THE RUNNING STREAM.

ITS WORK AND ITS BATTLES.

THE SCENERY OF SWITZERLAND. And the Causes to Which It Is Due. By the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S., D. C. L., LL. D. Pp. xxix, 371. The Macmillan Company.

THE GLACIERS OF THE ALPS. Being a Narrative of Excursions and Ascents, an Account of the Origin and Phenomena of Glaciers, and an Exposition of the Physical Principles to Which They Are Related. By John Tyndall, F. R. S. With Illustrations. New Edition. Pp. xxvi, 445. Longmans, Green & Co.

ICE-WORK, PRESENT AND PAST. By T. G. Bonney, D. Sc., F. R. S., F. S. A., F. G. S. Pp. xiv, 235. D. Appleton & Co.

THE CRUISE OF THE ANTARCTIC. To the South Polar Regions. By H. J. Bull. With Frontispiece by W. L. Wyllie, A. R. A., and Illustrations by W. G. Burn-Murdoch. Pp. 245. Edward Arnold.

Much has been written in recent years about glacial action. Almost everybody, whether scientific or not, has an inkling of the subject. But there is another topic dwelt on in Sir John Lubbock's book which is less familiar, but not less interesting; that is the changes which occurred in the rivers that flow down from the Alps. When he describes in detail how the mountains were formed by the shortening and folding up of the earth's crust, and shows how strata that are now worn away so that the separated ends have to be sought miles apart, were once completed in curves that doubled the present height of the great peaks, he is followed with more or less appreciation, according to the reader's knowledge of the theme. But no preliminary knowledge is required to give vivid interest to the thought that at some time in the geological past the upper waters of the Rhine all flowed into the Rhone, or that at another time, less remote, the Danube and the Rhine mingled at their sources. The dream of the ancient poets of a water-way through Europe was then no dream after all, but a reminiscence of an actual state of things—of canoing and portage, perhaps, such as is familiar in the American Northwest. Even if one never thought of it before, the account of the way in which the numerous tributaries to the Rhine have, as it were, made war on each other—one stealing the springs and even the whole watershed of its rival, and reducing it to a mere rivulet compared with its earlier dimensions—comes as a thing which one ought to have known. There is nothing in the inorganic or elemental world that is nearer to life than a running stream. It can talk. We have all heard it, and we all think that we know its language. It can live its life, usually a long, long life, and it can die. What more can a man do than that?

To understand by actual observation what Sir John Lubbock means when he tells of the adventures and vicissitudes, of the wars and invasions of the streams that make the Upper Rhine, it is not necessary to visit the Alps. When he tells how the Landwasser was once a great stream, and how the Landquart "stealthily crept up the valley, attacked the ridge which then united the Casanna and the Mädreshorn, and, gradually forcing the passage between Dörfli and Klosters, invaded the valleys of the Schlappina, Vereina and Sardasca, absorbed them as tributaries, detached them from their allegiance to the Landwasser, and annexed the whole of the upper province, which had formerly belonged to that river," he tells a tale the like of which is not far to seek in the environs of New-York City. There is a brook which flows into Spuyten Duyvel Creek, near Kingsbridge, after passing through Van Cortlandt Lake, that is worthy of study. It has a name, but few persons know it. Unless all signs fail, it is older than the present course of the Hudson River at the foot of the Palisades. In its lower reaches it is filled and emptied regularly by the tide, but throughout the rest of its course it is a clear brown stream, watering a marsh above Kingsbridge, tumbling over the old dam in Van Cortlandt Park, watering the lilies of the lake and the newly fenced field in which there are to be bison some day. It crosses the New-York line in a bit of woods just below the village of Lincoln Park, and its sources are to be found near Bryn Mawr station, on the Putnam Railroad. But what surprises the observer at once is that on reaching the head of the stream he finds no sign of a watershed. There are slopes on each side to furnish water at times, but the valley itself rises before the eye until it becomes an open notch against the horizon. The low sides of this notch are wooded. How it could have been made without running water is impossible to see. But the running water is not there. From the Tuckahoe road it is easy to see the northern edge of the notch. But it is more puzzling than ever. For the steep hillside below shows that no stream ever flowed northward out of what may well be called Bryn Mawr Pass. The Tuckahoe road lies far below, and lower still flow the two streams whose upper waters feed Grassy Sprain Lake and the Yonkers Reservoir. Grassy Sprain Lake flanks a vast tumbled mass of forest covered rock, which is possibly two miles or more in length. It is only when the opening between this hill and those north of it is reached that the solution of the notch and the whole ancient river problem of Grassy Sprain Valley bursts upon one. Sometime or other, a single river from hills far northward flowed through that opening at a level much above the present valley. It washed the slopes of the great tumbled rocks and passed southward through the notch at Bryn Mawr. What is now the longer stream in Sprain Valley was once a mere rivulet rounding the great rock's western cliffs. All this struggle of old times turned to the profit of the Bronx, an aged and experienced river, older even than the brook whose misfortunes have been traced. To this beautiful current flows to this day all the surplus water of Grassy Sprain Valley. And the notch remains to show what happened, just as the wider and deeper notch at the head of the Engadine, as described by Sir John Lubbock, shows where the Inn once flowed high above the present Val Bregaglia.

