ESCAPING TAXATION.

LETTER FROM GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

AN EX-TAX COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS WHY HE OBJECTS TO THE TRIBUNE LISTS—THE EXPOSURE OF A NET WHICH CAN BE SO EASILY AVOIDED—THE MINNOWS WILL LEARN A LESSON FROM THE WHALES—CONFLICTING LAWS.

George H. Andrews, ex-Commissioner of Taxes, in the following letter to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, gives his impression of the effect of the publication of the tax lists. He thinks it will help to destroy what is left of the Tax laws, which are already so feeble that the slightest disturbance will hasten their death; that it is dangerous to let the public know how easily the payment of personal taxes may be evaded; and that the high character of many of the men who do not pay taxes on personal property will lead many others to seek a method of escape, for which the law provides an open door. Some of the inconsistencies of the laws are pointed out.

THE LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Not to appear churlish, I comply with your request and answer your inquiry in this letter, although for more than a year I have written no letter for publication relating to the existing tax laws. They are not worth the consideration of anyone, so far as they relate to the taxation of personal property, and yet, as in the present case, they may, perhaps, be used to point a moral. The publication of the lists of those who do, and of some who do not, pay taxes upon personal property, with the reasons why, has seemed to me a hardship and injustice to many. The reasons assigned were given to the Tax Commissioners and recorded by them, not with a view to publication, but for the information, and, possibly, the protection of the official. Very often the record contains less or more than was necessary for publication. Sometimes the record as printed does not seem to justify the exemption, and sometimes it gives details which do not concern the public, and without at all strengthening the statement, unnecessarily wound and annoy innocent parties. However, the lists are printed and the moan is made.

And now you ask me what will be the probable effect of the publication of these lists from a moral and public point of view. The answer seems to be that the effect must be to help to destroy what is left of the present tax-laws. (To prevent repetition, it is well to say at once that when the tax laws are named reference is made to that portion relating to personal property, unless otherwise indicated.) This effect will be produced:

First—By simple attrition. The law is already so feeble and far spent that any disturbance, even so slight as that which arises from observation, hastens its demise. Unlike the sick man who, stimulated by a discussion in his presence, was admonished by his loving wife to "go on with his dying," the tax law is exhausted and not stimulated by either observation or discussion. It has reached a stage corresponding to that of a man whose vitality is so reduced that the mere presence of his friends in his chamber is forbidden by a physician.

Second—The public is made acquainted, in a practical way, with the facility with which exemption from taxation can be secured under the law. It is as if a net of vast alleged capacity, duly provided with all the proper floats and sinkers, were held up before intelligent fishes that they might see that the net was but a skeleton, a shadow, a pretence, a fraud—not so good as a delusion, or half so effective as a snare. They see the largest fishes that swim the seas passing through this so-called net, without losing a scale, and may well wonder whether Dr. Johnson's definition of a net, when he said it was "anything reticulated or decussated at regular intervals, with interstices between the intersections," was correct. I am as reluctant to name names as is the Speaker of the House of Commons, or force could be given to the figure here used.

Third. The example of so many men eminent in Church and State, the leaders of fashion, the givers of balls, the owners of yachts, the heads of charities, those who give tone to society, without whose countenance nothing that is even lovely and of good report can find social acceptance, must exercise a potential influence upon men of minor degrees of excellence which these latter will not be slow to follow. A minnow ought to be able to pass an orifice through which a whale escapes, and he certainly will when he knows the way, or even that there is a way. To reverse the parable a thread ought to pass where a camel has gone through.

Fourth—It is pitiable in examining these lists to see how utterly the design of the law miscarries, and this gives effect to the sense of inequality which arouses hostility and resistance. Now I do not presume to say, because I do not believe, that a single man upon that long list has secured exemption in any other way than by a literal compliance with the requirements of the law. Why should he? Why peril either body or soul with perjury when the law is so accommodating and complaisant as to demand no such sacrifice? There is more falsehood uttered every day in the fashionable and conventional message sent to the unconfiding visitor—"not at home"—than is told in an entire year in the tax-office. Why should men break through a wall, when the law provides an open door? Why fracture one of the commandments when a law, already splintered, is at their service?

