# LARGE RUBBER FOREST DISCOVERED IN HAWAII

### Territorial Botanist Finds Trees Containing Fine Quality of Product.

### FLORA ON THE ISLANDS

### Wood Which When Set Afire Sails Over the Ocean—Beautiful Colors.

HONOLULU, July 1.—A new source of income has recently been discovered on the Island of Hawaii by J. F. Rock of the College of Hawaii, Territorial botanist. This is a forest of a few million of rubber trees. Commercial rubber experts say the possibilities of this forest are enormous.

Mr. Rock made the discovery last March while on a botanical investigation for the Territory and his college. He tapped one of the trees and secured a bottle of the fluid, which he took back to Honolulu for analysis. It proved to be 14 per cent. pure rubber. He kept quiet about his find, wishing to make further research before giving the matter to the public, but a rumor of the discovery leaked out and reached the ears of a Honolulu rubber concern, which promptly despatched its rubber expert to the island to look into the commercial importance of the forest.

To do this was no easy matter. Although the forest is on land leased to the Puuwaawaa cattle ranch, the forest is almost inaccessible to man unaccustomed to mountain climbing. This may account for its remaining so long unobserved. It is high up on the side of the Mauna Kea volcano, and to reach it from the plain the explorer must scramble through the great lava flow of 1881. The rubber company's expert did that and was more than repaid for his pains. His investigations satisfied him that Mr. Rock's estimates had been away inside of the actual existing conditions, and the gum he carried back with him proved that not only was the yield far greater than he had predicted, but that the quality of rubber was exceptionally fine.

The land on which this forest is growing belongs to the Government. At present it is leased to Robert Hind for grazing purposes, and thousands of Puuwaawaa cattle roam over it. A phase of this rubber discovery which concerns both Mr. Hind as lessee and the Government as lessor is whether or not the lessee has the right, under the terms of his lease, to tap these rubber trees. This question is now being looked into by Territorial officials.

It is strange that comparatively small as these islands are in area, new discoveries upon them are constantly being made. Mr. Rock, who is an Austrian by birth, and a graduate of the University of Vienna, says they offer an ever widening field for the botanist. This rubber find is only one of many interesting discoveries he has made. In secluded corners of the valleys, or high in the mountains may yet be found many strange and beautiful trees, with flowers of wondrous color and perfume, such as may be seen nowhere else on the globe. Many of these trees bear edible fruit, usually berries of some kind.

One of the most beautiful as well as useful of the old trees and one much in demand by cabinetmakers for its fine grained, satiny wood is the ohia. One species of this tree, the ohia-ai, puts forth no tentative tendril to bud, blossom and bear fruit. Instead the carmine blossoms burst right out of the branches and drop their petals to form long, apple shaped red fruit, which, like the blossoms, of course grows straight out of the branches. Like many other of the island trees the ohia is apt to break out with blossoms any time of the year, but it is particularly gorgeous in spring.

Then it is that the foliage—although the tree is an evergreen—shows up in a riot of scarlet and orange, while from every branch hang myriads of scarlet flowers, making a brilliant, colorful retreat for the hundreds of tiny birds, whose scarlet plumage as they flit from bough to bough matches perfectly the glowing tints of the flowers. The ohia is a bit partial to the mountain sides, being found sometimes at an elevation of four thousand feet. Its height varies from a shrub of fifteen feet to a towering mass of scarlet, green and orange a hundred feet high. It is becoming scarce now, thanks to the improvident greed of commerce and the great value of its beautiful wood. Even the natives have helped to destroy it, using it from time immemorial to make anything they might happen to need from a calabash to a god.

Among the curious trees found at intervals along the coast and conspicuous in April and May because of its countless flowers is the papala, which looks like seaweed and behaves like a balloon. These trees are of more interest after they are cut up into firebrand lengths. The wood is peculiarly light and porous. It burns with a quick, bright flame and the natives are said to have used it in the old warring days to make firebrands for incendiary purposes. It is so light that it floats easily in the wind. Therefore it was no very difficult feat, when a man knew the locality and the winds that blew there, to stand at a safe distance and aim one of these papala torches so that it would be tolerably certain to light upon the grass thatched roof of his choicest enemy.

