

The New-York Times.

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The Chicago Not Panic-Stricken. From the Chicago Inter Ocean, (Rep.) Possibly the time has come when we have to realize the dream of "a parliament of nations and federation of the world." But however that may be, the duty of the American people is to rally to the defense of the great doctrine that no European power shall encroach upon the territorial rights of any American power...

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES' thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES BUILDING, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

Table with columns for Year (1894, 1895, 1896), Time (A.M., P.M.), and Temperature. Rows include 8 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., 8 P.M., 12 P.M., Average temperature in Printing House, Average temperature at the Weather Bureau, Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year, and Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE EX-CONFEDERATES.

That was a pleasant Christmas present, as Senator Hill called it, that the Senate made to the ex-Confederates in removing the last of their statutory disabilities. Upon the whole, too, it was gracefully made. It was made with unanimity, for one thing, and that is the main thing. A single Republican vote against it would have deprived it of a great part of its value, which is, of course, merely sentimental, since there is not, that we know of, a single living officer of the old army or navy who served in the Confederate Army and who now desires to enter the army of the United States.

It was a pity that the occasion should have been marred by any argument on the merits of the original question, such as was made on both sides. The point of the bill was that bygones should be bygones. It was an act of grace.

Though the bill was purely an expression of sentiment, it will have a practical and valuable effect. It marks the close of the war era, and of the politics growing out of it. Any city or country editor or stump speaker who may be disposed to wave the bloody shirt and denounce the brigadiers will remember that the leaders of his own party in the Senate, even those who have themselves in times past been conspicuous in trying to revive sectional animosity, have concluded, after mature deliberation, that it is a creed outworn and of no further use to the party.

OUR RURAL GOVERNMENTS.

We printed on Sunday an account of the increasing expenses and taxation of the town of Cortlandt, which contains the Village of Peekskill, and of the complaints of taxpayers and the effort to curtail various local extravagances through the agency of a newly created Board of Auditors. The case would not appear to be of much interest or importance to metropolitan readers but for the fact that it is presented as a sample and that the evils complained of in municipal government affect town government in a degree which is not less in proportion to the opportunities and the interests involved.

The fact is that the government of rural communities has been allowed, through the activity of local politicians and the neglect of the "better element," to drift into the control of "rings" and "gangs" which exploit it for the little there is in it for them, in the same way that has produced evil results on a larger scale in cities. They multiply employments, increase expenses, and indulge in profitable jobs, so far as the limited service and resources of the communities in which they rule will permit. Of course, the government of a town or village is a much simpler and easier matter than that of a city. It does not call for so high an order of capacity and requires only an ordinary degree of common honesty, while the business of a municipality demands the highest ability and the sternest integrity. Moreover, it is much easier for the people of a rural community to control their local government, if they are intelligent and watchful, because of its simplicity and the possibility of knowing what goes on, and because their private occupations are not so exacting and absorbing. For the most part, too, they know each other, and it is easier to get up concert of action for the promotion or protection of their common interests.

Notwithstanding this advantage, there is quite as much inefficiency and dishonesty, and of subservience to political "rings," with the result of a waste of public funds and unsatisfactory returns in the way of public service—as much, if not more, in proportion to the opportunities and temptations—as in the cities, and it is due to the same cause. The division of the people in dealing with their local affairs on the party line, and the disposition of voters to support a party ticket at town and village elections, is what gives the small politicians their chance and leads to the abuses complained of, and State politicians encourage and sustain the evil because the little local machines are geared into the State machine and help to give it power.

But what chiefly interests us when we consider this is that the abuses and the waste of public funds and unsatisfactory returns in the way of public service are revealed in the illustration it affords of the pretension to greater honesty and capacity for administration put forward in

behalf of "the country" as opposed to "the city," and of the claim that we need the influence of this superior character to help us to overcome the abuses and defects of local government. They have no understanding of our conditions and requirements, they have no stake in the effects of local administration in cities, they do no better in the management of their own small affairs, and yet it is assumed that in some mysterious way, through the general agency of State authority controlled by them, they can restrain and guide municipal administration to better results. The fact is that they only succeed by such meddling in making the task more difficult and the results more deplorable. The only road to reform in local government is through complete home rule in local affairs and the union of citizens in that cause without regard to party lines. When we get real non-partisanship in the management of the affairs of cities and towns we shall get honest and efficient management, because we shall get rid of political rings and act on the intelligent self-interest of the people.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The address of the British authors to the American readers must enlist the sympathy of every reader of the English language, not only in the British Islands and the American hemisphere, but in all countries in which that language is read. It is as true of this country as it can be of England that she rejoices in the achievements that are first addressed to the "other public" of English-writing authors. Every one of these American as well as the English reader counts among his possessions. It was said by Dr. Johnson: "The chief glory of every nation arises from its authors." But these two nations are in the case, exceptional in human history, where the glories of a great literature are equally cherished by two nations.