Fifth—The universality of the practice of swearing off has received practical exemplification. People do not, as a rule, care to be in a minority. There is the attraction of cohesion in the mere fact of a majority. It would seem that it is the wise many who do not pay, and the few foolish who do pay. They by no means stand five and five. There will be a large accession to this majority hereafter of those who now, for the first time, learn how very large and very respectable the majority is. It will come to be thought more respectable not to be among the "base who pay" than among the elite who do not pay. The few well-meaning men who, knowing and swearing that they were exempt, yet preferred to pay on something by way of solatium, will see their mistake, and withdraw their voluntary offering at the city shrine to what they supposed was social duty, one of the requirements of society. No longer will they leave their gifts upon that altar, but rather will they join the innumerable caravan who pursue their peaceful way, bearing their sheaves untolled, and their golden fleeces unshorn.

Sixth—The practical familiarity with the feebleness of the tax law will tend to breed contempt for all law, a most undesirable consequence in a community which should be law-abiding. A law which pretends to do what it does not do is like a weak member in a bridge, impairing confidence in an threatening destruction to, the entire structure.

CONFLICTING LAWS.

The striking fact that so many obtain exemption from taxation upon their personal property because of indebtedness upon real estate, vindicates the assertion that the deduction of debts for real estate from personal property is a beneficent provision of the law, enuring to the advantage of real estate owners; enabling them, in part, to secure equity in taxation, and that the abolition of that provision would bear with severity upon the owners of mortgaged real property.

The old problem involving the consequences which may ensue when an irresistible force encounters an immovable object, is suggested by the conflict between the usury law and the tax law. The law says that the rate of interest in this State shall not exceed 6 per cent, and the law also says that money invested at 6 per cent shall pay any rate of tax that may be imposed, even if it reach 8 per cent, as it has been known to in some places in this State. Every law ought to be, and is meant to be, both "immovable" and "irresistible," but it is well known that when these two laws meet the result of the impact is that the usury law goes up or the tax law goes down. Did the Legislature believe when they restricted the rate for the use of money to 6 per cent, that the other law, which, in this city, imposes a tax of 2.58 per cent, would be complied with? If they did, then by the joint operation of these two laws they legislated to reduce the income from investments in this city to 3.42 per cent. But they well knew that both laws would not and could not be enforced against the same object. In effect, the passage of the usury law last Winter was a partial nullification of the tax law.

But it is said that personal property should bear the same taxation that is imposed upon real estate. That may be granted, if the converse be also granted, that real estate should bear the same burdens that are imposed upon personal property. Personal property, and that only, bears the entire burden of taxation imposed by the General Government for all its multitudinous purposes. Is the real estate in a large section of this city to be benefited by removing the obstructions at Hell Gate? Personal property alone is taxed for the purpose. Are the buildings—real estate—here to be protected from bombardment by a foreign foe? Personal property alone is taxed to build the forts and provide the defences. It is unnecessary to dwell upon these facts.

Again, personal property bears alone the burden of the usury law. The owner of real estate may obtain an income of 10 per cent from his property without any interference from the State. Very many receive such an income now, and some much more than that. True it is, that many receive less, and some nothing in the way of income; but precisely the same state of facts exists in regard to the income from personal property in the form of money. Many are receiving but 2 or 3 per cent for the use of their money, and some nothing at all. Suppose a banker goes to a real estate owner to hire a building for his business. The law does not prevent the landlord from exacting a rent of ten or twenty per cent upon the cost or value of his property, but it says to the banker, "You shall not receive more than six per cent for the use of your money—exposed to far greater hazard—under the trifling penalty of confiscation." Are these two kinds of property, then, equal before the law? I trow not.

In saying that for certain purposes personal property or real estate alone is taxed, I mean so far as the provisions of the statute law operate directly. Indirectly the higher law of "diffusion" makes each species of property bear a part of the tax imposed upon the other. One cannot buy a pint of peanuts from a street stand without finding a real estate tax among the shells; nasmuch as by the purchase he has helped to pay the rent of the seller, which rent helps the landlord to pay the taxes on the tenement he owns. And, in the case of the banker referred to, he could afford to pay the landlord a higher rent for his building, if he were not subjected to the operation of the laws mentioned, and so the landowner has to help the banker bear his burdens. Personal and real property are more closely related than were the Siamese twins. If one is sick the other must be ill. If one is pricked by a tax law the other feels the puncture. If one is fettered by a usury law the other feels the restriction. Their interests are indivisible, inseparable, interlocked, interwoven, as the warp with the woof.

