ENFORCING THE EXCISE LAW

PRESENT METHODS GIVE OFFENCE.

A COMPLAINT THAT THE "SPY SYSTEM" LOWERS THE MORAL STANDARDS OF THE COMMUNITY—A DANGER TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There is one phase of the present controversy regarding the alleged enforcement of the Excise law on Sundays which seems to have escaped your attention in the extremely timely and able articles on the subject which have appeared in your columns, and it is also not treated in the numerous—may I say too numerous?—interviews, speeches, orders and manifestoes of Commissioner Roosevelt. Moreover, the delegation of German-Americans who appeared before Mayor Strong last Saturday seem to have overlooked the same point, and in doing so they failed, if I am not entirely misinformed, to represent the real sentiments of the German-Americans and other liberal-minded citizens of this city quite as seriously as did Messrs. Schurz, Schwab and other signers of the counter-declaration which appeared during the week.

The point to which I refer is that it is not the idea of enforcing the law which gives offence, or which possibly can give offence, to a law-abiding citizen, but the present method of doing so—a method which has been inherited from the days of Tammany corruption and blackmail, and which seems to have been accepted by the present Commission without question.

According to the newspaper accounts, nearly all complaints for violation of the Excise law on Sunday are based upon the testimony of a policeman who, attired in citizen's clothes, gains admission to the barroom and, after enticing the barkeeper to break the law by asking for a drink and offering the price, arrests his victim and makes the complaint. I am told that in some cases the policeman prepares for a successful raid on Sunday by drinking repeatedly during the week and thus gaining the confidence of the confiding proprietor, so that he can be more readily admitted on Sunday without being suspected of being a "cop" or a spy. In my opinion, and I am very much mistaken if it is not shared by a majority of the citizens of this city and the State as well, a law enforced in this manner is worse than useless, and the spectacle of a Police Commissioner who poses as a "champion of law and order against overwhelming odds," on the strength of such methods of enforcing the Excise law, is little short of being ridiculous.

THE METHOD OF ENFORCEMENT.

Laws, and especially criminal laws, are not ends in themselves—they are means to the end of elevating the character of the community and of each individual in it. When any law is enforced in such a manner that the method of enforcement lowers the moral standard of the community more than the crime which the law was intended to prevent or punish, such method of enforcement becomes in itself a crime, and, in the present instance, is more detrimental to the community by far than an increase of drunkenness or open saloons. The sturdy common-sense of the Anglo-Saxon race has always abhorred spies and informers, and considers detectives only as necessary evils. It is all very well to ferret out murders, conspiracies against the public weal, a forgery or an embezzlement by detectives, spies and decoy letters, but when the same methods are applied to the enforcing of a simple police regulation, they become abhorrent to every right-thinking man in the community.

The sale of liquors on Sundays, as distinguished from their sale during the week, is not regarded by any sensible man as evil in itself, for it would be absurd to maintain that an act committed perfectly innocuously a moment before midnight becomes vicious two minutes afterward. The prohibition is made simply as a matter of police regulation, presumably for the greatest good of the greatest number, although I shall examine this claim presently.

Francis Lieber, in his classical book on "Political Ethics," devotes considerable space to a discussion of the spy system, and lays down the rule as unquestioned that, with reference to police regulations, the employment of spies or service as an informer is infamous. If it is answered that the law cannot be enforced except by recourse to such methods the reply is conclusive that there is no law compelling a policeman to adopt methods which in themselves are infamous and abhorrent to the sense of fair play of the community, and it behooves the partisans of Sunday closing to apply to the Legislature for the passage of a law which can be enforced without recourse to such means.

What would be thought of an order of the Police Commissioners delegating an officer in citizen's clothes to induce a party of friends to indulge in a game of baseball, in which he would act as catcher for one side for one inning, only to "pull in" the entire crowd a moment later, or who would encourage a friend to accompany him on a fishing excursion on Sunday, only to "run him in" to the police station on their return? To gain admission to a barroom under false pretences and then induce a poor devil of a barkeeper to break the law in order to increase the number of excise arrests, and to give an enthusiastic official an opportunity to boast of having given New-York an absolutely "dry Sunday," is in no way more commendable than the cases referred to.

A COURSE FOR THE CITY MAGISTRATES.