These battles of the rivers have helped the glaciers to make the contour of the Alps what it is. When the reader comes to the subject of glaciers, he finds that the classical work of Professor Tyndall must still be studied, not merely as part of the literature of the subject, but because the Alpine ice stream really yielded its most important secrets to him. It is only when the ice work of the whole world is taken in review, as by Professor Bonney, that the great additions of later science are understood. There is one thing which Professor Bonney does not say, but which is evidently becoming a certainty. The "ice cap" talked of by Agassiz and others will have to be relegated to the domain of folklore. The necessity of mountain ranges to the growth of glaciers, even in the ice age, will have to be conceded. The outcome of future investigation, judging by the present evidence, will be not a polar ice cap, but innumerable centres of glacial action. Here is another point on which the neighborhood of New-York is as good studying ground as the Alps. The whole of Long Island—its north side at least—is glacial moraine. Now, even in Greenland, the ice breaks down as soon as it leaves the hills. Professor Bonney makes this point, but he does not work out all the inferences. With Greenland in view, how is the ice sheet of American geologists to be sustained, even as a theory? Long Island would never have existed if the New-York region had not once been much higher than it is, and if groups of now wornout peaks like the Orange Mountains had not once been of Alpine proportions.

The whole discussion really centres about the question of temperature in the ice age. Professor Bonney gives much room to that, and his conclusion is that a permanent fall of fifteen degrees from the present average would insure a glacial system almost anywhere. That means simply a rise in the level of a given region of about 4,500 feet. Any one who will use his legs around New-York before he goes to the Alps or to Greenland, can easily find evidence to account for a fall of several thousand feet since an early geologic period. Some considerations that bear on this point are to be found in Mr. Bull's narrative of the expedition of the steamer Antarctic. It used to be supposed, in accordance with the statements of Sir James Ross, that there was not an inch of foothold under the face of the antarctic glaciers. But it is now learned that wherever there is level ground, or a low slope between the sea and the ice-covered mountains, there is sure to be room for a landing. The men of the Antarctic actually landed. It was one of the few things they did that are of any use to science. They disproved the opinion that there was no vegetation in the South Polar regions by finding some lichens, and confirmed by new evidence the testimony of Mr. Buru-Murdoch, who visited the western run of the Antarctic region a few years ago, that the right whales described by Sir James Ross are no longer to be seen.

CULPABLE LUXURY.

IN WHAT IT CONSISTS.

From The London Spectator.

What is culpable luxury? "I know when you do not ask me," said one of the fathers when he was challenged to define time. One may almost say the same of culpable luxury. It is impossible to deny that there is such a thing as culpable luxury. The common opinion of the world, at all times and in all places, is a sufficient proof of this fact. There is no society at present, and we believe there never has been, which has not condemned luxury carried beyond a certain point. The literature of Rome and Greece and of the Middle Ages is full of attacks on senseless and degrading luxury, and we cannot doubt that even in ancient Tyre or Carthage public opinion professed to dislike the exaggeration of the soft and enervating life of the merchant princes. In modern times the notion of there being something per se wicked in excessive luxury is very strong. The preachers and teachers of religion have always inveighed against it in unmeasured terms, and it is hardly possible to point to any great religious movement which was unaccompanied with attacks on Dives for his soft couches and delicate raiment, and for the money he wastes on his selfish pleasures. In spite of our Lord's reproof to those who were scandalized at Mary Magdalene's use of the spikenard, the murmur, "These useless luxuries might have been sold and given to the poor," has never been stilled. We hear it from the mob-orator in the Park, we listen to it in the parish church, and last week the Church Congress took up the old complaint as of burning moment, and discussed a paper on the subject from Canon Watson.