Indeed, nothing has been more noteworthy in the discussions that have been aroused by the special message of President CLEVELAND than the absence of what may be called personal feeling. A question has arisen for international lawyers and for publicists which it is felt on all sides it would be not only inhuman but absurd to submit to the arbitration of arms. It concerns the historical policy of this Nation, a policy adopted beyond the memory of any American now living. There are fears that the action as was made on both sides. The point of the bill was that bygones should be bygones. It was an act of grace.

In all this there is nothing that ought to excite any personal animosities or at all to change the friendly relations of individual Americans and individual Englishmen. In fact, those relations have not been disturbed or imperiled by the President's emphatic notification that, as to the larger question involved in a dispute in itself trifling, his countrymen are very deeply in earnest. Individual Englishmen and individual Americans find it possible to maintain their friendships, and this not by avoiding the subject, but while discussing it fully and in all its bearings, and even while bantering each other upon it. Full and free discussion, under only such restraints as impose themselves upon the disputes of gentlemen and of friends, is all that is needed to assure a speedy, a peaceable, and a satisfactory solution of the international question. The British authors have contributed nothing directly to such a discussion, for they have abstained from entering at all upon the merits of the controversy. But indirectly they have made a contribution to it of the utmost possible value by giving an example, equally wholesome on both sides of the ocean, of the tone and temper, of the respect and good will, with which such a discussion should be conducted. A controversy conducted in such a spirit cannot but come to a just and a peaceful conclusion.

TO SEPARATE "CHARITIES AND CORRECTION."

The mere statement that on the 1st of January the separate departments of "Charities" and of "Correction" are to take the place of the old Department of "Charities and Correction" gives little idea of the full plan for simplifying the public service in relation to those branches, especially if we take into account that feature of it which contemplates turning over to the State the care of the insane. The custody and care of the insane has heretofore been one of the chief burdens of the department, and the one that was least fitted to bear. Not only has this been combined with the care of the destitute and helpless in the almshouses and of the sick and infirm in the hospitals, but also with the charge of the criminal in the penitentiary and the workhouse. All these have not only been under one administrative department, but the institutions have been inconspicuously mingled together. The buildings have been in proximity to each other on the islands of the East River, and the whole system has grown into complication and confusion. The plan now is to work out not only a separation of the three branches of administration, but a distinct grouping of the institutions pertaining to them, and a system of simplicity and order. The segregation of the insane from the other subjects of charitable supervision has been going on for some time, with the purpose of establishing the institutions for them wholly on Ward's Island and at Central Islip, where the principal asylums now are, though some of the insane are still on Blackwell's Island and there is a branch asylum on Hart's Island. The intention has been to transfer the insane from Blackwell's and Hart's Islands to Ward's Island and on the completion of the proper buildings there.

The act of the last Legislature, which

failed to take effect, providing for a transfer of the city insane to the care of the State required the city to lease to the State for a nominal rental Ward's Island and the buildings and equipment thereon, and to convey by deed the asylum lands and buildings with all their appurtenances at Central Islip, and it also placed under the control of the new State asylum, to be known as the Manhattan State Hospital, such buildings on Blackwell's and Hart's Islands as are occupied by the insane "until such time as sufficient accommodation for the inmates thereof shall have been provided by the State elsewhere," the period of such control being limited to five years. The ultimate purpose is to confine the State institution to Ward's Island and the Islip farm, and to have the insane exclusively cared for at those places quite apart from the city institutions.

The act dividing the city Department of Charities and Correction contemplates an equally complete separation of the institutions under the charge of the two new departments. The present buildings have been partitioned according to the uses to which they are now put, but it is provided that no new buildings shall be erected for the use of the Department of Correction on Blackwell's Island, that the inmates of the lunatic asylum on Hart's Island may be transferred to other quarters as soon as it is "expedient and practicable," and the vacated buildings shall be turned over to the Department of Correction, and that the Commissioner of that department may transfer to Hart's Island and Riker's Island the inmates of the workhouse and penitentiary on Blackwell's Island "whenever in his judgment it is expedient and practicable to do so," as accommodation for said inmates may be provided upon Riker's Island and Hart's Island.

It will thus be seen that the full plan contemplates the establishment of the State Hospital, with its institutions for the insane on Ward's Island and at Islip only, the location of the correctional institutions wholly on Hart's and Riker's Islands, and the retention of Blackwell's Island exclusively for the Department of Charities, with its almshouses and hospitals for the destitute and the sick. Until this is fully carried out the separation of the departments will not be complete, and their administration cannot be quite independent, on account of the contiguity of the buildings and the common use of some of the appurtenances of the institutions and of their service. But it is obvious that in the end the whole service will be greatly simplified and the responsibility for each branch of it will be clear and direct.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention having been fixed for St. Louis, not without much repute and some scandal, the place of the Democratic Convention remains to be decided.