No fault could be found with any City Magistrate who would boldly take the position that a man mean enough to act as a spy and to induce another to break the law for the purpose of arresting him, is mean enough to lie about it, and that without corroborative evidence the testimony of police spies and informers should be ruled out and the prisoner discharged in every instance. I sincerely hope that the new City Magistrates, or some of them, may take this courageous and firm stand in the interest not of the saloons and not of Tammany Hall, but of respect for law on the part of the entire community.

The most difficult problem which the city of New-York as a municipality has to solve is that of imbuing the large number of foreigners with the American spirit of liberty under the law. The worst possible state of mind to foster among these people is the feeling that the officers of the law are not their friends, but their enemies, seeking to annoy and persecute them in petty ways. If the law unmistakably required the police to take this course, I should consider it a calamity and should agitate for the repeal or modification of the law, but it would have to be enforced, and all the replies to the Germans last Saturday both by the Mayor and Commissioner Roosevelt, and in the various newspapers of the city, would apply with full force.

No sane man can seriously claim that an official sworn to obey the laws can deliberately select some laws to enforce and neglect others, no matter how vicious in his opinion the laws themselves may be; but the converse of this is also true, that no official sworn to obey the laws has a right to select any particular law and to enforce it by methods which he would not dare to apply to others. The Police Commissioner who should instruct detectives to decoy others into disobeying the laws against playing baseball or fishing or playing poker, for the purpose of arresting them, would be forced to resign by the irresistible pressure of public opinion, and I am sure that intelligent public opinion will not sanction the same procedure as applied to the Excise law.

CAN THE PRESENT LAW BE ENFORCED?

All of the foregoing is upon the theory that the present Excise law can be enforced honestly and effectively, by any method, but it seems to me that a close examination of the law will prove to any unprejudiced mind that this is practically impossible, and I have no doubt that the courts will so decide as soon as a test case can be brought before them. To begin with, the law, Chapter 401, Laws of 1892, Paragraph 32, makes it a misdemeanor for any person, whether he have a license or not, to give away any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer on Sunday. By the terms of the law it is as much a misdemeanor for a private citizen to offer a glass of wine to a guest at his Sunday dinner as it is for a barkeeper to sell a glass of whiskey over the bar, and so long as this section of the law is not enforced the high-sounding claims of the Police Commissioners are entirely out of place.

Furthermore, the holder of an innkeeper's license may sell to guests of his hotel "strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk by the purchaser in the tavern or hotel thereby licensed, with his meals, or in his room or apartments therein, but not in the barroom or other similar room of any tavern or hotel so licensed."

This section, like all criminal laws, must be strictly construed, and the accused is in all cases entitled to the benefit of the doubt. A man going to a place having an innkeeper's license and hiring a room other than the barroom or other similar room for the sum of, say, one cent a day, is a guest, and he has a room in which the bartender may lawfully sell to him spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk in the said room, or the purchaser need not engage a room, but he may order a meal consisting of a cent's worth of crackers and another penny's worth of cheese, and have all the liquor which he can hold with such "meal."

It is true that this view of the law has not yet been settled or finally judicially determined, and I give my opinion as that of a lawyer for what it is worth, but the partisans of Sunday closing might as well understand that they will have to overthrow many of the fundamental principles of criminal law in order to prevent such evasion of the present Excise law. The simple fact is, as you have shown it in your editorials so often, that the present Excise law was passed by a Tammany Legislature and signed by a Tammany Governor for no other purpose than of political blackmail, and it is admirably calculated to enable a policeman to annoy a saloon-keeper who is unwilling to pay for immunity from annoyance. At the same time when, as at present, an honest administration endeavors to enforce it honestly, whether by fair or unfair means, the law is sure to break down, and Tammany can point to it as a proof of its political liberality and sagacity.

AN UNFORTUNATE ISSUE.

As a lifelong Republican, and interested in the success of the administration of Mayor Strong from the National rather than the local point of view, I regret most sincerely that the issue should have been raised in the manner in which it has been raised. Not that the threats of such frothy politicians as Messrs. Tamsen, Kempner and the like should weigh as much as a feather. The professional saloon politicians, whether German, Irish, Scotch or Yankee, do not love the Republican party and never will, and when they dare to ask an honest Republican official to violate his oath of office, they deserve exactly the answer which they received, but it behooves Republican leaders to make no mistake as to the attitude of the honest, God-fearing and law-abiding portion of the German-Americans in New-York, who are indeed only a part of the great liberal-minded majority of our population.

