POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

AGNOSTICISM AND EVOLUTION.

THE UTTERANCES OF MR. SPENCER AND MR. FISKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. S. H. Wilder's letter in a recent number of The Tribune propounds certain questions and makes certain assertions concerning the problems discussed in my recent article on "Agnosticism and Metagnosticism," in such courteous and argumentative form that I am constrained to ask the privilege of replying thereto.

The ingenuity with which Mr. Wilder dissects a paragraph from the last chapter of Spencer's "First Principles"—a paragraph which, though somewhat ambiguously expressed, in itself and with its natural context is certainly intended by its author to be a complete refutation, to the understanding mind, of the charge of materialism—and sets over against it an assumed opposing statement of Mr. Fiske is worthy of all praise—from those who admire the refinements of textual exegesis. With all his ingenuity, however, Mr. Wilder seems to have overlooked a most fundamental difference in the statements of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Fiske which he thus contrasts: "Before a philosopher can correctly be charged with materialism," says Mr. Fiske, "it is absolutely necessary that he should hold that physical phenomena . . . are interpretable in terms of matter and motion." As the quotation from Mr. Spencer shows, this is precisely what he does not do. He proposes "the interpretation of all phenomena in terms of matter, motion and force." This little word "force" is all-important and its insertion by Mr. Spencer harmonizes his thought, substantially, with that of Mr. Fiske. Mr. Fiske has clearly shown that the word "force" is merely a verbal metaphor "descriptive of some observed or observable sequence of phenomena"; that it does not imply the negative of the theistic idea, or the interposition of entitled "matter" as an active agent in the production of phenomena. On the contrary, we only know Force directly as resistance, and the correlation of forces is proved, not by logical deduction from the observation of material phenomena, but by psychological demonstration, through experience. In other words, Force as known to us is a spiritual or vital, rather than a materialistic concept. Moreover it should be remembered that Mr. Spencer in stating that "what exists in consciousness under the form of feeling is transformable into an equivalent of mechanical motion," is avowedly stating not his own position, but that of the materialistic against whose dogmas he is arguing. Unquestionably Mr. Fiske does not accept this materialistic statement, nor do I. Neither, I am sure, does Mr. Spencer, though his language in this isolated paragraph is less carefully guarded than usual against such misinterpretation. He explicitly declares the contrary view to be his own, in "Principles of Psychology," volume I, page 158, and elsewhere. Mr. Spencer reduces both matter and motion to "differently conditioned manifestations of Force." ("First Principles.") They are, he declares, "concretes built up from the contents of various mental relations"—a definition which certainly savors more of idealism than of materialism. Elsewhere he calls them "modes of consciousness," and affirms that while all other modes of consciousness are derivable from experiences of Force, "experiences of Force are not derivable from anything else." From its very nature as an ultimate relation in consciousness, however, "this undecomposable element of our knowledge is inscrutable." Force cannot be itself "the power manifested to us through phenomena," but "can only be regarded as a certain conditioned effect of an unconditioned cause—as a relative reality indicating to us an absolute reality by which it is immediately produced." And this absolute reality, he elsewhere declares, must be greater, not less, than all that is representable to us in terms of human personality and consciousness—infinitely greater, therefore, than matter, which in his philosophy is no mysterious "substance" or "entity," but is wholly phenomenal—"built up from the contents of various mental relations."