It is not so much in the interest of New-York as in the interest of the convention itself, that the committee should seriously consider whether it can be as well taken care of anywhere else. This is the one city in the United States in which a National Convention can be absorbed without in its turn absorbing the city, and without any interruption in its ordinary activities. No National Convention has ever attracted such a throng as the convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies, which was accommodated without disturbing the inhabitants. Of course, there is no comparison between this and any other place in the respect of hotel accommodation. There is no other which has an inclosure in which a speaker can be well seen and well heard by so many people as in the Madison Square Garden. Whoever attended the convention there which we have already mentioned that that spectacle could not be reproduced anywhere on this side of the Atlantic. The telegraphic facilities are, of course, adequate to any occasion. Moreover, almost every delegate to a National Convention desires to make of the occasion not only an errand of business, but also an excursion of pleasure. This is a natural and a harmless desire, which a National Committee should feel bound to indulge, if it can do so without detriment to more serious interests. In so far as this consideration is allowed to enter, there can be no competition and no discussion. There is no place like New-York.

THE DEAN CASE IN AUSTRALIA.

The people and the press of Australia have taken for some time past a deep interest in what is known there as the Dean case. DEAN was a resident of Sydney, but so many prominent persons were involved and some of the incidents were so dramatic and sensational that the proceedings have been reported at great length in all the Australian capitals.

GEORGE DEAN, a young man employed on a ferryboat in Sydney, was arrested and tried upon the charge that he had attempted to murder his wife by poison. Mrs. DEAN recovered from the illness thus caused. DEAN was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for life. Whereupon there was a popular outcry against the verdict. A Dean Defense Committee was organized by those who believed the man was innocent, and the Parliament of New South Wales was asked to provide for a review of the case by a royal commission. The petition was granted, the case was reviewed, and DEAN received a royal pardon.

The Attorney General of the colony, however, did not abandon the case. It came to his knowledge that one of the attorneys who had represented DEAN before the royal commission had admitted to Sir JULIAN SALOMONS, Q. C., an eminent attorney, after the pardon was granted, that DEAN was guilty and had confessed his guilt. He laid the matter before the Legislative Council. It appears that the firm of CRICK & MEAGHER

(Both of these attorneys being members of Parliament) had been employed by the Defense Committee to defend DEAN before the commission. MEAGHER was attacked afterward by a Sydney newspaper, and he consulted Sir JULIAN concerning a projected suit for libel. During this consultation, as Sir JULIAN asserted, MEAGHER boasted that he had successfully defended a guilty man and admitted that DEAN had confessed his guilt to him before the second trial.

MEAGHER, who had attained some prominence in Parliament, denied in a long and sensational address from his place in the Legislative Assembly that he had made any such admission to Sir JULIAN, and asserted that DEAN was really innocent. He insinuated that Sir JULIAN (who, by the way, had refused the office of Chief Justice) was subject to hallucinations and other mental infirmities. At the next sitting Sir JULIAN told the whole story of his interview with MEAGHER and solemnly urged him to come forward and tell the truth.

Three days later MEAGHER, CRICK, and DEAN were arrested upon the charge that they had conspired to pervert the course of justice. The druggist, one SMITH, who had sold the poison (arsenic) to DEAN, had confessed with respect to the sale. On the following day Mr. CRICK, who had been misled by his partner, arose in the Legislative Assembly and with tears apologized for his attacks upon Sir JULIAN. It appears that the case had been intrusted to MEAGHER, who concealed from CRICK the fact that DEAN had admitted his guilt. But after Sir JULIAN's statement in Parliament CRICK had appealed to MEAGHER and had cross-examined him, and at last had drawn from him the truth. He read to Parliament MEAGHER's confession and resignation of his seat. "I am determined," said MEAGHER, "to endure this mental torture no longer."

"I have committed errors of judgment which I feel so acutely that it has almost unshaken my intellect, and has brought trouble upon those who are dear to me. I wish I could put back the universe again to the day when I should have disclosed this terrible secret. I can no longer keep this quiet you that, having received on the 2d inst. your telegraphic instruction, I had to-day by appointment an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury, as I have informed you by a cablegram. * * * In the course of the conversation he spoke of arbitration in a general way, saying that he thought there was more chance of a satisfactory result and more freedom from complication in the submission of an international question to a jurist than to a sovereign power, adding that he had found it so in questions with Germany. If the matter had been entirely new and dissociated from its previous history, I should have felt from his tone that the idea of arbitration in some form to put an end to the boundary dispute was quite agreeable to him."

"No document I could read," said CRICK, "could give me greater pain. He was the friend of my boyhood, the partner of my business. I understand that when he has made the laws of this country such statements as they demand he will leave it forever. A young life is blighted." And CRICK left the chamber, weeping bitterly.