Even now a form of Hawaiian sport is to stand on the beach, with a stiff breeze blowing seaward, and with these lighted torches enjoy a wonderful display of primitive fireworks. On a moonless night the sight is beautiful. Flame after flame swirls out far over the waves and still gleaming drops at last into the dark waters of the sea.

Another very light wood comes from the wiliwili, which is a dry weather tree found on all the islands, including desolate Lanai. Like the papala the wiliwili should hardly be called a tree, for its greatest height is under thirty feet. If it grew anywhere else it would very likely be nothing but a beautiful flowering shrub, but here even the convolvulus grows into tree proportions.

The flowers of the wiliwili run from palest yellow to deepest scarlet and drop at any time of the year to form scarlet berries, edible if you are very hungry, but not particularly nourishing. When dried these berries retain their shape, plumpness and color. Pierced and threaded they make pretty beads. A string of these beads, broken at regular intervals by a tiny polished cocoanut about the size of an almond, used to be sufficient clothing for a Hawaiian on a hot day. Leis of wiliwili berries are still worn by the old time natives and sold to the souvenir seeking tourist, who uses them for fan chains.

The wiliwili is one of the few trees indigenous to the islands whose leaves drop in the autumn. Wiliwili wood resembles cork in appearance, weight, or lack of it, and ability to bounce about in the water. Outrigger canoes are made of wiliwili. You need to be told this for your own peace of mind. You've been consumed with wonder and admiration ever since that day at Waikiki Beach when you saw a little man run a boat up on the sands, hop out, stick the boat under his arm and trot off with it to the boathouse. Such strength was uncanny, and you've never ceased to marvel about it. Now you can be calm again, secure in the knowledge that that boat did not weigh more than twenty pounds.

Except those trees which were taboo to him, being set aside for the gods of this, that and the other, the native, before the coming of the white man, made use of all the trees of the islands as his needs demanded. Nearly all of them provided food in some form or other. Many of them not only food, but medicine, clothing and materials for building purposes, to say nothing of wood for cooking utensils, war implements and gods. The kauela was one of these utility trees. Very few of them were thought poisonous, the ukiuki being one of them. But the ukiuki isn't really a tree. It's a huge lily, with wonderful blue and yellow flowers.

One of the trees taboo to the common folk in Hawaii's olden days was the piol. Neither for food nor fuel, nor clothing, nor building purposes could this tree be touched except by royal hands, because long, long ago it saved from starvation the Queen of Ulokoa, who had been captured by the enemy and left to perish of hunger. The piol is a very beautiful tree with light glossy green leaves and yellow flowers that shade into delicate green. It is said to grow with or without water.

Kokio-keokeo, a sort of hybiscus—you can't get away from the hybiscus on these islands—is another tree famous in Hawaiian chant and legend. It is supposed to have had a lot to do with the lives—and deaths—of certain kings and high chiefs. It was a tree favored of the gods, and the natives still chant long, weird tales about it. Just now, however, it faces utter extinction by goats.

## PLAN TO SAVE MILLION A YEAR.

### Mr. Sharp of Ohio Would Issue Uniform National Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Representative Sharp of Ohio believes he has hit upon a plan that will save the Government $1,000,000 a year in issuing bank notes. In furtherance of his plan he has introduced a resolution in the House calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish certain information.

"My resolution directs the Secretary of the Treasury to submit recommendations for uniform national bank notes after the style of the gold and silver certificates," he said to-day. "Of the million dollars expense that is incurred for issuing bank notes the Government contributes about one-half and the banks one-half. The national banks pay for the plates on which the notes are printed and the Government pays the expenses of keeping a record of the account with the national banks for the redemption of these notes. The smaller national banks are put to an especially heavy expenditure on this account.

"There are now over 7,000 national banks in the United States, each of which requires a different engraving for its notes, which represent five or six denominations of value. This makes it necessary for the Government to manufacture and keep in stock an annually large number of plates for the printing of bank notes at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and requires it to keep on hand also a large supply of each bill at the Treasury Department for the redemption of the worn bills.

