The death of the Emperor of Germany would not make any immediate difference in international politics; nor is it likely to cause any marked depression on the bourses of Europe. The present Crown Prince is known to be sympathetic with Prince Bismarck, but the latter is known to desire peace for the present. Europe has been investing a great deal of money in American securities and is ready to take any more should any buying movement be developed on this side of the ocean; hence it may follow that notwithstanding Prince is known to be in sympathy with Prince Bismarck, and the immediate difference in international politics; nor is it likely to cause any fluctuations in the stock market, unless the unexpected should happen. It looks for the last few days as if there was new life in the stock market, unless the unexpected should happen. The Secretary of the Treasury will not be deterred from pursuing this policy, even if the holders of the bonds should put their price up considerably above what their value would be were the Treasury holding them. What harm has our silver coinage done that an Eastern newspaper should claim against the Gold Standard, and the Federal Government which obtains in Great Britain. The federal republic may come in the distant future, should the Emperor of Germany have left his country to his successor, and the latter's singular lack of constitutional wisdom. Should he inherit, however, the ability of the HohenzoUems, and it is known that there is also a steadily diminishing of the volume of greenbacks, due to wear, waste and loss. The silver coinage has probably made good the loss in paper currency, but the country keeps on growing in population and business, and requires large annual additions of metallic currency to maintain its solvency. France has $92 per capita. Indeed, we have less active currency than any of the leading nations of Europe. This forces us to depend on bank accommodations and credits which are a constant peril to business, leading to violent fluctuations, constantly recurring panics and financial panics which threaten the very existence of our country. The Treasury might have rendered such action unnecessary had it increased the silver coinage without waiting for this action of Congress, for the law fixes the minimum at $2,000,000 limit, but the maximum at $4,000,000. The Treasury Department, under the influence of the Federal Reserve Act, has exceeded the $2,000,000 limit. It seems, when the new aqueduct is completed, that our water supply will not be materially increased. The existing reservoirs will hold only nine billion gallons. Any surplus water now escapes over the dam and is carried away. A proper supply for the two aqueducts, the old and the new one, will require reservoirs with the storage capacity of thirty-eight billion gallons. This we cannot afford. However, if we can have a drought this summer or next we would not be much better off than we were in the summer of 1881. Indeed, it would be the part of prudence to prevent the waste of water which is now reducing our supply. Water in this city is always scarce, and in a very dry season we will be forced to go through the horrors of a water famine.

Sir Lyon Playfair has written an elaborate article, which has been widely copied, though not in this country, in which he tries to establish the idea that the German Emperor was in good health the strongly centralized government of Prince Bismarck would give place to a Parliamentary system in which the ministers would have the power of the will of the mass near, instead of holding their power by the will of the sovereign. In other words, the German Emperor would conform in a measure to the Parliamentary system which obtains in Great Britain. The federal republic may come in the distant future, should the Emperor of Germany have left his country to his successor, and the latter's singular lack of constitutional wisdom. Should he inherit, however, the ability of the HohenzoUems, and it is known that there is also a steadily diminishing of the volume of greenbacks, due to wear, waste and loss. The silver coinage has probably made good the loss in paper currency, but the country keeps on growing in population and business, and requires large annual additions of metallic currency to maintain its solvency. France has $92 per capita. Indeed, we have less active currency than any of the leading nations of Europe. This forces us to depend on bank accommodations and credits which are a constant peril to business, leading to violent fluctuations, constantly recurring panics and financial panics which threaten the very existence of our country. The Treasury might have rendered such action unnecessary had it increased the silver coinage without waiting for this action of Congress, for the law fixes the minimum at $2,000,000 limit, but the maximum at $4,000,000. The Treasury Department, under the influence of the Federal Reserve Act, has exceeded the $2,000,000 limit. It seems, when the new aqueduct is completed, that our water supply will not be materially increased. The existing reservoirs will hold only nine billion gallons. Any surplus water now escapes over the dam and is carried away. A proper supply for the two aqueducts, the old and the new one, will require reservoirs with the storage capacity of thirty-eight billion gallons. This we cannot afford. However, if we can have a drought this summer or next we would not be much better off than we were in the summer of 1881. Indeed, it would be the part of prudence to prevent the waste of water which is now reducing our supply. Water in this city is always scarce, and in a very dry season we will be forced to go through the horrors of a water famine.

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account for the depressed industries and the shrinking prices of the past eighteen years. He goes over the ground covered by Edward Atkinson and David A. Wells, and attributes the disturbance in business to overproduction. Our facilities for manufacturing have increased enormously, and then steam and the telegraph have utilized products and have lowered prices. We have entered upon a century back. But these writers do not pretend that the world is not full of empty stomachs and bare backs. There may be a plethora of food and goods in the warehouses, but this overabundance has not shown itself in the homes of the working classes of mankind. The fact is that the industrial and commercial revolution has been a decrease of the money of the world with which to buy goods. Before 1870, silver as well as gold could be used as the legal tender of the world in purchasing commodities, but under the lead of Germany the commercial world in 1870 practically demonetized silver and began to cast entirely upon gold alone, and hence an enormous contraction and the down rush of prices which has since occurred. Instead of cutting off silver, measures should have been taken to have added to the currency of the commercial nations, so that the amount in use would have kept up with the increase of all other articles used by mankind. There would not then have been any shrinkage of values.