One of the greatest dangers which confronts the party in this State to-day, outside of bossism, is that of upholding that pernicious, meddlesome fanaticism, which, under the guise sometimes of prohibition, then again of woman suffrage, or of Sabbatarianism, represents good intentions, but most vicious and un-American tendencies. The numerous individual "A's," who are losing sleep in their worry as to how much "B" should do for "C," are apt to make noise in an inverse ratio to their strength or usefulness, and they can easily be mistaken for a great public force, whereas they are nothing but the froth and bubble thrown to the surface by healthy National activity among the mass of the people. Contamination with their fads has always meant disaster for the Republican party, not only in New-York, but elsewhere, and to indorse any one of their principles will surely mean annihilation for the party unpatriotic enough to dare it. It is this spirit of fanaticism which has disgraced our State by the late law for increased temperance instruction in public schools, and by the passage of a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment striking out the word "male."

THE GERMAN VOTE AND ITS DEMANDS.

The German vote in particular in this State ought always to be Republican, and if the tendency toward fanaticism in the party is checked, I know that there is every reason to believe that the great mass of Germans in this State, as in the West, will permanently forsake the corrupt and divided Democracy. The result would be a victory for everything that makes for righteousness, sobriety and enlightenment, for the Germans do not ask for free rum and unbridled license. Their demands can be called German only for convenience sake, for they are really all based upon pure American tradition; and let me say in passing that no class in this community is at the present moment so truly American in its feelings with reference to both foreign and domestic National policy as the German-Americans.

For the sake of the party, as well as of the city and State, I hope that the reform administration will be courageous enough to acknowledge the mistake made in the continuation of the abhorrent methods of espionage with reference to the Excise law, and that the next Republican Legislature will have the moral courage to do right in the face of ever so many well-meaning partisans, and to pass a law permitting a well-regulated sale of stimulants during specified hours on Sunday—thus striking a deadly blow to the greatest source of police corruption and general demoralization in the cities of this State. REPUBLICAN LAWYER.

New-York, July 5, 1895.

THE TESTIMONY OF JOHN AND PAUL.

DIRECT EVIDENCE OF THE RESURRECTION THAT IS NOT IMPEACHED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to add a word to the intensely interesting, even though "unprofitable," discussion of the resurrection of Christ. Colonel Hopkins rests his entire argument upon the legal inadmissibility of the evidence of that alleged miracle, upon the ground that it is "hearsay." But how about the testimony of St. John? He was the beloved disciple; was a follower of Christ from the beginning of his ministry; was an eye witness of all His "mighty works"; was present at the transfiguration; was present at the crucifixion; was present when Jesus appeared to the disciples who were assembled "for fear of the Jews" upon the evening after the resurrection; was present eight days thereafter, when the disciples were again assembled, and Jesus stood in their midst, and the doubts of Thomas were demoved, and, lastly, was present at the Sea of Tiberias where Jesus appeared and dined with His disciples. Having completed his story of the teachings and works of his Master, he adds:

This is the disciple (referring to himself) which testifieth of these things, and wrote these things, and we know that his testimony is true.

And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.

Here, then, is a witness, who testifieth "of his own knowledge" of the facts about which he wrote, and while he did not see Christ rise from the tomb, he is a competent witness of His death, and of His appearance therenfter. I do not understand that Colonel Hopkins questions the sufficiency of the evidence as to the crucifixion. Now, St. Paul was rather a level-headed man. There is no evidence that he was a victim of hallucinations. He was twenty-three years old at the time of Christ's death, a young, enthusiastic Pharisee of brilliant intellectual attainments. It is not an unfair presumption that he had seen Christ during His lifetime, but whether he had or not, he was not a man likely to be deceived, and his whole life changed, by a supposititious or visionary identification. What does he say?

Am I not an Apostle? Am I not free? Have I not seen Jesus Christ, our Lord? (I Corinthians ix, 1.)

After that he was seen of above five hundred brethren at once, of whom the greater part remain unto this present. And last of all, he was seen of me also. (I Corinthians xv, 6-8.)