I beg to be understood as not opposed to any usury law. Such laws as are in force in Massachusetts and Connecticut, staid and conservative States, would suffice for all just purposes in this State. Nor am I opposed to the taxation of personal property, in such a way as not to demoralize the people, hinder the growth of the city, or obstruct the improvement of real estate. What is most needed is that the people shall be enlightened upon the relations of real and personal property, and upon the principles which should control in devising a wise code of tax laws. Yours truly, GEO. H. ANDREWS.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1880.

PROGRESS OF CORPORATIONS.

LECTURE BY SIMON STERNE BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.

Simon Sterne delivered a lecture on "The Corporation—its benefits, its evils; as benefactor, as monopolist," Thursday, at Steinway Hall before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. There was a good attendance. Mr. Sterne said in part:

The corporation has become an all-important factor in the social arrangement of modern civilization. It is our banker, importer and insurer. He who rails at it rails at the sunlight and laughs at the moon. It is not the growth of this century, nor of ancient or modern civilization. It antedates written history, and in the end will be the last thing frozen to death. It has been said that "antiquity did not know corporations;" but antiquity had them. Rome had them in the *gens, curia,* family and tribe, which were essentially corporations. The family then was very different from what it is now, and retained an unbroken dist nct character. Later when the people became agricultural the town and city took the place of the family and sustained corporations. The guilds of the Middle Ages grew into cities which made common cause, established factories and formed a widespread league which gave us as the result of their experience the basis of modern Maritime law. By means of the guilds traditions of methods of work were retained in the craft. The city is the development of the trades guild, a corporation rising against the Government. The Middle Ages may well be said to be a conglomeration of corporations. The orders of Knights, universities, numerous religious orders and trade organizations were all corporations though they bear no resemblance to what we have now. A man could be a member of only one organization and to it his life belonged; it took all his activity and left him nothing for himself.

With the discovery of America a new form of trading corporation came into existence as a child of the State, and no longer a growth but a creation. The first shareholding corporations were the great banks of Europe. Law's great financial scheme to help France, and the South Sea bubble in England illustrate the magic of stock, and from these mistakes and misfortunes of the English and French came the modern corporation.

Regulated corporations, the speaker continued, should not be omitted. They were not shareholding corporations, but to them anyone could be admitted by paying a small sum, and then be entitled to share all their privileges and take part in their adventures. A unity of interest was created by them instead of competition. Trade was carried on by them as Russian, African and other companies. When the great English trading companies were formed great encouragement was required to induce capital to seek new and apparently unsafe ventures, and it was necessary to grant great privileges. As a monopolist, there is a defect in the organization of our corporations in common with that of our representative government. A majority controls the whole, and a majority of the majority controls in turn the majority. This is allowed to remain so, as it is commonly believed that it is inherent in representative government. In a pure democracy the whole people acted. When a representative government was formed a fundamental and substantial error was made in giving all power to a majority. There should be no such thing as majority and minority but a fair representation for all. Where the law of competition prevails there can be no monopoly, but it is sometimes suspended and corporations then become monopolists. When a corporation supplies a demand not local in character it is a benefactor, but it is a monopolist if the matter supplied is local and necessary. Monopolists are not such from special grants; the character arises in part from the exclusive possession of favorable land which makes an increase of business without a corresponding increase of expenditure possible.

If there had been a telegraph system when the Government was founded it would have been certainly added to the Post Office to prevent a monopoly.

In our railways, Mr. Stern continued, we have great tendencies to monopoly. So little was their growth understood in 1835, that at that year two chief engineers reported to the Legislature of this State that railroads would doubtless carry little besides passengers, and then only where canals could not be easily made. The Standard Oil Combination shows the power of a corporation to crush and destroy its opponents. In ten years it destroyed about 250 refineries and obtained 90 per cent of the oil business of the country. In this work it was helped by the railroads. What is more monstrous than the power of a corporation used in such a case? When a corporation exercises its delegated power for so sinister measures, the powers cannot be taken away too soon. The question arises of the absorption of the State by monopolies or the absorption of monopolies by the State. Few realize how far monopolies have absorbed the State if they have not put their hands little in politics. A few hard, grasping and capable men are more than a match for the legislators. A Vanderbilt or a Gould wields more substantial power than the Governor of any State. A railway king is the greatest position for an able, ambitious man in this country. We have stripped the Government of power until it is no longer an object of ambition to strong men, and by so doing have strengthened corporations. When the railway, bank and insurance committees of our Legislature are dictated by corporations, and the Legislature obeys them, our institutions have become despotic.

SIGNING WHAT THEY DID NOT READ.