The resignation was accepted at once. Two days later Attorney General WANT announced in the Legislative Council that DEAN himself had made confession of his guilt. DEAN afterward sought to retract this confession, but to no purpose. He was tried for perjury, convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude for fourteen years. The royal pardon was permitted to stand. With MEAGHER and CRICK, also, he was a defendant upon the charge of conspiracy, but our latest exchanges from Australia do not report the conclusion of these proceedings. We presume, however, that MEAGHER will be restrained for some time to come from beginning life again in some other part of the world.

The history of this case indicates that the Australian view of privileged communications from an accused person to his counsel differs in some measure from that which is accepted in some other lands. This comment is suggested not only by the treatment of the relation existing between MEAGHER and DEAN, but also by Sir JULIAN SALOMONS'S disclosure of statements made to him by MEAGHER at a time when MEAGHER was virtually a client. "In loyalty to DEAN," said MEAGHER in his confession to Parliament, "I deluded myself with the belief that in consequence of a breach of confidence I was justified in fighting with any weapons, and I was thus forced into making many falsehoods." But for that breach of confidence, however, the guilty DEAN would have escaped punishment.

Something important is happening down in Cuba, and our own little excitement having subsided for the present, there will soon be attention to spare for the classic scenes of a struggle in which American sympathies and American interests are deeply interested. According to the official advice, the rebels are now getting "defeated" two or three times a week, and Havana, that can mean nothing else than that the patriot bands have fought their way from one end of the island to the other, and have possession of practically the whole interior. Once the capital is theirs, or any other large coast town, for that matter, their work may be regarded as completed. The rest is only its matter-of-course consequence—recognition by this country, the organization of an already existing Government of Cuba for Cuba, and the final withdrawal of Spain from the New World. If we are not too busy when that happens, some most vigorous remarks of congratulation will be made to them by the whole American people.

Bold, Fearless, Democratic.

From THE BROWNSVILLE (Tex.) State-Democrat. (Dem.) This is the right sort of talk. It is a bold, fearless, Democratic construction of the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine that is Americanism itself and its ring of sincerity will find a warm response from every loyal American heart. President Cleveland has taken high ground, and the British lion should take warning.

His Opportunity.

From THE CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD. EX-Speaker Crisp has ably demonstrated that, as a leader of the Democratic minority, he is much more effective when the financial question is kept out of sight.

Word of Comfort in the Rainy Season. From THE CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD. The sealskin coats that were bought for Christmas are exchanged for macintoshes and rubber boots.

WHY DOES SHE REFUSE ARBITRATION?

Interesting Extracts from Public Documents Pertinent to Great Britain's Present Attitude. Resolution in the House of Commons, July 16, 1895.

Resolved, That this House has learnt with satisfaction that both Houses of the United States Congress have, by resolution, requested the President to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States have, or may have, diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and peaceably adjusted by such means, and that this House, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, expresses the hope that Her Majesty's Government will lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the foregoing resolution.

From Lord Salisbury's Reply to Secretary Olney's Letter of July 20.

"Her Majesty's Government * * * fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European State would be a highly inexpedient change."

From Lord Salisbury's Reply to Secretary Olney's Letter of July 20.

"Her Majesty's Government are sincerely desirous of being on friendly relations with Venezuela, and certainly have no design to seize territory that properly belongs to her, or forcibly to extend sovereignty over any portion of her population."

Secretary Blaine to Mr. Lincoln, Minister at London, May 1, 1895.

"Mr. Lincoln is instructed to use his good offices with Lord Salisbury to bring about the resumption of diplomatic intercourse between Great Britain and Venezuela as a preliminary step toward the settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration."

Mr. Lincoln's Reply to Mr. Blaine, May 6, 1895.

"In reference to the Venezuela boundary question, I have the honor to acquaint you that, having received on the 2d inst. your telegraphic instruction, I had to-day by appointment an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury, as I have informed you by a cablegram. * * * In the course of the conversation he spoke of arbitration in a general way, saying that he thought there was more chance of a satisfactory result and more freedom from complication in the submission of an international question to a jurist than to a sovereign power, adding that he had found it so in questions with Germany. If the matter had been entirely new and dissociated from its previous history, I should have felt from his tone that the idea of arbitration in some form to put an end to the boundary dispute was quite agreeable to him."

From a Letter of Secretary of State Frothingham to Our Minister to Venezuela, November, 1892.

"You will take an early occasion to present the foregoing considerations to Señor Sefias, saying to him that, while it is true that the direct proposal for arbitration already made by Great Britain may bear good fruit, (if, indeed, it has not already done so by its acceptance in principle,) the Government of the United States will cheerfully lend any needful aid to press upon Great Britain in a friendly way the proposition so made."

Secretary Bayard to Minister Phelps, February, 1887.