This bugbear of materialism so ingeniously presented by Mr. Wilder will have no weight whatever in the minds of those who are acquainted with the complete writings of Mr. Spencer. It is evidently unfair to interpret Spencer in terms of Fiske, or vice versa; but even under this attempted interpretation, as we have seen, no necessary antagonism is discernible. If Mr. Wilder had had the grace to complete the paragraph, a part of which he has quoted from "First Principles," he would have permitted your readers to receive Mr. Spencer's own assurance that "he who rightly interprets the doctrine contained in this work will see that neither of these terms (Materialist or Spiritualist) can be taken as ultimate. He will see that, though the relation of subject and object renders necessary to us these antithetical conceptions of Spirit and Matter, the one is no less than the other to be regarded as but a sign of the unknowable reality which underlies both." And if Mr. Wilder had introduced the previous portion of the same section, he would still further have elucidated Mr. Spencer's anti-materialistic and "agnostic" position. In my Symposium paper on "The Affirmative Side of Agnosticism," I endeavored tersely to set forth my understanding of the doctrine of the Synthetic Philosophy in harmony with the views herewith presented. Mr. Spencer, to whom my statement was subsequently submitted, writes to me: "Your statement of my view is perfectly correct, and could not, I think, be more clearly given than you have given it. That any one after reading the first part of 'First Principles' should take any other view implies to me either strange incapacity or strange perversity." If further proof of the correctness of this representation of Mr. Spencer's views and of their identity with Mr. Fiske's is desired it can be found, in brief, on pp. 443-448 of the second volume of "Cosmic Philosophy."

While neither Mr. Spencer nor Mr. Fiske is responsible for the arguments herein presented, this, as it appears to me, is the gist of the present situation: (1) Mr. Spencer himself affirms and takes great pains to explain that his philosophy is not materialistic; (2) Mr. Fiske, by Mr. Wilder's own confession, "has several times asserted that Mr. Spencer does not hold" materialistic views; (3) my own conviction, amounting to absolute certainty, after the most careful reading, is to the same effect, and my interpretation of Mr. Spencer's views has received his own indorsement; (4) Mr. Fiske admittedly does not hold materialistic views, and regards Force as a spiritualistic rather than a materialistic conception. "The conception of matter as dead or inert," he says, moreover, "belongs to an order of thought that modern knowledge has entirely outgrown"; (5) yet Mr. Wilder assumes it to be "an indisputable truth" that Mr. Spencer is a materialist, and that his views are in direct antagonism to those of Mr. Fiske. I think I might well leave the argument to the intelligent judgment of your readers, asking only that they shall duly weigh the evidence of the passages quoted by Mr. Wilder with their context in the writings of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Fiske, and in the light of Mr. Spencer's other writings bearing upon the subject. It is evident from the immediate context that Mr. Spencer regards matter and spirit as "antithetical," not identical, and as phenomenally related to an underlying unknowable reality; that his interpretation of all phenomena "in terms of matter, motion and force" is viewed by him, not as affording any sort of knowledge of the essential nature of this ultimate reality—still less as a materialistic interpretation thereof—but merely as a symbolical representation of its relation to our finite consciousness; however much they may be simplified, in his view "the symbols remain symbols still." It is manifestly unfair to infer from an isolated paragraph detached from its proper context a theory of things which is contradicted by Mr. Spencer's most explicit statement in that context, and by all that he has elsewhere written. The admitted concomitance or parallelism of psychical with materialistic states, which involves a definite though not a causal relation of the terms of matter, motion and force with the movements of our thought will perhaps in part explain the confusion which has arisen in the minds of those critics who impute materialistic views to Mr. Spencer, but it does not justify a repetition of the charge in view of his oft-repeated explanations, refutations and denials.

Finally, the charge that Mr. Spencer's philosophy rests on a materialistic or mechanical conception of the universe, as far as it has any definite force or meaning in fact, really implies nothing more than that he asserts the existence of an ascertainable order in phenomena, both mental and material—that "natural law," which is merely our subjective recognition of this order, characterizes the spiritual as well as the material realm. "Mechanics" and "materialism" as implied in such charges are simply the equivalents of law and order as opposed to chance, caprice and miracle. The belief that will is irresponsible and disorderly in its manifestations, that capricious, unpredictable and unmeasurable activities are indicative of a higher order of being than that which is manifested in definite and ascertainable relations, is a survival of an immature phase of thought characteristic of a primitive condition of mental development. Definite, fixed and ascertainable relations between phenomena, both physical and mental, in reality imply the highest order of intelligence and the manifestation of growth force under the most perfect possible conditions. If "order is Heaven's first law," then a system of philosophy which recognizes order as universal most truly interprets the divine life of the universe and offers the clearest possible conception of the truth of things. By demonstrating the essential moral quality of law and order as opposed to chance and miracle, it lays the foundation for a rational conception of a moral universe and of God as the "Power not ourselves—as well as in ourselves—that makes for righteousness."

