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THE OCTOBER RECORD.

Total number of "Worlds" printed during the month of October, 1887, 8,479,880. Average per day for the entire month, 273,526 Copies.

Number circulation during the past six weeks compared:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows for Oct 1887, Oct 1886, Oct 1885, Oct 1884, Oct 1883, Oct 1882.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary, 25 cents per line. No extra price for acceptable display. Business or Special Notices, opposite Editorial page, 50 cents per line. Reading Notices, started or marked "Adv.," First page, \$1.50 per line; Fourth page, \$1.25 per line; Inside page, \$1 per line.

Extra rates for advertising in the Daily World do not apply to the Evening World. How do the rates of that paper compare with the Evening World?

CHANGES AND PURITY ELECTIONS.

In the recent election in this city the money expended, officially and unofficially, amounted to nearly \$5 for every voter. At the notoriously corrupt elections in England, before the passage of the Reform Act in 1832, the expenditure reached about the same average. In 1885, under the operations of the new law, the cost was only \$1.10 per voter.

America ought not to be afraid of learning from England in anything that affects the economy and honesty of elections. Democracy is subverted when money controls elections. Republicanism is a mockery when dollars and not votes govern.

The exhaustive and clear statement of electoral reform in England published in this morning's World should be studied by our statesmen and pondered by the people.

BAR OUT THE PLAGUE.

The remarkable statement is made that the passengers of the plague-stricken Alesia are to be permitted to enter the city, not because the danger of cholera is past, but because they have mutated against further quarantine.

The New York Board of Health has refused to assent to the landing, and yet the weak-kneed and inefficient Quarantine Commission is to subject the community to this grave danger.

What a ghastly farce Tom Pratt's Commission is! The cholera would seem to need no better friend.

Is there no way of breaking through the tangle of red tape and official stupidity, and protecting the metropolis from the threatened plague?

Does not the law of self-preservation justify the sending back of the cholera-infected immigrants, if necessary?

MAHONEY'S GURGLE.

Little Boss Mahoney pops his head above the Democratic flood in Virginia just long enough to say: "It wasn't much of a shower," and to give one gurgling cry of "Fraud!"

The waters then close over the submerged shrieker, who has gone to meet Krompach, and "Silence, like a poutrice, comes to heal the blows of sound."

ONLY A SHAM.

It is really funny to observe the sudden zeal with which one of the turncoat journals that supported FELLOWS now demands the trial "not of one but of all the Boodlers" before the 1st of January.

How the indicted ex-Aldermen must shake their fat sides with laughter and close one optic in the suggestive wink of joke-appreciating glee as they read this funny fulmination.

Nobody is trying to "bulldoze the officers of the law" now, of course. There is no "newspaper clamor" nor "persecution" in this call upon Mr. MARTINEZ to "try the Boodlers now."

Everybody understands that it is made by a Shan from Shanville.

THE LAND COMMISSIONER.

The unfortunate thing about the enforced retirement of Commissioner SPARKS is that, however unjustly, it will be interpreted as a triumph for the land-grabbers.

Mr. SPARKS may not have a talent for subordination, but he has made an honest, a stubborn and an effective fight against land-grabbing corporations and land-grabbing combinations. His success in this line has been the best achievement of the Administration.

There is every reason to believe that President CLEVELAND has fully approved of this policy. But the only way to convince the country that SPARKS' retirement is not a land-grabbers' triumph is to appoint a new Commissioner who will be as resolute a foe of the grabbers as SPARKS has been.

THE HARVEST OF HYMEN.

Now that all the other crops have been gathered and garnered, Hymen comes in for his harvest. And a generous, rosy and felicitous one it is. Full ripened beneath the sun of summer flirtation and courtship, the first frost brings down the brides like a shower of chestnuts from a shaken bough.

EDWARD ATKINSON has just demonstrated by statistics that American men are taller and handsomer than ever. But it needs only the evidence of eyes to prove that the brides grow lovelier year by year. What wonder,

then, that the noble army of Benedicis is receiving joyous recruits on every hand!

What troops of friends, what showers of blessings, what delightful omens Hymen rallies to his standard. What bewildering tresses—but stay, this is a topic that requires columns.

Let the merry bells ring and the honeymoons fill up the sky as long as there is rice in the bin and the stock of old shoes holds out.

MR. COMSTOCK'S "DUTY."

We are quite willing to concede that ANTHONY COMSTOCK is "not afraid to do what he considers to be his duty."

The difficulty arises from his conception of his duty. There is a feeling prevalent in the community that Mr. Comstock's first duty is to get false and prudent ideas out of his own head or to cease imputing such ideas to those whose imaginations are healthful and whose tastes are fine.

It is not Mr. Comstock's duty to emasculate Art nor to cloak Beauty.

THE WOMEN WORKERS.

The women workers of New York are endeavoring to organize for protection and advancement.

The movement should succeed. If any class of workers needs protection, it is the women. They are subject to greater privation, greater hardship, greater injustice than their masculine co-laborers.

As testified to at Pythagoras Hall last night, shirts are still being made at 45 cents a dozen. Other work is often in proportion. And in addition to these starvation wages, a system of petty tyranny and fines prevails in many shops.

Is there no hope for the slaves of the needle? Has trade started out not only the spirit of chivalry but the spirit of justice to women?

RIGHT ON THEIR SIDE.

The coal magnates say that the troubles in the Lehigh region are "of little consequence. We shall certainly win and the men will be forced to terms."

Very possibly. Everything except a shrinkage of fat dividends is "of little consequence" to the coal barons. But, though the power of combined capital is against them, the miners in their demand for a share in the increased property have right on their side. And Right has been known to triumph even in a more desperate cause.