"Nevertheless, the records abundantly testify our friendly concern in the adjustment of the dispute, and the intelligence now received warrants me in tendering, through you, to her Majesty's Government the good offices of the United States to promote an amicable settlement of the respective claims of Great-Britain and Venezuela in the premises."

"As proof of the impartiality with which we view the question, we offer our arbitration, if acceptable to both countries. We do so with the least hesitancy and readily ascertainable historical facts."

"Her Majesty's Government will readily understand that this attitude of friendly neutrality and entire impartiality touching the merits of the controversy, consisting wholly in a difference of facts between our friends and neighbors, is entirely consistent and compatible with the sense of responsibility that rests upon the United States in relation to the South American republics. The doctrines we announced two generations ago, at the instance and with the moral support and approval of the British Government, have lost none of their force or importance in the progress of time, and the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are equally interested in conserving a status the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the experience of more than half a century. "It is proper, therefore, that you should convey to Lord Salisbury, in such sufficiently guarded terms as your discretion may dictate, the satisfaction that would be felt by the Government of the United States in perceiving that its wishes in this regard were permitted to have influence with her Majesty's Government."

The Venezuelan Minister to Secretary Gresham, March 31, 1894.

"Vainly have the Government of the United States, on different occasions and under various forms, expressed their wish to see the difficulty settled by award of arbitrators, and vainly, also, have the Governments of Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Argentine Republic, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Haiti interposed in that direction their friendly recommendations to the Foreign Office. Her Britannic Majesty's Government have insisted on their refusal. "The precedents established by Great Britain herself in various cases of similar differences with other nations have proved equally powerless to influence her mind and to persuade her to adjust in the same way her conflict with Venezuela. "In 1859 she consented to submit to the decision of the King of Holland a boundary question with the United States; a similar one with Portugal, in 1878, to the judgment of the President of the French Republic."

public, Marshal MacMahon, and recently, in 1893, to the Court of Arbitration of Paris the difference concerning the sphere of action and jurisdiction in the Bering Sea, which can properly be called a boundary question.

"If Her Britannic Majesty's Government believe that in the cause, nature, and object of their dispute with Venezuela there is something to make it differ from the disputes just mentioned, and to sufficiently legitimate her obstinate resistance; if they consider their titles to be so unquestionable that it is useless to ascertain on whose part justice is; if they are afraid to abandon a right which, in their opinion, is certain and perfect, and to expose the dignity and independence of their country by allowing an authorized and impartial court to tell them whether or not their pretensions are fully justified, then those motives themselves could be submitted to the judgment of arbiters, under this form: Is Great Britain right in refusing to surrender to arbitration her boundary position with Venezuela? If what she seeks is truth, why does she object to its being established and proved by the arbiters or arbitrators?"

Has Lost Its Power to Reason.

To the Editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES: My evening stand-by, THE EVENING POST, which writes so fearlessly and so ably, last Wednesday that it completely lost its power to reason correctly, has not yet recovered. It seems to think that only a small but select minority of Americans have anything like a true conception of what is at stake in this controversy. In addition to its dictatorial and vengeful editorials, denouncing all who have the temerity to express opinions that differ with it, from the President down, it is printing letters, written with more or less ability, that sustain its position and opinions. It says this evening: "We wish we could print the names of all the writers, as it would show the best of our American religious and political thought."

I ask of all these noted writers who are so sure that they are absolutely right, why they did not double the influence of their letters by allowing their names to be appended.

Certainly THE POST is not furthering the patriotism of the Nation, the use of paragraphs like the following: "Nor were the congregations behind the preachers in reproaching the President's mad appeal to the basest passions of the mob." "He made his appeal to the conscience of the mob; he has now heard from the God-fearing people, and their judgment upon him leaves him morally impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." It quotes approvingly the assertion and words of a "speakeable" idiot that "Mr. Cleveland has come to the rescue of the unspeakable Turk," and all this rant upon one editorial page.

I submit that vapors like these from a journal of the standing of THE POST will nullify columns of its teachings before their recent attack on insanity.

Grant that the Administration acted hastily; neither Wall Street, the preachers, nor the letter writers will console the people that Mr. Cleveland acted from any but the best intentions, nor will they believe for a moment that he who has so persistently stood for all that has been just and right has now deserted them, nor that he who has so often been so true there will be no war, except in the Stock Exchange and the office of THE EVENING POST. THEODORE MCGARRAH. NEW YORK, DEC. 26, 1895.

Incipient Treason.