LEWIS G. JANES,
President Brooklyn Ethical Association.
New-York, July 10, 1890.

RAILROAD SERVICE TO THE CATSKILLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The writer in The Tribune this morning who so severely criticises the railroad service to the Catskills because he desires to travel faster, leaves an unjust impression by choosing one of the slowest mountain trains on the route for his illustration. Had he taken a fast train much of his valuable time would have been saved, and the mountain railroad people would appear to better advantage. Train 35, on the West Shore, the Catskill Mountain express, which is now the favorite, makes the run to Kingston in two hours and fifteen minutes. To-day, starting behind, it came up in one hour and fifty-nine minutes. Then after ten minutes for lunch, the train runs to Phoenicia in fifty-five minutes, including four stops. Then on to Tannersville in just an hour more, which makes the total time from Weehawken four hours and twenty minutes. The run to Phoenicia from Kingston is over an up grade ninety-eight feet per mile for five miles, then sixty feet from Strahan up. Superintendent J. H. Jones, of the Ulster and Delaware and Kaaterskill roads, says that the schedule time of their express trains cannot be materially shortened with safety. The quickest run ever made to Phoenicia, he says, is thirty-six minutes. This was made by The Tribune specials in years past, the engine having only one coach. The Boston newspaper special last week ran up in thirty-eight minutes. But no such time can be made with any regular train, having from six to ten coaches, half being heavy "parlors," as now, even with two engines. Mr. Jones says it is unsafe to run as rapidly with two engines as with one. He says, also, that they cannot make all express trains; they have all classes to accommodate. The distance from Phoenicia to Tannersville is fifteen instead of eleven miles, as stated by the writer, and the grade on the Stony Clove reaches 157 feet per mile, which precludes high speed there. To the reduction of time on the West Shore, it is fully demonstrated that the run from Weehawken to Kingston can be made in two hours, as before stated in The Tribune, but railway men here seem to regard such a schedule for a regular train as unwise. H.

Kingston, N. Y., July 21, 1890.

MR. TREADWAY'S RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of last Thursday you state that "all Northern New-York, including Essex County, has retired Treadway." We have an unwritten tradition in this county, which has prevailed for many years, not to send any man for more than two terms to the Assembly. Mr. Treadway, having served two terms, was necessarily retired by this custom, and did not even desire a renomination. The question of his position in the Assembly last year was not mentioned or discussed, in any way, shape or manner. We deem it only just to Mr. Treadway that this statement should be made, without entering upon the discussion of whether his position was right or wrong in the last Assembly. F. S. W.

Port Henry, N. Y., July 19, 1890.

THE LODGE BILL AND THE FARMERS.

THE ALLIANCE NEEDS THE PROTECTION OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Whatever doubt there may have been in the minds of the farmers as to the necessity of the Lodge Election bill has been dispelled by the conduct of the South Carolina oligarchy toward candidate Ben. Tillman, and of Colquitt, Brown and Gordon toward Colonel Leonidas F. Livingston, of Conyers, Rockdale County, Georgia, president of the Georgia State Farmers' Alliance. Tillman has been threatened with assassination, and sundry devices have been resorted to by those who claim the prerogative of perpetual office and have held absolute sway over the politics of South Carolina to draw him into personal controversy tending to terminate his life. The inflammatory language of some of their newspapers has been of a nature to incite violence and bloodshed, regardless of the fact that if one Tillman were killed hundreds would appear in his place. The farmers have been ruled by the ante-bellum aristocracy of South Carolina long enough, and have determined to elect one of themselves to the office of Governor and the logic of events warrants them in asking for the protection of Federal authority.

Must a revolt against the old Democratic Machine be punished with death? If the farmers, thinking themselves entitled to more liberal legislation in their interests, and in a change in the old order of things, seek to promote their welfare by getting some of the offices, are they to be driven by threats from the primaries and from the polls? They call upon Congress to say "No!"

