BOMBSHELL FOR THE BREWERS OF BEER.

Bill Proposed Which Will Hit Some of Them Harder Than the Raines Law.

It Says That All Beers and Ales Must Be Kept in Vats for Six Months Before Sale.

WILL BE INTRODUCED THIS WEEK.

Dr. O'Sullivan, of Medico-Legal Fame, Drafts the Measure—Brewer Ehret Says It Cannot Be Complied with if Passed.

Within the next few days a bill will be introduced into the Legislature at Albany which, if it becomes a law, will bring as much dismay to certain brewers of the State as the passage of the Raines law. The bill is the product of the medico-legal expert, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, who figured so prominently in recent poisoning trials. He drafted the bill at the request of several members of the County Medical Society, and the latter will send a deputation to Albany to urge the passage of the measure.

It has been hinted at time and again that a considerable quantity of lager beer, bock, porter and other malt products has been subjected to some adulterating process The physicians who have retained Dr. O'Sullivan to push their proposed reform in Albany go even further. They have been collecting evidence during the past few weeks. As a result of a chemical analysis of samples of ale and beer taken from different saloons throughout this city, Brooklyn and other parts of the State, they claim that beer, as consumed in certain localities, and turned out by certain brewers, contains many poisonous ingredients.

According to the contention of the physicians who are back of the proposed bill, neither beer nor ale should be put upon the market within six months from the time of brewing. It takes all of that time, they claim, for the fermentation process to cease.

Instead of the beer consumed in New York and vicinity being allowed to stand for six months, it is, the physicians assert, put on the market a week or ten days after the brewing. In order to stop fermentation, it is necessary to use different kinds of acid, the principal one of which is salicylic acid, and this, it is claimed, is used by a number of brewers throughout the State. It is also claimed that instead of hops being used, as is supposed to be the case, a number of concerns use ground corn. They also use, it is said, a famous adulteration of hops known as taruc acid, alonine, benzoic acid, boracic acid and calcum bisulphate. The three acids last mentioned are poisonous in their nature.

SHOULD NOT USE STOMACHS AS VATS.

The real effect of this stopping of fermentation, and the use of such acids causes the fermentations to go on in the human system. It is responsible, they claim, for many cases of Bright's disease.

It is the idea of the physicians that the beer, ale and porter put upon the market here should be at least up to the standard of the beer imported from Germany. Dr. O'Sullivan, when retained to draft the bill, was requested to study the German laws on the subject, as well as the result of the investigation made by Dr. Gustav Rapp, the eminent German chemist, who was appointed specially for the purpose by the German Government. Dr. Rapp found that the German brewers were using many of the acids which, it is claimed, certain brewers are using here now, and that beer was not kept in the vats for six months, as should have been. As a result of this report, laws were passed dealing with food products and prescribing heavy penalties for the adulteration of the same. The penalty for a violation of this law is in Germany a term of imprisonment of five years.

The bill which Dr. O'Sullivan has drafted will be known as "An act to amend the Public Health law, known as section 43 of chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893." It provides, among other things, for the appointment by the State Board of Health of eight Inspectors—two for each Judicial Department of the State. Four of the Inspectors must be licensed chemists, and the term of office for each shall be five years. The act is to take effect ten days after its passage. The salary of each Inspector is $2,500 a year. It shall be the duty of the other four Inspectors to visit liquor stores and breweries in different parts of the State from time to time, and take samples, which shall be submitted to the chemists, who must make a careful examination of each. If such ale, lager, bock beer in season, or porter shall not come up to the standard prescribed by Dr. Rupp, of Germany, prosecutions must be begun.

MUCH ADULTERATED BEER FOUND.

Of the samples of beer taken by the physicians during the past few weeks it is claimed that in only a few cases were they found to come up to the standard. The physicians, as well as Dr. O'Sullivan, base their hopes of the passage of the bill upon the fact that it will greatly benefit the hop growing district of the State. It will also receive the indorsement of the various Health Boards.