Though we have no sort of desire to deny that there is such a thing as culpable luxury, we cannot refrain from pointing out that there is a great liability to "canting" on the subject. Here, as in so many other cases, men are very apt to compound for the sins they are inclined to by damning those they have no mind to! People are very apt to define as useless and wicked luxuries the pleasures of sense for which they happen to have no sympathy. For example, the man who does not smoke looks with horror on the notion of spending £10 on a box of very choice cigars, but regards as almost virtuous the collection of rare books. Another condemns a taste for old china and Persian carpets, but thinks it perfectly legitimate to keep a large stable of horses. Jones has a taste for vintages and sees no objection to its indulgence in spite of the cost, but regards it as disgusting luxury to eat "a dinner-party dinner" every day of one's life. Brown, a teetotaller, on the other hand, holds that money is criminally wasted when spent on wine, but believes in the need for well-cooked food. In truth, one man's luxury is often another man's necessity. Again, much as one man's meat is another man's poison. Again, as Canon Watson admitted, luxury is often a purely relative term, and to illustrate this he quoted Sir Walter Scott's striking story of the Highlanders sleeping out on the snow-clad moors. One of them made a pillow of a snowball. The others kicked it away with disgust as a piece of culpable luxury. Thus the poor man is very apt to talk of the rich wallowing in unholy luxury and living like swine in a golden sty, and to forget that the poor man of a former age would look with equal disgust on his own little comforts, or bare necessaries as he calls them.

If one of the old Covenanters could return and look into a modern manse tenanted by even the most self-sacrificing of ministers, he would feel a sense of horror at the effeminacy and luxury around him. The stuffed chairs, the carpets, the coverlets, the kitchen range, the elaborate apparatus for making tea and coffee, the small cups and the big cups for various uses, and all the other little devices for producing even a very moderate degree of comfort, would seem to him to be calling down the vengeance of an outraged heaven. Imagine, too, his feelings at hearing that the minister had spent £20 on taking a holiday in visiting the cathedrals of Northern France. Twenty pounds spent on personal pleasure! Why the sum might have been used for a hundred pious purposes. Instead, it was squandered on the most wanton of all luxuries—the luxury of gadding about and seeing the worship of idolators. Yet now the most old-fashioned of elders would not think it over-luxurious of the minister to take a holiday or to spend money on the pleasure of travel and sight-seeing. No one, again, at the present day thinks theatre-going a culpable luxury. It is looked on, no doubt, as an extravagance for a poor man, but the rich man may indulge his taste for the drama without reproach. Indeed, if he goes to see Shakespeare or to hear serious opera, he feels he is doing a good action and spends ten shillings on his seat without the slightest fear of reproach. Yet if he heard that a neighbor sat at home and smoked two five-shilling cigars, he probably would be extremely indignant and talk loudly about it being culpable luxury of this sort that turned the working men into Socialists.

But though there is great danger of condemning as culpable luxuries things on which money may be spent with perfect innocence, and though we hate the cant which allows £500 to be spent on a ball supper, but looks with horror on £100 worth of flowers for decorations—"blossoms which will fade before the evening's over"—we admit that there is such a thing as culpable luxury. It is very difficult to define, but it does exist. In our opinion, however, the world is, as a rule, quite wrong when it confounds culpable luxury with great expenditure. That is a false issue. It is not the waste that makes the luxury culpable, nor, again, will the test of usefulness do. If the test is to be utilitarian, then all art and all music on a grand scale must go, for art and music do not increase the supply of food and clothing and warmth. A few prints and a musical-box may be retained as mental distractions, but the picture gallery and the opera are without defence. But if waste, or non-productiveness, is not to be the test, what is to be our touchstone? The amount expended will clearly not do, because this is purely relative, and will make culpable luxury an almost impossible crime for the great millionaires. No expenditure they are ever likely to undertake would be beyond their means, and therefore culpable luxury would have to be counted as the vice of the moderately well off and the poor. The real test of culpable luxury is, we believe, the personal one. Culpable luxury is luxury which enervates and demoralizes the man who indulges in it. If a man worships comfort like a god, cultivates the art of smoothing down the roughness on the road of life till he has made it like a butter-slide, and so arranges his existence that every conceivable physical want is instantly supplied to the full, then, no doubt, he is indulging in culpable luxury and is enervating himself body and soul.