Would St. Paul have made these statements in his letter to the church at Corinth, when there were nearly five hundred living who could brand them as false, had he not known "of his own knowledge" what he was talking about?

No witness is produced to deny the direct testimony of St. Paul or St. John or the cloud of witnesses of the appearance of Jesus after the crucifixion. I fail to see the insufficiency or incompetency of the evidence of the fact of the resurrection, and I have no doubt as to the verdict of the jury.

New-York, June 27, 1895. R. W. NEWHALL.

OFFICIAL HONOR NOT YET OBSOLETE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Saturday statement of Mr. Roosevelt is a refreshing evidence that official honor is not obsolete, and that in public life we still have

Men who have honor, men who will not lie,
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without blinking,
Strong men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking.

Would that every city had its Roosevelt!

ASTORIA.

Astoria, L. I., July 1, 1895.

BISHOP POTTER ON "THE NEW WOMAN."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It was my pleasure to be able to attend the exercises of the recent commencement of my alma mater, Hobart College, at Geneva, which this year were of more than ordinary interest. As the addition, nearly doubling the size of the library building, was to be transferred with appropriate ceremony from the donor, Mrs. Demorest, of Buffalo, to the college, Bishop Coxe, of Buffalo; Bishop Huntington, Archdeacon Lobdell, Bishop Potter, of New-York, brother of the president of the college; General James Grant Wilson, and some other prominent persons were there to assist upon the occasion.

It was natural that all present should be deeply impressed with the kindness and generosity of one of the sex, which, up to recent date, has generally, in fact, almost universally, claimed to be the gentler. And a happy expression of this sentiment was given by the Bishop of New-York in relating his experience at Syracuse, where he stopped at a hotel to rest. Scarcely was he comfortably fixed, he said, when he was called upon by an enterprising representative of the local press, who asked him about all things in heaven and upon earth, which he positively refused to answer. But being very persistent, the reporter finally arrived at the crucial question: "Bishop, what do you think of the new woman?"

"Why do you ask me that question?" he replied. "They have Bishop Doane stretched upon a gridiron. Do you expect me to ascend the funereal pyre? Every good work has received its impress from woman. The 'new woman,' if she be true to herself, will be as she always has been, the sharer of man's joys and of his sorrows, and his helpmeet."

The Bishop mentioned the many benefactions received by Hobart College from women with graceful effect. All the exercises of commencement passed off pleasantly, even to the cremation of the calculus by the junior class, which it is to be hoped had thoroughly mastered the book before destroying it.

Hobart College, although a small one, is on a firm basis, and its standard of scholarship is high.

Staten Island, N. Y., July 4, 1895. T. M. G.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS UPHELD.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE SUPERINTENDENT'S DECISION IN THE MATTEAWAN TROUBLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The decision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany, which came on Saturday to the Fishkill public school teachers who were lately arraigned by A. C. McLachland, the conductor of a Teachers' Institute at Matteawan, is one of the most unjust ever rendered under the School law, and will call forth the most severe criticisms. The institute was in session in May. The tyrannical conductor had given his orders that there must not be any whispering while he was lecturing. A Miss Emerson was asked by the wife of Principal Pinckney in a whisper, having just come in, as to what was going on, and in a whisper she answered that she did not know. Although far away from him, the conductor saw them, and at once ordered Miss Emerson to leave the public hall, and the School Commissioner of the district aided him in carrying out his orders. Passing into the vestibule, the teacher went off into hysterical laughter, which she could not control, which the conductor took to be a ridiculing of himself, and further ordered that she should leave the building, first remarking that it took a good while to gain a reputation which could be lost in a moment, and she was put out into the storm.