It is claimed by several persons in Williamsburg, that the proprietor of a certain publication has lately succeeded in obtaining advertising contracts for $100 each from them, when they intended only to order from $2 50 to $5 worth. When his agent presented the bills, the victims refused to pay, insisting that they never made such agreements. The proprietor thereupon assigned his claims to a lawyer, who has brought suit against one of the men to obtain the $100. The case will be argued on Tuesday next.

Artemas Ward once said gravely, almost sadly, "I have done too much fooling; too much trifling; I am going to write something that will live." "Well, what, for instance?" In the same grave way he said, "A lie."

A nervous Chicago man had a tooth pulled the other day, and, as he came bounding out of the dentist's chair into a room where half a dozen other patients sat, he inspired them with terror by anxiously howling: "Am I all here? Will some one please take a census for me?"

TAXES "SWORN OFF."

PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPT BY LAW.

CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF PROPERTY-OWNERS WHO DECLARE THAT THEY HAVE NO TAXABLE PERSONAL POSSESSIONS.

The list of persons assessed upon personal property, who have shown to the satisfaction of the Tax Commissioners that they own nothing properly subject to assessment under the Personal Tax laws, is continued below. The various reasons which the law holds valid for the exemption of personal property from taxation are so numerous that it cannot be considered surprising that the number of persons who have "sworn off" their taxes is very large. The reasons which were found satisfactory by the Tax Department are given, together with the names of the persons assessed and the amounts of the assessments.

THE LIST CONTINUED.

RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT TAXPAYERS ASSESSED FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPT BY LAW.