"I believe a uniform bank note would not only work an economy of at least a million dollars a year, but would also expedite the issue of these notes, which is now so slow as to be a source of constant complaint from the banks."

## MEXICAN BATTLE LIKELY.

### Fighting Expected Near Hearst Ranch—Mormons Robbed of Arms.

EL PASO, Tex., July 28.—A large part of the Federal cavalry under the command of Gen. Trucy Aubert, who succeeds Huerta, has been transferred to the vicinity of the W. R. Hearst ranch, east of Madera and west of Chihuahua City. It is in that region that a battle is expected in a few days.

It is reported in Juarez to-day that the rebels sent from Casas Grandas Saturday to Corralitos and Ojitos have met the Federals and that they have been fighting all day. There is no confirmation of this.

Forced exactions of money from Chinese and Spaniards by the rebels are reported from Casas Grandas and everything is closed tightly in Juarez, following the burning of several stores and the partial looting of a liquor house last night.

CASAS GRANDES, Mexico, July 28.—The rebels forced the Mormons at this place to-day to give up all their arms and ammunition and looted the stores in both places. The Mormons had declared that they would not submit to being deprived of their arms, but the rebels seemed determined and rather than fight the Mormons submitted. It is said the rebels secured 400 rifles and 10,000 cartridges at Colonia Dublan alone.

PEARSON, Chihuahua, July 28.—Fifty rebels under Capt. Ponce looted this place last night, taking many arms from Americans. When the looters appeared work was suspended in the Pearson lumber mills and all Americans were permitted to go to their homes to protect their families.

## IT HAD REFF WORRIED.

### Breslin Manager Couldn't Recall Man Whose Bad Check He'd O. K.'d.

Reff, maitre d'hôtel at the Breslin, having come out of the waiters' strike with flying colors, has been enjoying the summer in the city, but yesterday it was different. He was discovered racing from the cashier's window to the door of the main restaurant, thence to the café and thence back to the money department, his brow contracting more as his knees bent.

In his hand a pea green slip, evidently a bank check, could be perceived. With it was another slip, white, but lettered in red. The former was found to be a draft for $35 on a local bank. The other bore the information that the signer of the check had no account at the bank.

The trouble of the maitre d'hôtel came primarily from the fact that he had O. K.'d the check. In the second place he could not recall the features that matched the signature. It was dated a week ago and many persons may dine in a hotel and get away in that time. Reff racked his brain in gloom. After an hour's worry he got a clue. The check had been passed in the café and the cashier of that department recalled the circumstance. He retailed it to Reff, who then remembered.

"I'll get that money back 'all right," he was heard to announce, "but by golly, I'll never O. K. another check!"

And the wheels of the eating department, temporarily stopped, began to turn again.

### Body Found Under Bridge.

The body of an unidentified man was yesterday found lying under the bridge which crosses the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at East 172d street. He had not been struck by a train, but as the district there is very sparsely settled Coroner Healy ordered an autopsy.

# MINORITY REPORT ON STEEL SUSTAINS GARY

### Gardner and Danforth Favor Federal Commission to Fix Prices.

### OPPOSED BY STERLING

### Government Regulation of Interstate Corporations Recommended.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Gary-Perkins plan for the creation of a Federal commission to fix the prices of the products of industrial corporations is indorsed in a report made public to-day by Representatives Gardner of Massachusetts and Danforth of New York, Republican members of the Stanley steel committee. They recommend the enactment of a law under which all interstate corporations would be required to obtain a charter from the Federal Government before beginning business.

Gardner and Danforth believe in effective Government regulation of the activities of interstate corporations. Representative Sterling of Illinois, the fourth Republican member of the steel committee, condemns the plan of Government price fixing, recommends the enactment of a Federal incorporation law and urges the "dissolution of industrial trusts into their integral parts."