To the Editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES: I invite your attention to the inclosed editorial from a Boston newspaper of Tuesday, Dec. 24. It seems to the writer that such sentiments are positively disloyal. It is true that this Government is not one of dictatorship and that it is "a Government by the people." It is also true that the people have provided a way of giving expression to their sentiments in all cases when their Government is involved in international differences. Their Congress and their President are, by the Constitution and laws, properly commissioned to speak for the whole country, and it is their duty to give expression to their sentiments in the Venezuelan boundary dispute through their President and their Congress, and any person or paper denouncing the action of the President or Congress is guilty of incipient treason, for such assertion and dare to give expression to their sentiments in all cases when their Government is involved in international differences. Their Congress and their President are, by the Constitution and laws, properly commissioned to speak for the whole country, and it is their duty to give expression to their sentiments in the Venezuelan boundary dispute through their President and their Congress, and any person or paper denouncing the action of the President or Congress is guilty of incipient treason, for such assertion and dare to give expression to their sentiments in all cases when their Government is involved in international differences. Their Congress and their President are, by the Constitution and laws, properly commissioned to speak for the whole country, and it is their duty to give expression to their sentiments in the Venezuelan boundary dispute through their President and their Congress, and any person or paper denouncing the action of the President or Congress is guilty of incipient treason, for such assertion and dare to give expression to their sentiments in all cases when their Government is involved in international differences.

Cannot something be done to stop this low form of Americanism? An Englishman in this country would not dare to express such sentiments, why should any American be permitted to do so? M. E. R. BOSTON, MASS., DEC. 24, 1895.

That Unpatriotic Harvard Professor.

To the Editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES: What is this Harvard Professor talking about? What chance has he had to learn about a dozen or fifteen years ago this Harvard offspring of a Canadian or Nova-Scotian College came to Cambridge and gained a professorship. He is a Bluenose, born, bred, and educated. He married a Canadian-English wife and has never taken the care to study American ways or ideas. I take the chance of "sneaking" that he has never taken out even his first papers of naturalization. Would to Providence that Prof. Snow were still alive and at Harvard. We should get some Americanism. L. A. W. NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1895.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

WINDSOR—David P. Kimball of Boston. MURRAY HILL—Count A. de Riviere of Paris. EMPIRE—Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago. ALBANY—The Rev. Dr. W. H. McKivier of Philadelphia. FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Patrick Henry of Arkansas.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

SHOREHAM—F. E. Dubois, New-York. NORMANDE—F. H. Wilson, Brooklyn. RIGO—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Levy, New-York. COCHRAN—Miss Libbie Shields, George Gifford, New-York. WILLARD—E. B. Greenwalt, wife and mother-in-law, New-York. EDWORTH—R. Henderson and wife, James Hall and wife, New-York. BRUSHING—Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Mangas, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. Chase, New-York.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 424 St. ... 8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State ... 9:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State ... 10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State ...

WEST-SHORE R. R. Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows ... 8:30 A. M. Daily, local to Buffalo ... 9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse ...

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD. (Anthracite coal used exclusively.) ... 6:30 P. M. FOR PHILADELPHIA ... 7:30 P. M. FOR PHILADELPHIA ...

FOR LAKEWOOD. For Farmington, Toms River, Barnegat Park ... 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Atlantic City ...

ROYAL BLUE LINE. For Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington ... 9:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Atlantic City ...

ERIE RAILROAD. Through trains leave New York, City of Chambers ... 9:00 A. M.—Vestibule express daily for Watervliet ...

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Stations 13 out of Cortland and Decatur ... 7:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday for Mauch Chunk ...

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI ... 9:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Buffalo ...

CUNARD LINE. TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN. ... 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Atlantic City ...

WHITE STAR LINE. Teutonic, Jan. 10 AM Teutonic, Jan. 29 10 AM ... 9:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Buffalo ...

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Twin-Speed Express Line from New York to London ... 9:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Buffalo ...

AMERICAN LINE. NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—PARIS ... 9:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Buffalo ...

DECEMBER 23, 1901. Arrived at 10:30 P. M. ... BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR. SURROGATE'S COURT—Abstract 8.

MAKING INTELLIGENCE. Miniature Almanac—This Day. ... TO-DAY, (THURSDAY), DEC. 23.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Date of Arrival. Steamer. Sailing. ... TO-DAY, (THURSDAY), DEC. 23.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK. Steamer. Sails. Destination. Office.

ARRIVED. SS Comanche, Hamburg, Jacksonville and Charleston, with passengers to New York ...

DEPARTING. Hamburg-American Line. Twin-Speed Express Line from New York to London ...

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Twin-Speed Express Line from New York to London ...

AMERICAN LINE. NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—PARIS ... 9:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Buffalo ...

RED STAR LINE. NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP. ... 9:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Buffalo ...

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AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Some Decidedly Queer Arguments Used by a Titled London Lecturer.

From The London Daily News. Sir H. W. Richardson, lecturer at the Sunday Lecture Society's meeting at St. George's Hall, selected as his subject "The Fallacies of Capital Punishment."

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position assumed by the British Government. Americans of all shades of political opinion will endorse the special message of the President in that regard.

There is no occasion for Congress or the courts to interpose their hands in the matter. There is nothing in the aspect of the affair to warrant any talk about a war between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan imbroglio.