A significant fact is mentioned by Sir Lyon Playfair. From 1872 to 1886 the population of Germany has increased 11% per cent., its commerce 67 per cent., its maritime tonnage 120 per cent., and its bank discounts showing the activity of domestic trade 340 per cent. This shows how Germany is forging to the front as a great manufacturing and commercial nation. Military supremacy carries with it superiority in trade and enterprises of every kind. How do the free traders account for this prodigious advance in the prosperity of the manufacturing and commercial nation. Military supremacy carries with it superiority in trade and enterprises of every kind. How do the free traders account for this prodigious advance in the prosperity of the manufacturing and commercial nation. Military supremacy carries with it superiority in trade and enterprises of every kind. How do the free traders account for this prodigious advance in the prosperity of the manufacturing and commercial nation. 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Our Prophetic Department.

OBSERVER.—How do you regard the business outlook? Are we on the eve of better times? Do you not see any signs of renewed activity in the stock market and in business speculation?

SIR O.—My views are somewhat pessimistic. It seems to me we shall see worse before experiencing better trade conditions. There will be a wholesale stoppage of railway construction before the end of the year. The RECORD and GUIDE show a heavy falling off from last year and the year before. This means a large reduction in wages for the operatives employed. It is a fall from last year, and an increase in profits for the great manufacturers. It means a reduction of wages for the operatives employed. It is a fall from last year, and an increase in profits for the great manufacturers. It means a reduction of wages for the operatives employed. It is a fall from last year, and an increase in profits for the great manufacturers.

SIR O.—As the year of 1888 approaches, there will be a stoppage of caps and gloves. The factories will shut down and the operatives employed in the beverage industry will be thrown out of work. The production of cap and glove material will be reduced by two-fifths. The operatives will be thrown out of work and the producers will be forced to reduce their prices. The stoppage of construction, in a large way, means hundreds of thousands of operatives and manufacturers will lose their employment. The employers will be forced to reduce their wages, and the operatives will be forced to accept the reduced wages.

O.—I see the stoppage of railway construction, the reduction of wages, and the reduction of prices. It seems to me that the railway companies will be forced to reduce their wages and the operatives will be forced to accept the reduced wages. The railway companies will be forced to reduce their wages and the operatives will be forced to accept the reduced wages.

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Putting an End to Railroad Strikes.

For many years past THE RECORD AND GUIDE has advocated the putting of the railroad employees under the direct regulation of the government. We want to make the engineers, switchmen, conductors and brakemen amenable to discipline, so that hereafter there should be no interference to the business of the country by the quarrels between them and the corporations which employ them as to wages or treatment. We hold that the railroad transportation system is a national concern, that the business of the country is so imperilled when there is any interruption of traffic and travel that this should be rendered forever impossible by the direct intervention of the government. That is, all railroad employees should be made subject to a government license which will be revoked if they fail to perform their duties. This would not, of course, be equivalent to the direct assumption of all the work of the railroad companies, but it would protect the public and industry as to wages or treatment. We hold that the railroad traffic and travel by strikes, to the unreasonable demands of employes by corporations so as to protect the public.

In the case of the Rock Island road against the Burlington, and the statements of Chief Arthur and others, put the blame of this disturbance on the road itself. It is seriously proposed that the railroad hands throughout the country should be made employes of the National Government under its control and pay its wages. This would be equivalent to the abandonment of the railroad traffic and travel by strikes, to the unreasonable demands of employes by which the safety and excellence of the service are often impaired, and to the bankruptcy of railroad corporations in consequence of the dictation of workers. It is to be regretted that Congress has not yet seen its way clear to adopt the course proposed. Hands in government employ do sometimes strike, and there is nothing to prevent their doing so whenever any demand they please to press. This, it is argued, would put an end to the wanton interruption of our railroads. Our advocacy of government interference has borne fruit. One railroad strike after another has been prevented, and the public is looking to the government for protection.

A GOVERNMENT UNDER BURDENS.

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The New Coffee Exchange.

The sweeping opinion which David once gave concerning the veracity of men in general is well known. People who believe in the virtue of their kind consider them generally to be weak, vacillating, and treacherous. This is the reason why the reporter seeking news and trying to discern the truth of a matter amid a score of contradictory statements often fancies he realizes the feeling that must have dominated David's breast when he wrote that "the man he loved his enemy." This sentiment is appropriately the New Coffee Exchange. Last week it was rumored that a building 74 ft. x 101, costing $250,000, was to be built on the northeast corner of Broad and Beaver streets. A reporter of the New York Times was divinely called upon by the officials of this new Exchange to express his opinion. He was assured that there was no truth in the report, and that as far as he knew the Exchange had no idea of building anywhere. Subsequently a member of the Exchange was quoted as saying that the Committee on Site had reported in a printed document in favor of building a quarter of a million dollar structure on the plot named above, that the expenses of running the building had been estimated at $30,000, and that the yearly rentals would be $30,000. He further said a majority of the Exchange favored the scheme and had rejected the report of the committee on sites, and would not build, being well satisfied with their present quarters. This seems to be the truth.

Men and Things.

The press has been more just to Roscoe Conkling than it was to Roscoe Conkling living. He was not a conciliatory man in his manner; and more than one leading editor disliked him because he would not court an office. But we are not so much interested when he was equally successful in the Senate and at the bar, yet he was not a great statesman, but a clever lawyer in any technical sense. When Senator Conkling was the recognized leader of the Republican party, during the administration of President Benjamin F. Scott Jones once told the writer the Republicans in the Senate had been forced to overrule him by means of the President's power. Conkling was lacking in that large discourse on reason which looked before and after, but he knew what to do when the emergency came. Senator John P. Jones once told the writer the Republicans in the Senate had been forced to overrule him by means of the President's power. Conkling, for he always and promptly pointed out the proper course to pursue before the other Senators could make up their minds. Then at the bar he is always a lawyer. It is a curious fact that while law he understood and plotted the heart out of the mystery of every case he was engaged in. He was once, when a young lawyer, fitted against the greatest surgeon New York ever produced, and he succeeded, and he succeeded with more of the rascal than wits, cleverness, or means. He was never a man of the house under consideration than did the eminent specialist. Roscoe Conkling was very badly treated by the late President Garfield. The latter over his election to the New York Senator more than to any other man. Hand holding the late President on the arm he could control much of the patrons of General Grant's administration. We have always regretted that there were not more men in public life like Roscoe Conkling. He was a man of true dignity. He had a good self-respect, and he was a man who knew what to do when the emergency came. This is a just epitaph.