"Such a law is undoubtedly necessary," said Dr. O'Sullivan yesterday, "and I have no doubt whatever that it will pass the Legislature and be approved by the Governor. There is at present a law upon the statute books, which, at the time of its passage, was intended to remedy the evil of adulterated beer, but it does not meet the case in any way. I honestly believe that the respectable brewers will favor the bill, as it is to their interest as well as that of the community at large to put the best possible brand of beer on the market, even if they have to charge more for it.

"Whether or not the brewers as a whole have the facilities for storing beer six months or so is something that I know nothing about. All I do know is that we should be able to brew as good and pure beer and ale here as in Germany, and there is no reason why it should not be done."

Brewer Frank Ehret, when seen yesterday, expressed surprise when informed of the proposed bill.

"Why, I attended a meeting of brewers on Saturday," he said, "and no one there had heard a word about the proposed bill. It will be the biggest kind of a surprise to the members of the association when they hear it. I think," he continued, "that the gentlemen who are pushing the measure have got the facts a little twisted. They say that salicylic acid is used in nearly every brewery, or in a majority of them, for the purpose of stopping fermentation. It certainly is not used in our brewery, nor do we use any other of the acids named, and which it is claimed are to be found I most of the beer brewed.

CAN THE BREWERS COMPLY.

"If it is the intention of the bill to compel the storing of lager and ale for at least six months in order to stop fermentation I do not see how any brewer in the State could live up to its provisions. I do not believe any brewer in this city at least has room enough. We have in our brewery beer that is four months old, but that is our limit. We could not keep it longer for want of space."

Dr. Chas. Lockwood, of No. 34 West Thirty-eighth street, who is a well-known authority on nervous diseases, and is a member of nearly all the medical societies, is enthusiastic over the bill. He has just finished a special study of the subject, and has prepared a paper which he will read before the Medical Society at its next meeting.

"The introduction of the bill," he said, "is not only a good thing, but it has become an absolute necessity. From the character of tests made from samples of various beers, I know that they not only contained adulterous matters, but many ingredients dangerous to life."

REALTY SALES OF THE WEEK.

Half a Dozen Private Transactions Reached Six Figures Each.

Less than half the volume of real estate business was done last week than was handled the preceding week, or, at least, the total showing in the way of prices was scarcely half so great. It is hardly fair to make a comparison of the business done, for much is accomplished during a week when it may not be timely to make announcements. It can be regarded as largely accidental that so many heavy deals were closed week before last, driving the total of sales up to the $7,000,000 mark, and the fact that the record of the past week is so light in comparison argues nothing to the detriment of the market.

Three private sales alone, week before last, aggregated nearly 3,000,000, while the auction sale of one estate carried the total for the four sales to over $4,000,000. Last week, however, there was but one sale that approached the half-million mark, and the entire list of auction sales brought in an aggregate of but $865,829. This aggregate compares favorably with that for the corresponding week of 1895, when the total of auction sales reached $652,416.

Just half a dozen private sales reported last week are represented in price by six figures each. These are the following: The sale to Louis L. Lorillard, at $450,000, of the Mercantile building, at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street; the sale by Louis M. Jones to a builder of the Kickerbocker Hotel property, Nos. 37 to 41 East Eighteenth street, at about $185,000; the sale by Solomon Marx to a builder, at about $115,000, of the four lots at the southwest corner of Park avenue and Seventy-third street; the sale to the Commercial Union Assurance Company, at $100,000, of the five-story brick building No. 60 William street; the purchase by the Dominican Fathers of ten lots on Sixty-ninth street, and five lots on Sixty-eighth street, east of First avenue; the purchase by James H. Jones of the easterly block front on the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and five lots adjoining on One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and one lot adjoining on One Hundred and Twentieth street.

THEIR FUN ENDED SERIOUSLY.

One Young Man Was Shot Dead and Another Fatally Injured.

