NEWS OF THE MINING WORLD.

NEW DISTRICTS IN IDAHO THAT ARE COMING TO THE FRONT.

The Alleged Great Mine in Spring Gulch, Colorado, Turns Out to be a Fraud—An Invention for Locating Ore Bodies—Affairs in the Sudbury Nickel District Not Very Hopeful—Activity in Old Mexico.

IDAHO CITY, Sept. 25.—Very encouraging reports continue coming in from the South Fork of Salmon River. This extensive mineral zone is in central Idaho, and the present indications are that it will soon create a regular old-time stampede. One of the lucky prospectors is Dennis Kellahar, who went in there on a prospecting tour last May. Coming to a place where the bed rock was exposed above the gravel, he saw a vein of quartz, which he began working, and was not long in ascertaining that it had much silver. He discovered three separate veins, and made a location on each, after which he took samples and went to Ketchum to have them assayed. They proved much better than he had expected, so he returned and stripped one of the veins a distance of 150 feet, finding from four to eighteen inches of clean, high-grade ore the whole length of the cut. He also ran a tunnel, cutting into the ledge lengthwise, for twenty feet into better looking ore than was found on the surface. The ore is apparently free from any base metals, containing neither lead, iron, copper, zinc, arsenic, nor antimony. Assays made from surface ore immediately after the discoveries returned from 480 to 580 ounces; but samples brought in a few days ago will assay as high as 3,000 ounces. Mr. Kellahar has returned with supplies and will commence development work. These mines are thirty miles from the upper end of Long Valley and forty miles south of Warrens. Eleven locations have been made by other prospectors, and all show good ore on the surface.

On the headwaters of Middle Salmon, twenty or thirty miles east of South Salmon, are Seafoam and Sheep Mountain districts, which have attracted attention for the past five or six years, and are districts of great promise. The mines of Sheep Mountain all carry galena ores of varying richness. In some the cube variety is found, while in others it is what is known as steel, generally very rich in silver. Some of the mines, the Columbus for instance, produce rich silver-bearing galena with a fair percentage of gold. One sample from this mine returned $16 in gold and 80 ounces silver per ton and much of the rest of the ore was of better quality. The Boise and Cleveland mines, near the Columbus, have also shown good assays. The Boise was the first location in the district and was discovered by accident. Mr. Foutez, the present owner, picking up a piece of rock while camped at the mountain, was attracted by the heavy weight, broke it open, and discovered it to be galena, which he afterward had assayed and found to be enormously rich in silver. Some two or three miles from these mines is the Franklin, from which some very rich ore has been taken, and the owners are now pushing development work with all possible speed.

Eight or ten miles from Sheep Mountain is the Greyhound group, at the head of Sulphur Creek. The ore in this group is principally antimonial silver, although there are a couple of galena mines in the district. On the opposite side of the gulch are the Bullion, Blue Grass, and some other claims. The Bernard, near the Greyhound, is pretty well developed. The best developed mine in the district is the Rufus. The ore carries considerable quantities of native silver. The Silver Crown carries the same character of ore. Both Seafoam and Sheep Mountain districts abound in the finest of timber for mining purposes and the gulches contain plenty of water.

Machinists have arrived and the work of building the new 100-stamp silver mill at the De Lamar mine, Owyhee county, will commence in a few days.

William Sweet has his new 1,500-foot tunnel to tap the Muddy mine, at the head of Grimes Creek, 600 feet deep, fairly started. Both day and night shifts will be kept on until the vein is reached, which will take about a year.

Alexander Kyle is developing a couple of good gold mines on Elk Creek, this county, and the London company, that owns several mines at Grouse Creek, on north Boise River, where they erected a fine twenty-stamp silver mill two years ago, have several men at work prospecting for ore chimneys.

A. W. Dunn, who owns the Horn Silver and two or three other mines in El Dorado district, is negotiating with a Colorado syndicate. They will arrive on the ground in a few days to make a final examination of the mines.

NOTES FROM ARIZONA.

TUCSON, Sept. 26.—The Montana mine, in the Oro Blanco district, which was opened up a few months ago, is proving to be a much better property than was expected. At the greatest depth 200 feet under ground has been reached in a solid body of ore, excavated for about thirty-five feet by sixteen feet wide. As a whole it is not quite very high grade, but is valuable for concentrating, containing lead and silver in satisfactory quantities.

The Silver Reef mine, in Final county, south of Casa Grande, an old property owned by St. Louis capitalists, will, it is reported, start up again soon. Machinery has been lately shipped in. The mill is twenty stamps, and the mine is silver.

According to the advices received from Yuma, several old timers are getting ready to make a thorough prospecting tour along the ranges of mountains a little below the boundary between Mexico and the United States. The veins of silver ore found in the breaks of the limestone and slate beits and gold-bearing quartz in the belts of porphyry and schist present a country to the prospector worthy of careful attention. Those engaged in prospecting for coal in the north are much encouraged over the prospects. They are now drilling, and the hole is down 145 feet in shale, having passed through a stratum of very fine sandstone. An entirely new outfit for drilling has just arrived, and they have the facilities now for going as deep as they wish, and with much greater rapidity.

