180 days, 4.87 1/2; 240 days, 4.87 1/2; 300 days, 4.87 1/2; 360 days, 4.87 1/2.

Domestic exchange on New York: Boston par to 5c premium; Charleston, buying par, selling 1 1/2c premium; Savannah, buying 1 1/2c, selling par; New Orleans, bank 1 1/2c premium, commercial 2 1/2c premium; New York, 100c; Philadelphia, 100c; St. Louis, 50c premium; offered at 60c premium; Chicago 70c discount.

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Railway earnings for the third week of July, compared with those of the same period last year:

Table with columns: Railroad Name, Earnings. Rows include Chicago & North Western, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, etc.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad reports gross earnings for June of \$2,724,576, an increase of \$227,736 as compared with the same month of last year, and net \$607,220, an increase of \$32,021. For the six months ending June 30 the gross earnings were \$15,823,000, an increase of \$823,223, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and net \$4,907,070, an increase of \$227,736. Charges were \$5,280,000, leaving a deficit of \$286,921, a decrease of \$261,783.

The exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week ending July 26 were valued at \$5,983,704, against \$6,871,375 last week and \$6,381,003 for the corresponding week of last year.

Following are the closing Philadelphia quotations:

Table with columns: Railroad Name, Asked, Bid. Rows include Lehigh Valley, Reading, etc.

Following are the closing Boston quotations:

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The latest London quotations are as follows:

Table with columns: Railroad Name, Bid, Asked. Rows include Atcham, London & North Western, etc.

Money in London, 4 1/2% per cent. Rate of discount for both short and three months' bills, 5 per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day 1,000,000. The rate of exchange on London is 25 francs 55 centimes. Exchange on London, 25 francs 55 centimes.

Banks' Protection of Gold Reserve. To the Editor of the Journal: Noticing in yesterday's Evening Post the statement that the idea of the banks protecting the Government gold reserve by depositing gold with the United States Treasury in exchange for legal tenders originated in the American Exchange Bank, I beg to refer to your file of July 16, wherein you will find an interview with Mr. L. Zimmerman, wherein he states that his firm would no longer furnish gold to bankers, and at the same time suggested that the banks should do exactly as they are now doing. Had they done so earlier, the Government gold reserve would have been saved to the reserve fund and millions of dollars saved to people who have been forced to sacrifice their securities since that time.

ZIMMERMANN & FORSBAY.

LITTLE HOUSE.

Will Be Two Stories and Have a Frontage of Three and One-Half Feet.

A Modern \$150,000 Flat Building to Be Erected on a West End Avenue Corner.

SEVERAL SALES BY AUCTIONEERS.

Partition of the Chesterman Estate Goes Over Until After October 1 by Order of Court—Real Estate Transfers.

The smallest room building in New York is now being constructed at the northeast corner of Melrose avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first street. The building has a frontage of 3 1/2 feet and is 22 feet deep. It will be two stories high and will be occupied as a tailor shop and dwelling. O. A. Stowe is the builder.

William B. Frank filed plans yesterday for a stone, brick and terra cotta flat, costing \$150,000, to be erected at the northeast corner of Seventy-ninth street and West End avenue. Mr. Frank is architect, as well as owner. Clara E. Bliss, of the Hotel Endicott, has filed plans of six brick dwellings, costing \$90,000, to be erected at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street and Edgecomb avenue.

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ZIMMERMANN & FORSBAY.

TO BEAT STANDARD.

Sumatra Will Be a Strong Competitor for the Petroleum Trade in the East.