Many very rich men know this instinctively, and guard themselves most carefully against the demoralization which comes from the too great easiness and softness of life. Plenty of millionaires have no better dinners than their neighbors, not because they are afraid of gout, but because they dread the effects of physical comfort carried to the extreme point. They may have great houses and a sumptuous style of life in all externals, but inside their apparent life they often most carefully organize for themselves and their children a simpler habit of existence. In the best of the rich English families there is a strong and sound tradition against personal luxury which is very noticeable. It is thought disgraceful, either for the men or the women, if they are not invalids, to be over-zealous about their comforts. So strong, indeed, is this instinctive desire for protection against the effects of personal luxury that it is counted bad form to be always bothering about making life into a feather bed. Great ladies are often far harder upon their sons and daughters in the matter of the small luxuries of life than the ordinary middle-class parent. In fact it is, as we have said, considered to be extremely bad form for a man to be over-luxurious in dress or in any of the personal appointments of life.

POLLY'S ENGLISH LESSONS.

From The Chicago Record.

I don't believe any one has a wiser or more cunning bird than Mary Muller's gray parrot. He was brought to her last spring from Germany by her grandfather, and had never heard a word of English until he reached our city and was introduced to his new mistress.

Mary's grandfather had been very fond of him and had taught him many words and phrases and cunning tricks. He liked Mary from the first and would perch himself upon the back of her chair or by her side and jabber away in German by the hour, but if Mary spoke to him in English he would turn his back to her and walk away, saying: "Ach, ach, Narr! Sprach der Affe."

When a stranger happened in he would politely say: "Guten morgen," or "Wie geht es Ihnen?" and if answered in English he flew into a terrible rage, ran round and round the room, chattering and beating his beak against the floor.

All attempts to break him of this disagreeable habit failed until one day when Mary was sick. Her father was sitting with her and Polly at the foot of the sofa chattered away as usual.

"It's time your bird learned to talk English, Mary," said Mr. Muller. "We must teach him to say good morning. Good morning, Poll," he said, very slowly to the bird.

Polly flew into a rage as usual, but Mr. Muller took her by the head and led her around the room and out of the door, shutting it upon her.

We heard nothing more of Poll all the afternoon, until little Edith came running in, crying

"Oh, Mary, come see what Polly's doing."

They both ran to the shedroom, where they saw Polly bending over one of Edith's pet Maltese kittens, saying:

"Sprechen—Gude morging," pronouncing the words slowly and distinctly, as Mr. Muller had done. The cat, of course, did not reply, and Poll took it by the head, dragged it about the room and out of the door.

The girls ran to the door and there all three of Edith's kittens lay dead, while Poll looked up in their faces and saucily said: "We geht es Ihnen."

He has never since that day flown into a rage on hearing English spoken, but he still refuses to speak it himself.

Art Schools.

THE OSGOOD ART SCHOOL. ESTABLISHED 1877. 12 East 17th-st.—Special classes in all branches of Art. China fired daily. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

Instruction.

For Young Ladies—City.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE, COLLEGE PREPARATION. REV. DR. and Mrs. CHAS. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL, 32 WEST 40TH. Family and Day School for Girls. 54th year. MISS DAY and MISS REED.

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 8 WEST 83D-ST. All departments from kindergarten to college preparatory. LOUISE H. KELSEY, A. M., Principal.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 75 WEST 85TH ST. Fifteenth year begins October 1. Primary, Advanced and Collegiate Dep'ts. Kindergarten for girls and boys.

KINDERGARTEN of the Misses Wreaks School for Girls, 21 East 74th street, will open October 7th, under the charge of Mrs. F. SCHWEDLER BARNES. Circulars on application. Teachers' class in the afternoon.

MISS ANNIE BROWN. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 West 45th St. 18th Year begins Sept. 30. Thorough, careful training.