The case of Dr. Agnew points to a moral which people who are apt to be hurried would do well to keep in mind. When he was called to visit the Senator Conkling he was at his hotel, and as the messenger was ushered he swallowed the toast he was eating too hastily. He immediately threw up the toast, and went off to another place. The unchewed piece of toast caused a disturbance in his stomach and he had to be put to bed. That was the last time he was seen in public. He was not a man who was easily disturbed; he could control much of the patrons of General Grant's administration. We have always regretted that there were not more men in public life like Roscoe Conkling. He was a man of true dignity. He had a good self-respect, and he was a man who knew what to do when the emergency came. This is a just epitaph.

The late Matthew Arnold very freely criticised the American press, and with good reason. Our journals, even the best of them, are below the highest literary excellence of those of Europe, especially Great Britain. Our papers are more newsy and gossipy, but they are too often trashy, sensational, impertinent and unvaried. It is rarely that an article in the editorial page of the New York press is worth reading. It is to the credit of the Times and Sun that their notices of Matthew Arnold's death were free from printed reminiscences. This is the case with most of our journals. That paper, however, seems to have an eccentric editor, who puts the best articles and most striking news in the smallest type and the worst position. Perhaps this is just an accident of editorial management. It is a curious fact that while athletic training in youth strengthens the muscles is often weakens the heart, and disease of that organ is quite frequent among college boatmen, boxers and pugilists.

The World, speaking of the death of Matthew Arnold, and his recent residence in New York, says: "Our papers are more newsy and gossipy, but they are too often trashy, sensational, impertinent and unvaried. It is rarely that an article in the editorial page of the New York press is worth reading. It is to the credit of the Times and Sun that their notices of Matthew Arnold's death were free from printed reminiscences. This is the case with most of our journals. That paper, however, seems to have an eccentric editor, who puts the best articles and most striking news in the smallest type and the worst position. Perhaps this is just an accident of editorial management. It is a curious fact that while athletic training in youth strengthens the muscles is often weakens the heart, and disease of that organ is quite frequent among college boatmen, boxers and pugilists.

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A certain nostrum bearing the name of a medicinal cereal has been very ingeniously and vigorously advertised recently. It attracted the attention of medical journals, which led to its being analyzed. It was found that it contained a large quantity of alcohol and enough morphia to give the opium habit to any one who used much of it. In other words, the stuff was so harmful that what they could not sell by retail they sold by the barrel.

The most productive oil wells in the world are those at Baku on the Caspian Sea in Russia. That ancient Europe a few years ago had only ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants. Now it has sixty or seventy thousand productive things. This has been the case principally to the petroleum wells in the vicinity. Its streets often literally "overflow" with wealth, for so large are the "oil-goyers" there that sometimes it is impossible to store the product due to the lack of transportation facilities. Some of these "oil-goyers" have just been struck at Balaban, and the oil is said to rise 100 feet (some New York journals say 500) in the air. We estimate the daily production of such a well at perhaps 50,000 barrels. The largest well ever known was described as "flashing a prodigal volume of pyroxyrrhena." This field had just been discovered; one or two wells had been drilled and they proved to be very productive. The price of oil declined and everyone was wondering whether the bubble would burst, but it went down a well within a stone's throw of one of the other gazers. That he would strike oil seemed a certainty, but to the surprise of everyone the tools bored through the oil sand 2,000 feet underground, and the oil came up clear at 150 feet. That a well should be struck at Balaban is the more interesting because of the huge volume of pyroxyrrhena. The oil had just been discovered; one or two wells had been drilled and they proved to be very productive. The price of oil declined and everyone was wondering whether the bubble would burst, but it went down a well within a stone's throw of one of the other gazers. That he would strike oil seemed a certainty, but to the surprise of everyone the tools bored through the oil sand 2,000 feet underground, and the oil came up clear at 150 feet. That a well should be struck at Balaban is the more interesting because of the huge volume of pyroxyrrhena. 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Central Park; residences of the finest character only should be reared upon this avenue. The restriction of the lots would certainly enhance their value and raise the tone of every block between the streets named.

Real Estate Exchange Matters

The Legislative Committee's weekly meeting took place on Tuesday, Constant A. Andrews in the chair. The sub-committee on City Improvements reported as follows on Assembly bill No. 670 and Senate bill No. 561:

Your committee respectfully report that they have carefully examined Assembly bill No. 670 and Senate bill No. 561; and that they are of the opinion that both measures are necessary for the public purposes of what property in the city of New York. They recommend the disapproval of this bill on the ground that the city does not wish to be unduly saddled with additional expense, and without necessary restrictions. They consider it well for the city to acquire the water front by degrees as becomes necessary, for fear that this bill opens the way for unlimited expenditure, and therefore recommend that a select committee be sent to the Committee on Affairs of Cities. On Sen­ate bill No. 561, relating to the widening of 130th street, they recommend no action to be taken.

The report was adopted and placed on file.

Geo. S. Lespinasse moved the following resolution:

Whereas, The Real Estate Exchange believes that the public interest demands the immediate removal of Mr. M.'s removal of the Commission on the New Parks in the 32d and 23d Wards.