The Gunsight property is looking up. Ten freight teams are regularly loaded at Gila Bend for the trip across the country, presenting the old-time appearance. The present twenty stamps are soon to be increased to sixty, preparations for the increase being now in progress.

"Do you know that I think Arizona is coming to be a gold mining country more and more?" said a mining man this week. "The silver mines—Tombstone excepted—do not have the staying qualities of the gold. Look at the Silver King. That is just cleaned up completely. So with other silver properties. On the other hand, the Congress is a good property; so is the Mammoth, and so are plenty more of less account."

A short time ago a Tucson man was in a mine beyond the Mammoth property. With a pick he knocked off a piece of ore the size of his two fists, from which he extracted a lump of gold worth $10.

R. H. Chamberlain left this week for the San Felix mine in Sonora, owned by W. S. Sturges of this city. The work of sinking a well to the depth of 1,000 feet is in progress at the mine. From the latest reports all was working well with the boring plant. Lumber has lately arrived for the engine house, also a quantity of props. As soon as a sufficient quantity of water is secured a mill will be erected. The ore is free-milling silver, good grade, and in large bodies.

MINING IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Sept. 30.—The strike recently made in the Crown Point, at Leadville, is opening up much better than was expected. Drifts have been run in all directions and ore is shown in all of them. The mineral is very rich in silver, and lead is being mined in large quantities. The Maid of of Erin mines are opening up well and the output is large. The Fortuna has again given up some fine mineral, a very rich streak of ore having just been encountered.

The Happy Jack Gold and Silver Mining Company have purchased the Keystone mine at Ouray for $160,000.

After being idle for over nineteen years work on the Congress mine has been resumed. An old vein has been resurrected which returns 180 ounces silver to the ton. Work has also been resumed on the Soft lode and a vein been struck which returns $100 per ton.

A rich streak of ore was struck in the heart of the lower workings of the Mayflower, at Ironton, this week, which runs $800 to the ton in silver.

Mining interests around Decatur, in the Peru district, are showing marked improvement, both in production and development. The Pennsylvania is showing immense streaks of good paying lead, and the already large force of men has been increased.

Who reported discovery of a valuable mine in the land of Spring Gulch, ore from which assayed largely in gold and silver, turns out to be a first-class fraud. From men who have visited the great prospect, it is learned that the rich ore which caused the sensation came from the Telluride camp of Boulder county.

Another big strike has been made on Engineer Mountain. This time it is in the San Juan Chief. It is asserted that the ore body found is at least eight feet in thickness, almost solid ore, running 150 ounces in silver per ton. This property is owned exclusively by New Yorkers.

The following despatch was received on Monday from Boulder:

"Prof. L. J. Kimball, who claims to have an invention with which he can accurately locate gold and silver ore bodies, passed through the city to-day en route for Jamestown. He was accompanied by F. A. Kennedy and T. H. Thomas, well-known mining men, and goes to locate ore bodies around Jamestown, Ward, and Caribou."

Remarkable stories are told in reference to this invention. The instrument is described as a battery and magnetic coil connected with a needle. With the instrument in his hands, and his eyes on the needle, the Professor passes along over the ground to be tested. It is usually connected with three cells or batteries, one with a solution for gold, one for silver, and one for lead. So long as none of the minerals mentioned are near at hand the needles remain quiet, but the moment a lode of bearing mineral is reached the needles indicate the fact. If gold, the gold needle turns down; if silver, the silver needle, &c. The discovery has been kept secret by those who have tested it, and already the Professor has more demands upon his time than he can honor. Ore bodies have been located in various Boulder, Clear Creek, and Gilpin county mines, and new claims are being located daily.

Chas. G. Russell, County Surveyor of Boulder, writes concerning the recent discovery in the Prussian mine: "A big body of tellurium ore, eight inches of which runs $1,000 a ton, was found in the 350-foot tunnel, and shows continuously to the mouth of the tunnel along the vein." It is Mr. Russell's opinion that this is the most notable tellurium strike made in Boulder county for years.

The North Star, near Ouray, is in a fine body of ore. On Monday they encountered an ore body in the north end of the middle tunnel six feet in thickness, that runs 300 to 600 ounces per ton.

The Bandora mine, up South Mineral Creek, consisting of three claims, has been sold by William Sullivan to Colorado Springs men for $2,000,000.

Tourtelotte Park begins to show some signs of activity, and reports from Richmond Hill, Woody Creek, Nolan Creek, Ashcroft, and the different gulches are of a most encouraging nature. The rapidity with which the new Golden lixiviation works are being pushed to completion is of good omen, and the announcements is made that the works will be ready to receive ores for treatment by Oct. 10.