MISS CROCKER. School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys. October 7th. 69 East 52d Street.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A.—Boarding and Day School for Girls. Small Classes. College Preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 75th St., New-York.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st-st. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the Primary Department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 52 East 30th-st. Reopens Oct. 1. Manual training under competent teachers.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 MADISON AVENUE. Primary and Advanced Classes. Preparation for College. Post Graduate Class begins November 1st.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City. Reopens Oct. 7th. Kindergarten Oct. 15th. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 248 Madison Ave. Kindergarten. College Preparation.

THE RUEL SCHOOL, (Eleventh year), 26 East 56th-st. Primary, secondary, junior, senior and college preparatory departments. Full courses in English, French and German. Small divisions insure INDIVIDUAL attention. Primary class in charge of a teacher specially trained for that work. Classes in drawing and art work, just beginning. Vocal class, elementary course of singing, implying tone production, sight singing and part song, conducted by Miss Juel, from the Royal Conservatory of Sweden and pupil of Mme. Désirée Artôt, Paris.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. FIREPROOF SCHOOL BUILDING. 160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST. Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

THE MISSES MOSES BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY. Primary (incl. kindergarten), intermediate, academic and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

THE BRACKETT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 56 East 54th-st.—Miss ELLEN E. LEARNED, Principal. Twenty-fifth year. Office hour, 11 to 11:45.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

VAN NORMAN INST., 280, 282 WEST 71ST-ST., entrance No. 280. (Founded 1857.) Mme. Van Norman, Prin. Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice-Prin.

316 WEST 86TH STREET.—English and German School conducted by Lucy C. Allen, reopens September 28. German taught by the word and sound method with phenomenal results.

For Boys and Young Men—City.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 29 West 44th-st.—Autumn term, 17th year, begins Sept. 29th. Special attention is invited to the facilities offered by the "Out-of-Course" Class, for rapid and thorough preparation for college. Also to the classes for little boys. This is the last year when boys as young as seven can be received. JOHN S. WHITE, LL. D., Head-Master. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

123D YEAR. COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST. Prepares for all departments of leading colleges. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Special arrangements for boys having college conditions. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster. Best Entrance Examination prize was awarded to this school by Columbia.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. English and Classical, with Primary Department. HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal. 77th year opens Sept. 23. 721 Madison Ave. (64th St.).

DRISLER SCHOOL, 9 EAST 49TH-ST. FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal. A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application. Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5th-ave. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department. Three resident pupils received.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE, 825 Lexington Ave., N. E. corner 63d-st.—Day and Boarding School, with Kindergarten.

IRVING SCHOOL. Dr. L. D. RAY, 54 West 54th-st. Primary, middle and collegiate depts. Dr. Ray at building daily, 9 to 4. School now in session. Year book on request.

331 MADISON AVENUE. MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR BOYS will reopen Wednesday, October 7th, 1896.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.—Kindergarten, primary, intermediate. Reopened October 5th. 35 West 90th-st.

For Both Sexes.—City.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 35 Union Sq. (25th st. and Broadway).—Madison Square (23d st. and Broadway).—75 Court St., Brooklyn, and other principal America and Europ. cities. Term begins now.

DAHEIM PREPARATORY INSTITUTE.—For Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten; Drill; College Preparation; 4 boarders received. 342 Lex.-ave., bet. 39 & 40 sts.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME. CALL OR SEND FOR PROSPECTUS. S. S. PACKARD, President. 101, 103, 105 East 23d st.

THE KUPHAL SCHOOL of Languages, 420 West 200th-st. The only perfect method for the immediate acquirement of a foreign tongue. Otto Kuphal, Ph. D., Director.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 Madison-ave. Preparation for scientific colleges. Fifteenth year begins Oct. 1st.

For Boys and Young Men.—Country.

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY, HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Fits for business or college. 50 miles from New-York. FRANCIS H. BREWER, A. M., Prin., Fairfield, Conn.

MAPLEWOOD INST., Concordville, Pa.—$207 per year. A successful school. One of the best to infuse with energy, to wake up boys to the duties of life. Boys prepared for best colleges. Under 13 years $186. Location beautiful, elevated and healthy. J. SHORTLIDGE (Yale), A. M., Prin.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. Preparatory school for Young Men and Boys. Illustrated catalogue of CAPT. J. WILSON, A. M., Prin.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y. An ideal school, 50 minutes from Grand Central. Preparation for College and Business. HENRY J. LYALL and EMIL MENDEL, M. A., Principals.

THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, N. Y.—43d year. Send for illustrated catalogue. Col. LOUIS H. ORLEMAN, Prin.

For Young Ladies—Country.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL. A select, private school for girls. Best preparation for college; many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director, Cambridge, Mass.

WALNUT LANE SCHOOL. Boarding, Day and College Preparatory for Girls. Reopens Sept. 23d. For circular address Mrs. THEODORA R. RICHARDS, Principal. Miss SARA LOUISE TRACY, A. M., Associate. Germantown, Philadelphia.

Europe.

LADIES VISITING PARIS.—French and piano lessons by Mlle. de Laprode, diplomed; 13, rue Montessuy, Paris.

School Agencies.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, &c., to Colleges, Schools and Families. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, 23 Union Square.

Teachers.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, experienced teacher, has hours disengaged; higher English branches; French and German; music a specialty; highest references. LITERATURE, Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, Yale graduate, wishes private pupils. Preparation for College or business. Excellent city references. Address Yale, Box 16, Tribune.

DR. W. G. NOWELL, private tutor; two pupils received in family; highest references. Address 117 East 82d-st.

TUTOR.—A Everett Stone (Yale), 561 Fifth-ave., experienced in college preparatory instruction. Recommended by Rev. Dr. Greer as "a conscientious and competent educator."

WANTED.—Ladies: Visiting teacher, French, piano; German governess; French governess, willing to travel; music teacher; companion for young girl; French governess, teaching piano, $50. Miss DONOVAN'S Teachers' Bureau, 30 East 14th-st.

Dancing Schools.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH. 12 AND 14 EAST 40TH STREET. REOPENS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.

H. FLETCHER RIVERS, "Tuxedo," 633 Madison-ave., 59th-st.; branches, 941 Broad-st., Newark; 401 Main-st., Orange; private and classes; now open.

REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS AT THE EXCHANGES.

There were only two sales scheduled at the auction rooms yesterday.

At the Liberty Street Exchange R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, by order of the executors, No. 460 East One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., a four-story brick apartment-house, lot 20x125.11, to Michael Kakran for $7,550.

At the Broadway Real Estate Salesroom William Kennelly adjourned the sale of No. 246 West One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st., a three-story stone-front dwelling, lot 13.10x100.11, to November 5.

J. T. Bailey has bought No. 137 West One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., a three-story private dwelling, lot 20.10x100.5, for $27,000.

Paul R. Towne has sold No. 5 West Eighty-ninth-st., a four-story stone-front private dwelling, lot 18.6x100, on private terms.