Danbury, Conn., April 12.—Of a party of four young men who started out for a night's fun last night one is dead and another mortally wounded. They were shot by William Flitcroft, who was guarding the door of a resort in Wildman's lane. The dead man is Frank Ketcham, twenty years old, who came to this city a short time ago from Farmingdale, N. J., where his parents are said to be prominent people. eKtcham's companions were Charles Young, Willis Tomlinson and Thomas Morasco.

When Young and Morasco knocked at the door they were denied admittance by Flitcroft, who appeared with a gun in his hand. It was an old-fashioned shotgun, and the men laughed at it, but backed away to a respectful distance and began teasing Flitcroft. He told them to go away or he would shoot.

"Shoot, but if you do, shoot straight," Ketcham cried in derision.

Flitcroft fired into the group at a distance of fifty feet, and Ketcham and his companions ran toward Main street. He rfan only a short distance before he told Tomlinson that he was shot. He asked Tomlinson to help him along, then both fell, eKtcham dead, and Tomlinson exhausted from the loss of blood. Their companions jumped into a passing wagon and drove to the police station, leaving their dead and wounded companions by the sidewalk. Police and physicians were sent to the place. Tomlinson was taken to the hospital, where he is in a precarious condition to-night. Ketcham was shot through the heart, and four bullets went through his left lung. The physicians say that it is remarkable that he lived a moment.

GAME AND POULTRY DEMAND.

Quail, Snipe and Duck Favorites in the Markets for Table Delicacies.

A large business was done at the game and poultry stalls of the markets on Saturday, with quail, snipe and ducks chief in demand. Stock of nearly all kinds of game is in fair supply, and poultry is being received in larger quantities than at any time this season. Quail are much called for at $3.50 to $4 a dozen; English snipe at $1.50 to $2; yellow-legged snipe, $2 to $2.75 a dozen. Corn and sand snipe are now in the market in fairly good supply, and sell readily at $1 a dozen.

Blackbirds are worth 50 cents a dozen; good reed birds, 75 cents a dozen, and fancy reed birds, $1 a dozen. Golden plover is in somewhat better demand, but stock rather light; sales are made at $3 to $4 a dozen. Grass plover and upland plover bring from $3 to $3.50 a dozen; prairie chickens, $2 a pair; partridge, $1.25 to $1.35 a pair; ptarmigans, 90 cents a pair; woodcock and dow birds, $1.50 a pair; English pheasants, $2.50 to $3 a pair. Canvasback ducks head the list at $3 to $4 a pair; red heads bring from $1.50 to $2.50 a pair; black ducks, $1.25 a pair; mallard, $1 to $1.25 a pair, and common, $1 a pair. Teal and widgeons sell very freely at 50 to 60 cents a pair. Incubator broilers are selling freely in poultry line, at $2 a pair; common broilers can be had at $1.25 a pair.

Philadelphia Spring chickens are selling at 22 cents a pound; Spring turkeys for roasting, 20 cents; Winter chickens, 25 cents; fowls, 13 cents; capons, 22 to 25 cents; slips and geese, 20 cents; wild turkeys, 30 cents, and ducks, 18 to 22 cents a pound. Jersey turkeys are in larger supply than for some time past, and sell freely at 20 cents a pound. Jersey roasting chickens bring 16 to 18 cents a pound; ducks, 20 cents, and fowls, 13 cents a pound. New York State turkeys, for boiling, can be had at 10 to 12 cents a pound; fowls, 12 to 14 cents, and chickens, 16 to 18 cents a pound. Philadelphia white squabs are much called for, and sell easily at $3 a dozen. Dark squabs are rather quiet, and bring from $2 to $2.25 a dozen. Pigeons are coming into market in fairly large quantities, and now sell at $1.50 to $2 a dozen.