Resolved, That the Real Estate Exchange respectfully ask Mayor Hewitt to give this matter his early consideration.

The resolution was adopted without any discussion. It is somewhat curi­ous that not a single member of the committee seemed to be aware that the courts, and not Mayor, was the body in question in the matter. Had the reso­lution been referred to a committee this would no doubt have been ac­cepted.

W. O. reported that the committee appointed to appear at Albany against Senate bill No. 300 was successful in its efforts in killing the measure.

The Legislative Committee on City Improvements reported unfavorably on Sen­ate bill No. 570, relating to the maintenance of the Brooklyn Bridge.

E. A. Cruikshank, Geo. H. Scott, S. F. Jayne, T. C. Smith and others were ordered to appear before the City and County Engineers, in opposi­tion to the Broad and Main. Messrs. Cruikshank & Scott spoke on behalf of the Real Estate Exchange. Several bank officials came up from New York also to oppose the bill.

The Special Committee on Rapid Transit had a final meeting yesterday, when Judges C. P. Daly appeared before the committee, as president of the Brighton Avenue road, and made the important statement that all the pur­posory arrangements have been made to build the road, very strong capitalists in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Paris and London being interested. Col. Hazard spoke for the District Railway, and O. R. Potter, in opposing the underground road, and that he had good reason to believe that Elm street would soon be widened, and that he was ready, with some of his friends, to support a road over and under that street. John Thill, of the well-known Thill and Co., was present in behalf of the Avenue road. It is understood that a final report will be made to the Legislative Committee on Tuesday.

Important to Property-Holders

BOARD OF ASSESSORS

No. 115 CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

April 17, 1888.

Notice is given to the owner or owners of all houses and lots affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all parties interested, who must present their objections in writing if opposed to the same, within thirty days from date of notice:

RESETTING CURB STONES.

No. 1.—11th av, from Kingsbridge bridge to Dyckman st.
No. 10.—9th st, from 8th to 9th av.
No. 12.—7th st, from the Boulevard to Riverside Drive.
No. 25.—77th st, from the Boulevard to Riverside Drive.
No. 29.—91st st, both sides, from Av A and 1st avs.

PAVING.

No. 1.—15th st, from 11th av to Kingsbridge road.
No. 3.—9th st, from 8th to 9th av.
No. 4.—7th st, from 7th to 8th av.
No. 15.—Madison av, from 104th st to 110th st.
No. 18.—6th st, from 114th st to 116th st.
No. 32.—5th st, from Lewis st to East River.
No. 23.—East Gramercy pl, both sides, from 20th to 21st st.
No. 34—39th st, both sides, bet Av A and 1st avs—block.
No. 19.—Westchester av, both sides, from St. Ann's to Trinity av, and ex­tending north about 130 feet on the following lots: No. 1, of Trinity av, both sides of 30th st, and St. Ann's av, both sides of 18th st; No. 10.—104th st, both sides, from 1st av to Riverside av.
No. 11.—39th st, both sides, bet Av A and 30th avs.
No. 12.—38th st, both sides, bet Av A and 30th avs.
No. 22.—5th st, from Lewis st to East River.
No. 3.—104th st, both sides, from 1st av to 2nd av, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avs.
No. 3.—103rd st, both sides, bet Av A and 30th avs.
No. 13.—76th st, bet Av A and East River.
No. 21.—39th st, both sides, bet Lewis st and 104th st, including lots in 30th st, 1st and 2nd avs—block.
No. 13.—76th st, bet Av A and East River.
No. 15.—Madison av, both sides, from 33rd to 35th st, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting st.
No. 16.—90th st, both sides, from 1st to 2nd av, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avs.
No. 28.—59th and 60th sts, 4th avs—block.
No. 25.—77th st, both sides, from Boulevard to Riverside Drive, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avs.
No. 39.—106th st and 107th avs.
No. 27.—Madison av, both sides, bet 103rd and 105th st.
No. 28.—84th and 85th st, Madison and 4th avs—block.
No. 29.—39th st, both sides, bet Av A and 1st avs.

Sewing curb stones.

No. 10.—18th av, w, bet 129th and 130th st.
No. 22.—8th st, from Lewis st to East River bulkhead, also flagging.
No. 23.—East West End and Riverside.
No. 3.—6th st, bet Av A and 1st av.
No. 13.—17th st, bet Av A and 1st av.
No. 14.—Madison av, bet 117th and 119th st.
No. 14.—Madison av, bet 117th and 119th st.
No. 20.—50th st, both sides, bet 9th and 10th avs.
No. 5.—Western Boulevard, w, s, from 14th to 15th st.
No. 7.—Lexington and 4th avs, 5th and 6th st; block.
No. 6.—Western Boulevard, w, s, from 14th to 15th st.
No. 24.—99th and 100th st, 1st and 2nd avs—block.
No. 36.—100th and 101st st, 1st and 2nd avs—block.
No. 28.—89th and 90th st, 1st and 2nd avs—block.

Correspondence

RECORD AND GUIDE.

The resolutions offered by Mr. G. S. Lespinasse at the meeting on Tues­day of the Legislative Committee of the Real Estate Exchange, and passed, seem to me to be both uncalled for and unfair. Luther R. Marsh has devoted six years of his life to the parks in the annexed district, and his honesty and frankness are splendid traits in his character. He has deserved well of the hands of the city, and for the important duties he has performed his arduous duties as chairman of the commission conscientiously. Possibly the Legislative Com­mittee passed the resolutions in a fit of annoyance, and it is doubtful, but the number0 of the first party are not to be excited by the somewhat prejudiced and political questions as he ever was, and his friends feel confident that the peculiar resolution of mind in which he now is spiritualistic matters will be effaced by the hand of time.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES

The new public library in Boston will be in Copley Square. It will be a square Romanesque structure surrounding a square court. The size of the lot is 250x250, and the reading-room is to be 30x30 with a height of 50 feet.