Representatives Gardner and Danforth condemn those concerned in the payment of a fee of $62,500,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co. for organizing the United States Steel Corporation. They read the corporation a lecture, urging it to improve labor conditions in its various shops and factories. They charge that the Steel Corporation was overcapitalized and that the corporation, through the medium of the so-called "Gary dinners," fixes "the prices and the independents follow suit." Here are the findings of part of the Gardner-Danforth report:

That J. P. Morgan & Co. and the underwriting syndicate received $62,500,000 for organizing the United States Steel Corporation.

That the corporation was capitalized at $1,400,000,000, of which nearly one-half was "water."

That the average annual earnings of the corporation have been from 11 to 12 per cent. on the actual value of its assets.

That the corporation controls a little over one-half the crude and finished steel business of the United States.

That the average wholesale price of steel products has fallen off since the corporation was organized.

That the corporation and all the independents have an understanding as to prices.

That the system of interlocking directorates has insiduous consequences and facilitates "inside management" and the stifling of competition.

That the situation as to iron ore supply is grave and may become menacing.

That labor conditions in certain departments of the steel industry are bad.

The Gardner-Danforth recommendations follow:

#### Constructive Legislation.

All corporations exceeding $50,000,000 in capitalization of valuation must become United States corporations before entering interstate commerce. For smaller corporations United States charters are voluntary.

All United States corporations must be recapitalized at their actual value.

An interstate commission of industry, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be established. Publicity to be provided for.

When the price fixed by a United States corporation has been found to be unreasonable, the Interstate Commission of Industry must publicly declare that fact and recommend a reasonable price.

Interlocking directorates and "holding companies" forbidden, except when permitted by the Interstate Commission of Industry.

If foregoing recommendations shall prove insufficient to meet the trust problem the Interstate Commission of Industry ought to be given a carefully guarded power to decree maximum prices when necessary.

#### Palliative Legislation.

Industrial corporations not to own common carriers.

"Unreasonable restraint of trade" defined and burden of proof of "reasonableness" transferred to the defendant.

Individuals and States to have the opportunity to intervene in Government suits.

Extensive powers and instructions for courts when combinations are adjudged illegal.

#### Recommendation to Corporation.

That in the blast furnaces and rolling mills three shifts of men, working eight hours each, ought to take the place of two shifts of men working twelve hours each.

In a chapter devoted to the relations of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. with the organization of the Steel Corporation the report says:

The fact is that a very sharp line of discrimination ought to be drawn between the conduct of the banking house which promotes the United States Steel Corporation and the conduct of the exceedingly competent though not altruistic managers who have subsequently made it a success.

In return for promotion services and risks the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. exacted $62,500,000 in compensation for itself and the underwriting syndicate which it managed. Such a sum bore no relation whatever to the service rendered, the risk run and the capital advanced. We do not hesitate to say that this transaction of J. P. Morgan & Co. must stand condemned before the more enlightened business ethics of later years.

Regarding the charge that the labor situation in certain departments of the steel industry is bad, the report says:

"As a rule in the plants of the corporation conditions are better than in the plants of the independents. In the rolling mills and blast furnaces men often have been required to work or at all events remain on more or less exacting duty for twelve hours a day for seven days in the week. Incredible as it may seem, the fact is indisputable. It is true that a blast furnace must be kept going night and day. If it is extinguished it is ruined.

"We believe that the corporation is substantially improving this situation, but we cannot forbear from uttering the suggestion that three shifts of eight hours each ought to take the place of two shifts of twelve hours each. Although strictly speaking beyond the scope of our report, we feel that this recommendation to the corporation may with propriety be made."

Representative Sterling's report reads in part as follows:

I heartily favor governmental regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The first step in this direction is legislation providing for Federal incorporation. Such legislation should limit the capitalization to the actual value of the corporation property and thus eliminate from the commerce of the country that abominable fiction of values, commonly termed watered stock.

I do not concur in the view of the minority that the true remedy for industrial evils does not lie in the dissolution of industrial trusts. I am of the opinion that the dissolution of the great industrial combinations into their integral parts would do much to restore trade to a natural and healthy condition and inspire confidence of the people in the business situation and revive commercial prosperity.