In the way of fish, roe shad continue to be chief in demand and large sales are made at 40 to 60 cents each. Buck shad, although in good supply, are not much called for, although some sales are made at 20 to 25 cents each. The stock of shad roe keeps well cleaned up, although large quantities come into the market daily; large roe bring 15 to 25 cents a pair. Live codfish is also selling freely, whole fish at 10 cents a pound. Halibut brings 18 cents a pound; haddock, 8 cents; striped bass 15 to 20 cents; lobsters, 15 to 22 cents; fresh-caught salmon, 20 cents; pompano, 18 to 22 cents; weakfish, 15 cents; kingfish and sheepshead, 18 to 20 cents a pound. White perch are fairly plentiful, but rather quiet, worth 15 cents a pound; yellow perch are in prime condition and easily sell at 10 cents a pound. Pickerel are in moderate supply and move fairly well at 15 cents a pound; live carp at 20 cents; fresh German carp, 15 cents; bluefish, 12 to 15 cents; sea bass, 15 cents, and smelts, 6 to 12 cents a pound.

STOCK MARKET TAKES KINDLY TO WHEAT.

Stagnation in the Railroad List While Dealing in the Cereal Is Brisk.

Manhattan Elevated Railroad Stock Shows More Buoyancy Than Any of the Others.

CITY THREE PER CENTS NOT WANTED.

An Explanation of the Failure of the Recent Municipal Loan—No Prospect That Success Would Crown Another Attempt.

There have been no developments of importance during the past week, except the Government Winter wheat crop report and the action of the wheat market. The situation in the stock market is so full of uncertainty that trading has fallen to the point of stagnation, and no activity can be expected until President Cleveland makes clear his attitude on the Cuban question, and some positive estimate can be made of the prospects for the new crops.

In wheat there is an entirely different situation. The market was advanced too rapidly during the week, and reacted under heavy selling at the close, losing about one-half of the gain made during the early half of the week.

The statistical position of wheat favors higher prices, and the most strenuous efforts on the part of the professional bear operators cannot prevent the market from reaching eventually the level warranted by the supply and demand for the cereal. In New York City there is practically no cash wheat, as engagements have already been made against the few hundred thousands held in store. Chicago wheat cannot be delivered on New York contracts, as it is of a different grade. The amount of cash wheat in all storage and elevator centres of the country is less than it has been at any time in a decade.

The supplies in other countries is also small and the crops in the Southern zones, notably Argentina, New Zealand and Australia, have been failures. Europe, consequently, will have to draw more largely upon American stocks than is usual in the Spring season. Large engagements for Spring wheat have already been made in the Northwest by Europe, and the opening of navigation will see a comparatively heavy movement of wheat which has already been worked for export. Exports have been limited recently by the small stock of wheat at the seaboard. England and the Continent have made acceptances of wheat for both May and June. The demand for flour is also increasing, and the millers will draw more largely upon the supplies of cash wheat during the next two months. The elevator people recognize this situation, and the curious spectacle has been presented during the week of sales of July and purchase of May options by the elevator companies.

The world's shipments of wheat to Europe, it is estimated, fell 2,000,000 bushels below the weekly requirements, and this deficit of shipments is likely to become larger rather than smaller with each week. All of these factors foreshadow a rapid decrease in the visible supply of wheat, a high premium for cash wheat over options and the inevitable working of prices to a much higher level. Until these factors begin to work, any advance in prices will reflect only future possibilities and leave the market temporarily at the mercy of bear operators, who base their operations on the improvement in the condition of the wheat crop, which they believe will result from the copious rains that have fallen since the Government statistics were compiled on April 1. It is to be sincerely hoped that the condition of wheat will improve and that every possible favorable kind of weather will bless the wheat region. An average percentage of 77.1, as reported by the Government, would be disastrous, as the acreage planted last Fall must have been reduced by the inclement weather since December. The much-needed rains unfortunately cannot produce all of the good effect hoped for. Moisture cannot make wheat grow when the seed has not germinated, and the poor Winter in the first months of that season must have killed the seeds in many of the Autumn sown districts.

