

TO BE FREE FROM LABOR TROUBLES.

New York Not Likely to Have Any Eight-Hour Strikes This Year.

In Other Cities the Battle for a Shorter Working Day Will Be Fought Hard.

RULE IS ALREADY IN FORCE HERE.

Union Leaders Preparing for a Desperate Struggle Throughout the Country and Choose the Carpenters to Wage the War.

New York, it is now believed, will be practically free from the big eight-hour strikes, which are agitating the country from end to end on May 1. It is so happened that New York, which has taken the lead in the eight-hour movement, has secured the eight-hour workday quietly in nearly all the building trades. Many other trades have also secured the eight hours without a strike and thus this city, on May 1, will be a favored spot.

President Harris of the American Federation of Labor, who has been on an eight-hour agitation tour throughout Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, will return to this city to-day. This evening he will address a mass-meeting of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 144, of which he is a member, at No. 85 East Fourth street.

President Harris of the Carpenters' Union No. 144, who is also President of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday:

"As it looks now, there will be few, if any, eight-hour strikes in New York. The strikes will all be in the outside towns. Most of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters—the trade selected by the federation to make the eight-hour struggle this year—have already the eight-hour work day. Many other trades which have secured the eight-hour work day in New York will have to strike for it in other cities. It is generally recognized that the displacement of men by machinery can best be met by shortening the working day. This rule has been laid up to better in New York than in any other city.

Other trades which have secured the eight-hour work day will have celebrations on or about May 1. They will chiefly take the form of indoor mass meetings.

When the strikes are started throughout the country on May 1 a national eight-hour association will be formed. It will embrace all the trades which are making the demand, as well as the trades in this city which have gained the demand.

Eight hour strikes next year will be under the auspices and have the assistance and co-operation of this national eight hour association.

WANTS A STRIKE ORDERED.

Manhattan Musical Union After the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

There was a hot twenty minutes' discussion yesterday at the meeting of the central Labor Union, over the attempt of the Manhattan Musical Union to oust the members of the orchestra in the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and all their places with Manhattan men, at the previous Sunday meeting of the Central Labor Union was directed to write Manager Rosenquest, of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, asking him to put in writing a promise what he is said to have made to Delegate Kelly, of the Theatrical Protective Union. The promise was that, as he had the orchestra lined up for the season, and could not discharge them, he would employ none but musicians satisfactory to the Central Labor Union next season. The secretary yesterday said that no reply had been received.

"That," said Delegate Mullen, of the Manhattan Musical Union, "I move that the Central Labor Union instruct its Executive Committee to notify Manager Rosenquest to terms to-morrow, or call out their men to-morrow night."

"I cannot do that," said Chairman Walden, "there is nothing in our constitution which empowers the union to order a strike."

Mullen said that the chairman was wrong, and other delegates took the argument, but the chairman refused to put the motion.

Finally it was decided that the committee which originally notified the manager should call on him again and ask him to put his promise in writing.

STILL AFTER THE CABLE ROAD.

Central Labor Union Wants Broadway Office Indicted for Murder.

The Central Labor Union, which appointed a committee to try and get the officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company indicted for violating the ten-hour law, decided to go a step further yesterday. Its aim now will be to get the officials indicted for the murder of a man.

The determination was reached by the Central Labor Union yesterday on the report of Delegate Harris for the committee which visited Mayor Strong and District Attorney Patterson, on Monday last, and employees of the company last week. The object of this committee was to produce evidence which would show that the officials had violated the ten-hour law.

Harris said the committee had seen the Mayor, District Attorney, and the Corporation Counsel. He said the Mayor had promised to call the Corporation Counsel to see what he thought later.

"Last evening," continued Harris, "I proposed here to have the Corporation Counsel indicted for the murder of a man by a Lexington Avenue cable car. There was a new employee of the company on the car at the time, and I believe that the company was guilty of criminal neglect. The Corporation Counsel should go further with this matter and have the officials indicted for murder."

Other delegates spoke in favor of Harris' suggestion, and the committee, which Harris is chairman, was instructed to have a talk with Colonel Fellows on the subject.

THE TROUBLE IN THE K. O. F.

Labor Leaders Laugh at the Story that the Order is Stronger than Ever.