The American Institute of Architects has been invited by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to appoint a committee to assist Professor Ware to award the prizes for the best designs submitted for the new municipal buildings. The Institute may regard this as an honor to possess the opportunity of qualifying for the chairmanship of the commission conscientiously. Possibly the Legislative Com­mittee passed the resolutions in a fit of annoyance, and it is doubtful, but the number0 of the first party are not to be excited by the somewhat prejudiced and political questions as he ever was, and his friends feel confident that the peculiar resolution of mind in which he now is spiritualistic matters will be effaced by the hand of time.

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The architectural draughtsmen of Rochester, N. Y., have formed a T ­section. There is talk of a "national system of registration" for plumbers in England.

Extensive additions are to be made to the new wing of the famous Sor­baro Club. There is talk of a "national system of registration" for plumbers in England.
 Wants and Offers at the Exchange.

(For the week ending Thursday, April 21, 1886.)

The funerals took place yesterday, at 10 A.M., from St. Francis Xavier's Church, with renewal of the short term, with renewal. Present structure commencement of large urban buildings.

107 S. 5th street, second floor. Broker whose "number" precedes the item.

His day became noted for his large accumulations of west side property. Rare chance for a large establishment. Brokerage paid.

Real Estate Department.

There is continued dullness in the real estate market, still, there is an interest which seems to be increasing. Many investors are waiting for the winter season, when there will be more activity. Many investors are waiting for the winter season, when there will be more activity.

On the east and west sides, is the effect that as good prices cannot be obtained on a bid of $182,000. A four-story store on Broad street, No. 117, was knocked down at $42,000. The four-story dwelling No. 35 East 37th street, lot 25x98.5, was bought by order of the owners, embracing nineteen parcels. The extra large dwelling No. 854 5th avenue, near 60th street, lot 60x100, was knocked down at $316,200. A Madison avenue house, near 31st street, No. 180, was knocked down at $42,000, and No. 8 6th street at $42,500. Five tenements on the northwest corner of Madison avenue and 31st street were knocked down at $31,800.

The amount of the loans on bond and mortgage made by Life Insurance companies and trust companies on New York city property between January 1st, 1887, and January 1st, 1888, was $41,324,097, and the total number of loans was 2,147. Of these 60, representing $328,366, were made in the city of New York. The next largest amount was secured for the owner at $33,250, and a four-story building at $20,000. The four-story dwelling No. 75 East 3rd street, lot 25x98.3, was bid in at a sale held on February 30, the same property was knocked down at a bid of $192,000. A four-story store on Broad street, No. 117, was knocked down at $17,000, and the dwelling No. 1 58th street was knocked down at $45,000. The average for the week was 21,000.

Rentals $1,488 11,500

The total number of sales was 2,147. Of these 46, representing $288,366, were made in the city of New York. The next largest amount was secured for the owner at $33,250, and a four-story building at $20,000. The four-story dwelling No. 75 East 3rd street, lot 25x98.3, was bid in at a sale held on February 30, the same property was knocked down at a bid of $192,000. A four-story store on Broad street, No. 117, was knocked down at $17,000, and the dwelling No. 1 58th street was knocked down at $45,000. The average for the week was 21,000.

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Supreme Court, and under the direction of the referee, the handsome plot of nine lots with house, on the northwest corner of St. Nicholas avenue and 145th street.

On Tuesday, the 28th inst., Mr. Harrett will sell the flats with stores at Nos. 296 to 300 East 132d street, and the property No. 309 Greenwich street. A list of which will be found at the advertising columns. The tenements and avenue stores property, private dwellings, flats and business properties in all parts of the city, many of which show a very handsome return on the investment. Amongst these tenements below 14th street pay with interest 5½ per cent. on their investment; and for Edelmeyer & Morgan to Daniel Buckley the five-story brick building on the northwest corner of 9th avenue and 104th street, S7x98x

There is a continued decrease in every item this week as contrasted with the corresponding period last year. The amount to be expended on new buildings is very light and there are no important sales or improvements of consequence. The conventions are

Gossip of the Week.

Sidney Dillon has sold the four-story stone front dwelling No. 5 West 37th street, 25x60x93, for about $70,000.

It was reported yesterday that three entire blocks south of 145th street, between Madison and 4th avenues, are for sale. A representative of the rumorar purchasers stated yesterday that the sale had not yet been completed.

Boman, together with H. V. Harrett & Co., have sold for the Hale estate the three-story brick house on the northwest corner of Broadway and Duane street, with plot 75x105, for $809,000 to the W. G. Weld estate, of Boston, Mass. This property was struck down at auction on the 27th inst., for $854,000. A representative of the rumourers purchased the properties, which are all restricted to private dwellings; the three buildings at No. 1523 54th avenue, comprising eighty choice and valuable lots on the Grand Boulevard, 15th and Audubon avenues, Kingsbridge road, 163d, 163d and 164th streets. These lots were advertised for sale for $200,000, and resold same lots at an advance of $3,000 to Chas. A. Bouton for improvements.

It is announced that the Chamber of Commerce will hold a building convention at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, at 123rd street and 5th avenue, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock P.M., and all parties interested are invited.

It is expected that the sale of the five-story flats Nos. 189 and 191 Adams street, Brooklyn, for about $100,000, will be concluded within the next few days.

It is announced that the Chamber of Commerce will hold a building convention at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, at 123rd street and 5th avenue, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock P.M., and all parties interested are invited.