THE OUTLOOK NOT BRIGHT.

The full storage will not be known for several weeks, but it is difficult for the most sanguine experts to foresee a large Winter wheat crop under any contingency. An average wheat crop is yet a possibility, as a shortage in the Winter wheat crop will stimulate a larger acreage of Spring wheat. With the meagre data now at hand, it is impossible, by putting the most rosy aspect on the situation, to calculate upon a Winter wheat crop which will not fall at least 100,000,000 bushels below the average, and this is perhaps too sanguine an estimate.

The heavy speculation in wheat will not begin until the country people come to realize the extent of the damage. The market is still in the possession of professional speculators, and its current movement is dependent to a large degree upon the manipulation of the professional element. A large contingent of operators in Chicago attempting to depress the market.

Wall Street is bullish on wheat and there was a struggle for the mastery of the market last week between New York and Chicago. The tide of battle fluctuated, being in favor of New York in the first half of the week decisively, and partially in favor of Chicago in the latter half of the week. New York is counting upon the statistical position and Chicago upon the fact that the public is not now giving generous support to the market. There are, of course, some operators in Chicago working for higher prices. But these men apparently aided the reaction in the market in the last half of the week, probably with the view of accumulating a bigger line of long wheat before actual conditions force higher prices.

One reason for the stagnation in the stock market is the fact that a number of the large traders on the Stock Exchange have turned their attention to wheat, which at present affords more inviting opportunities for active trading.

In stocks only those affected by special influences have been dealt in. Manhattan was really the feature of the week, and was helped by various reports, all of which augured better possibilities for the property. With such a strong advocate as the Mayor of the city, the extensions of the system to the ferries and new territory will undoubtedly be accomplished. Whether the permission will be secured to use the Brooklyn Bridge is more doubtful. Such a scheme would largely increase the business of the Manhattan Railway, as it would attract a material percentage of passengers living in Brooklyn who now use the cable roads to reach the Bridge. If the permission is obtained, a close traffic alliance with the Brooklyn Elevated Company will ensue, and perhaps a consolidation of the systems on both sides of the river. All of the officials of both systems deny that such a consolidation is under consideration, but it is certain that the project has been discussed and is under serious contemplation. Negotiations are at a stage where it is easy to deny the consideration of the scheme without too great a violation of conscience.

THE LOAN THAT FAILED.

The failure of the 3 per cent loan put upon the market recently by New York makes questionable the probability of any new rapid transit system at present. The bonds authorized by law must be issued at 3 per cent, and with United States bonds selling above the 3 per cent basis it is folly for a municipal corporation, even as great as New York, to attempt to float a $55,000,000 3 per cent loan. The increase in the bonded debt and expenses of the city government have impaired to a certain extent the credit of the city. The 3 per cent bonds were floated also in 1895, when times were better and J. P. Morgan had the Government bond syndicate contract upon his hands and could not afford to permit a municipal loan to fail. A Morgan syndicate took the 3 per cent loan in 1895 as a matter of self-preservation, all participants in this syndicate being heavily interested in the Government bond syndicate.

The prospects of any immediate rival to the Manhattan is for the reasons enumerated extremely remote. The rapid transit law will have to be amended before the underground road can be built, and there are doubts on the part of many financiers whether the rapid transit bonds could be floated at 4 per cent. Some go so far as to predict that the loan could not be floated at any rate which would not be too high to be sanctioned by a proud city like New York.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

Following are the transactions in stocks on the Stock Exchange, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, including sales, opening, highest, lowest and closing prices:

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
19 Adams Express	140½	140½	140½	140½
126251 Am Sug Ref	119½	119½	116⅞	119⅜
1885 Am Sug Ref pf	101	101⅛	100	101⅛
165 American Cable	94½	94½	93	93
148535 Am Tobacco	88½	89	81⅞	84
575 Am Tobacco pf	101	101	100	100
310 Am Express	112	112	111½	112¼
610 Am Cotton Oil	15	15	14½	14½
788 Am Cotton Oil pf	62⅜	62⅜	59½	60
7711 A T & S F	16⅝	16⅝	15½	15⅝
989 A T & S F pf	23¼	23¼	23⅜	23⅜
300 Atlantic & Pac	½	½	½	½
50 Ann Arbor	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½
460 Ann Arbor pf	27½	27½	26½	26½
2405 Balt & Ohio	18⅞	19	18	18½
695 Brook R T	2⅝	21	20⅝	21
926 Canada Southern	49½	49½	49	49½
700 Canadian Pac	55⅝	56	55½	55½
100 Chrysolite	13	13	13	13
4 Central Pacific	15	15	15	15
1204 Ches & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
200 Chi & E Ill	41½	41½	41	41
137 Chi & E Ill pf	99	99	99	99
29660 Chicago Gas	68½	68⅞	67⅝	68⅝
25 Chi & Alton	156⅝	156⅝	156⅝	156⅝
4 Chi & Alton pf	165	165	165	165
3338 C C C & St L	36	36	36	36
119 C C C & St L pf	89	89	86	86
4841 Chi & N W	103½	104	102⅞	103⅝
555 Chi & N W pf	146	146½	146	146½
54066 Chi B & Q	78½	79⅛	77	78⅛
42874 C M & St P	76⅛	76⅞	74⅞	75⅝
1144 C M & St P pf	129½	129½	129¼	129¼
20920 C R I & Pac	72½	72½	70	71
2405 Colorado Fuel	29½	30½	29	30
10 Col C & I D	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50 Col H V & Tol	15½	16	15½	16
... Clev L & W pf	51½	52	50½	51
688 Consol Gas Co	152⅝	153	152½	153
512 Del Lack & Western	127	127	125	127
400 Del Lack & W	159⅝	159⅞	159⅝	159⅞
100 Dul S S & Atl	5½	5½	5½	5½
100 Denver & R G	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1900 Denver & R G pf	48½	48½	47½	47½
7205 Dist & C F	18	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞
850 Erie 1st pf	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
540 Erie R R 1st pf	38½	38½	38	38
134 Erie R R 2d pf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
800 Erie Tel & Tel	60½	60½	58½	58½
308 Edison E I	98	98	98	98
50 Flint & P M pf	37	37	37	37
100 Ft Worth & Den C pf	110	110	110	110
30743 General Electric	37½	38⅝	37	38½
240 Illinois Central	95½	96	95½	95½
1225 Illinois Steel	70½	71	69⅝	69⅝
324 Iowa Central	9½	9½	9	9½
267 Iowa Central pf	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝
100 King & Pem M	20	20	20	20
350 L E & W	18½	18⅝	17½	17½
574 L E & W pf	70½	70	70	70
1095 Lake Shore	147	148	147	147⅞
50 Long Island	80½	80½	80½	80½
2200 Laclede Gas	27⅝	27⅝	26½	26⅝
600 Laclede Gas pf	85	85	84	84
38703 Louis & Nash	50½	51¼	43⅝	49⅝
100 L N A & C	88½	88½	88½	88½
850 L N A & C pf	20½	20½	20	20
23185 Manhattan con	109½	111½	108½	110⅞
404 Manhattan Bh	10	10	9½	9½
210 Met Trac	103¼	103½	103¼	103½
300 Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½
30 M & St L 1st pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
200 M & St L 2d pf	50½	50½	50	50½
9990 Missouri Pac	24	25	23⅞	24½
2125 Mo K & T pf	27⅝	27⅝	26½	26½
300 Mobile & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	22½
25 Morris & Essex	160	162	160	162
12 Nat Starch 1st pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
800 Nat Linseed	18½	18½	18½	18½
251 N J Central	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
500 N Y Central	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
675 Nat Lead	24	24½	24	24½
229 Nat Lead pf	87½	87½	87½	87½
662 North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
23 N Y & New	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
500 N C & St L	13¼	14¼	13¼	14¼
100 N Y C&StL 1st pf	78	78	78	78
4065 N Y C&StL 2d pf	32	35	31	35
300 N Y S & W	8½	8⅝	8	8⅝
1000 N Y S & W pf	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½
1081 New York pf	57½	57½	55⅝	57½
16615 Northern Pac	1½	1⅝	1	1⅛
4784 North Pac pf	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞
36 Ontario & Min	15	15	14½	14½
787 Ontario & West	14¼	14½	14⅛	14¼
2115 Oregon S L	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
2817 Pacific Mail	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
10 Pea Dec & Ev	2	2	2	2
2575 Phil & Reading	11⅝	11⅝	10½	10½
8 Pa Coal	320	320	320	320
200 Pull Pal Car Co	157	157	157	157
1000 Phoenix Mining	3	3	3	3
30 R W & O	114	115½	114	115½
200 St L S W	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1020 St L S W pf	11	11	10½	10⅞
1000 St P & Omaha	39½	39⅞	38	38
100 St P & O pf	122	122	122	122
100 St P M & M	112	112	112	112
1070 Southern Pac	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅝
2 24 Southern Railway	9½	9½	9	9½
5473 Southern Ry pf	29½	30	29½	29½
42048 Tenn C & I	31	32	29⅞	31
100 Tol & O C pf	75	75	75	75
60 Third Ave R R	180	180	180	180
430 Texas Pacific	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
41060 Union Pacific	8½	9⅛	8	8⅝
1150 U P D & G	3½	4	3½	3⅞
2603 U S Rubber	23	27⅝	25⅝	26⅝
672 U S Rubber pf	86⅝	87½	85	85
1720 U S Cordage	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
350 U S Cordage pf	9½	9½	9½	9½
250 U S Cordage gtd	19½	19½	19½	19½
1370 U S Leather	9	9½	8⅞	9½
8795 U S Leather pf	61⅝	61⅞	60½	61
186 U S Express	44	44	40	40
810 W St L & P	7½	7½	6½	7
4628 W St L & P pf	18½	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝
110 Wells Fargo Ex	101	101	100	101
5109 West Union Tel	84½	84½	83½	83½
2463 Wheeling & L E	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅝
835 W. & L E pf	34½	36⅞	34⅝	36⅞
400 Wis Central	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