The case of Colonel Livingston, who seeks the seat now occupied by Judge John D. Stewart, of the 7th Georgia Congress District, is similar. Stewart was a captain in the 13th Georgia Regiment during the war, and is a gentleman of unexceptionable character, not, however, surpassing that of the farmer, Leonidas F. Livingston. He represented eleven agricultural counties, and when he and Livingston travelled through Walton County, it did not take him long to ascertain that the voters preferred Livingston, who is no carpet-bagger. In a recent letter to me, he says:

My grandfather, with two brothers, came to this country, landing in New-York—two remaining there. My grandfather settled first in Pennsylvania, then in Virginia, and from there he removed to Georgia. The New-York Livingstons, descending from those two brothers, are our relatives. My father, Alfred Livingston, eighty-seven years of age, of Covington, Georgia, knows much of the family in New-York.

In his letter to me under date of April 21, he says:

Please accept my thanks for the interest you manifest in the work we have undertaken. Ours is a herculean task. A desperate disease must be met by prompt and efficient remedies. We may be mistaken in the remedy sub-treasury plan, but certainly not as to the disease. Your description of the farmer and his environments is true to life. We have a strong and abiding faith that our appeal for justice and equity to the masses of the people will be effectual. We do not hope to secure all that we pray for at the hands of our Congress immediately, but the indications now are very favorable to our people.

Now, is there anything terrible in all this? Will not the officials of Georgia and of South Carolina, and of the other Southern states, permit the farmers, who owns seven-eighths of the property, to elect some of their own number to Congress?

New-York, July 25, 1890. JOHN LIVINGSTON.

WHAT THE LODGE BILL MEANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial "Fraud Shall Not Rule" is timely and hits the nail on the head. It cannot be understood too soon by all concerned that "this Nation of free men has made up its mind not to be governed by fraud." In this is the substance of the whole matter. To carry out that purpose is the supreme duty of the Republican party. You are doing excellent service in defeating the persistent attempts of the Democrats to obscure and distort the real issue involved in the Lodge bill, and in showing that it proposes simply to give effect to a fundamental and vital provision of the Constitution, and to make this a popular Government in the only true sense of the word. The suggestion is a good one that it be called the Anti-Force bill. It might be named the Anti-Intimidation or Anti-Fraud bill. When the American people get to thinking about it in earnest, they may be trusted to see to it that the American system of government shall be preserved and enforced, threats, race prejudice, fraud and violence to the contrary notwithstanding.

I hope you will continue to develop that kind of thinking on the subject. Yours truly,

JOHN I. GILBERT.

Malone, N. Y., July 23, 1890.

SOUTHERN REGISTRY LAWS.

AND HOW THEY ARE USED AGAINST REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please allow me a little space in your paper to protest against injustice to the negro in the South by the Registration law and its management. I am a minister of the Gospel and a citizen of Abbeville County. In May I was graduated from the Atlanta Baptist Seminary, and am now supplying the First Baptist Church in the town of Greenwood, County of Abbeville, S. C.

By the law of the State the 7th inst. was the last day for registering, renewing lost certificates and transferring from other counties. Not less than 500 colored men accordingly went to the town of Abbeville for the purpose of registering and having their lost certificates renewed. In the morning, before many of the whites had gathered, a few of the colored voters registered. Others who presented affidavits were told that this was not the day for renewals, etc. Only a few lucky ones registered, and this was permitted to bribe the public. About 12 o'clock a very large crowd had assembled. But long before that time the narrow passage to the window was thronged by white men, who had laid violent hands upon some of the colored men who were attempting to register, and kicked them off the steps of the veranda. This intimidated the colored people and kept them waiting till the white men might get through. But when one of the whites had registered he would keep his place till another would come to take the same.