The statement of T. B. McGuire, of the Knights of Labor, last week to the effect that the order is in better standing than ever before and that General Master Workman Sovereign and Secretary Hayes never quarreled, was laughed at by some of the Knights here yesterday. William L. Brewster, Master Workman of the Socialist element of District Assembly No. 1, said:

"The statement that the order is making progress under Sovereign's administration is a piece of nonsense. The order is in a worse state than it was in 1885, according to his report, the membership was 48,000, and the income was \$1,000,000. This does not look like progress."

"As to Hayes and Sovereign both good friends, they must have made up their minds very recently, only a short time ago they were bitter enemies. It was an account of bad management of affairs that we had, the last campaign with the leaders in Washington."

OPENED A LARGE ARTERY.

Frederick Chamberlain Commits Suicide a Few Days After His Daughter's Marriage.

Frederick Chamberlain, sixty-eight years old, one of the best known purchasing agents in New York, who has lived a comfortable life in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday committed suicide in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday.

Mr. Chamberlain's daughter, Edith Boyd Chamberlain, was married last Wednesday night at Christ Church, in Elizabeth, to Perry Davidson Crowley.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain went to Elizabeth from New York to attend the wedding, and were guests of Mr. Mackintosh, a relative.

Mr. Chamberlain had been despondent for some time owing to reverses in his business, and his relatives persuaded him and his wife to remain for a few days. He recovered his good spirits at his daughter's wedding reception. After that he relaxed into deeper melancholy.

Mr. Chamberlain expired early last night. There were several in the home of Mr. Chamberlain, and Mrs. Chamberlain did not go to her room until about 1 o'clock. The room was dark, and she called her husband. Receiving no answer she lighted the gas and approached the bed where Mr. Chamberlain lay. He was almost dead.

An examination showed that he had carefully arranged his clothing and gone to bed. The doctor found that he had suffered a large artery in the leg. He died before a physician arrived.

WORK ON NEW THEATRE.

Contractors to Break Ground May 1 and to Have the Building Ready for Opening October 19.

Work on the new theatre to be built by the Goeliet estate, and to be conducted under the management of Frank R. Murtha, at Forty-second street and Lexington, will soon be under way, and will be pushed to speedy completion. It is now expected that the contractors will begin breaking ground for the new building on May 1. The contract requires that the theatre be ready for an opening performance on October 19.

The plans are now in the hands of the architect, and are undergoing some important changes, which will make the new place of amusement conform in design to some of the best European playhouses.

The new theatre will be a two-story high and will be constructed of stone, iron and brick. The theatre will occupy the entire building. There will be seating accommodations for 1,700 people. The interior will be finished in white and gold, and a departure from the heavy Moorish style, which has prevailed during the last few years in architectural decoration. The structure has already been made by Mr. Murtha with the Bostonians for the two opening nights, April 19 and 20, which they are to put on a new opera.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED.

California Mint Report Gives Interesting Figures.

Washington, April 18.—The director of the Mint has received a report from Superintendent Daggett, of the San Francisco Mint, of the production of gold and silver in California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska during the calendar year, 1895. The production of gold in California was \$15,338,318, and of silver, counting value, \$10,450,000. The gold output of Oregon was \$7,082, and of silver, \$1,132,000. In Washington, gold \$77,148, silver \$141,000; Alaska, \$1,000,000, gold and silver, \$1,000,000.

The increase in gold in 1895 over 1894 in California was \$1,471,000, and of silver \$1,000,000. The gold output of Oregon was \$7,082, and of silver, \$1,132,000. In Washington, gold \$77,148, silver \$141,000; Alaska, \$1,000,000, gold and silver, \$1,000,000.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK.

Arrived Yesterday.

St. La. Co. (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

St. Paul (S. S. cable and 650 storage passengers to A. Forest.

TORN IN THE TIDE OF SPECULATION.

After Three Years of Ascendancy the Bears Must Give Way to the Bulls.

Foreign Confidence in American Securities Furnishes the Basis for This Prediction.

MONEY FOR MINING INVESTMENTS.

Where, It is Asked, Other Than in the United States, Shall the Van Horde of Idle English Money Find Field for Activity?