Total sales, 737,957.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache and all pains. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Carpets. No chemicals used in subduing the coloring in these Armenian Rugs. Bargain prices. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th St.

RUPTURE CURED.

The Improved Elastic Truss is the only truss in existence that is worn with absolute comfort night and day, as it retains the rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure without regard to the age of the patient. Examination free. Lady in attendance for ladies. Send for pamphlet.

IMPROVED ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 622 and 824 Broadway, cor. 12th st., New York.

FIRST OF THE PEACH CROP.

Delaware Trees Are in Bud and Promise a Phenomenal Yield.

Wilmington, Del., April 12.—Not since 1875 has there been in the month of April such a flattering prospect for a big crop of Delaware peaches. The trees are all in good shape, and loaded with buds. Ten days or two weeks of warm Spring will be necessary to bring them to bloom.

In Milford and Cedar Creek there are over 500,000 trees in bearing. In 1893 there were 550,000 trees, but only about two-thirds matured fruit. This year all promise to mature a full crop.

In 1893 thirty-seven solidly loaded cars were shipped from Milford in a single day, and for two weeks twenty-five cars or more went every day. This year the crop promises to be a third larger than then. Should the immense crop promised break the markets, however, this would be too high an estimate, as growers would let the fruit rot in the orchard rather than ship and get nothing in return.

IMPORTED Covert Coats $15.

Just right style, Just right fit, Not too small. There are a great many things to be desired in a right Covert Coat. All in these imported ones.

E O THOMPSON 245 Broadway

Opposite City Hall Park—Corner Murray St.