Name.	Assessment.	Excuse.
Miller Henry	3000	Owes real estate mortgage
Miller J B	2500	No business; r e mortgaged
Miller J E	5000	Failed in 1878
Miller J W A	3000	No business; no property
Miller M B	5000	No personal property
Miller N H	2500	No business; failed in 1876
Miller P V C	3000	No personal property
Miller W S	6000	Debts exceed per prop
Millet C A	500	No business; no per prop
Milliken David	5000	Owns r e; debts ex per prop
Mills Alexander	1000	Debts exceed per prop
Mills Egbert	3000	No personal property
Mills J M	3000	Owns R R, ms stocks and Gov bonds; r e mortgd $10000 and other debts
Mills J G	40000	Real estate morted $100000
Mills S M	10000	Failed Jan 1, 1879; debts exceed per prop
Millspaugh P M	4000	Owes real estate mortgage
Milne J G	3000	No personal property
Minder John	2500	Borrowed cap; no per prop
Miner F S	3000	No per prop
Minor Columbus	2000	Bor cap; furn belongs wife; no per prop
Minor C W	3000	Debts exceed per prop
Mintzeishimer C	6000	R e mortg $2500
Mirick F B	2500	R e mortg $4500
Mirick G A	2500	Owes r e mortg
Mitchell A H	3000	R e mortg $3000
Mitchell John	3000	No per prop
Mitchell J J	2500	No per prop
Mitchell Moses	5000	No per prop
Mitchell Robert	3000	No business; failed
Mitchell W B	1200	Losses exc per prop; swore '78 $1200
Moddrel, A G, ex H C Moddrel	20000	Estate distributed
Moening H W	2000	Has no per prop
Moffat James	3000	Has no per prop
Moise Benj V	3000	R e mort and other debts
Molins Jose	2000	Debts exceed pers prop
Mollahan James	500	Debts and losses exceed per prop; swore in '78 to $500
Moller Anton	3000	Bankrupt
Moller J A	2000	Failed Dec 26, 1878
Mondheym L	900	Met with losses; insolvent; swore in '78 to $900
Monegham J A, as admx estate P Monegham	5000	No personal property
Monell Ambrose	2500	Debts exceed pers'al prop
Monell J A	2000	Owes real estate mortgage
Montant A, admr c t B Montant	4500	Estate distributed
Monteath J H	4000	Debts exceed pers'l prop
Montgomery E L	5000	No personal property
Montgomery J B	5000	No personal property
Montoux Emil W	2500	No bus; no per prop
Montross William	5000	No bus, owns U S bonds; r e mortgaged and other debts
Mook Robert	3000	Owns Gov bonds; no tax prop
Mooney Aaron	2500	No personal property
Mooney D, admr c t E Adams	2800	Estate distributed
Mooney E C	2500	No bus; r e mortgaged
Mooney Leonold	2500	No personal property
Moore Ann et als adms estate W E Moore	1500	No personal property
Moore C L	2500	No personal property
Moore D	8000	Bor capital; furn belongs to wife; no personal property
Moore E C	3000	Boards; no personal prop
Moore Elias	3000	Debts exceed per property
Moore E L	3000	R e mort'd, and other debts
Moore Francis	3000	Comp with creditors for 75c in Oct, 1878
Moore George	5000	R e mort'd and other debts
Moore G E	2000	Wife owns prop val at $1000
Moore J R	5000	No personal property
Moore John	3000	No personal property
Moore J J	3000	No personal property
Moore J P	4000	No bus; debts exceed per prop
Moore S V	3000	No personal property
Moore Thomas	2500	Failed in 1876
Moran Wm M	2500	Debts exceed per property
Morange Albert	4000	Is insolvent
Morange H H	2500	No personal property
Morange & Bro	5000	Owe r morts
Mordecai A L	3000	Debts exceed per prop
More J	3000	No personal property
Morford G B	3000	No personal property
Morgan F	2500	Real estate mortgaged
Morgan H	2000	Owns r; owes mort
Morgan J A	3000	No personal property
Morgan M	10000	No business; lost all
Morgan W D	7500	No personal property
Morgan W F	5000	No personal property
Morganroth Jacob	1200	Losses exceed per prop
Morganroth Julius	1200	Losses exceed per prop
Morganroth A	600	Is not solvent
Morrison J J	3000	Owes r e morts
Morrell J H	2500	Owes r e morts
Morrell T	4000	No bus; r e mort'd $30000
Morrell T H	4000	No personal property
Morris Adolph M	2500	No personal property
Morris Charles	2000	Borro'd capital; no per prop
Morris H L	7500	Owes real estate mortgages
Morris John H	10000	R e mortg'd and other debts
Morris John J	2500	Debts exceed per property
Morris L G	3000	R e mortg'd and other debts
Morris Patrick	3000	Debts exceed per prop
Morrison D W	5000	Owes borro'd money; debts exceed per prop
Morrison G H	2500	No personal property
Morrison Margaret et als, as exc'rs est Rbt Morrison	3000	Debts exceed per prop
Morrow Jas H	3000	Debts exceed per property
Morrow John	3000	Owes real estate mortgage