The turning point in the tide of speculation and investment has been reached. For three years the tendency of values was downward, although at times there were rallies, which were brief and not sustained for over a few months. In other words, the market for three years has stood the best chance of profit. The conditions which contributed to this situation are well understood. The chief symptom during this period was the derangement of the international monetary relations exhibited in the action of foreign exchange whereby gold constantly left the country and there was no material return flow. We did import gold on several occasions during the three years, but it was not as money, but as a commodity for which we had to pay a premium. For this reason the action of foreign exchange has been watched with keen anxiety during the past few weeks. It was believed early in the Spring that the main cause of the outward gold movement, the inflation of money caused by the Sherman Silver act, had been corrected by the withdrawal of vast amounts of gold from the channels of circulation through the repeated Government bond issues. If this theory was correct, it was foreseen that the higher money rates existing in this country as compared with the other financial centres of the world would attract foreign capital through the machinery of foreign exchange; in short, the foreign houses would make sterling loans freely, as in the times prior to the panic of 1893.

A sterling loan, which is mysterious to the comprehension of the ordinary individual, is really a very simple operation whereby the New York correspondent of a foreign house transfers balances on the other side of the water to this side for the purpose of lending money. The banker here draws a bill of exchange upon his foreign connection, which matures in sixty or ninety days.

He lends this draft to the borrower, who deposits collateral as security. The borrower sells the draft and uses the proceeds. At the end of the sixty or ninety days the borrower has to pay a eight draft, which he returns to the banker, unless an agreement be made to renew the loan. By this simple operation untold millions of foreign money can be loaned in New York by the stroke of a pen. This process is now going on extensively in New York and is every day supplying exchange for remittances to Europe in the place of gold. This explanation shows very clearly why, with exchange hovering around the gold export point, shipments of gold have been insignificant at a season when in former years of unhealthy finance gold was pouring out on every steamer. This process demonstrates that our currency is again in a wholesome condition, but also that the foreigner recognizes this fact, and has no fear of the hockeey cry of a silver basis.

FOREIGNERS STUDY OUR POLITICS.

Foreign bankers have a much better understanding of our politics than is generally credited to them. Having handled securities of our railroads reaching into every section of the country, they have given close study to the politics dominating those sections and the standing of the various States in national politics. The emphatic gold platform adopted by the Republican State conventions almost without exception has been thoroughly digested by the foreign bankers. They have come to the conclusion that the Republican party will adopt a similar emphatic declaration for a gold standard in its national convention. They deem such a declaration as a sufficient guarantee that free silver coinage will receive its death blow in the coming national campaign. If the Democratic Convention adopts a free silver platform the Republican bankers believe that the Republic will sweep the country from end to end. In this respect their views coincide with those of Wall Street, and indeed are in a large measure a reflection of Wall Street opinion. If the Democratic Convention, however, should adopt a gold platform, they believe that the silver men will be driven into the last ditch and the silver element in both parties will break away from the two great national parties and be left in a hopeless minority. These views of both Wall Street and the foreign bankers indicate a belief on the part of the moneyed men that the country will divide on a money issue and that in the next Congress the Eastern and Western gold men will fight shoulder to shoulder with regard to political division against the Western and Southern silver men, and will be supported by a gold man in the Executive chair. That this belief penetrates even into the investment circles abroad is evidenced by the revival of foreign investment interest in our bonds during the past week.

The purchases of our securities for foreign accounts have not yet been extensive, but the numerous inquiries received from abroad show a rapidly reviving interest in the subject and are the precursors of a great investment movement in American securities abroad. The time is ripe for such a movement, as vast supplies of capital are dammed up in England through the want of a convenient outlet. English consuls have reached the remarkable price of 112 1/2, at which rate money realizes less than 2 1/2 per cent interest. The troubles in South Africa have put a sudden check upon the flow of English capital into the only quarter of the world that offered as tempting investments as the United States. It is estimated by experts that there is fully a billion of surplus income this year in England which must seek some form of investment. Every intelligent point to the fact that a good portion of this surplus wealth will pour into America this year. It has been withheld from our markets for over three years, and the influence upon the value of securities will be marvellous in effect. It would be felt not only in railroad and industrial securi-

DEVELOPMENT OF COPPER, SILVER AND IRON MINING IN COLORADO.

Though Checked by Summer Heat, They Aggregated About Four Millions.

Transactions of \$1,000,000 Each Were the St James Hotel and Central Bank Building.

LARGE DEALINGS IN PRIVATE.

Auction Sales Were \$75,513—No. 594 Broadway, Extending to Crosby, Adjoining the Old Metropolitan Hotel, Brought \$205,000.