Mr. Depew did not purchase No. 33 East 27th street, as rumored last week.
figures are as follows:

Amount exceed last year's figures. This looks well, and it is to be hoped it will be continued.

W. H. Kerby has plans for a five-story tenement, 21 x 46, to be built by H. D. Hall for $5,750. J. R. Webster has plans for a four-story flat, 20 x 46, to be built on the southwest corner of 8th avenue and 119th street for Samuel Lynch. George W. Eitel has plans for the addition of two stories and other exterior and interior alterations to No. 32 Pike street. Cost, $4,000. David Simcox, owner. Henry F. Killburn has plans for a new church for the Third German Baptist Church of New York. It will be 67 x 44, and will be erected on Franklin avenue.

J. R. Kerby has plans for a residence, 18 x 35, for H. Fraser, who will build on Jerrold avenue, near Arch Street. Cost, $2,500.

F. Deringer will erect two four-story buildings, each 15 x 50, on Prospect avenue, north of 177th street. Cost, $5,000; architect, J. E. Kerby.

Rents & Länge will make plans for two flats, to be erected at Nos. 106 and 107 (chamber) street, size 35 x 50, they will be of brick, stone and terra cotta. Cost, $3,000. F. & Co., owners.

Carl F. Eisenach has plans for a five-story tenement, 21 x 60, to be built by John W. Eitel on the southwest corner of Water street and Peck slip. Cost, $3,500.

Charles Hanxer has plans for five five-story apartment houses, one 22 x 45, another 20 x 48, and another 15 x 46, on the southwest corner of 98th street, 100 feet west of 3d avenue, at a cost of $80,000, and for a three-story flat extending 163d street of a uniform width of 60 feet between 7th avenue and 6th avenue.

It will be constructed of Tiffany brick and Little Falls' stone, with slate roof. Cost, $3,500; architect, J. H. Valentine.

J. H. Valentine has plans for a five-story tenement and store to be built by John W. Eitel on the southwest corner of Water street and Peck slip. Cost, $3,000; architect, J. E. Kerby.

James Robertson intends to build a three-story and basement frame house, 25 x 60, on the north side of 161st street, 100 feet west of 10th avenue, for M. Smith, whose plans have been rejected. Cost, $4,000.

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Extensive alterations are in contemplation for the building on William street, near Exchange Place.

Alternatives are to be made to No. 30 Canal street. Ruebsan and Samuel, proprietors. Henry Dudley, secretary.

Charles D. Marvin will move into 31st to 30th street.

Brooklyn.

Th. Engelhardt is preparing plans for three three-story tenements 25 x 50, with two stories, to be erected on the northwest corner of Liberty avenue and Jefferson street for John E. Boett, to cost $14,000; a three-story tenement, 25 x 50, with 25 feet of 10th avenue front, to be built by John S. Peck, to cost $12,500; another three-story frame house, 25 x 50, to be built by Charles D. Marvin, to cost $10,000; and for a three-story tenement and store, 25 x 50, to be erected on the corner of 3d avenue and 183rd street, 185 x 50, for Charles Peck, to cost $11,000, and for a three-story double brick and tenement house, 25 x 50, to be erected on the northeast corner of 3d avenue and 183rd street, 185 x 50, for Charles Peck, to cost $11,000, and for a three-story tenement and store, 25 x 50, to be erected on the corner of 3d avenue and 183rd street, 185 x 50, for Charles Peck, to cost $11,000, and for a three-story tenement and store, 25 x 50, to be erected on the corner of 3d avenue and 183rd street, 185 x 50, for Charles Peck, to cost $11,000.

A. D. Nisbe is preparing plans for a five-story tenement, 25 x 60, to be built by Charles D. Marvin, to cost $11,000; and for a three-story tenement and store, 25 x 60, to be erected on the corner of 3d avenue and 183rd street, 185 x 50, for Charles Peck, to cost $11,000, and for a three-story tenement and store, 25 x 60, to be erected on the corner of 3d avenue and 183rd street, 185 x 50, for Charles Peck, to cost $11,000.

James Robertson intends to build a three-story and basement frame house, 25 x 60, on the north side of 161st street, 100 feet west of 10th avenue, for M. Smith, whose plans have been rejected. Cost, $4,000.

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Extensive alterations are in contemplation for the building on William street, near Exchange Place.

Alternatives are to be made to No. 30 Canal street. Ruebsan and Samuel, proprietors. Henry Dudley, secretary.

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The Department of Public Works will receive bids until 4 o'clock Thursday, April 30th, for repairs, alterations, etc., to Grammar Schools Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, and Primary Schools Nos. 43 and 47. Part of the work is to be done by the end of this summer, the remainder to be completed by June 30th, 1888.

Special Notice

J. Frank Gardner has withdrawn from the firm of T. A. McGowan & Co., and has formed a partnership with Frank R. Wilson, the firm now being known as Wilson & Gardner.

Building Material Market

The market is improving, and there is a desire for building materials.

Lime.—Matters continue unsettled, although beyond a doubt the market is improving. It is reported that the shipment from the West has been very light, and the local supply is reduced. The price is the same as last week.

General Lumber Notes

The West...

The tendency of the market has continued to improve, and there is a desire for building materials.

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...tive building season in Chicago. But the time has passed, and the manufacturers and dealers constantly increase in bulk and strength, at the same time that the purchase of lumber becomes a matter of necessity. The prices of lumber are in general higher than ever before, and the demand for it is not likely to be lessened for some time to come. The present season is one of depression and caution, and the dealers are inclined to put off purchasing for a time. The demand for lumber is not likely to be lessened for some time to come.

ments.—Coffee: Following our last report west up in price somewhat, and partially retards the advance, but speculative manipulation and the possibility of a demand for coffee to make up the deficit in the market has discouraged dealers about future business. Most of the dealers are inclined to put off purchasing for a time, and the market is not likely to be lessened for some time to come.

metals.—Copper: Following our last report up in price somewhat, and partially retards the advance, but speculative manipulation and the possibility of a demand for copper to make up the deficit in the market has discouraged dealers about future business. Most of the dealers are inclined to put off purchasing for a time, and the market is not likely to be lessened for some time to come.