That caused general indignation, and Principal Pinckney and Professor W. S. Allen started the afternoon following for Newburg and put an article into "The Daily Register," giving a full and truthful account of the facts. Mr. Pinckney felt under duty to do so, as his own wife had apparently been the innocent cause for the wrathful act of the conductor, and Professor Allen, not being engaged in teaching, but under contract to teach in the coming school year where Miss Emerson was teaching, believed he owed it to that district to see that a fair statement be given. That was sufficient for the angry conductor to make charges against them all to the State Superintendent; against Miss Emerson for disturbing the institute, and Messrs. Allen and Pinckney for absenting themselves for the afternoon without consent. The teachers appeared in Albany on June 1, with their counsel, and two members of the Fishkill Landing School Board, but the prejudiced Superintendent would not listen with any respect to the counsel, and the members of the School Board did not go in, knowing that he felt that he had nothing to do with them. Although the teachers told their simple story in a most conclusive way, the conductor alone had the ear of the Superintendent, who rambled in the most remarkable way in giving impressions not borne out by the facts. The decision has come annulling the State certificate of Professor Allen and the diploma from the State Normal School of Principal Pinckney.

The matter will not rest. Our upright Governor is looking into the matter, and the courts will be asked to pass on it. If the State Superintendent is not beyond inquiry into his action. It is thought that Professor Allen was not within his jurisdiction in taking such a course. Be that as it may, if for such slight accusations, and without any reason, such a penalty can be passed on, it is high time to frame other enactments. What need is there for such an office as such a Superintendent? Why not let the Board of Regents act?

Fishkill, N. Y., July 1, 1895. CITIZEN.

COMMERCIAL AND COINAGE VALUES.

WITH FREE COINAGE, VARIATION IN THESE WOULD MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN THE PARITY OF SILVER AND GOLD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There are some facts in regard to the production of gold and silver in the world that the financiers of this country have not given due consideration. The "Finance Report" for 1894, on pages 304 and 305, contains tables giving the most reliable facts obtainable in regard to the world's production of gold and silver from the year 1493 to 1893, a period of 400 years. For the first fifty-two years of this period the production of gold exceeded that of silver. Then there was a period of 295 years that the production of silver exceeded that of gold, and then for a period of thirty-nine years the production of gold again exceeded that of silver, but during the last thirteen years of this period the production of silver exceeded that of gold.

For convenience of examination, I have divided the time in the periods as just indicated, and present them in the following table:

From 1493 to 1544—	
Gold	$222,136,000
Silver	144,689,000
Excess of gold	$77,747,000
From 1545 to 1840—	
Silver	$5,759,831,000
Gold	2,572,159,000
Excess of silver	$3,186,702,000
From 1841 to 1880—	
Gold	$4,110,738,000
Silver	2,122,413,000
Excess of gold	$1,988,325,000
From 1881 to 1893—	
Silver	$1,853,078,000
Gold	1,494,068,000
Excess of silver	$380,010,000
From 1493 to 1893—	
Silver	$9,909,041,000
Gold	8,399,101,000
Excess of silver	$1,509,940,000

These figures show that for the first period of fifty-two years from 1493 to 1544, the production of gold exceeded that of silver by $77,747,000, a yearly average excess of gold of $1,489,365.

For a period of 295 years, from 1545 to 1840, the production of silver was $3,186,702,000 more than that of gold, an average yearly excess of silver of $10,802,379.

Between 1841 and 1880, a period of thirty-nine years, the production of gold exceeded that of silver by $1,988,325,000, an average yearly excess of gold of $50,982,692.

Between 1881 and 1893, a period of thirteen years, the production of silver in the world has been $380,010,000 more than that of gold, an average yearly excess of $29,923,846 of silver.

From 1493 to 1893, the production of silver has exceeded that of gold by $1,509,940,000, an average yearly excess of silver over gold of $3,774,850.

Now, these figures show the difference in the production of these two metals during these periods. The Gresham law, that the cheaper metal always drives out the dearer when the coinage of both metals is unlimited, would necessarily put the currency of the world on a gold standard during the first period, on a silver standard during the second, on a gold standard during the third, and on a silver standard during the fourth. Now, the relative consumption of these two metals, aside from their use as coin, is not so definitely ascertained, but the report of the Director of the Mint for 1894 shows that during the years 1892 and 1893 the amount of gold consumed in the industrial arts in the United States was $29,139,931, an average of $14,569,965 50 a year, and that the amount of silver used for such purposes was $18,640,817, a yearly average of $9,320,408 50, thus showing that there is a demand for $5,249,557 more annually of gold than of silver for consumption in the industrial arts of this country.

If the demand for gold in the arts is proportionately as great in other countries as in this, there must be a yearly demand for from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 more gold in the world for such purposes than silver. The excess of silver in the world's production over gold is nearly $30,000,000, and if we estimate the demand for gold in the arts to be $25,000,000, it shows a difference in the relative production and consumption of these two metals of about $50,000,000 a year.