Mining properties in the gold belt at Ouray are looking better this season than for many years. A large number of good strikes have been chronicled from that section, which continue to improve as development goes on.

A Lake City despatch says: "The largest shipments of mineral in its history were made from this camp last week. One hundred and fifty-six tons of ores and concentrates were shipped. This is more than was shipped in the first three months of last fall. A fair grade of mineral is now being taken from the Sweet Home. The ore is principally lead, with a fair amount of silver running through it."

Reports from Capitol City indicate that lively times are in prospect. Much development work is being done on many properties with fair results. The splendid results obtained during the summer on several claims have excited interest in the whole district.

THE NICKEL MINES AT SUDBURY.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—An officer of the Dominion Government who has been inspecting the mineral resources of the Sudbury district does not speak very hopefully of the outlook. He says the condition of affairs at Sudbury is not very promising at present, owing to the new act which imposes a royalty of three per cent. duty at the mouths of the pit, which will amount to 37½ cents per ton (on 800 tons, which is required to run one smelter per week), making a total of $5,000 duty per year. In addition to this the Government has raised the prices of mining land to $5 per acre. The above law naturally has caused general dissatisfaction among all those engaged in mining. The town of Sudbury, which was in full bloom when the first news of the discovery of attraction, is completely at a standstill, for no capitalists will purchase property, while those who already have the monopoly are exempt from the three per cent. royalty. There is one sale pending of $119,000. This property is supposed to be one of the richest nickel deposits in the district. Should this purchase fail to purchase property for $119,000, it will take some $200,000 to $250,000 to collect sufficient plant to start with, and then the owners will be obliged to pay $15,000 royalty should they smelt 800 tons per week.

THE INDUSTRY IN MEXICO.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Sept. 20.—Advices just received from Sierra del Carmen report the Fronteriza mine in splendid condition. There is sufficient ore now on the dump to keep the mill running for months, and in one place a breast of ore sixty feet wide is exposed. It has been discovered also that about one-half the silver in the ore has been secured by the mill, the other half having been thrown aside with the waste. It appears that the mill was not suited to the ore, and that roasting apparatus must be put in. A large quantity of the waste material has already been carted back to the dump from the arroya where it was cast, and will be re-treated by a process suited to its character, and large sums saved to the stockholders.

The Guggenheim Brothers, who are building the largest smelter in Mexico, at Monterey, have leased a promising mine in the Santa Rosa Mountains of Coahuila. The ore is low grade, and being shut out of the United States by Treasury rulings finds a market in Monterey.

Frederick Pool, the well-known mining engineer of the city of Mexico, is at Durango inspecting the gold and silver mining property to the value of $1,800,000 in behalf of a syndicate of English capitalists. He will leave in about two weeks for England to make his report, and will return to Mexico at the earliest possible moment.

The Cerro Gordo Mining Company, of Durango, Mexico, is doing marvellous work in the development of its mines. The Cerro Gordo District is one of the richest in Mexico, and is being developed rapidly. A notable piece of work is now in progress in this paying mineral district. It is the construction of a tunnel which will cut nine veins of gold and sulphuret of silver, of which two have been worked of late years, and they on the most reduced scale. On one of the veins the El Nayal mine is situated. From the El Nayal there is said to have been extracted in the four years from 1872 to 1876, ore to the value of $1,500,000. Since that epoch little has been done at the mine owing to the claim on this mine and others set up by the owner of the tunnel. The richness of the mine is not a question to be doubted, for it is still virgin in the lower workings, and the vein widens in proportion to the depth. The mines which are touched by the tunnel are the San Francisco, Santa Alalia, Naranjillas, San José de la Atrevida, Alcala, Santa Edivigis, San Miguel, Espanola, Cajones, and El Nayal, the latter of which is alone sufficient to give a good return on the money invested. It is proposed to extend the tunnel 1,308 metres, and some effort has recently been made to secure capital in Europe for this extension. There is a good prospect, however, of the funds being secured in Guanajuato. It is the opinion of expert mining men that this tunnel will play a more important part in Mexico mining operations than is now taken by the famous San Cayetano tunnel. In the Cubo River region there still remains much to be explored, for in the seventy years of the country's independence the great deposits once worked by the Spaniards have scarcely been examined, the resources of native mines having been inadequate for this necessary work. Some very good strikes are assured.

FOREST FIRES IN CALIFORNIA.