About 1 o'clock I led a column of colored men to the entrance. The white men yelled out: "This place is not for negroes, it is for white men!" "Push the negroes back; kick them back; shoot them!" And they were about to raise a mob when I turned to the colored people, and told them that it was better for us to leave the town than to have any blood shed or to shed any, and that I would make a protest in Northern papers against such proceedings. By this time knives were opened around me and pistols called for. So I came down from the steps and walked twenty-five or thirty yards away; but the colored men, being unwilling to leave, halted. Then to encourage them I said: "Gentlemen, this sort of thing cannot last. Time will work a change.

"For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win."

Wrong is its own punisher. Like the freshman's wooden clock, if let alone it will soon burst its own brains out." I was again assaulted by one poor ruffian (M. Cox, by name). With oaths he threatened my life, ordering me to hush my mouth and to leave the ground, which I found best to do, as did others.

The registration law in the south is the biggest humbug of the age. No man can vote unless he has a ticket of registration certifying his age, where he lives and what his occupation is. Now it is extremely difficult to get a ticket of this kind; because all supervisors of registration under the Democratic rule are against the progress of the Republican party, hence they do not take any interest in registering colored voters. Again, if a colored man should happen to get a ticket and move from the place where he was when he first registered, he cannot vote without a renewal; and these are harder to obtain than the original certificates.

The colored people as a whole are a moving people. That is, the majority of them have no homes of their own; consequently they are often compelled to move when they do not desire to do so; and this kills their votes.

Is this right? Where is the remedy? A national election law. Not that the Republican party may rule the country, but that the will of the whole people may be known and honored. DAVID S. KLUGH.

Greenwood, S. C., July 15, 1890.

A PLAN TO SECURE PURE MILK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with a great deal of interest lately the accounts in the daily press of the manner in which disease is communicated, through milk, to children of rich and poor alike in this city. Many a mother, while giving her child what she believes to be nourishment, is hastening its death.

Now I see no reason why a little co-operation will not eliminate this source of disease, which has, to my mind, been for many years the cause of much of the mortality among the little ones, and even among adults. There are thousands of wealthy men in this great city who would not mind investing a few hundred dollars to help insure their children's health against this possibility. Many are now giving large sums, from sentiment alone, to missions and charitable organizations. Would it not be quite as sensible, to say the least, to invest a small amount in a way which will solve this great difficulty?

A few men, co-operating as shareholders in a stock farm, which is under the charge of a capable superintendent and a veterinary surgeon, may put in practical operation a scheme which will secure their own families first, and then a large portion of the public, against unhealthy milk. And such a company may be gradually extended, as its milk grows in the public favor and confidence, until the whole city is embraced in its beneficent influences—for it will drive its opponents in the field of competion to "go and do likewise." The first thing, of course, to strengthen its position, would be the cheapening of milk to its shareholders, thus inducing as many as possible to become interested in its purpose. The next thing would be to administer its affairs upon the rigid lines of purity first, profit last and least of all.

If my plan meets with the approbation of any of your readers I will gladly give my time to explain how it may be put in practice.

STANBURY NORSE.

Librarian Harlem Library, No. 2238 Third-ave.
New-York, July 24, 1890.

ELECTRIC WIRES IN BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The recent fire in the Western Union Building, while the cause is not directly located, leaves a grave suspicion that it may be due to improper insulation of electric light conductors. The origin of the fire in Boston last Thanksgiving was also an open question, unsettled even yet. A prominent insurance inspector speaks of his recent inspections of inside electric wiring as follows: "The inspections show great defects in insulation, owing partly to the ordinary methods of fastening conductors, also to the breaking of, or loosening of, fastenings, slacking of wires and mechanical injury to, in many cases, the best kind of covering on wires."

That these faults may be obviated is now admitted. That wires should be run in ducts or conduits is conceded by Thomas A. Edison, Professor Elihu Thomson and all the prominent electrical authorities. This method solves all difficulties electrically, as well as many others met by architects and builders in construction. This is evidenced by the fact that nearly all the new buildings now under construction contain ducts wherein wires are drawn, accessible at all times, freed from any danger of mechanical injury, and thoroughly fire-proof. The leading architects of the country are now insisting that these raceways be placed in buildings erected under their supervision. The Boston municipal authorities have appointed a commission to frame some ordinance that will doubtless contain a requirement that wires shall be run in a manner similar to that above stated.