These facts ought to be given due consideration by all parties interested in the subject of the coinage of silver, as they must exert an important influence on the relative commercial values of gold and silver. Unless the ratio of the commercial values of these two metals is very nearly the same as the ratio of their coinage value, it is evident that they cannot possibly be kept at par with each other with the free and unlimited coinage of both metals. The moment the commercial ratio varies from the coinage ratio, it makes one of the metals worth more as bullion than as coin, and hence it would sell for more in the markets than it would be worth to convert it into coin. The parties holding that metal, either in coin or bullion, would not use it as money, but would sell it in the market at its commercial value. The very great excess of silver at the present time over gold, and the very great demand of gold in excess of silver in the industrial arts, must certainly tend to prevent the commercial ratio of value from being anywhere near the ratio of the coinage value. This would certainly demonetize our gold coin.

Now, the question for the people of this country to consider in reference to the free and unlimited coinage of silver is as to whether they prefer a silver standard without any gold coin, or a gold standard with about as much silver coin in use as we have of gold coin, and kept at par with gold. It is evident that we can keep a larger volume of money by maintaining the gold standard than we can by the silver standard alone, because if we limit the coinage of silver we can keep all the silver coin at par with gold coin, silver being the cheaper metal; but if we make the coinage of silver unlimited, gold being the dearer metal, it would, of course, drive our gold out of use as money. We should have no gold coin with a silver standard, while we can have nearly as much silver with the gold standard as we have of gold, all kept at par with gold. E. P. MILLER.

New-York, July 2, 1895.

THE NUNCIO IN HUNGARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: God forbid that I should classify under the head of "infidels and unbelievers" all who are not Roman Catholics, as you imply in your editorial criticism on my letter to-day. I made no reference whatever to those who, if they are not Catholics, are believers in Christianity. What I meant was, what I said, those who have no faith at all, and who unfortunately have much to do in many European countries with public affairs. The very presence of a Nuncio in a country implies that the country to which he is accredited is Catholic, and that that country desires in all things in which it is concerned to conform its legislation to the laws of God and of the Church, I think, therefore, that my contention was a valid one, and that Monsignor Agliardi, the Nuncio in question, was simply doing his duty when he tried to safeguard the sacrament of matrimony among an overwhelmingly Catholic people, and is deserving of praise and not of blame. G. H. D.

Newark, N. J., June 14, 1895.

GOOD REPUBLICANS IN THE SOUTH.

WHAT THE LEADERS IN NORTH CAROLINA HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have long felt that something should be said in defence of Southern Republicans—at least in defence of those who live in States like North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. A great many people who do not live in the South have formed the idea that the only white Republicans in the South are those who exist for the sake of Federal offices. This is certainly not true in the States which I have named. More especially is it not true of North Carolina.

In 1888 there were at least 60,000 white votes cast for the National Republican ticket in North Carolina, and at that time we carried the strongest white Congress District in the State, viz., the IXth. All the culture and intelligence in North Carolina are not to be found solely within the ranks of the Democracy. The Republicans of the State feel that they can point with just pride to some of the most eloquent debaters to be found anywhere. The strictly Republican Representatives in the next Congress who come from North Carolina will compare favorably with an equal number of Representatives taken from any other Southern State.

The Republican Senator J. C. Pritchard is one of the most remarkable examples of what self-culture and self-training will do for a man that can be found in the political history of our country. There are few subjects which he cannot master simply by the force of intense application. He is an excellent stump-speaker, but he shines best in joint debate. His keen logic is equal to any emergency. Senator Pritchard is of a somewhat serious turn of mind and rarely indulges in humor, but he is none the less popular on that account. No politician in the State enjoys a better reputation, and even his opponents concede that he is a man of very high character.

Among the Congressmen R. Z. Linney is by all odds the most interesting character. His style of oratory is unique and wonderfully attractive. He never hesitates for a word, and in a continuous stream he pours forth poetic phraseology, humorous badinage, sparkling wit and biting satire. He is a strong friend of silver, as are the great mass of North Carolina Republicans. In one respect, however, he showed that he had the courage to take a position extremely dangerous for a candidate in a district which has few moneyed men, and the occasion was when he refused to let his opponent make him say that he was in favor of an income tax. Mr. Linney will undoubtedly take a high stand in Congress as a brilliant and eloquent debater.