Forty Square Miles Burned Over—Some Villages Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Terrible forest fires have been raging for over a week in El Dorado county, and more than forty square miles of country have been burned over. The flames spread over Greenwood Creek country and all the country to the west of Gaffen Valley, destroying many dwellings, barns, hay, fences, and thousands of acres of dry feed. When the fire approached the town of Pilot Hill, all hands turned out to try and check its progress. Back firing was attempted, but it had little effect owing to the swiftness of the fire. Half a dozen houses on the outskirts of the town were burned in quick order. The flying sparks caught in a frame building near the Post Office, and in a few minutes the store, Post Office, saloon, and four residences were burned. Among the heaviest losers from the fire was Dave Ferguson, who lost everything except his horses. He lived with his aged mother about two miles from town, and while away from home with many others fighting the fire and trying to get it under control he was told that his own property was in danger. He immediately started for his house, only to find it and the new barn in flames, and to find his feeble mother lying some distance from the house exhausted from fright and exertion.

At Burner Hill there is nothing left of the village but a hotel, schoolhouse, and two or three scattering buildings on the outskirts of the town. All the grass in that region has been destroyed, and the loss of stock will be large in consequence. Many farmers and ranchers are rendered homeless and penniless by the fire.

Hostile to President Ezeta.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 4.—A Salvador telegram says: "The feeling against President Ezeta is increasing. He has thrown himself into the arms of the adherents of ex-President Zaldivar. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gallegos, was the power behind Zaldivar, and was cordially hated. This hatred is now extending to President Ezeta, whose partisans have all deserted him. It is rumored that Gallegos is intriguing to make mischief between President Ezeta and his brother, the Commander-in-Chief. Gallegos desires war with Honduras. The assassination of Ayala by Ezeta's agents in Guatemala is denied."

Services in Memory of Joseph F. Knapp.

Services were held last night in the South Second Street M. E. Church, Williamsburgh, in memory of Joseph F. Knapp, who died on board the steamship La Champagne on Sept. 14. The pastor, the Rev. E. A. Blake, conducted the services, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford made an address eulogistic of his dead friend.

The church was rebuilt and decorated by Mr. Knapp two years ago as a memorial to his mother.

NOW FOR THE HERESY TRIAL.

SUPPOSED COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST PROF. BRIGGS.

Presbytery Will Probably Decide To-Day Whether or Not to Try Him—Trying Him Will Amount to Trying Union Seminary.

The New York Presbytery will in all probability be called upon to-day to decide finally whether or not it will proceed with the trial of Prof. Charles A. Briggs for heresy. The indictment drawn by the committee appointed last May will be ready for presentation to-day, so THE SUN has been assured by one of the members of the committee. Prof. Briggs will be present himself at this meeting of Presbytery, which is the regular semi-annual meeting, to keep a watchful eye on the proceedings. With him will be many of his supporters, members of the faculty and directors of the Union Theological Seminary, whose orthodoxy is to stand or fall with Prof. Briggs.

The first work of Presbytery will be to choose a Moderator to succeed Dr. Shearer, whose term has expired. There promises to be an interesting fight on this issue, for whoever becomes Moderator will preside at the trial of Prof. Briggs, and will have important committees to appoint.

It is expected that the indictment against Dr. Briggs will come up early in the meeting. Reports of committees are one of the first orders of business. The report has been jealously guarded. It is believed, however, that these are practically the counts on which the indictment will be framed, and upon which Dr. Briggs's heterodoxy is expected to be proved:

"Disbelief in the Bible, as the only true source of divine authority.

"Disbelief in the verbal inspiration and inerrancy of the Scriptures.

"Disbelief in the immediate sanctification at death of the souls of those dying in the faith."

Dr. G. W. P. Birch and his committee will establish their charges upon Dr. Briggs's famous address and his writings. Presbytery has the power to quash the indictment if its members so desire, but the chances that this will happen are acknowledged even by Dr. Briggs's friends to be very remote. If the trial is decided upon Dr. Briggs must be served with a copy of the indictment. The committee can do nothing to-day but present the formal indictment. No discussion of it is in order. According to the Book of Discipline, Dr. Briggs must have at least ten days to prepare his answer. It is probable, accordingly, that the trial will be set for some time in the latter part of this month.

When the trial opens Dr. Briggs will present his answer and his accusers will reply. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Birch, his fellow committeemen will be asked by Presbytery to act as the accusers. Dr. Briggs's answer must be met by the accusers, and then the debate becomes general. Every member of Presbytery may have something to say on one side or the other. No examination of Dr. Briggs or of any witnesses will be in order, as his heresy, if established at all, must be found in his address and writings. Presbytery has the right, during the progress of the trial, to require Dr. Briggs to refrain from his duties as Professor of Biblical Theology in Union.

If Dr. Briggs is found guilty he may be either "admonished, rebuked, suspended, or deposed from office or excommunicated," as Presbytery decides. If found guilty he will appeal to the Synod of New York, and, as this body meets but once a year, his appeal cannot come before it until October, 1892. This would throw the appeal to the General Assembly in case of an appeal from the Synod over to the General Assembly of 1893. In all likelihood the matter would not rest there, but the civil courts would be appealed to.