A fair business in real estate was done last week. A more gratifying showing would have been made had it not been for the sudden plunge into midsummer heat. The private selling of the week reached an aggregate of about \$3,000,000, while the auction sales amounted to \$570,513.

Two sales during the week were in the neighborhood of the million-dollar mark, they being a better than an average aggregate of something more than \$1,000,000 of the St. James Hotel property and the sale to a syndicate of directors at something under \$1,250,000 of the Central National Bank Building. Another Broadway sale during the week was that by the Beadel estate, through Daniel Birdsall & Co., at No. 520 Broadway, extending to No. 124 Crosby street, and adjoining the old Metropolitan Hotel site.

Dr. William Mason has purchased of Preble Tucker, through Mackubin & Pell, for \$250,000, the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 21x103.3, No. 14 West Sixteenth street.

Rudolph Guggenheimer, has through a trade, disposed of the two five-story tenements, with stores, plot 42x75, Nos. 11 and 12 King street, northeast corner of Congress street, for \$100,000, in which tenements, Mrs. John P. Lee has bought of the Bradhurst estate, through Charles A. Du Bois, a plot 75x106.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, 225 feet west of the Boulevard.

William Parsons and J. B. Squire have purchased, through Tracy & Russell, at about \$200,000, the plot 100x102.2, on the north side of Eighty-second street, 85 feet east of Madison avenue.

Joseph E. Weed has bought of Mrs. Jane Lindsay, through Horace S. Ely & Co., a plot 75x100.5, on the north side of Sixty-sixth street, 275 feet east of Columbus avenue.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold to William Clendenen, for the estate of the late Stephen R. Leher, for \$32,000, a plot 100x100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue; to J. W. Brown, for the Plunkney and Ferris heirs, for about \$34,000, a plot 50x201.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, 325 feet east of Seventh avenue, running through to One Hundred and Eighty-second street, and for Robert J. Teller, a lot on the north side of Seventh-sixth street, 55 feet west of Park avenue.

Robert Wheelan has acquired of August Tischener and J. D. K. Shortmeier three lots on the west side of Eleventh avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Eighty-first streets, and sold through W. G. Grimm to Walker & Co., for \$100,000, a plot 100x100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, 125 feet west of the Boulevard.

P. H. Lynch has purchased of Anna S. Hillyer, through William McHugh, a plot 150x99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, 325 feet west of the Boulevard.

Carrie Schwab has bought of John A. Dixon, through John Armstrong, the three-story brick front dwelling, with lot 18x100.11, No. 351 West One Hundred and Twentieth street.

Robert H. Burt has purchased of Mrs. Harriet M. Walton for \$40,000, through Douglas, Robinson & Co., the four-story stone front dwelling, 175x100.5, No. 23 East Sixty-fourth street.

Francis Smith has purchased of Ernest Crawford, for \$32,000, the four-story brick front dwelling, 175x100.5, No. 23 West Seventy-first street, and one of the new row of three-story houses on One Hundred and Twentieth street, between Lexington and Seventh avenues.

COOL SPRING VEGETABLES.

Salad Vians, Trout and Shad Roe in Great Demand.

All kinds of Southern and Spring vegetables continue in good demand, with asparagus and strawberries chiefly called for. Good strawberries are in the market at a quart, while water berries are easily had at 75 cents a quart. Asparagus is somewhat higher, owing to the gradually diminishing stock, and now sells at 55 to 75 cents a bunch. Tomatoes continue in prime condition and prove very good at 10 to 15 cents each. Cucumbers are a basket cheaper, worth 12 to 15 cents each.

The warm spell has caused large shipments of watercress and the demand keeps stock fairly tight. Green peas are in very light supply, but well freely at 25 cents a quart. Corn is plenty of color keeps pace with the demand and prices are practically unchanged; 50 to 75 cents each. White and green dandelion is well established in the market, and brings 10 to 15 cents each. Parsley is plentiful, worth 5 cents a bunch.

At the fish stalls, frog legs were selling at 10 to 15 cents each. Southern brot being 10 to 15 cents each; lumps 25 cents each, and shanks of which there is an abundant supply, 12 to 15 cents a pair. Large mackerel being 20 to 30 cents each; small 15 cents a pound; pompano 20 cents a pound, and fresh California salmon 25 cents a pound.