Richmond Pearson, who represents the IXth District, is a man of culture and varied information. He has travelled much, and served as Consul under Grant to one of the leading cities of Germany.

Thomas Settle, who enjoyed the reputation of being the youngest member of the last Congress, closes the list of Republican Congressmen from North Carolina. He is an exceptionally bright young man, and he has enjoyed an uninterrupted train of political successes ever since attaining his majority.

The Republicans of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky made a good showing at the last election, and they would make a still better one if they received that consideration which they deserve from the Speaker of the House in making up his committees, and by the President of the United States in making up his Cabinet and foreign appointments. Of one thing you can be sure, and that is that they will always feel discouraged so long as Republican Presidents select Southern Democrats for appointment to the Supreme Court bench instead of Southern Republicans. WILLIAM HALE.

Hickory, N. C., June 30, 1895.

REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS IN THE FIELD.

A period of national rejoicing, added to the usual holiday character of business in realty at this season of the year, and not marked by any conspicuous transactions in houses and lands, is in brief the record of the last week. With such surroundings it is hardly necessary to say that not only in realty, but in all markets, there was a season of quiet.

During June the general developments in business and financial circles were favorable to future business. The activity in sham speculation in Wall Street Exchanges after the sharp advance and buoyancy of the May market showed some weakness, but so far as the great underlying conditions which ultimately control the course of prices—such as the state of trade, the outlook for the crops, the general financial position of the country—the indications were of a promising character. Especial attention was given to the outlook of the products of the soil, which steadily improved throughout the month.

An important feature of the real estate market that is a potent factor, but frequently lost sight of, is the vast sums of money that are let loose for reinvestment every July day and January. Those who have made fortunes in realty alone are always seeking for similar opportunities for investment when their semi-annual and annual rentals have accumulated. It is known that large amounts of capital are now seeking profitable employment in real estate. A prominent real-estate broker, by way of illustration, said to a Tribune reporter the other day that one of his clients had several thousand dollars idly waiting for some unfortunate real-estate speculator to be forced to sell out at a sacrifice, so that this idle money might be placed to advantage. The course of the real-estate auction market has demonstrated that there are many other bargain-hunters, urged on by the fact that prices are ruling fully as high at public auction as at private sale. "Brokers and investors," the broker referred to added, "during their absence on their summer outings, always have some one in the city ready to take advantage of any sales of property that may be unduly pressed on the market. This underlying strength of realty has made many new converts of money loaners and investors, who in former years were unfavorable to this kind of property. The president of one of our largest banks for many years regarded realty investment with disfavor. During the last year, however, his bank, on his recommendation, purchased one of the most expensive sites in the city for a prominent business home."

Among the many improvements arranged during the summer in the neighborhood of West Fourteenth-st. is that of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventh-ave. Last week the trustees of this church filed plans with the Building Department for extensive alterations of the church building and the adjacent parsonage. The old brownstone front of the church will be torn out and the building extended to the street line. A handsome new front of buff brick, with large entrances and rich ornamentation, will replace the old façade. Important improvements will also be made in the interior of the edifice. Two galleries will be built around three sides of the church. Opera chairs will replace the old-fashioned pews, and these, together with the galleries and the extension of the front of the church, will increase the seating capacity of 800, as at present, to 1,500. The parsonage will be raised to five stories, surmounted by a tower. Electric lights and many modern appliances will be included in the improvements, rendering the church a completely adapted building for the aggressive evangelistic services conducted daily by the congregation under the leadership of the Rev. S. P. Cadman and the Rev. J. L. Hartsock, associate leader.

The cost of the improvements, about $20,000, will be defrayed chiefly by J. Milton Cornell, Anderson Fowler, Samuel W. Bowne, Bowles Colgate and J. S. Huyler.

The new armory for the 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-ave., is rapidly moving toward completion. Workmen are just finishing the second story of the building.

The demolition of the old Brower House, at Twenty-eighth-st. and Broadway, has been begun. A ten-story office building is to be erected on this site.