The proposition that the Government shall recognize and permit to exist trusts, monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade and then regulate them by legislative control is one calculated to suppress individual enterprise and destroy competition. It is conceded that such a policy would result necessarily in the fixing of prices of the products of such combinations by law.

If the Government undertakes to do that where will be the end? If the Government fixes the price of the finished product must it not also fix the price of the raw material and of the labor that converts it?

It is urged that large industrial combinations can produce more cheaply than small ones. This is a fundamental fallacy, from which proceeds the paternalistic doctrine that the Government shall recognize and permit monopolistic combinations and fix the price of their product. Competition is certainly more conducive to progress than is monopoly.

The Stanley report will be made public later in the week.

# STEEL CONCERNS FALL BEHIND ON ORDERS

### Fail to Maintain Maximum Outputs Because of the Heat.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The steel companies that failed to maintain maximum outputs during the fortnight of fierce heat that ended a week ago are feeling the effects now in their inability to keep up deliveries as specified on finished material. There was a general falling behind in deliveries last week, with a consequent offering of premiums for prompt steel. Premium payments were features of the steel bar and plate markets especially. Pipe mills also were heavily filled up with specifications.

The turning down of two orders for heavy pipe for Western delivery by Pittsburg mills early in the week, because August delivery was specified in the inquiry, was followed by a midweek announcement of an advance of one point, or about $2 a ton, in prices of all lines of steel pipe and steel boiler tubes. This was the second advance of the week in finished lines, wire products having been marked up $1 a ton on Monday.

The plate and shape situation, which has been aggravated by increased demands by the steel car makers for August shipments of steel, gave rise to rumors at the close of the week that a further advance of $1 a ton in plates and shapes could be expected within the next week or ten days.

The pig iron market was quiet but firm, makers of foundry grades having followed the example of Eastern furnaces in putting prices a shade higher than a week or two before. Foundry iron prices have been firmer in the East than in central territory, but a good demand for prompt iron is now coming out in western Pennsylvania and Ohio territory.

There was some raggedness in Cleveland district in foundry iron, caused by shading of prices by one or two foundry makers. On the other hand bessemer and basic iron were still firmer in tone, with an extra 15 cents asked on spot lots of bessemer, putting the price at $14.40 furnace, or $15.30 delivered Pittsburg. Bessemer iron has been pegged at $14.25 furnace for over a year.

The Connellsville coke market was almost an unknown quantity, the long struggle of the merchant coke producers to secure $2.50 at oven for furnace coke for last half of the year having collapsed so completely that quotations showed a range too great to encourage buying. Spot coke was quoted during the week all the way from $2.15 to $2.40, and the leading operators were willing to contract for the last half of the year on the basis of $2.35 at oven. By the coming week it is probable the market will assume a definite enough trend to justify contracting.

The Connellsville operators have lost heavily in tonnage consumed during the eight weeks' fight over last half prices, furnaces having gone shopping in West Virginia and mountain regions and bought up inferior coke, which will last many of them until past the opening of August.

## YOUNG ATTORNEY ARRESTED.

### Philadelphian Becomes Violent When Calling on Fiancee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Emmanuel A. Lipman, 28 years old, honor man in the class of 1910 of the University of Pennsylvania, and now an attorney, was arrested this afternoon charged with creating a disturbance at the home of Miss Edith M. Simon, daughter of a contractor, at 1630 West Passyunk avenue. The young man has been engaged to Miss Simon for several months and was devoted to her.

When Lipman called Miss Simon noticed he was acting strangely. Suddenly he became violent, and members of the family could do nothing with him.

The police were called and the young man was taken to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he will be held for observation.

His friends say he is temporarily deranged from overstudy.

# FINDS POSTAL SERVICE NOT SELF-SUSTAINING

### Senate Committee Takes Issue With Postmaster-General.

### SEVERAL ITEMS OMITTED

### Bourne Cites Rental Value and Interest on Cost of Buildings.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Condemnation of the accounting methods of the Post Office Department is the feature of the formal report filed in the Senate by Senator Bourne of Oregon in support of the post office appropriation bill he reported to the Senate a few days ago as chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The Senate committee insists that the Post Office Department is not self-sustaining, the assertion of the Postmaster-General to the contrary notwithstanding. Asserting that for many years the Post Office Department has annually reported deficits and that recently it has claimed as a mark of credit to Postmaster-General Hitchcock's administration that he has overcome the deficit and now has a surplus, Senator Bourne's report says:

"We deem it apt to call attention to the fact that all computations which indicate a surplus overlook several important items which should be included in the financial statement and would be if it were made by any private enterprise."