In the last few days there has been some talk about a possible compromise which would postpone the trial for a year or two. It is said that a number of the clergymen of the New York Presbytery view with alarm the prospects of a split in the Presbyterian Church as an outcome of Dr. Briggs's trial. They would prefer to see the indictment laid on the table so that efforts could be made to get Dr. Briggs and his advocates quietly out of the Church. It has been suggested that Presbytery may decide to accept the result of the conference between Dr. Patton's committee of the General Assembly and the directors of Union. This, some think, would be the proper courtesy to show to the Assembly.

Still the prospects of such a compromise do not seem very good. Dr. Briggs and his friends have expressed themselves from the first as anxious to proceed with the trial, and they would probably not consent to an arrangement which would keep a shadow over Dr. Briggs for an indefinite period. Then there is a very large number of the members of Presbytery who showed last May that they wanted the trial to begin as promptly as possible. These "heresy hunters," as Dr. Briggs's friends call them, would not favor a compromise now, it is thought, and would in this respect stand with Dr. Briggs's friends. By its action last May, Presbytery has already decided to sit in judgment on Prof. Briggs, and if it should withdraw now the Presbyterian Church in the country, which are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the trial might have something to say in the way of protest.

AN EX-PREACHER'S SINS.

He is Arrested for Gunning Out of Season—Lack of Sunday Observance.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Five years ago the Rev. Walter D. Nicholas was the pastor of the very popular flourishing First Presbyterian Church of this city. He had been pastor when the church was located down town, and had been largely instrumental in having it removed to a more fashionable neighborhood, where a new and handsome church edifice was built near Washington Park. The young clergyman had formed a matrimonial alliance with a wealthy young woman in high social circles before settling in Albany. He was what is termed a sporting clergyman. He owned a fast steam yacht, a speedy horse, was a good shot, and frequently went gunning. His parishioners bore with this patiently, but about three years ago he became involved in a church choir quarrel, which followed by offences of membership was soon split into hostile factions.

With true sportsman's pluck, the Rev. Mr. Nicholas stuck to his colors and eventually drove his opponents off the field and had things his own way. It was an empty victory, for many strong members left the church, and it was not long before the resignation of the pastor was in the hands of the deacons and elders of the First Church. He accepted no other call, and seemed to have lost his religious zeal. He went to Westport, Essex county, where his wife purchased a sawmill for him and then left him to shift for himself. Since then it is reported that she has returned and that their differences have been made up. But the ex-minister seems to have sadly fallen from grace, as he has been arrested and put on trial by the State Game and Fish Protector for killing six woodcock on Aug. 17.

The farmers of Westport, who are the witnesses against Mr. Nicholas, assert that he has persistently gone gunning just before the season opened ever since he took up his residence among them, and that he has thereby killed the pick of woodcock, and bagged many. Another charge, which is not punishable by the game law, but which is heard with regret by his former friends here is that he has been observed to go forth with dog and gun on the Sabbath and break the commandments, the keeping of which he so longed urged from the pulpit.

NEW YORK NOT THE PLACE HE TOOK IT FOR.

Young Mr. Drew of Boston Abandons the Detecting Business Abruptly.

At the rooms of Mr. Gerry's Society just now is sojourning a freckle-faced lad of tender years named Albert Drew. He is a Boston boy, who came to New York with his friend Ed Wilson on Sept. 2. Both boys ran away from home. They had learned from sundry very reliable magazines and half-dime libraries that New York was a place full of murderers and desperate robbers, who were ready and willing to be captured by the wiles of small-boy detectives. They had planned to stay here about a month and then journey westward to try their hands at a few stage coaches and bands of Indians.

Albert says that his friend Wilson was disgusted with New York the first day on account of the elevated tracks, and left for home the next day. He remained with a youth named Welsh, who ran away from a Boston home three months ago. The two slept in newsboys' lodging houses. Mr. Drew says he is quite willing to go back home, as he can only earn twenty-five cents a day here. When asked what his father did for a living he said: "When I left home he was out fishing," and further he knew not. He lives at 1 Washington place, Boston.

THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORITIES highly recommend the Soden Mineral Pastilles (troches made from the Mineral Springs of Soden, Germany). They may be safely administered to infants of tender age and women of the most delicate constitution, as they contain neither drugs nor anodynes. Children in particular like them on account of the pleasant taste; they are irresistible in the cure of all chronic and temporary catarrhal diseases.

The genuine imported must have the signature of "Einer & Mendelson Co.," Sole Agents, New York, around each box.

Beware of imitations.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Business All Along the Line is Steadily Improving.