SALES OF THE WEEK. The following are the sales at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending April 11, 1888:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13th St. 217</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>Large, five-story brick tenement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th St. 254</td>
<td>$4,500</td>
<td>Small, four-story frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th St. 366</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>Medium, five-story brick tenement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st St. 357</td>
<td>$6,250</td>
<td>Large, six-story brick tenement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd St. 355</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>Large, seven-story brick tenement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
undivided share. April 14, 475
- April 17, 12.500
$33,000. April 10, 30,000
22d st. No. 219, n s, 347.6 e Sdav, 18.9x75, three-
City, N. J. Morts. 817,500. April 14. nom
J.9fch St. No. 314, s s, 180.2 w Sth av, 18.10s92x
20th st, No. 325, n s, 310 e 2d av, 20x92, thi-
water st. No, 682, n s, 25 w Jackson st, 25x100,
sfcory stone fi'ontflat. Cbarles Leitz to Al­
story brick dweU'g. Abraham Michel­
5, 1887. 5^0
5, 1887. 5^0
Mort. §12,000. April 18. 28,500
story stone front dwell'g. Jeremiah Devlin
to Helen A. wife of George R. Black summers
north 40.1 x northwest 3 x north 56.4 xwest
northwest 49.8 to Liberty sfc, x northwest
59th st, Nos. 318 and 320, s s, 250 e 2d av, 50x
59th st, Nos. 318 and 320, s s, 250 e 2d av, 50x
58th st, No. 150, s s, 475 w 6th av, 20x100.5,


**Miscellaneous.**

All right, title and interest of grant devised to and conveyed by Sarah H. Mills, late of Boston, Mass., daughter of Col. Geo. W. Wheaton, 

for the sum of five hundred dollars, to Leonard M. Scott, late of Providence, R. I., widow of John M. Scott, assistant clerk, deceased.

Dated Jan. 31, 1878.

The above instrument was duly recorded in the office of the Registry of Deeds of the county of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, on the 27th day of February, A.D. 1878.

...
MORTGAGES

NEW YORK CITY.

M. April 13, 18, 19, 21, 22.

AL. Frederick W. to Catherine Brann, 5th st., No. 107, 10th av., 20,000. April 12, 2 years, 6.

AL. Mrs. Mary B. to John O. Cudlipp, 30-31, 20,000. April 12, 1 year, 5.


AL. Frank W. to John T. Crum, 101st st., No. 91, 18th av., 1,100. April 12, 3 years, 5.

AL. John T. to John J. Crysta, 101st st., 113-115, 18th av., 1,500. April 12, 3 years, 5.

AL. James M. to John J. Crysta, 91st st., No. 160, 18th av., 1,500. April 12, 3 years, 5.

AL. John J. to John J. Crysta, 91st st., No. 160, 18th av., 1,500. April 12, 3 years, 5.

AL. George H. to Frank W. Cudlipp, 101st st., No. 91, 18th av., 1,100. April 12, 3 years, 5.

AL. David W. to Percy A. Cudlipp, 101st st., No. 93, 18th av., 1,500. April 12, 3 years, 5.

AL. John J. to John J. Crysta, 91st st., No. 160, 18th av., 1,500. April 12, 3 years, 5.

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Record and Guide.

1944, April 21, 886.

[Text content not legible or readable due to image quality or layout, unable to transcribe accurately.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gils, James H</td>
<td>John Britten</td>
<td>322.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>O'Keefe, Augustus H</td>
<td>W M Talman</td>
<td>1,976.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Goldberg, William</td>
<td>John Anderson</td>
<td>1,943.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gardiner, Samuel</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>500.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Gibbons, Michael</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mather, John</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MECHANICS LIENS.

NEW YORK CITY.

April.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth St., No. 111, N. W., a 1,580 ft front, 35 x 90, 1st floor, for the property by one Alexander, a painter. This person, by representing himself as the possessor of vast riches, enjoyed of unlimited credit, and was a great favorite among all the international reputation, merchant, artist, obtained from me a contract for the painting to his houses, covering the front abode of the building, and the whole, 35 x 100, 1st floor.

Under the influence of spasmic efforts during four days, he had finally daubed various small portions of the walls, ceiling, and cornices, from which, by a process resembling in its nature and for which, under promise to reform, he was necessary to obtain from me a payment of $1,000. This amount, after he had agreed to pay me, he failed to pay me in full, and the contract was at an end.

Staining the woodwork of ten rooms.

Varnishing six shutters, scattered throughout the house.

Maintaining an incessant drain on top floor.

Leaving a large quantity of alcohol, for convenience sake, not even enough to paint a painter's sash. For the above achievements, and for the annoyance caused thereby, I have no doubt of obtaining my $1,000, which sum I am now entitled to receive.

James H. Ryan & Co.

TABLE OF LIENS.

April 14 to 29, inclusive.