Supplements the Declaration. From The Elmira Advertiser, (Rep.) It is said the Monroe doctrine is a sentiment, so was the Declaration of Independence.

One Party, One People, One Country. From The Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer. One of our esteemed British contemporaries consoles itself with the thought that in the event of war between Great Britain and the United States we would have to reckon with the sentiment of Madison.

This Country Not Selfish. From The Chicago Inter Ocean, (Rep.) The truth is that no neutral nation fails and guides its moral conduct to be more free from pride, vanity, and greed.

The Country Will Not Recede. From The San Francisco Chronicle, (Rep.) The United States cannot and will not recede from its position. It does not follow from this suggestion that we believe for one moment that the Monroe doctrine is a mere slogan.

Genuine Americanism. From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal, (Rep.) The gratifying feature of the President's message is the genuine spirit of Americanism that pervades the entire message.

Well-Defined American Policy. From The Portland Oregonian, (Rep.) It is to the self-respecting American people that President Cleveland's message appeals as a broad and patriotic presentation of a well-defined, carefully digested American policy.

But One Opinion Here. From The Hoboken (N. J.) News, (Dem.) There has been, and is, but one opinion here in the United States as to the wisdom of the President's message.

The President Clearly Right. From The Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union, (Rep.) The President, then, is clearly right. He has taken the only tenable position. He has put the Monroe doctrine to a crucial test.

Eminently Sound. From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald, (Dem.) The position which this Government has taken, as elaborated by the President in his message, is eminently sound.

The Pure Air of Freedom. From The Harriman (Tenn.) Progress, (Dem.) The President's message is a pure air of freedom. It is a message of courage and strength.

The Spirit of '76 Still Lives. From The Nashville (Tenn.) American, (Dem.) When the pursuit of wealth makes men forget their patriotism and is willing to barter National honor for dollars and cents, then indeed has the spirit of '76 departed.

Long Cruise by College Students. From The Philadelphia Ledger. An excursion cruise of a novel character that is intended to combine instruction with pleasure is being planned for next fall.

No True American Surprised. From The Philadelphia Ledger, (Ind. Rep.) What seems to have astonished the country more than anything else in connection with the President's message was the discovery that so many of the people are Americans.

England's Aim. From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.) There appears to be very little doubt that Great Britain's chief aim is to obtain control of the mouth of the Orinoco, and undisputed control of the mouth of this mighty stream would be an immense acquisition.

Arbitration the Proper Way. From The Chicago Times-Herald, (Ind.) From the time President Grant, and embracing at least five Administrations, our State Department has been compelled to deal with the subject in some form.

This Country Should Be Firm. From The Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution Democrat, (Dem.) Our Government has by a frank and manly communication demanded that England

agree that arbitrators shall determine, by such evidence as can be produced, the boundary lines between the Spanish and Dutch colonies prior to the cessation of 1814, which England first acquired title.

CHANGES IN FIFTY YEARS

How the Eastern District of Brooklyn Has Advanced.

REV. DR. WELLS'S LONG PASTORATE

Went to the South Third Street Church in 1850—Christmas Was More Devout and Less Elaborate Then.

The Rev. J. D. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, E. D., celebrated his forty-fifth Christmas in Brooklyn yesterday.

It is incredible, said Dr. Wells, leaning over the arm of a chair, that he was acquainted with early American life, to imagine the rapid advance in custom and population that this section of Brooklyn has made in one generation.

There was no gas, either, and the family dwelling was a simple affair, with a few candles. The children danced by the Yule log fire, and everybody was happy.

It also occurs to me, in connection with this change, that no such institution as the Salvation Army, or the Y. M. C. A., or the Y. W. C. A., is to be credited to the beneficent rich that they have founded religious and charitable associations in this section of Brooklyn.

OLD SIMON FRASER'S WATCH

Found in an Old House, It Recalls a Most Picturesque Scoundrel.

That interesting personage, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, will always be a romantic figure in the history of the eighteenth century; but it is odd, indeed, to find him still causing speculation a century and a half after his head fell on Tower Hill.

LOOKED AFTER THE TOMBS.

Mr. Wright Sees that the Prisoners Have a Christmas Dinner.

Despite the fact that they are deprived of their liberty, the prisoners confined in the Tombs prison yesterday enjoyed themselves better, perhaps, than they would had they been free.

Tarkley and Pie at Ludlow Street Jail.

The Federal and county prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail, numbering sixty men and one woman, were well provided with a festive Christmas dinner yesterday.

CHRISTMAS AT STATE PRISON

CONCERTS GIVEN BY THE INMATES IN EACH OF THE CHAPELS.

Chicken Breakfasts and Privileges of Making Noise for the Inmates—Paradise Makes One Man Happy.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The convicts in Sing Sing Prison had a merry Christmas as possible under the circumstances.