Business both with brokers and auctioneers has greatly improved during the past week. The *Record and Guide*, in commenting on the situation, says that activity has been confined almost entirely to private houses, but that an increased business is being done, no matter if it is only in one class of holdings, which is cause for congratulation. Naturally, too, the brokers are devoting their attention mainly to private houses, for in a short time the anxiety of buyers to take hold of that class of real estate will be over, and it will be a very much more difficult matter to dispose of them then than it is now. The cooler weather of the past week has induced many large investors who have been anxiously awaited to return, and they will be followed by the others who have been lagging behind. This week many of the well-known buyers made their appearance in business circles for the first time this season, and as a consequence there is more confident talk of lots and business property. That a great many sales will be closed seems unlikely, notwithstanding all this talk. Owners of real estate in the business districts are very firm in their demands, and will make but very few, and then very small concessions from their asking price. The fact of the matter is that the prices asked for business property are so high that there will be very few sales, unless a speculative feeling makes its appearance very shortly. That there will be any speculation until next spring, when the profits from the present prosperous business of the country are ready for investment seems unlikely. Arguing from this there will not be much activity in business property unless owners lower their prices considerably. In lots, too, the fall market does not promise very much. Good builders, in the language of the building loan operators, are very scarce just now, so that these latter are not large factors in the business of the present market. The loan operators, without whose aid there would be very little speculative building, fear trouble with the labor unions, and they are distrustful of most builders from the fact that the material men are very much more particular as to whom they will give credit. Many of the good builders, too, seem disposed to sell out their present holdings before taking on new responsibilities, so that until after Jan. 1 next it is not to be expected that there will be either very much building or very much selling of lots. After that date, however, bright times are expected. The market will, to a large extent, be free of the dragging surplus of houses, and both builders and operators will feel more confidence in engaging in new undertakings.

Sales include:

NEW YORK.

The contract of sale of the southwest corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, 57x113, the site of the old *Commercial Advertiser* building recently destroyed by fire, has been filed. The seller was the estate of Moses Y. Beach, the purchaser Lewis S. Wolff, and the price $375,000. Brokers, L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bellamy & Winans have sold for Alfred H. Smith to Benjamine Knower the four-story high stoop dwelling 48 West Fortieth street, 17.8x98.9, for $48,000.

Riker & Son have sold for C. T. Barney 110 West Fifty-eighth street, a four-story brick and stone dwelling, for about $40,000.

Charles Gregor has sold for Sonn Bros. to Frederic Hackman 29 South street for $32,500 and this year's taxes. Sonn Bros. purchased this property at auction on May 27 for $23,250.

Mrs. H. N. Humphreys has sold to Wm. D. Barnes 86 East Fifty-ninth street, a four-story brown-stone dwelling, 16.8x55x75, for about $24,000.

Miss Abbie N. Allen has sold 75 West Fifty-fifth street, a four-story brown-stone dwelling, 16.8x50x100.5, for about $25,000.

Wm. S. Patten has sold 133 West Forty-seventh street, a four-story, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x52x100.5, on private terms.

Plimlitt & McKenna have sold for Annie Norton to Mary Holliday 325 West Forty-eighth street, a three-story brown-stone dwelling, 18x45x100, for $12,550.

Fahnestock & Voran have sold for Fohl Bros. 324 East Thirty-third street, being a four-story brick tenement, 25x55x88.9, for $12,000.

Ascher Weinstein has sold to John M. Baldwin 152 West Twenty-seventh street, a three-story old building, on lot 22.9x98.9, on private terms.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Arkenburgh estate to William B. Baldwin, for improvement, two lots on the north side of Seventy-second street, 225 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $24,000, and for Francis Crawford to S. Emrich 122 West Seventy-second street, a four-story brown-stone building, 25x100 and extension 102.2, for about $80,000. Mr. Crawford has also sold to Oliver Jones, one of the former owners of the White Elephant property at Thirty-first street and Broadway, 118 West Seventy-second street, a similar dwelling, for about $78,000.

Charles E. Schuyler has sold for Lamb & Rich to A. P. Ralli of Ralli Bros., 251 West End avenue, a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 20x38x82, for $40,000, and for the same owners, 308 West Seventy-seventh street, a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 18x40x88, for $32,000. This makes three houses that Lamb & Rich have sold out of an uncompleted block of fourteen. Mr. Schuyler has also sold for Francis Crawford to John S. Hawley, for improvement, the lot on the south side of Seventy-first street, 100 feet east of Columbus avenue, for $16,000.

Jesse C. Bennett has sold for Breen & Nason to a Mrs. Price 115 West Seventy-fifth street, a four-story brown-stone dwelling, 20x99x100, with a three-story extension, for $35,000.

Louis H. Hallen has sold for Le Roy Dewey the four-story brown-stone French basement dwelling, 20x72x100.8, on private terms.

McMonegal & Eckerson have sold for William E. Lanchantin to William M. Leslie, 307 West Eighty-ninth street, a three-story dwelling, 20x53, and extension x100, for $24,000; and for Walden P. Anderson to Charles A. Esler, 160 West Ninety-third street, a three-story brown stone dwelling, 17x52x100, on private terms.