Ezra Adler agt John A. Kelly, owner and contractor 404 20

Edward F. Hackett agt John Bushfield, owner, and John

Richard M. Kellogg, owner and contractor 30 20

Jabez D. Adler agt John A. Kelly, owner and contractor 354 50

Wm. English agt W. Kronenthal, owner and contractor 89 10

Patrick H. Rooney agt Sarah Young and

C. W. Lanne, owner and contractor 23 00

H. H. Jackson & Co., owner and contractor 1,002 56

Juba Kennerley, reputed owners and

R. B. Johnson, owner and contractor 124 08

J. C. Large, owner and contractor 89 08

Robert B. Jackson, owner and contractor 3,919 69

N. J. O'Brien agt George Crawford agt Walter D.

Wall Paper Co., owners and contractors 330 34

J. F. O'Brien agt George Crawford agt Walter D.

S. Stoubridge, owner, and C. W. Lanne,

N. Y. Wall Paper Co. agt George

R.A. White, owner and contractor 1,795 09

McGowen, exr., owner, and William A. Mer-

Juba Kennerley, reputed owners and

J. F. O'Brien agt George Crawford agt Walter D.

Stoudt, owner and contractor 49 32

M. B. Hahn, owner and contractor 147 65

E. J. McDonald agt Amanda M. and

C. McKenzie, contractor 23 00

Lennon, owner and contractor 124 08

Wilton S. Morris, contractor 1,251 54

Thomas Wilson, architect and Horace

J. B. H. Seymour, as

J. F. O'Brien agt George Crawford agt Walter D.

J. A. Humpreys, contractor 239 88

George B. Pelham agt Michael

James P. Gillingham, exr., owner, and William A. Mer-

Burke, exr., owner, and William A. Mer-

J. F. O'Brien agt George Crawford agt Walter D.

McGowen, exr., owner, and William A. Mer-

Juba Kennerley, reputed owners and

J. F. O'Brien agt George Crawford agt Walter D.

Weidinger, Jane de-N., J. F. O'Brien agt George

W. B. Thompson, owner and contractor 387 59

Walter D. Smith agt Dwight B. Smith,

J. F. O'Brien agt George Crawford agt Walter D.

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J. F. O'Brien agt George Crawford agt Walter D.
BUILDINGS PROJECTED.

The first name is that of the owner or stands for architect, as 's for season and b'r for builder.

NEW YORK CITY.

Broadway, No. 5 and 7, one two-story brick building, 13 x 39, tin roof, cost $11,000; Geo. C. Moyer, 8 East 14th st; ar't, Geo. C. Moyer.

Downtown, No. 613, one two-story brick building, 36 x 106, tin roof, cost $8,500; Wood, 240 East 1st ave; ar't and b'r, Geo. C. Moyer.

Downtown, No. 617, 619, 621, 623, one five-story brick tenement, 25 x 50, tin roof, cost $25,000; Geo. C. Moyer, 8 East 14th st; ar't, Geo. C. Moyer.

17th st., 40 and 42, two five-story buildings, 50 x 120, tin roof, cost $75,000; Geo. C. Moyer, 8 East 14th st; ar't, Geo. C. Moyer.

17th st., 40 and 42, two five-story buildings, 50 x 120, tin roof, cost $75,000; Geo. C. Moyer, 8 East 14th st; ar't, Geo. C. Moyer.

KINGS COUNTY.

April

14th st., No. 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, one five-story brick building, 50 x 120, tin roof, cost $25,000; Geo. C. Moyer, 8 East 14th st; ar't, Geo. C. Moyer.

24th st., 575, one two-story frame building, 30 x 36, tin roof, cost $800; Geo. C. Moyer, 8 East 14th st; ar't, Geo. C. Moyer.

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MISSISSIPPI

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN

APPROVED PAPERS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

BUSINESS FAILURES.

REASSESSING REAL ESTATE.

FENCING VACANT LOTS.

REGULATING, GRADING, ETC.

APPROVED PAPERS.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

REASSESSING REAL ESTATE.

FENCING VACANT LOTS.

REGULATING, GRADING, ETC.

MEMORIAL

APPROVED PAPERS.

CHILD ABANDONMENT.

APPROVED PAPERS.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

REASSESSING REAL ESTATE.

FENCING VACANT LOTS.

REGULATING, GRADING, ETC.
Mortgages:

Anderson, George—Holbrook Land Improvement Co, 1 year, $500
Bardwell, A—S & D Tannis, 1 year, $600
Bennett, W. R.—J & J. Simmons, 1 year, $1,000
Beekman, Francis—Jane D Newkirk, 3 years, $1,300
Bryant, Sarah E.—Susan O'Rookes, Bayonne, 2 years, $1,500
Catherine Batista—B. Podesta, Hoboken, 2 years, $1,500
Court, Maria L.—The Farmington Mutual B & L, 1 year, $500
Dawson, W. A.—Bernbeimer & Schmid, saloon, $750
Everett, Lizzie—J Mullins & Co, furniture, $125
Fawcett, C A.—B Simpson, horse, wagon, etc., $150
Gilbertson, J.—M. B. Shanley, City, $100
Hogan, Mary—J E Andrus, installs, $1,000
Hoffman, Joseph—Hudson City Savings Bank, 1 year, $100
Hoggan, A.—Henry L. Shub, 1 year, $100
Keit, J A.—J Mullins & Co, furniture, $75
Klemt, Herman, Hoboken—John Eckstein, cigar and chop house, $100
Kegelman, Jacob—Lena Kegelman, butcher, $50
McNaughton, D C.—Jersey City Gas Light Co, 3 years, $300
Prout, John—Exr' of H S Valentine, 3 years, $150
Rector, Pierson—The New Jersey B & L Assoc, $200
Russo, W. S.—A. F. Luther, furniture, $10

Estimates furnished on all kinds of slate work, with guarantees. The most reliable lead made and unqualified for uniform

Whitney, O. C., and Thos. B.—M. E. Andrus, installs, $1,000

For a complete list of manufacturers of slate, see "Record and Guide."