Senator Bourne cites the fact that the statement omits the rental value of and the interest on the investment in Federal buildings, used wholly or in part for post office purposes. The report asserts that these buildings are under the control of the Treasury Department, which is charged with the expenditures of their maintenance.

"These items are properly chargeable to the postal service," says Senator Bourne, "and should be taken into consideration in presenting a financial statement showing the revenues and expenditures of the Post Office Department. This is no reflection on the present Administration, but is a commentary on the antiquated and unbusinesslike methods in vogue for decades, making it impossible to give a correct balance."

Senator Bourne also emphasizes the fact that the Government receives especially low rates for transportation of postal matter over railroads that received land grants. He admits that it would be impracticable to try to indicate in an annual report the actual value in figures of this commutation in transportation rates in return for the benefits of the land grants, but he urges that it should not be overlooked in reaching a conclusion as to whether the department is self-sustaining or not.

The Senator also calls attention to the transportaiton of many Government documents free of charge, for which some allowance should be made. Finally he concludes that "under present methods of accounting employed by the Government a satisfactory statement of revenues and expenditures cannot be made."

The committee admits that his scheme for a parcels post by a zone system does not promise rates as low as express rates proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but insists that the proposed parcels post rates are lower than express rates now charged, and suggests the possibility that the rates proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission will not be imposed. Senator Bourne says:

All the rates proposed in the Senate committee's substitute are on some weights and zones somewhat higher than the express rates proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but it should be remembered that the service rendered by the postal system is much more extensive than the service rendered by the express companies. For instance, the charge made by an express company for a 200 mile haul covers the transportation of a package only from one town to another without any rural service and with a limited city delivery service. On the other hand the Government under this proposed parcels post system will take a parcel from a farmer's home on a rural route, carry it to town, transport it 200 miles over railroads and then, if desired, deliver it to another farmer out on another route. In other words, when parcels post rates are compared with express rates there should also be a comparison of the character of service rendered. We believe that with all elements duly considered the parcels post charges will compare favorably with express charges, present or proposed.

For forty years the American people have been demanding a parcels post, having in mind an extension of the postal service to cover the handling of small parcels at rates which will enable the purchaser and consumer to deal directly where so desired. Under a flat rate system the rate must be so high as to be prohibitive of much of the short distance traffic that should be accommodated. Such a rate has not been contemplated by the public in its discussion of this subject. Neither has the public in mind Government ownership of express companies, nor the absorption of the heavy transportation business handled by express companies at the present time. We have endeavored to provide the service for which there has been a general demand.


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SATISFIED MORTGAGES.