It's a very long road without a turning, even among the coal hills.

THEY BEAR THE BURDEN.

There is one class of workers for temperance that ought to be, and in the main is, safe from gibe and raucous.

It is the women upon whom the curse of drunkenness rests most heavily, and when women unite to protect their homes from its blight their provocation and their aim should secure for them at least the respect of silence from those who do not believe in their remedies for an evil that none can deny.

Woman's suffering from drunken husbands, fathers, sons and brothers gives her a right to call for all the protection that society can justly give.

"TO BE CONTINUED."

So ROBERT BONNER retires, and the New York Ledger, like its stories, is "to be continued."

The marvellous stories, whose tantalizing first chapters are given in the dailies, will still appear "in our next." The budding poet will still have his "corner." The reverend doctors of divinity will still furnish in one column the antidote to the blood-curdling yarns in another.

While the Ledger aims to "instruct," its didactic doses are always conveniently placed for skipping. Its fund of amusement is at any rate large, its moral tone is high, and the Ledger is, on the whole, one of the best papers of its class.

As to ROBERT BONNER, may he, too, "be continued" for many years in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor.

Apt alliteration's artful aid is a dangerous reliance on West. A man has incurred the penalty of a year's imprisonment in Milwaukee for calling an Alderman a "Budden-sid builder and burly boodler." The libeller should have built his own word structure on a basis of hard fact.

The Coroner's jury in Harlem blamed Father KIRKPAKE for the school-house disaster instead of the Inspector who failed to enforce the law. But how can a dead priest be expected to have as much "influence" as a live Inspector.

After DR. MACKENZIE'S positive prediction of the fatal result of the Crown Prince's illness, only a very strict constructionist in professional etiquette would blame him for desiring a change of doctors.

The Southern method of dissuading Mormon missionaries with a coat of tar and feathers and the "goose-flesh" creating bay of the bloodhounds is hardly constitutional, but is likely to prove effective.

It is a curious fact that of the four Independents in the House not one comes from the sections where Mugwumpery is popularly supposed to have its abode.

The French Minister of Justice has resigned. But don't lose any sleep about Mr. GARLAND'S successor. There's nothing contagious about resignations.

The straw bondsman exposed by THE WORLD has been found guilty. There will be no further doubt as to how the wind blows in these cases.

LILA, FREDDIE and BOBBIE are out. Here's a state of things. Here's a how-de-do.

The Brotherhood of Ball-Players do not relish a Fatherhood of Ball Magnates.

EXPENSIVE TO HOLD LOTS.

WHAT IT COSTS TO OWN UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN THIS CITY.

If Henry George's Tax Theories were put in Force only a Capitalist Would be Able to Hold a Vacant Lot—Hence Farmers Showing What an Unalloyed Blessing Unimproved Property is to its Owners.

PEOPLE of New York State who have studied the land-tax theories of Henry George have rejected them. In this city, whereas 65,110 voters were found in 1886 ready to vote for Henry George, the man, only a little more than that number were found in the whole State this year who, in the light of a discussion of his land-tax ideas, were ready to stamp those theories with their indorsement.

Mr. George has been accused of a distortion, or, at least, a misapprehension of facts in his efforts to show that there was a grinding monopoly in land, and that the poor were being deprived of the land which they were joint owners with the possessors or nominal owners. He has said that one-third of Manhattan Island was covered with vacant lots, held by the lucky children of rich parents for a rise in valuation, without its being of the slightest value to any one, and that by reason of the gathering here of hundreds of thousands of people, the value of these lots was doubling and quadrupling very fast, to the sole benefit of the people whose parents claimed title to them, while a majority of the city population was crowded in crowded and unhealthy tenements.

A World reporter who has been investigating the matter has failed to find any data whereby he could learn the proportion of the vacant lots in this city, and he held as "city lots." There is a vast tract of vacant land, however, on each side of Central Park. In Fifth avenue there are a host of vacant lots between Fifty-fifth street and Harlem River.

Mr. George has repeated over and over again that the holders of these vacant lots should be compelled either to distribute them again. He has insisted that they should be taxed so high that it would not be profitable to retain them unoccupied. Here are some facts:

Mary G. Pinckney is one of the sort of holders by inheritance against whom the George theorists inveigh. She is down in the assessment rolls for 188 lots in the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards, in Fifth and Sixth avenues, and One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, between those avenues. They are assessed at \$55,000. Her own share, on a basis of one-half of their market value. The rate of tax is \$2.16 for every \$1,000, or \$10,065.60 to the city for the 188 lots. That is a fine of \$75 each for holding these lots during 1887. No rent was derived from them.

Corner lots in Fifth avenue cost a pretty penny as investments. For instance, there is the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth street, which is assessed at \$55,000. Its owner, Mrs. Hamersley, will pay \$1,181 into the coffers of the city for the fun of its possession this year. This rate is considerably lower than ever before. In 1883 the tax rate was \$22.90 per thousand; in 1884 it was \$22.50 and in 1885 it was \$22.50 per thousand. The assessment on this lot has been the same in these years. Thus in 1886 Mrs. Hamersley's tax was \$1,181. In 1887 it was \$1,181. In 1888 it was \$1,181. In 1889 it was \$1,181. In 1890 it was \$1,181. In 1891 it was \$1,181. In 1892 it was \$1,181. In 1893 it was \$1,181. In 1894 it was \$1,181. In 1895 it was \$1,181. In 1896 it was \$1,181. In 1897 it was \$1,181. In 1898 it was \$1,181. In 1899 it was \$1,181. In 1900 it was \$1,181. In 1901 it was \$1,181. In 1902 it was \$1,181. In 1903 it was \$1,181. In 1904 it was \$1,181. 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