EDWARD S. BAKER.

New-York, July 24, 1890.

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Curtain Rockaways,
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$150 BUYS complete turnout; gentle, reliable family horse, top pony phaeton, harness &c.; handsome pet pony, $75; also, $125 boys grocery outfit, horse, top wagon, harness, &c.; several sets of harness cheap. Office, 543 West 39th-st., near 11th-ave.

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SAFE INVESTMENT.—Sure speculation; great chance for somebody to make money; splendid property; finest situation in Philadelphia; 2 stores, 28 brick houses, just finished; all improvements; as good as gold; together with 65 lots; will be sold in one lot at an unheard of bargain; cash only. Address CLOSE ESTATE, Tribune Office.

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WEST-SIDE HOUSES and LOTS.—Great variety; several bargains. STEVENS, 9th-ave., cor. 16th-st., 145 Broadway.

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GRAMERCY PARK, NORTH (known as 131-139 East 21st-st.).—Delightful location, elegant rooms; board and attendance unexcelled; also privileges of private park.

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An attractive second floor, parlor floor, private bath, table optional, or without board; near 4th-ave.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.
Suites and single rooms, all locations; transients or permanent; summer prices.
Doctors' offices, bachelors' apartments.
Highest references given.
Information from
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DRESSMAKING.—All styles dresses, perfect fit guaranteed; tea gowns and wrappers; children's clothes; customers may furnish material; prompt and reasonable. COOKE, 155 West 46th-st.

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DRESSMAKER will go out by the day. A. TAYLOR, 230 8th-ave.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER will make perfect-fitting gowns at reduced rates during August in the country. Address A. B., Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS French dressmaker; experienced cutter, fitter, finisher; latest styles from Paris; wants work by the day or month; city or country. Address HORTENSE, 135 West 23th-st.

FINE French work done at reduced prices during August; artistic draping and remodelling; perfect fit guaranteed. Mme. DE TABLET, 180 6th-ave., below Macy's.

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MAISON DE CONFIANCE, Henriette Michel, 76 West 17th-st.—Importer; all kinds of summer dresses to order delivered in 5 days; moderate prices.

MADAME MAURICE, reliable private dressmaker; elegance in cutting and fitting, &c.; well known. 204 6th-ave., opposite Altman's.

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A PRIVATE DETECTIVE of excellent standing can be engaged all next week; strictly confidential business. Call or address J. J. L., 936 8th-ave.

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RELIABLE PARTIES can have watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c., on weekly payments by writing H. OWEN, 1,316 Gates-ave., Brooklyn, who will call with samples.

UMBRELLAS recovered; cases repaired; parasols to match silks specialties; gold and silver handles repaired. GATCHELL'S, 224 4th-ave.

WANTED.—One suction blower, 1 half forming machine, 1 5 or 6 section blower, 1 roller; state condition and price. A. B., Box 17, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED.—A second-hand Trow's New-York City Elite Directory for 1889 or 1890; must be cheap. Address ZELTIE, 270 West 23d-st.

WRITE to A. Lafevers, Bolivar, Mo., for pearls.

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A LADY engaged in a successful artistic business will give equal interest to a lady with $2,000 to $5,000. Address B. G., care Barrett House, 43 Broadway.

A GOOD PAYING ranch and stock for sale at a sacrifice. EXECUTOR, 55 Broadway, Room 27, N. Y.

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A RESPONSIBLE party who has the ability to interest capital for a legitimate enterprise can learn of an opportunity to use that ability to good advantage by addressing Lock Box 73, Laredo, Texas.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED first-class millinery store on 5th-ave. for sale; over two years' lease. Address E., P. O. Box 210, New-York City.

FINE GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—40 minutes from New-York; sickness cause of selling; no agents. Address H., 74 Murray-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT $5,000 CASH.—Stock, fixtures and accounts of a profitable manufacturing business in this city; goods all sold here and Brooklyn. Address B. C. O., Tribune Office.