The demand for trout shows no let-up, the price being 40 to 50 cents each. Southern brot being 10 to 15 cents each; lumps 25 cents each, and shanks of which there is an abundant supply, 12 to 15 cents a pair. Large mackerel being 20 to 30 cents each; small 15 cents a pound; pompano 20 cents a pound, and fresh California salmon 25 cents a pound.

At the fish stalls, frog legs were selling at 10 to 15 cents each. Southern brot being 10 to 15 cents each; lumps 25 cents each, and shanks of which there is an abundant supply, 12 to 15 cents a pair. Large mackerel being 20 to 30 cents each; small 15 cents a pound; pompano 20 cents a pound, and fresh California salmon 25 cents a pound.

At the fish stalls, frog legs were selling at 10 to 15 cents each. Southern brot being 10 to 15 cents each; lumps 25 cents each, and shanks of which there is an abundant supply, 12 to 15 cents a pair. Large mackerel being 20 to 30 cents each; small 15 cents a pound; pompano 20 cents a pound, and fresh California salmon 25 cents a pound.

At the fish stalls, frog legs were selling at 10 to 15 cents each. Southern brot being 10 to 15 cents each; lumps 25 cents each, and shanks of which there is an abundant supply, 12 to 15 cents a pair. Large mackerel being 20 to 30 cents each; small 15 cents a pound; pompano 20 cents a pound, and fresh California salmon 25 cents a pound.

At the fish stalls, frog legs were selling at 10 to 15 cents each. Southern brot being 10 to 15 cents each; lumps 25 cents each, and shanks of which there is an abundant supply, 12 to 15 cents a pair. Large mackerel being 20 to 30 cents each; small 15 cents a pound; pompano 20 cents a pound, and fresh California salmon 25 cents a pound.

At the fish stalls, frog legs were selling at 10 to 15 cents each. Southern brot being 10 to 15 cents each; lumps 25 cents each, and shanks of which there is an abundant supply, 12 to 15 cents a pair. Large mackerel being 20 to 30 cents each; small 15 cents a pound; pompano 20 cents a pound, and fresh California salmon 25 cents a pound.

At the fish stalls, frog legs were selling at 10 to 15 cents each. Southern brot being 10 to 15 cents each; lumps 25 cents each, and shanks of which there is an abundant supply, 12 to 15 cents a pair. Large mackerel being 20 to 30 cents each; small 15 cents a pound; pompano 20 cents a pound, and fresh California salmon 25 cents a pound.

At the fish stalls, frog legs were selling at 10 to 15 cents each. Southern brot being 10 to 15 cents each; lumps 25 cents each, and shanks of which there is an abundant supply, 12 to 15 cents a pair. Large mackerel being 20 to 30 cents each; small 15 cents a pound; pompano 20 cents a pound, and fresh California salmon 25 cents a pound.

At the fish stalls, frog legs were selling at 10 to 15 cents each. Southern brot being 10 to 15 cents each; lumps 25 cents each, and shanks of which there is an abundant supply, 12 to 15 cents a pair. Large mackerel being 20 to 30 cents each; small 15 cents a pound; pompano 20 cents a pound, and fresh California salmon 25 cents a pound.

DEVELOPMENT OF COPPER, SILVER AND IRON MINING IN COLORADO.

Though Checked by Summer Heat, They Aggregated About Four Millions.

Transactions of \$1,000,000 Each Were the St James Hotel and Central Bank Building.

LARGE DEALINGS IN PRIVATE.

Auction Sales Were \$75,513—No. 594 Broadway, Extending to Crosby, Adjoining the Old Metropolitan Hotel, Brought \$205,000.

A fair business in real estate was done last week. A more gratifying showing would have been made had it not been for the sudden plunge into midsummer heat. The private selling of the week reached an aggregate of about \$3,000,000, while the auction sales amounted to \$570,513.

Two sales during the week were in the neighborhood of the million-dollar mark, they being a better than an average aggregate of something more than \$1,000,000 of the St. James Hotel property and the sale to a syndicate of directors at something under \$1,250,000 of the Central National Bank Building. Another Broadway sale during the week was that by the Beadel estate, through Daniel Birdsall & Co., at No. 520 Broadway, extending to No. 124 Crosby street, and adjoining the old Metropolitan Hotel site.

Dr. William Mason has purchased of Preble Tucker, through Mackubin & Pell, for \$250,000, the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 21x103.3, No. 14 West Sixteenth street.