The most supremely happy man yesterday was George Nisbett, the young man who went to the Kenmore Hotel in Albany several years ago, and presented a \$75,000 forged check in liquidation of his board bill.

There were no costly gifts, either; people hung up their stockings, and they were warmly cheered, there was an exchange of the words, "What's the matter with you, you're a convict, you're a convict."

There were also some visitors present from the village, who greatly enjoyed the Christmas programs, and they were given by the inmates of the prison.

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Matthew Arnold in Paris.

From The National Review. During his visit to Paris he made the acquaintance of several distinguished French men of letters, notably among them, of M. de la Roche.

BROOKLYN BACK IN 1837

Recollections of Thomas E. Boone, Who is a Policeman.

HIS SEVENTY-FOURTH CHRISTMAS

Meetings of the Old Board of Aldermen—A Fight Over \$50 for Pump—The City Fifty Years Ago.

Thomas E. Boone celebrated his seventy-fourth Christmas at his home in Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, in a quiet way yesterday.

His special duty for a dozen years has been at Police Headquarters, where he looks out for the Superintendent's office at night time.

Mr. Boone took off his glasses, closed his eyes, and thought for a few seconds and then adjusting his glasses said:

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HOG-GUESSING ON LONG ISLAND

RIVALRY BETWEEN HUNTINGTON AND COLD SPRING PEOPLE.

Residents of the Latter Place Did Not Reckon on Effects of Archer's Board—Much Money Wagered.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Dec. 25.—There was a hog-guessing match at Huntington Harbor the other day, and the village has not stopped discussing the interesting event yet.

Archer's Hotel was the scene of the hog-guessing match, which was held by Archer three weeks before being carved.

There were too many Cold Spring people shouting about the weight of the hog, and shouting at the same time, that it was impossible to get a fair guess.

CIGARETTE SAVED HIS LIFE

AT LEAST SUCH IS THE STORY TOLD BY E. H. HUME.

He says that when seriously sick with Diphtheria the tobacco rolled in a Paper Brought Relief.

"Christmas Day," remarked a tall, athletic-looking man in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, "always excites in my mind emotions of the tenderest sympathy for the cigarette."

Mr. Boone and the reporter then had a conversation regarding the many miles of streets in Brooklyn that are at present occupied by the surface and the elevated railroads.

THE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

From The Fortnightly Review. The institute has 229 members, besides 40 honorary members, (membres libres) 22 foreign associates, and 246 correspondents.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

INSURE YOUR TITLE. Those who know most about the principles of insurance do it.

The American Surety Company which is erecting the most conspicuous building in the City on the highest priced site on record.

OFFICERS: George W. Young, President; James T. Young, Vice-President; James T. Young, Secretary; William P. Elliott, Treasurer; Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

CHRISTMAS IN HOTELS

Houses Below Forty-second Street Practically Deserted.

GAYETY IN THE BIG UP-TOWN HOUSES Men Who Spend the Holiday About the Taverns Preparing for a Restaurant Dinner—Lunch with Few Eaters.

Christmas Day as a feast is not recognized with any special display in the hotels. "It means little to us but loss of business," said a hotel clerk yesterday.

LEGAL SALES.

At first sight the place seemed almost empty. On a close inspection, however, it was found that the room was full of people.

There were very different scenes going on in the hotel. In one corner, a group of men were gathered around a table, playing cards.

TOO MUCH STATE AID.

It is possible to carry State aid to the point which extinguishes individual enterprise and personal effort. On a large scale, Augustus adopted this policy, and demoralized the Roman people.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, by Martin P. Hatch, auctioneer, in the Exchange Building, 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1931, at 10 o'clock noon:

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE. Those who know most about the principles of insurance do it.

The American Surety Company which is erecting the most conspicuous building in the City on the highest priced site on record.

OFFICERS: George W. Young, President; James T. Young, Vice-President; James T. Young, Secretary; William P. Elliott, Treasurer; Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

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THE "SHORT AD" PAGE.

The Impostor of the Alphabet. Of course, I've studied spelling, but it really seems to me

Whoever calls it may be seen, it shows upon its face. "Yes, they're going to call it Wall Street."

TITLE GUARANTEE TRUST Co

55 LIBERTY ST. N. Y. 26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN. N. E. COR. 58TH ST. & 7TH AV., N. Y. 159 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$3,000,000.

NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES.

Now offered by the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company. Certificates of \$500 and \$1,000 at 4 per cent. for permanent or temporary investment.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, BROKER, APPRAISER.

2 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CROISIC," CENTRALLY LOCATED.

CORNER 5TH AV. AND 20TH ST. Opposite the Court House and the Court of Appeals. To let, handsome apartment, consisting of two bedrooms, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen, etc.

ESTATE DEPARTMENT

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. 50 Cedar St. Real Estate Wanted.

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No Extra Charge

Leave your Advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office