Morse Charles	5000	No personal property
Morse H H	5000	Owes chattel mortg on fur
Mortimer C G	5000	Resident of New-Haven, Ct.; no capital here
Mortimer W G	2000	Debts exceed per prop
Moses Felix J	2500	Debts exceed per prop
Moses J H	2500	No personal property
Moses Isaac	4000	No personal property
Moses Job	2500	Debts exceed per property
Moss C D	15000	Real estate morte'd $25000
Moss Joseph	3000	R e mortg'e and other d bts
Moss Theodore	7500	Owes real estate mortgage
Moss Walter L	3000	No personal property
Motley James	2500	No capital here; debts exceed personal property
Motley J M	2500	Owns oil, bank and insurance stocks; real estate mortg'd and other debts
Mott H B	3000	Resident of Bridgeport; no capital here
Mott James W	3000	Debts exceed per property
Mott Wm B	2500	Debts exceed per property
Moulton Emma C as extrx estate S D Moulton	25000	Assets in hands of John Webster acting exr, who lives at Tarrytown
Mount H P	2500	No personal property
Mount J T	2500	No personal property
Mount J E	2500	Debts exceed per property
Mount R E as exr est W M Allen	5000	No personal property
Mowbray R & J	3000	Real est mortgaged $26000
Mowe R	5000	No personal property
Mowsay Charles	3000	No prop in excess of debts
Moyman Edward	2000	No personal property
Muagett B F	4000	Debts exceed per prop
Mueller David	500	Debts and mortgs exceed p p
Mueller Gottlieb	1000	Losses exceed p p; swore in '78 to $1000
Muhler John	2000	Resident of Bklyn; no bus
Muir Joseph	4000	Debts exceed per prop
Muir William	5000	Bankrupt
Mulford R L	3000	Owns R R stocks; r e mortgd and other debts
Mullaly John	2500	Debts exceed per prop
Mullane John	3000	R e mortgaged $33000
Mullen Patrick	3000	No personal property
Muller H L	2000	Debts exceed per prop
Muller Otto	1000	Debts and losses exceed per prop; swore in '78 to $1000
Mulligan John	3000	Debts exceed per prop
Mulry Lawrence	2500	Owes real estate mortgage
Munde Paul E	2500	Owes real estate mortgages
Munn B jr	3000	Failed
Munn M W extrx est W H Munn	15000	Debts exceed per property
Munroe W O	2500	Real est mortgaged $13000
Murdock Alex	3000	No business; no per prop
Murdock F A	5000	Resident Southampton, Suffolk County; no business
Murdock L C	5000	Resident Southampton, Suffolk County; no business
Murphy H G	3000	No personal property
Murphy James	1000	Real e mort and other debts
Murphy J D	1500	No business; no per prop
Murphy John J	2500	Debts exceed per property
Murphy Nicholas	2000	Debts exceed per property
Murphy Sylvester	3000	Debts exceed per property
Murray D C	5000	Debts exceed per property
Murray J B	4000	No business; bankrupt
Murray R J	3000	Failed; prop in assign's hands
Murrell Lucien	4000	No personal property
Musgrave J G	5000	No personal property
Muslincr Isaac	2500	Real est mortgaged $1000
Muslincr Joseph	5000	Real est mort and other debts
Muslincr Moses	2500	R e mort'd $11000
Mustin S C	3000	No business; no per prop
Muzio Charles	5000	Failed in '77
Myer Adolph	5000	Boards; no per prop
Myers Andrew G	5000	Furniture belongs to wife; no per prop
Myers Charles	3000	Owns U S bonds, coal and ins stks; r e mtgd and other dbts
Myers Edward	4000	No personal property
Myers F S	2500	No personal property
Myers J S	3000	No personal property
Myers Sinclair	4000	Owes real estate mortgage
NADEBOR M	2000	No personal property
Naegeli Otto	2000	Debts exceed per prop
Nagle Mich'l H	5000	Owes real estate mortgage
Mason Alfred G	3000	Owes real estate mortgage
Mason Geo G	7500	Boards; bankrupt
Nast Phillip	3000	Owes debts; no assets
Nathan H H as trustee for Emily Nathan	65000	No longer trustee
Nathan Harry C	2500	No personal property
Nathan Henry	3000	Capital furnished by father; no personal property
Nathan Moses	2500	Debts exceed per property
Nathan Nathan J	5000	No personal property
Nathan Pinqers	2500	No personal property
Naumann Lewis	2000	Debts exceed per property
Naumburg S N	2500	Debts exceed per property
Naylor Henry	4000	Owes r e mortgage
Naylor Joseph	4000	Owes r e mortgage
Nazro John P	4000	Owns Government bonds; debts exceed per property
Navarro J F et al est B Blanco	50000	Debts exceed assets
Neadertbal M	3000	No personal property
Neamann R H	300	Debts exceed per property; swore in '78 $300
Neander Theo	2500	Owes r e mortgage $12000
Needham C A	3000	Does not own anything
Needham E P	12000	Owes real estate mortgage and other debts
Neher George	3000	No personal property