The auction sales last week aggregated $443,592, against $448,254 for the corresponding week of last year.

Across the East River the sales realized a total of $105,458, against $77,200 for the corresponding week of last year. The private sales of last week have amounted to $1,190,000. For the corresponding week of last year $1,357,500 was realized. Conveyances to the number of 342, of which 145 were at a nominal figure, were recorded at an expressed consideration of $3,675,540. For the corresponding week of last year 307 transfers, of which 116 were nominal, were filed, the amount invested being $3,752,093. In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards there were made during the last week 88 transfers, of which 28 were nominal, at a valuation of $411,455, against the corresponding week of 1894 of 62 transfers at an expressed valuation of $272,850.

The mortgage figures show that there was nearly double as much money loaned last week at a less rate than 5 per cent. than was loaned during the corresponding week of last year.

There were last week 417 mortgages recorded, involving $5,569,625, and of these 148, representing $1,130,745, were made at a rate exceeding 5 per cent. interest, while 98 mortgages, representing $1,881,582, were made at 5 per cent interest; 71, involving $2,557,300, were secured at a less rate than 5 per cent interest.

There were filed in the Building Department 48 plans for new buildings, at an estimated cost of $1,160,900, while for the corresponding week of last year there were recorded 75 plans, at an estimated cost of $2,055,220.

The Catholic church of St. Anselm has purchased from Danzig & Kutz a plot, 275x180, at Wales-ave. and One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., for $35,000, and proposes to erect thereon a parochial schoolhouse.

Isaac Stiebel has sold the two-story brick front and rear buildings on lot 25x100, No. 169 Mercer-st., at an advance on $35,600, the price paid by him in June last year.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold for Philip Beaender the new seven-story brick business building on lot 50x103.3, Nos. 26 and 28 East Twelfth-st.

Dr. Thomas M. Dillingham has purchased from the United States Trust Company the four-story stone front building, 22x60x100.5, No. 8 West Forty-ninth-st., for about $65,000.

Rowland A. Robbins has sold his four-story stone front dwelling house, 25x65x100.5, No. 22 West Fifty-second-st.

Meyer Hellman has sold No. 1,832 Third-ave., a five-story tenement house, with stores, on lot 25x100, for about $20,500.

Cohen & Endel have sold to H. D. Potter a lot on the east side of Columbus-ave., 50 feet south of One-hundred-and-ninth-st.

The sale is announced of the well-known Hollywood Park, West End Station, Long Branch, N. J., the fine home of the late John Hoey. This large property has been divided into 100 villa plots of not less than 100x200 feet in size, and many of them comprise an acre of land. The sale will be held under the direction of Wilbur A. Heisley, trustee under Mr. Hoey's will. Peter F. Meyer is the auctioneer, and the sale will take place on the grounds at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 20.

Boehm & Coon have sold the Diamond Exchange Building, No. 14 Maiden Lane, 25x65 by irregular. The building is eleven stories high, and built of brick, stone and iron. The front is for seven stories, with a double series of bay windows. The building was completed in 1894. It sold for about $375,000.

Real Estate.

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FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
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3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

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FLOORS AND HALF FLOORS TO LET, WITH POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING; FIREPROOF; size, 50x204; windows on four sides; fronting Brooklyn Bridge, William and Rose sts. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman-st.

31 ST-ST., EAST, NO. 17.—Four-story and basement cellar high-stoop stone front; twenty-two feet wide; suitable for business; immediate possession. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine-st.

32D-ST., EAST, NO. 10.—Four-story basement and cellar high-stoop stone front; twenty-two feet wide; suitable for business; possession August 1st. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine-st.

Furnished Houses To Let—Country.

NANTUCKET, MASS., fully furnished cottage, 11 rooms, sanitary plumbing, piazza, tennis; opposite best hotel, near bathing; $275 season. Apply 65 West 55th-st.

Excursions.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD'S Great Excursion Routes TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.

ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.

To-day, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL-ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th-st. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.

Culver Route.

Round Trip, 30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall st. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th st., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 3:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.

Iron Steamboat Company.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME-TABLE, subject to change. FROM WEST 22D-ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier), 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at all downtown track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning East Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the East Side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,

LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.

Leave Pier 1, N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

For 1P. N. R.: Continental, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2