Francis J. Hillenbrand has sold to Joseph Schneider a five-story brick flat, 25x85x100, on the north side of Ninety-fourth street, 100 feet west of Columbus avenue, on private terms.

Wilson H. Black well & Co. have sold for Dr. A. W. Loser, to J. Woodruff, 115 West Ninety-eighth street, a four-story Ohio stone front dwelling, for about $33,000.

Machette & Kenyon have sold for W. P. Anderson, 153 West Ninety-third street, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, to Nicholas Brewer, on private terms.

W. E. Jackson has sold for Patrick Farley to John S. Silver 118 West Seventy-sixth street, a four-story brown-stone dwelling, 20x55 and extension x102.2, for about $37,000.

F. Zittel has sold for George W. Ruddell to Mrs. C. A. Wessel 63 West Seventieth street, a four-story brown-stone dwelling, 20x60 and extension x102.2, for about $38,000.

C. G. Martin & Bro. have sold 235 East Ninety-ninth street, a five-story tenement, on lot 26x100, on private terms.

Gunn & Grant have sold to H. Ramsell Moore, the stock broker, 309 West Eighty-eighth street, a four-story dwelling, 18x50x100, on private terms.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for David Richey to a Mrs. McLeod 23 West Eighty-fourth street, a five-story brown-stone flat, 18x40x102.2, for $32,000.

David T. Kennedy has sold to Miss A. C. Stevens 17 West Seventy-fourth street, a four-story brick and brown-stone dwelling, 19.6x57 and extension x102.2, for about $45,000.

Hunt & Wendell have sold for Gunn & Grant to Frederick G. Cunningham 311 West Eighty-eighth street, a four-story brown-stone dwelling, 18x50x102.2, on private terms.

M. Kayser has sold for Hirsch & Victorius the two five-story apartment houses, 151 and 153 East Ninety-seventh street, being 54 feet in front by 100 feet in depth, for $48,000; for A. Spadone to F. A. Seitz the four-story dwelling, 7 West Eighty-second street, 25 feet front by 102 feet in depth, for $45,000; for Daniel Hennessy four lots, 100x100, north side of 118th street, west of Fifth avenue, on private terms, to Henry Hirsch; for Henry Hirsch the above-mentioned lots to F. A. Seitz, and for F. A. Seitz to Spadone & Warner the same property for $40,000.

Otto Pullich has sold for Lowen & Halliday and Hayes & Hagen, 142 West Sixty-second street, a five-story tenement, 25x100x100, to Mr. Ritterbusch for $30,500.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Ferris Thompson two lots on the north side of Eighty-fourth street, about 250 feet west of Central Park West, for $30,000.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. report that they have leased the following four-story dwellings: 10 East Fifty-seventh street, furnished; 285 Madison avenue, furnished, and 106 East Thirty-seventh street, partly furnished.

Riker & Son report the following leases: 112 West Fifty-eighth street, a four-story twenty-foot dwelling, for Charles T. Barney to Mr. Stanton; 114 West Fifty-fifth street, a four-story seventeen-foot house, to Dr. Withaus; 127 East Fortieth street, a four-story twenty-foot furnished dwelling, to Mrs. Thurston; 72 West Fifty-fifth street, a four-story seventeen-foot dwelling, to Dr. Rau, and 44 East Sixty-fifth street, a four-story twenty-foot dwelling, for J. B. Pinard to Mr. Kane of Larchmont.

BROOKLYN.

Taylor & Fox's sale of lots hitherto described in this column was very successful. About $90,000 was realized, or an average price of $1,000 per lot. The lowest went for $360 and the highest for $2,200. These figures are said to show a large increase in the value of the property.

Joyce, Johnson, Jr., offered about 102 lots embraced in the Ferguson farm and fronting on the Ocean Parkway, Coney Island avenue, Avenues I and M, and the intervening streets, Gravesend. Mr. Johnson disposed of nearly all the east side of the farm. The number of lots sold was sixty-five, at an average price of $140.

Brokers' sales:

William P. Rae & Co. have sold a plot, 117.6x100, on the north side of McDonough street, 100 feet west of Hopkinson avenue, to F. W. Norris for $9,000; the two-and-a-half-story and basement brown-stone dwelling, 18x50x100, 510 Decatur street, to William H. Chapman for $8,000; also sold twenty-five lots on the lower part of the Lucy Baron farm, in New Utrecht, to different parties for immediate improvement at an average price of $200 each.

William H. Friday & Son have sold the four-story double brick flat, 25.6x65x100, 618 Kosciusko street, to James and Martha Anderson for $13,500; and Mathias Hauser the three-story double frame flat, 25x60x100, 882 Stockton street, for $6,800.

D. Fowler has sold for his own account the three-story brick flat and store occupied by him at 1,239 Bedford avenue to M. McNamee for $22,000.