Nelson J, estate M A Nelson	2000	Owes r e mortgage $40000; swore in '78 $2000
Nelson Wm H	5000	No business; debts exceed personal property
Neilson W H trus for G McIntosh	10000	No personal property
Neilson W H trus A D McIntosh	10000	No personal property
Neilson W H trus for Isabella T McIntosh	10000	No personal property
Nelson Geo W	3000	No personal property
Nesbit John	2500	Owes real estate mortgage
Neitzel Ferd F	3000	Debts exceed per prop
Neuman Louis E	2500	Debts exceed per prop
Neumann Sieg'd	3000	No personal property
Neville Tim F	2500	Owes real estate mortgage $20000; debts exceed per prop
Nevins Peter J	2500	Debts exceed per property
New Emanuel	2000	Owes r e mortg; other debts
Newbold C E	1000	Resident of Babylon, L I
Newcombe F H M	2000	Owes real estate mortgage
Newcombe R S	2000	Owes real estate mortgage
Newell Darius E	1000	Insolvent
Newell Ed A	3000	Owes r e mortgage $15000
Newell Geo B	500	No per prop; sw in '78 $500
Newell Geo H	1000	Insolvent
Newell Kirk B	5000	Debts exceed per property
Newell Robert	3000	Boarding; no per property
Nevins E S	3000	Owes r e mort'e $30000
Newman James	2500	Owes real estate mortgage
Newman Mich'l J	2500	Owes r e mort'g $5000
Newman Robert	2000	Debts exceed per property
Newman Stephen	2000	Is missing; father sues
Newman Wm M	4000	No personal property
Newton Henry J	2500	No bus; owes r e mort'g
Newton Jas W	3000	No personal property
Newwitter G J	3000	Borrow'd capital from father; no personal property
New-York Stock Exchange Board	50000	Am't ass'd ap't'd to Gratuity fund; swore in '78 to $50000
Nichols Chas L	2500	Is insolvent
Nichols Rich'd M	5000	Bor. prop in '78, which absorbs personal y
Nichols Sydney P	10000	Owes r e mort'g $8000 and other debts
Nichols Wm D	4000	Owns r e; debts ex per prop
Nickerson Caleb	10000	Resident of Brooklyn
Nickerson P W	3000	Debts exceed per prop
Niebuhr & Son	2500	Debts exceed per prop
Nielson H J A	3000	Owes real estate mortgages
Nieman H W	6000	No business; no per prop
Niniet W F	3000	No bus; resides at Yonkers
Nissen Charles	3000	Boards; debts exceed per prop
Nissen Ignatz	3000	No personal property
Noble William	3000	Owes real estate mort $17000
Noe Isaac W	5000	Boards; debts exceed per pro
Nordbourch H	2000	No personal property
Nordt Charles	3000	Debts exceed per prop
Norris B F	8000	Owes real estate mortgage
Nye Francis C	30000	No personal property
OAKLEY, W F	1000	No business; no per prop
Oakley John	3000	No personal property
Oakley T H J	2500	No personal property
Oberfelder Simon	8000	Debts exceed per prop
Oberndorf Julius	2500	Bor cap; no personal prop
Oberschelmer H	2500	Debts exceed per property
O'Brien E J	3000	No personal property
O'Brien J K	3000	No cap invested in business
O'Brien Michael	2500	Owes real estate mortgage
O'Brien Oswin	4000	Owns Gov bds and r r stocks; owes r e mort and debts
O'Brien Robt	5000	Boards; no bus, no per prop
O'Brien W S	2500	Debts exceed per property
Ochs F and son	3000	Failed in 1877
O'Connor D, est Ann Blake	6500	Estate distributed
O'Connor D J, est Bridget O'Con'r	5000	Est paid out for debts
O'Connor W H	1000	Debts exceed per property; swore in '78 $1000
O'Connor T J	3000	Owes real estate mortgage
O'Connor W P, est Sarah M Donaldson	5000	Owes real estate mortgages
Odell Abraham	3000	Furniture belongs to wife; debts exceed per prop
Odell C S	2500	Owes real estate mortgage
Odell Edmr	3000	Debts exceed per property
Odell F M	3000	Owes chattel mortgage on all per effects
Odell Isaac	4000	Owes real estate mortgage
Odell Isaac	10000	No personal property
Odell John H	2500	Owes real estate mortgage
Odenheimer Alex	2500	Real est mort and other debts
O'Donnell Hugh	2500	Owes real estate mortgage
O'Donnell Neil	2500	Owes r e mort and other debts
Oelbermann E & Co	30000	Per prop inv in Gov't bonds
Oestriecher Benj	2000	Debts exceed per prop
Oestreicher Saul	2000	Debts exceed per prop
Oettinger Paul J	5000	No personal property
Offerman Chas F	3000	No personal property
Offert H St. Geo	4000	No personal property
Ogden Alfred	4000	Owns his stock $5000; owes r e mortgage $17000
Ogden Francis J	2500	No business; rel est mortg'd
Ogden Horatio	4000	Debts exceed per prop
Ogden Isaac	3000	No personal property
Ogden John H	1000	Debts exceed per property
Ogden Jonathan	3000	No effects in excess of debts
Ogden Richard	3000	No personal property