FOR SALE.—An interest in a R. R. patent that has been "approved" by two of the largest roads, and is recognized to become the best paying article on the American market. Address Room 59, Astor House.

FOR SALE—Troy Laundry, 5 years established; will stand investigation. Laundry, No. 6 Goerck-st.

HALF INTEREST in valuable novelty patent for $200 to party who will manufacture and put on market; big money and quick sale. J. B. McC., 663 Broadway.

Business Chances

HOTEL FOR SALE, RENT or EXCHANGE.—All-year house; 3 acres; on river. Photograph and information, 21 Park Row. MASON'S.

LIVERY BUSINESS, large town, at cost; new stock; no old hacks; everything first-class; fine business; great chance for active man. B. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—A rare chance for a smart young man to obtain a business established 20 years. Particulars inquire of B. HENDERSON, 591 Broadway.

WASHINGTON STATE.—Reliable information furnished to investors, merchants, mechanics, clerks, farmers and laborers concerning business chances in this State; no place in the world where money can be made so rapidly; send as five (5) dollars and full address and receive prompt and reliable information. Address BEVINS & HAYLESS, Bureau of Information, 114 South 2d-st., Seattle, Washington.

WATER-POWER GRIST MILL, doing good business; at wharf and railroad; near by, $4,000. J. W. ATWATER, 150 Broadway.

WE STILL HAVE $150,000 to loan on Brooklyn property at 5 per cent. WILLIAM P. TOWN, Room 15, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A partner, who is a good salesman, to manufacture a patented article of furniture for the trade. Apply 135 East 44th-st., in furniture store.

$5,000. AN ACTIVE young man with a few years' office experience in the dry-goods jobbing business and having large acquaintance, wishes to invest in a safe and profitable business. Address C. H. O., P. O. Box 3,785.

10,000 CIRCULARS, $3.—1,000 business cards $1; printing of every description done at the lowest price; send for estimates. D. WEISS & CO., 83 and 85 Park Row.

For Sale.

A [illegible] 1,000 second-hand wood and iron working machines; fully guaranteed; one-third regular cost. Address or call on GEORGE B. FORD, 488 Atlantic-st.

ANYTHING in diamonds, watches, fine jewelry, delivered for small payment; balance payable in small weekly payments. Call or address UNION WATCH CO., 204 Broadway.

ADVERTISER offers for sale a valuable, handsome lady's gold watch and diamond ring, white stone; both for $30. Address H., Tribune Office.

A COMPLETE LIST of cylinder, job, photographic and plate presses, boilers, engines and electrotyper's machinery; printers' and binders' materials; cheap. Send for new catalogue. HOE & CO., 504 Rosebank-st.

A ROLL-TOP DESK for $23; 5 feet nickel top for $45. Smith's Exchange, 203 Fulton-st., 2d floor, opp. Sun Building.

BIRDS 100, IN AVIARY CAGES.—Valued collection in solid oak, magnificent plumage; for sale or exchange. Call or address "COLLEGIATE TO GIRL," 512 East 156th-st.

COUPLE going to housekeeping to buy one out; only a month's rent or sell. Call Sunday till 12, 215 East 56th-st., 1st floor, rear.

CANDY STORE and ice cream saloon, with all tools for manufacturing on account of sickness; bargain. 206 3d-ave.

CAMERA AND LENS FOR SALE.—A first-class camera, 9x12, extra double back, two gate holders, tripod and carrying case, also a Ranch & Lomb diaphragm shutter lens, new; will sell separately, or with exchange for Bicycle; cash offers. Address Portchester Box 634, Yonkers, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

DERKS.—Never wore shoes and boots, also large assortment second-hand desks, office furniture and fixtures. 39 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A new steam launch, 30 feet long; all in good order; is fast and will be sold at a bargain. Inquire 150 East 51st-st.

FOR SALE.—Saloon, with meeting and billiard room; piano; lease seven years. Inquire 69 West Houston-st. or 2,639 8th-ave., near 141st-st.

GREAT BARGAINS in parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, folding beds, &c., at 108 West 30th-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE with lease of house, 12 rooms, cheap, rent $18 a month. 156 Charles-st.