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117TH ST, 179 E. n s, 19x100.11, Apr 1, 1902—Jos and Hannah Goldstein to Mary M Lewis; attys, Schmitt & Haas, 119 Nassau st ..... $3,750
SAME PROPERTY, Apr 10, 1911—Louis and Kate Hahn to same ..... $500
LOTS 5 and 6, map 1443 Bruce-Brown Co, Throgg's Neck, July 23, 1910—Jno J Lynch to the Estates Development Co; atty, T G Co, 176 Bway ..... $1,085
GRAND ST, 125-27, mtg on leasehold, Sept 8, 1910—Adolph Ottmann to Henry von Minden; attys, Helm, Whitlock & Scarff, 35 Nassau st ..... $10,000
BATHGATE AV, 2261, w s, 22.8x80, July 1, 1908—Sara Brand to Wm P Petty; attys, Moran & Healy, 51 Chambers st ..... $1,750
TINTON AV, e s, 287.7 n 168th st, 22x132, Nov 15, 1904—Daniel F Myers, Jr, to Edna and Harry Myers; attys, Amend & Amend, 119 Nassau st ..... $4,500
187TH ST, s s, 101 w Washington av, 101x50 x141x100x40, July 6, 1911—T T Reid Const Co to N Y Trust Co; atty, Fredk A Snow, 15 Wall st ..... $60,000
JEROME AV, s w cor 200th st, 50x134.8x57x107.2, June 11, 1909—Grover C and Helen M Clark to Dollar Sav Bank; attys, Lexow, Mackellar & W, 42 Cedar st ..... $7,000
WALKER ST, s s, 66.4 e Centre st, 25x80.2x26x82, June 1, 1896—Emma J Keller to Alice W Baldwin; satisfied without production of mtg by order Supreme Court; attys, for petitioner, Worcester, W & S, 30 Broad st ..... $19,500
SAME PROPERTY, Dec 21, 1894—Same to same; satisfied under order of Supreme Court ..... $16,000
RUTGERS PL (Monroe st), 20, s s, 231.7 e Jefferson st, 25.7x124.4x25.7x123.4, Dec 26, 1900—Israel Horowitz to the State Bank; attys, Davis & Kaufmann, 51 Chambers st ..... $12,000
67TH ST, s s, 190 e 3d av, 40x100.5, Feb 19, 1907—Jos and Bertha Wolkenberg to Adeline Kupfer; attys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Bway ..... $15,000
103D ST, 163 E, n s, 30x100.11, Apr 23, 1907—Ernestine Realty Co to Jno Wagner; attys, Wagner & Garrison, 60 Wall st ..... $12,000
75TH ST, n s, 143 e Park av, 26.8x102.2; 75th st, 107-09 E, n s, 26x102.2, Sept 28, 1911—Jas C McGuire and ano to Brevoort Real Estate Co; attys, Arnstein, L & P, 128 Bway ..... $9,000
LOT 29, blk 44, Sec 1, map 1138 Morris Park, July 27, 1909—Amanda Bernhardt to Maurice Deiches, receiver Ætna Indemnity Co of Hartford, Conn; attys, Lexow, McK & W, 43 Cedar st ..... $1,000
HOFFMAN ST, w s, 104.7 s 188th st, 50x96.11, Sept 5, 1911—Auletta & Co, Yonkers, to Martin L Henry, 1948 Bathgate av ..... $1,650

RECORDED LEASES.

THIRD AV, 835, store and cellar—Philip M Smith to Thomas F Flynn, 267 E 48th st; 10 yrs from Oct 1, 1910; address (2), 835 Third av ..... $1,750
33D ST, 63 West, store, &c—Geo B Wilson to Della Rowan, 695 Cauldwell av; 10 yrs from June 1, 1912; atty, Walter H Stewart, 1639 Third av ..... $7,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

46TH ST, n s, 300 e Eighth av, 75x100—Orman W Ketcham vs Susan Mount et al, trustees, owners; White Rats Realty Co, lessee; West Side Mason Contracting Co, sub-contractors; Cramp & Co, contractor ..... $651.63
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 4725—Clinton G Swackhamer vs James C Moore, owner; Thomas B Black, contractor ..... $172.42
AMSTERDAM AV, s w cor 175th st, 100x150—Mayor Lane & Co vs Lentz Realty Co, owner; Reliable Plumbing & Heating Co, contractor ..... $1,266.85
CROTONA AV, s e cor 176th st, 117.8x109.2—Miller & Reines vs Nu Law Realty & Construction Co, owner and contractor ..... $905
EIGHTH AV, 148—B Mason & Co, Inc, vs Coffey Realty Co, owner; St Anna Bldg Co, contractor ..... $300
81ST ST, 6 East—C A Hutchings Co vs Oscar Saenger, owner; John K Turton, contractor ..... $1,248.42

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BELMONT AV, s w cor 188th st—Houghtaling & Wittpenn agt Garfin Realty Co et al, July 16, 1912 ..... $500
147TH ST, 514 W—Frederick Starr agt United Electric Light and Power Co et al, July 19, 1912 (by bond) ..... $261.48

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