Shaw & Co. have sold No. 265 West One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st., a three-story dwelling, lot 14x99.11, for $12,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Canal st, No 207 to 211; John Geery and wife to Edward C Geery	$12,000
Same property; Edward C Geery to Carrie E Geery, 7-40 part	12,000
Cornelia-st, No 33; Samuel T Peters, trustee, to William T Hoagland	7,000
Same property; William G Hoagland to Lewis S Davis	100
6th-ave, e s, 49.10 ft n of 16th-st, 20.9x65; Marie Eichler to Caroline Frank	70,000
38th-st, n s, 168.6 ft e of 10th-ave, 27x98.9; Gottfried Renstle to John J Hoeckle	15,250
West End-ave, s s, 25.4 ft n of 76th-st, 24x86x irregular; Lewis L Delafield, referee, to George F Victor	5,000
43d-st, s s, 332.1 ft w of 6th-ave, 21.5x100.5; Harrie G Newton, as executor, to Sarah E Gardner	30,000
75th-st, n s, 256.8 ft w of 1st-ave, 28.4x102.2; Norman F M Melliss, as referee, to Herman Wendt	12,500
75th-st, s s, 228.4 ft w of 1st-ave, 28.4x102.2; same to same	12,500
3d-ave, s w corner 73d-st, 102.2x100; John J Halstead et al to James W Halstead	130,000
83d-st, s s, 98.4 ft w of East End-ave, 25x102.2; Jonas Scheuer et al to Oscar Schwarz	1
Lexington-ave, No 1,061; Elise Meyer to Desire Gauthier and wife	100
104th-st, No 172 East; Desire Gauthier and wife to Elise Meyer	100
126th-st, No 170 West; Joseph Bierhoff and wife to Augusta Crewling	1
102d-st, No 166 East; Rose Scheinberg to Harris Beaver	9,250
104th-st, s s, 275 ft w of 3d-ave, 25x100.11; Jacob Pritzenthal and wife to Louis J Horowitz	17,800
Brook-ave, w s, 75 ft n of 142d-st, 25x90; William J Lardner, referee, to John Leschke	4,000
181st-st, s s, part lot 33, map heirs Rebecca Bassford, also 181st-st, s s, lot 209x210, map Prospect Hill; estate Eliza Prescott to George Chappell	16,000
181st-st, s s, part lot 33, map heirs Rebecca Bassford, same to same	1,000
Jerome-ave, e s, 686.8 ft s of Higherdge road, 26.43x9.7x21.6x100; Lawrence McGrath and wife to John Miles	2,500
Tremont-ave, s s, 150 ft w of Marmion-ave, 75x100; James Shields and wife to John M Marsh and wife	6,600
How-ave, w s, 200 ft s of Freeman-st, 33.4x77.4x33.5x74.10; Marie Toelberg to Jennie M Brandenburg	10
Corsa-ave, lots 3 and 4, map Laconia Park; Charles D Shermer to Karoline Kunze	1,300
Lot 105, Block C, map Hudson P Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P Rose and wife to John Lundgren and wife	600
Monticello-ave, w s, 250 ft n of Jefferson-ave, 50x100; Edenwald Land Company A, of Edenwald, to Mary Riley	800
Hill-ave, s w corner Jefferson-ave, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Frederick Armbrust and another	475
132d-st, n s, 175 ft e of 7th-ave, 25x99.11; Edward F Haase and wife to Mary E Dunn	1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Battenfeld, William, to Charles Van Riper and James M La Chate, s w corner Prospect-ave and 132d st, 1 year	$1,800
Barnitz, John, and wife to Peter Diehl, s e corner 1st-ave and 112th-st, notes	15,000
Becker, Philip G, and wife to United States Trust Company, New-York, n s 18th st, 378.4 ft w of 8th-ave, 4 years	11,000
Brogan, Charles, and wife to Charles A Bristed, trustees Cecile H Griffith, s s 167th-st, 75 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year	4,500
Carroll, William D, and wife to Rose L Dicks, e s River-ave, 152 ft s from north line of Charles Herrian's farm, 3 years	1,050
Joinivy, Ferral C, jr, and wife to trustees of Edward M Robinson, n s 721 st, 322 ft w of Columbus-ave, 1 year	25,000
Francolini, Giuseppe, to Angelo Zucchi, n s Bronx River at intersection with n e s of Washington-ave, 3 years	1,500
Frank, Caroline, to Marie Eichler, e s of 6th-ave, 49.10 ft n of 16th-st, 5 years	60,000
Grunhut, Rachel G, to Henry Guttgetten, n s 8th st, 266.6 ft w of 5th-ave, also, n s 22d st, 165.7 ft e of 7th-ave, 1 year	2,500
Gardiner, Sarah E, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, s s 43d-st, 332.1 ft w of 6th-ave, 2 mortgages, 1 year	34,000
Guion, Mary M and Barnard R, to Broadway Savings Institution, w s Washington-ave, 124.2 ft s of 170th st, 1 year	6,500
Goodhart, Bertha L, to Knickerbocker Trust Co, guardian Roger D Gray, w s Park-ave, 67.7 ft s of 92d st, 5 years	5,000
Gobel, Rudolph H E, to Herman Koenig, s e corner 62d-st and Park-ave, 1 year	2,500
Hoagland, William G, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1 1-6 years	6,000
Heim, Daniel, to Jacob Wick, sr, s s 133d st, 499 ft w of 5th-ave, 3 years	15,000
Haerlein, Margaret, to Jacob Leitner, s s Westchester-ave, 89.2 ft w of Wales-ave, 1 year	1,000
Horan, James, and wife to William McClenahan, guardian Giles G Veil, n s 4th st, 296.6 ft s e Morse-ave, 3 years	2,000
Hoeckh, John J, to Gottfried Renstle, s s 38th-st, 168.6 ft e of 10th-ave, 1 year	6,000
Haase, Frederick and Edward P, to Mary E Dunn, s s 132d-st, 143 ft w of 7th-ave, 1 year	2,000
Kiernan, Mary F, to United States Trust Co of New-York, nw corner 23-ave and 34th-st, 3 years	15,000
Kessner, William, to Adele Gumb, e s Madison-ave, 50.11 ft n of 107th st, 2 years	2,000
Liebike, John, and wife to Kate R Boldin, w s Brown-ave, 75 ft n of 142d-st; w s Brook-ave, 50 ft n of 142d st, 5 years	5,000
McKinley, Elizabeth and Duncan C, to Clara A M Greer, n s 106th-st, 100 ft w of Amsterdam-ave, 5 years	32,500
McKinley, Elizabeth, to Franz Fox, 106th st, n s, 133.4 ft w of Amsterdam-ave, 3 years	325,000
Same to Administrator, Walter S Chapin, 106th-st, n s, 166.8 ft w of Amsterdam-ave, 3 years	32,000
Same to John A Seeger, 106th-st, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam-ave, 1 year	8,500
Same to Albert H Dyett, 106th st, n s, 133.4 ft w of Amsterdam-ave, 172, 2 mtges	18,000
Same to Ernest A Dyett, trustee, 106th st, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam-ave, secures claims	12,663
Marsano, Joaquin R, to Albert M Rive, Valentine-ave, n s, 225 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years	500
Ogden, Harriet V, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 10th st, s s, 200 ft e of 5th-ave, 3 years	21,000
Rothermel, Albert, to Emilie J Murray, 135th-st, n s, 225 ft e of St Ann's-ave, 1 year	16,000
Stemmler, Theodore W, to Sophie V S Lester, 11th st, N s 366 and 368 West, 3 years	15,000
Sturgis, Eugene, to J H Estes, Valentine-ave, e s, 456.5 ft n of Central-ave or 170th-st, 6 months	100
Seip, William, and Clarence W Gaylor and wife to Frank Raub, 3d-ave, e Boston Road, e s, 112 ft n of 141st st, 3 months	50,000
Shirmer, Charles D, to Catherine Goss, lots 115 and 116, amended map Bronxwood Park, 3 years	500
Turner, Catherine E, to Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society of the State and Port of New-York, No 630 East 138th-st, 3 years	15,000
Talcott, Mary E D, to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, n e corner 16th st and 8th-ave, 5 years	16,000
Van Buren, Aymar, and wife to executors of Martha Macdonald, No 252 9th-ave, 3 years	3,500