Rudolph Guggenheimer, has through a trade, disposed of the two five-story tenements, with stores, plot 42x75, Nos. 11 and 12 King street, northeast corner of Congress street, for \$100,000, in which tenements, Mrs. John P. Lee has bought of the Bradhurst estate, through Charles A. Du Bois, a plot 75x106.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, 225 feet west of the Boulevard.

William Parsons and J. B. Squire have purchased, through Tracy & Russell, at about \$200,000, the plot 100x102.2, on the north side of Eighty-second street, 85 feet east of Madison avenue.

Joseph E. Weed has bought of Mrs. Jane Lindsay, through Horace S. Ely & Co., a plot 75x100.5, on the north side of Sixty-sixth street, 275 feet east of Columbus avenue.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold to William Clendenen, for the estate of the late Stephen R. Leher, for \$32,000, a plot 100x100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue; to J. W. Brown, for the Plunkney and Ferris heirs, for about \$34,000, a plot 50x201.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, 325 feet east of Seventh avenue, running through to One Hundred and Eighty-second street, and for Robert J. Teller, a lot on the north side of Seventh-sixth street, 55 feet west of Park avenue.

Robert Wheelan has acquired of August Tischener and J. D. K. Shortmeier three lots on the west side of Eleventh avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Eighty-first streets, and sold through W. G. Grimm to Walker & Co., for \$100,000, a plot 100x100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, 125 feet west of the Boulevard.

P. H. Lynch has purchased of Anna S. Hillyer, through William McHugh, a plot 150x99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, 325 feet west of the Boulevard.

Carrie Schwab has bought of John A. Dixon, through John Armstrong, the three-story brick front dwelling, with lot 18x100.11, No. 351 West One Hundred and Twentieth street.

Robert H. Burt has purchased of Mrs. Harriet M. Walton for \$40,000, through Douglas, Robinson & Co., the four-story stone front dwelling, 175x100.5, No. 23 East Sixty-fourth street.

Francis Smith has purchased of Ernest Crawford, for \$32,000, the four-story brick front dwelling, 175x100.5, No. 23 West Seventy-first street, and one of the new row of three-story houses on One Hundred and Twentieth street, between Lexington and Seventh avenues.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.—Attention called to the proposals for the cleaning of the City Record for the receiving of sealed proposals at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 22 Chambers street, on the three forms of contract to wit: 1.—For the disposal of all ashes, street sweepings, garbage and other refuse and rubbish. 2.—For the final disposition of garbage, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton. 3.—For the final disposition of ashes, street sweepings and other refuse, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.—Attention called to the proposals for the cleaning of the City Record for the receiving of sealed proposals at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 22 Chambers street, on the three forms of contract to wit: 1.—For the disposal of all ashes, street sweepings, garbage and other refuse and rubbish. 2.—For the final disposition of garbage, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton. 3.—For the final disposition of ashes, street sweepings and other refuse, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.—Attention called to the proposals for the cleaning of the City Record for the receiving of sealed proposals at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 22 Chambers street, on the three forms of contract to wit: 1.—For the disposal of all ashes, street sweepings, garbage and other refuse and rubbish. 2.—For the final disposition of garbage, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton. 3.—For the final disposition of ashes, street sweepings and other refuse, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.—Attention called to the proposals for the cleaning of the City Record for the receiving of sealed proposals at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 22 Chambers street, on the three forms of contract to wit: 1.—For the disposal of all ashes, street sweepings, garbage and other refuse and rubbish. 2.—For the final disposition of garbage, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton. 3.—For the final disposition of ashes, street sweepings and other refuse, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.—Attention called to the proposals for the cleaning of the City Record for the receiving of sealed proposals at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 22 Chambers street, on the three forms of contract to wit: 1.—For the disposal of all ashes, street sweepings, garbage and other refuse and rubbish. 2.—For the final disposition of garbage, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton. 3.—For the final disposition of ashes, street sweepings and other refuse, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.—Attention called to the proposals for the cleaning of the City Record for the receiving of sealed proposals at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 22 Chambers street, on the three forms of contract to wit: 1.—For the disposal of all ashes, street sweepings, garbage and other refuse and rubbish. 2.—For the final disposition of garbage, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton. 3.—For the final disposition of ashes, street sweepings and other refuse, containing not more than ten per centum by weight of refuse, to be sold at 10 cents per ton.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.—Attention