FINANCIAL.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

Will Loan Money ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at current rates upon desirably located property in New York City Without Expense for Lawyers' Fees.

Principals, or those authorized to represent them, will receive prompt answers as to acceptance of loans upon application to

Bureau of Loans, Equitable Life Office, 120 Broadway, New York.

The Nassau Bank, Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York will, at his office, No. 2622 Third avenue, in said city, on Wednesday, April 15, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., hear and consider all statements objections and evidence that may be then and there offered in reference to the contemplated change and revision of sewerage plans of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, prepared under chapter 721 of the Laws of 1887 and chapter 545 of the Laws of 1890:

1st. Two sewerage plans in relation to the Ice Pond District.

2d. Two sewerage plans in relation to the Millbrook Watershed.

3d. Two sewerage plans in relation to the Cromwell's Creek Watershed.

4th. Two sewerage plans in relation to the Harlem River Watershed.

6th. One sewerage plan in relation to the Kingsbridge District.

6th. Four sewerage plans in relation to the Bronx River Watershed.

Maps or plans showing such contemplated changes are now on exhibition in said office.

THE RIGHT IS HEREBY GIVEN, Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SULLIVAN STREET.—Supreme Court City and County of New York.—Yette Hirschbein, Plaintiff, against Adolph Zeiger, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance with the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

All that certain parcel of ground, and land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Sullivan street distant 400 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Sullivan and Bleecker streets; running thence easterly parallel with Bleecker street and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet; thence northerly parallel with Sullivan street 15 feet; thence westerly parallel with Bleecker street, 100 feet to the easterly side of Sullivan street; thence southerly along the easterly side of Sullivan street, 15 feet, to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as 231 Sullivan street.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1896.

GEORGE N. MESSITER, Referee.

DAVID C. MYERS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau st., New York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, Daniel A. Mathews, auctioneer, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, 500 shares of the capital stock of the International Shingle Machine Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and five hundred (600) shares of the capital stock of the American Barrel Stave Machine Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, said stock being collateral to a certain promissory note bearing date Nov. 23, 1894, and made payable on the 28th day of May, 1895, to Edwin Gould or order in the sum of $10,000; and other notes made by one Wm. F. Hutchinson.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

Dated New York City, April 11, 1896.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I, DANIEL A. Mathews, Auctioneer, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, 986 shares of the capital stock of the International Shingle Machine Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and 1,163 shares of the capital stock of the American Barrel Stave Machine Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, the said stock being collateral to a certain promissory note in the sum of $4,500, payable Nov. 23, 1893, to Edwin Gould, or order, made by one Wm. F. Hutchinson and indorsed by one Wallace A. Downs, and other promissory notes made by one Wm. F. Hutchinson. DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer. Dated New York City, April 11, 1896.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I, DANIEL A. Mathews, Auctioneer, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, 59 shares of the capital stock of the Continental Match Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, the said stock being collateral to a certain promissory note bearing date Oct 27th, 1894, and made payable on the 26th day of November, 1894, to Edwin Gould, or order, in the sum of $1,000, and made by one Wm. F. Hutchinson. DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer. Dated New York City, April 11, 1896.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I, DANIEL A. Mathews, Auctioneer, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, 250 shares of the capital stock of the Continental Match Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, the said stock being collateral to a certain promissory note bearing date Oct. 11, 1895, and made payable six months after date to Edwin Gould, or order, in the sum of $2,500, and made by one Wm. F. Hutchinson. DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer. Dated New York City, April 11, 1896.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—City and County of New York, place of trial. (Action originally commenced in the Superior Court of the City of New York.)

William P. Casey, Thomas L. Casey and Catherine Casey, Plaintiffs, against Mary E. Casey, William Powers, if living, and —— Powers, his wife, if any (who, as well as whose name, is unknown to plaintiffs) and the widow, devisees, heirs at law and next of kin of said William Powers, if deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, David Powers and —— Powers, his wife, if any (who, as well as whose name, is unknown to plaintiffs)