PERFECTLY NEW TYPEWRITER for sale at a discount; for sample of work and price, address PRINTER, 351 4th-ave., N. Y.

TAILOR SHOP FOR SALE.—Large fully equipped; suitable for any kind of clothing manufacturing. For particulars inquire 125 West 25th-st., top floor.

15 H. P. UPRIGHT ENGINE and 20 h. p. locomotive boiler, new 10 months ago; can be seen working; price $250. F. H. O'NEILL & CO., Hudson and Beach sts.

18 FOOT LAUNCH BUILT; 5-horse portable; Maslin's patent contractors' pumps; cheap-st, best. 165 First-st., Jersey City.

$25 OUTLAY for advertising clock of 30 doubles; country merchants' salesmen make $50 weekly handling it. Send for circular. AKIN CLOCK CO., 7 Murray-st.

$1,500,000 BEATTY'S organs and pianofortes are matchless bargains. For particulars address Ex-Mayor BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Help Wanted.

Males.

LIVE MEN to organize lodges for The Benevolent Union; $1,000 in 7 years, $20 weekly sick benefit, $100 to $50 years. Apply to O. L. LOWELL, 239 Broadway, room 18, New-York.

MEN WANTED to introduce and sell our remedy, wholesale and retail, from house to house or lots; also one man to act as general agent for the State of New-York; for further particulars address JOSEPH W. WEEKS & CO., 131 Chatham-st., Lynn, Mass.

OFFICE MANAGER, office assistant, grocery clerk, stenographer. METROPOLITAN AGENCY, 685 Broadway.

WANTED.—Competent double-entry bookkeeper, who understands importance of looking after details and keeping work up for right hand man in Brooklyn factory; references and salary. Address PERMANENT, Box 14, Tribune Office.

WANTED.—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the NEW PATENT CHEMICAL INK ERASING PENCIL. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper. 100 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $96.0 in a day; another, $18 in 2 hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. Sample by mail 25 cts. For terms and full particulars address THE MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED.—An experienced, successful life insurance agent can obtain special profitable position as manager, general or special agent for Western New-York or Southern State, with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, Potter Building, 38 Park Row. It is the last largest, most successful national fraternal Association in the world. It has paid eight million dollars death claims; has over two million members; is cheapest; furnishes life insurance at about one-half the usual rates. Call upon or address N. W. BLOSS, Vice-President.

Work Wanted.

Males.

A YOUNG MAN, 26, wants situation as driver for a wholesale house, truck or anything. Call or address 316 West 40th-st., store.

A YOUNG MAN, German Swiss extraordinary, speaks and embroidery, stock and general office duties; speaks English and German, desires position; is willing to make himself generally useful; best references. L. Z., 15 Waldo-st.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of obtaining a position as special assistant in an private apartment. H., Tribune Office.

A ADVERTISING MAN of experience wants position in good house. Address ALEX. Tribune.

A SECRETARY who has had several years' experience, offers his services as editor's assistant in any part of the country; is able to take entire charge of book work. Address W. C., 856 Quincy-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN desires a position of trust; can give bond. A. B., 250 West 30th-st.

A MAN wishes situation as horse and wagon; is a good driver; can give bond. Address Box 707, Tribune, Blair County, Penn.

ANY FIRM requiring sober, industrious young man can find one. A. H. FAGAN, 453 Carlton-ave., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a thoroughly double-entry bookkeeper; or anything with a prospect of advancement. Ar. references; strictly temperate; salary, $12. R., 31 Stuyvesant-ave., Brooklyn.

B[illegible] assistant or clerk; age 20; good penmanship; salary moderate. Address X. Y. Z., Box 10, Tribune Office.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, correspondent, &c., desires permanent engagement; 12 years' reliable. ACCURACY, Box 30, Tribune Office.

BOY 17 wishes situation of any kind. Address TONY KUNTZMAN, 18 Bouwerie, Brooklyn, E. D.

ENGINEER.—Wanted, position in factory or apartment-house; large wages not so much an object