W. H. Agricola has made the following sales: A two-story and basement frame dwelling, 18x40x100, 673 Macon street, for Rankin & Ross to H. C. A. Loutlof for $6,800; and for August Todebush to C. Reiner three three-story frame double flats, 25x65x100 each, 97, 99, and 101 Cornelia street, for $26,000; a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 18x45x100, 236 Woodbine street, for Francisco Bros. to William Stephens for $4,150; a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 18x45x100, 1,000 Blancuck street, for Mr. Maslor to S. Weber for $4,800; a plot, 180x100, on the southeast side of Halsey street, 100 feet east of Central avenue, for $10,800; a plot, 100x95, irregular, on the south side of Dean street, 50 feet west of Utica avenue, for Thomas Higgins to C. P. Skelton for $4,200; also a two-story and basement frame dwelling 18x45x100, on the south side of Madison street, 367 southwest of Knickerbocker avenue, for George A. Craig to David Roy for $4,400.

George E. Lovell & Co. have sold for Margaret Collins the two-story frame store and dwellings and the four-story brick flat, on a plot 80x50, on the southwest corner of Smith and Degraw streets, to Frank Whinheimer and Charles Steffal for $14,000.

Potter & Crandall have sold for J. J. Stuebler to Ira Perego the three-story brick dwelling and stores, 20.6x85.10, 2 Lafayette avenue, for $25,000.

Fraser & Co. have exchanged for Mary A. Cornell the three-story and basement brown-stone house, 20x60, lot 41x100, 598 Quincy street, with Mrs. M. A. Bloome and Sarah R. Preece for the four-story brown-stone flat, 20x65x100, 128 Jefferson avenue, two brick dwellings and two frame houses in Plainfield, N. J.; also sold for John J. Quinn the two-and-a-half-story front and the three-story rear brown-stone house, 18x43x100, 339 Hancock street, to William H. Reynolds for $8,500.

J. J. Sloane reports sale for the Sparrow estate of the four-story brick dwelling and store, 25x65x105, 95 Greenpoint avenue, to Simon Lipsky for $18,500.

Corwith Bros. sold the two-story and basement frame dwelling, 25x20, 178 Eagle street, for Bridget O'Brien to Andrew Blockle for $2,400; and the three-story frame double tenement, 25x55, 88 Manhattan avenue, for Frank J. Kelly to Abraham Weiss for $8,475.

W. P. Jones has sold for J. V. Meserole the plot 100 feet on Van Cott avenue, 27.8 on Morgan avenue, and 113.10½ on Meeker avenue to Martin Rourke and Robert N. Barry for $3,500.

Miss R. C. Talbot has sold for Frank Phillips to W. S. Jarvis the two-and-a-half-story and basement brown-stone dwelling, 16.8x42x100, 291 Gates avenue, for $6,850; also for J. F. Tyler to Robert Dunlap of New York, the two-story and basement Kneisel stone dwelling, 20x47x100, 447 Hancock street, for $7,500.

A REMODELLED CHURCH.

St. James's M. E. Church Beautified and Reopened with Especial Services.

The reopening of the St. James's M. E. Church, at Madison avenue and 126th street, yesterday was made an occasion of rejoicing because of the beautifying the edifice has undergone the past summer at an expense of $15,000. The musical part of the services was unusually ambitious and elaborate. Gounod, Wagner, Mozart, and Handel, the last by the Hallelujah chorus from the "Messiah," being represented on the programme. The choir was supported by a chorus of fifty voices composing the St. James's Musical Union.

Two distinguished clergymen from across the water, who are delegates to the Washington Conference, were the preachers. The Rev. Dr. Morgan of Manchester, England, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Hugh Price Hughes, the London missioner, in the evening.

The Sunday school celebrated the reopening in the afternoon. The celebration will be continued in a measure throughout the week. There will be a love feast on Thursday evening and a social reception, at which there will also be speechmaking, on Friday evening.

The interior of the church has been redecorated throughout with a taste worthy of all this celebrating. The vestibule has been enlarged as well as beautified, and the pulpit platform has been widened, while on the wall of the recess behind, above an open Bible on a mosaic panel, is a scroll inscribed St. James, with the cross and crown, in gold leaf on a contrasting background. The walls are richly decorated in harmonious tints. The two large windows of stained glass in the transepts contain the figures of the Angel of Bethlehem and the Angel of the Resurrection in gorgeous colors.

At the morning service, after a statement by Pastor Welch of the committee in charge of the improvements respecting their cost, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, pastor of the church, asked the congregation to pay the bill in installments if it couldn't pay it all at once. He didn't want it to be more than six months doing it, however. Thereupon some $12,000 was subscribed by members of the congregation.

ITS FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

Interesting Exercises at the Little Church Around the Corner.

Yesterday was the forty-third anniversary of the organization of the Church of the Transfiguration and concluded the forty-third year of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton. At the morning services the church was crowded. Dr. Houghton prefaced