Ogden Wallace	2500	No personal property
Ogilvie David P	1000	No bus since Feb '78; owes r e mortg and other debts
Ogilvy Robert	1000	Owes r e mortg $4600; swore in '78 $1000
O'Hara Chas E	5000	Debts exceed per prop
Ohle John D	2000	Debts exceed per prop
Olcott Clarence W	700	No bus; owns Gov bonds; no per prop; swore in '87 $700
Olcott Emmet R	4000	No per prop
Olcott Henry	7500	Debts exceed per prop
Oldenborg D C	500	Insolvent; swore in '8 $500
Olin Stephen H	3000	Debts exceed per prop
Olnhaut W J	2000	Debts exceed per prop
Oliver Arthur H	2500	No per prop
Olliffe W M	2500	Owes r e mor and other debts
Olmstead D H	5000	Owns r e and Gov bonds, no per prop
Olmstead Fred	3000	Owes r e mortgage $13000
Olmstead R A	1000	No bus; failed in '78; swore in '78 $1000
Onderdonk J H	500	Losses exceed per prop
Onderdonk J W	2500	No bus; no per prop
O'Neil Chas & Jas	1000	Owns r e; debts ex per prop
O'Neill Charles	3000	Debts exceed per property
O'Neill Francis	2500	Owes r e, mortg & otr debts
O'Neill James	2500	Debts and losses ex per prop
Opdyke Henry P	5000	Resident of Plainfield, N J
Opdyke Wm S	3000	No personal property
Oppenheim Bjn G	2500	No business; no per prop
Oppenheim Ed C	3000	No personal property
Oppenheim E L	2000	No business; no per prop
Oppenheim Michel	4000	No personal property
Oppenheimer Ed	3000	No business; owes r e mortg
Oppenheimer Em	5000	Debts exceed per property
Oppenheimer Z S	2500	Owes real est mortg, $4000
Ordenstein Henry	3000	Debts exceed per property
Orr Alexander M	4000	Borrowed cap'l; furn belongs to wife; debts and losses exceed personal property
Orr David	2500	No business; no per property
Orvis Chas Eustis	5000	Debts exceed per property
Orvis Jos U	5000	Debts exceed per property
Osborn Abner	5000	Debts exceed per property
Osborne F P	5000	Dbts and los's ex'd per prop
Osborn Mortimer	5000	No personal property
Ostendorf Fred'k	500	No per prop; swore in '78 $500
Ostrander James	3000	Debts exceed per property
Ostrander Wm C	3000	Has no effects
Ostrom Homer I	2000	No personal property
Otis Dwight P	2000	Boards; borrowed cap from brother-in-law; no per prop
Otis Frank A	4000	Resids Long Island; no business; no cap invested here
Otis Fessender N	3000	Owes r e mortgage $10000
Otis James	5000	Non-resident; pays tax in Suffolk County; business
Ott George jr	3000	Owes r e mortg & other debts
Ottenheimer Jul's	5000	Debts exceed per property
Ottenheimer L	2000	No personal property
Otterstedt & Bro	2500	Owes real estate mortgage
Outcalt P I V	2500	No personal property
Owen Daniel M	2000	No business; all property invested in Gov't bonds in '78
Owen Frank E	3000	Borrowed cap; no per prop
Owen George, est Leroy Knight	40000	Est distributed in Oct 1878
Owens George T	2000	Owes chattel mortg $1500
Owens Wm W	3000	Owns r e; owes mortgage
PACKARD G W	3000	Boarding; owes chattel mortg on all effects
Packard Joseph	2000	Furniture belongs to brother; debts exceed per prop; swore in '78 $2000
Paddock Franklin	5000	Owes r e mor and other debts
Paddock F A, trustee S E Carter	5000	No personal property
Page John H	5000	Bor cap; debts exceed per p
Pailliard A E	4000	Insolvent
Paine John	5000	Owes real estate mortgage
Paine Oakman S	2000	Owes r e mortgage $6000
Palacio Celestino	2000	Resident of Brooklyn
Palen W W	5000	No personal property
Palmenberg J R	3000	Owes r e mortgage $16000
Palmer Albert M	3000	On Jan 13 Theatre was $15,000 behind; losses and debts exceed per property; swore in '78 $3000
Palmer Chester W	2500	No personal property
Palmer E L	5000	Debts exceed per prop
Palmer G W	3000	Debts exceed per prop
Palmer Jos	6000	Owes real estate mortg $6000
Palmer John	4000	Debts exceed per property
Palmer John J	2500	Has no assets
Palmer Oliver H	5000	Owns Gov b'ds; owes r e mortg $15000 and other debts
Palmer Wm E	5000	Blind; no business; owes r e mortg and other debts
Palmer Wm J	3000	Resident of Colorado
Pangbrun Jerem'n	2500	Owes R R stocks; owns mortg
Papadopoulo Ch'r	3000	No personal property
Pardee Elizabeth	10000	No per prop; in '78 swore $10000
Park Jas S	3000	Debts exceed per prop
Park Wm T	5000	Losses exceed per prop
Parker Dewitt H	6000	Owes real estate mortgage
Parker Joel	10000	Debts exceed personal prop
Parker Willis L	3000	No personal property
Parkin William	3000	Lives with parents; debts exceed personal property
Parkin Wm W	20000	Failed in '78
Parkin Wm