BUILDING PLANS FILED.

The following plans for new buildings were filed yesterday.

New buildings, main office:

Cannon-st, No 57, for a six-story brick store and flat, by Michael Fay and William Slacom, of No 337 Pleasant-ave, owners	$20,000
Monroe-st, Nos 4 and 6, for a six-story brick store and flat, by Henry Moss, of No 265 East 624-st, owner	20,000
118th-st, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox-ave, for four five-story brick flats, by Philip Braender, of No 263 West 118th-st, owner	80,000
Melbourne-st, No 65A, for a three-story and attic brick stable, by Nicholas Low estate, of No 208 Bleecker-st, owners	10,000
121st-st and 8th-ave, n w corner, for a five-story brick store and flat, by William Gunn and Andrew Grant, of No 174 West 107th-st, owners	28,000
3d-ave, No 533, for a six-story brick store and flat, by Joseph L Buttenweiser, of No 237 East 69th-st, owner	27,000

New buildings, uptown branch:

Palisade Place, s w corner of Popham-ave and 177th-st, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Matilda E Stremmell, of No 1,337 Lexington-ave, owner	12,000
Fulton-st, w s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth-st, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Hunt & Lawson, owners (address omitted)	3,200
193d-st, s s, 50 ft w of Decatur-ave, for two-two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, by C H Schuyler, owner (address omitted)	4,500
141st-st, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander-ave, for a three-story brick dwelling and store, by Frederick Gebhard, of No 2,619 3d-ave, owner	7,000
Kingsbridge Road, e s, Spuyten Duyvil, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Patrick Stafford (address omitted), owner	800

Alterations, main office:

Chrystie-st, No 293, to a five-story brick store and tenement, by George Muhlhofer, of No 17 Stanton-st, owner	250
2d-ave, No 1,196, to a two-story wood hotel, by Ivo Peyster estate, of No 11 William-st, owner	75