THE WORLD.

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THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4.

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Circulation Books Always Open.

"WORLD" GROWTH STRIKINGLY SHOWN.

The Average Number of "WORLDS" Printed Daily and also the Average Number of Advertisements Published Daily during the First Six Months of the Years 1884 and 1888 were as follows:

1884.	1888.
Average Number Advertisements Daily	
532.	1,816.
Average Daily Circulation,	
56,749.	288,267.

OFF WITH WAR TAXES.

The Republicans of the Finance Committee of the Senate have reported a bill reducing the revenue $74,000,000.

It adds about a hundred articles to the free list. The MILLS bill does the same, and was for that reason denounced as a "Free Trade measure." Now that the other party has followed suit, it is estopped from making that ridiculous charge.

The bill recognizes the necessity of cutting down the war taxes, and is so far a vindication of the President's position.

The issue is thus one of methods rather than principles. The superfluous war taxes must go.

SUFFICIENTLY INDORSED.

DAVID B. HILL has received three indorsements of a nature that leave him in need of no other.

The first was when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor by a majority of 197,000—the largest ever given to any man in this State.

The second was when he was elected Governor in 1885 by a majority of over eleven thousand, or ten times that given for CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS in 1884.

The third was when he received the spontaneous and unanimous nomination of the United Democracy for Governor this year.

There is no need of any other indorsement except that which will be given at the polls.

GREAT BALL.

That was a manly and sweet revenge which the Giants took on the Chicago visitors yesterday for the bad beatings the former received in the Western metropolis.

Nine goose-eggs!

And it was no mascotting nor luck, but just plain, simple, perfect ball-playing.

WELCH never pitched better, and EWING caught as nobody but he can do, watching and directing the game besides with a wariness, coolness and skill that were admirable.

It was a great game.

MARRIAGES THAT FAIL.

Among the marriages that are failures may be classed, as a rule, those that are the result of constraint or trickery.

Parents who by moral force cause a daughter to marry a man whom she does not love have done their best to prepare for a failure.

Marriage should be the free and willing choice of both parties to the contract and the sacrament, whatever other persons may think about it.

Men who trick girls into a marriage by pretending to be better than they are, and girls who deceive their lovers by concealing radical defects of temperament or training, invite a miserable failure in the marriage relation.

The marriages that fail are few in proportion to the whole number, and they are those which should never have taken place.

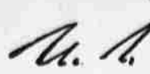
Rumors of plots against the young Emperor WILLIAM's life are already rife. An intelligent German Radical in this country predicted that the new Emperor would not reign for a year if he developed an apprehended tendency towards retrogressive measures and undertook to apply in a high-handed manner his "divine right" ideas.

Score another for THE EVENING WORLD as a live newspaper. Its Sporting Extra last night was the only paper published in this town yesterday that contained the information of Tammany's new move and of the removal of Deputy Street Commissioner Seabold—two pieces of local political news of much significance.

The sharp epistle of Secretary BOHM, of the Central Labor Union, to Mayor HEWITT, complaining of the non-enforcement of the laws against tenement-house abuses, will convince even His Honor that there is more than one man in this town who can write a letter.

Tammany Hall's action in calling its nominating Convention for to-morrow night is as bold a stroke as was its original nomination of HEWITT. If it has a similar surprise in store, the local political situation, which is now badly wrinkled, may be smoothed out. In politics, as in war, audacity counts.

OUR AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.



WORLDLINGS.

A Georgia newspaper states that the Rev. Sam Jones now has a fortune of $100,000, all of which has been made in the last few years since his peculiar style of preaching became popular.

Alfred Sully, the wealthy stock operator, was a school teacher in early life. He is a man of considerable literary ability, but it is charged against him that he once published a book of poems that are now unknown to fame.

The French actor, Coquelin, who is soon to appear in New York, is the son of a baker. He was born in Boulogne-sur-Mer, and when a boy carried the product of his father's shop around the street on his head. He is not ashamed of his humble origin.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, of Chicago, has a "Cato Major," printed by Ben Franklin in 1746, that is said to be as fine a specimen of typography as one could find anywhere. It was printed when Franklin trundled his forms from his composition room to the building where his presses were set up.

There are 493 mountain peaks in the United States more than 10,000 feet in height. The highest mountain east of the Mississippi is Mount Balsam Cone, in the Black Mountains of North Carolina, that is 6,671 feet high.

ELIZABETH IN GALA ATTIRE.

It Is Firemen's Day There, and the Democracy Will Whoop To-Night.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 4.—The big parade of the Volunteer Fire Department takes place this afternoon, followed by a grand ball at the Veteran Zouave Armory.

To-night the city Democracy will swing their largest banner to the breeze, after which there will be a parade of the campaign clubs and a monster mass-meeting at Library Hall.

Incoming trains are bringing fire companies from Morristown, New Brunswick, Hoboken, East Orange, Rahway, West Hoboken and other cities to swell the ranks of the paraders.

A feature of the display will be the appearance in the line of all the surviving ex-chiefs and assistants of the Department since its organization, fifty years ago. Ex-Chief John Decker and Harry Howard, of New York, together with ex-Chief Lyon, a surviving hero of the great fire in 1835 and a delegation from the Volunteer Fire Department of New York will occupy a prominent place in the procession.

The principal streets are a mass of flags, banners and bunting, and the citizens have given themselves over to a general holiday.

A NOVEL SWINDLE.

This Man Fixes Up Old Insurance Policies and Gayly Collects the Premiums.

A new kind of swindler has made his appearance in the person of a man who claims to be an insurance agent. Already he has succeeded in getting considerable money from unsuspecting persons who desire to have their property insured.

There is something novel about his method. He secures old policies of insurance companies, erases the date of expiration, changes the location and amount insured for, and then stamps with a rubber stamp on the face of the policy the name of Charles E. Falk, or some other insurance agent. He then collects the premium.

He is not Mr. Falk, and that gentleman and several insurance companies, including the Bowery Fire Insurance Company, would like to see him.

To Be Developed Later.

[From *Life*.]

"So your old uncle is dead, Charley?"

"Yes, died yesterday."

"He was a very eccentric old fellow. Do you think he was altogether right in his head?"

"Well—er—I couldn't say, you know, until the will is read."

Fort Lee's Fire Department.

Stirred up by recent damaging blazes, Fort Lee has organized a Fire Protective Association. Morris Harrower is President; Philip Hook, vice-President; William S. Kalischer, Financial Secretary; E. Fitzgerald, Recording Secretary; J. Adam Brandt, Treasurer; Arthur Kimball, Sergeant-at-Arms. Charles A. Handt, a veteran fireman, has been elected Chief; George Linder, Assistant Chief; Louis Schlupp, Foreman; Jacob Beyer, Assistant Foreman.

Concerning the Annexation of Canada.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 4.—Attorney-General Longley, of the Nova Scotia Government, says if other American politicians follow in the wake of Sherman British interests in Canada will be in danger.

The *Citizen*, the Government organ, says Sherman supports commercial union because he believes it would ultimately lead to political union.

The State of Georgia Arrived.

Austin Baldwin & Co., agents for the State Line of steamships in this city, received a cablegram from Glasgow this morning, stating that the steamer State of Georgia had arrived there twenty-four hours behind time. The delay was occasioned by the machinery getting out of order.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. J. M.—There is no tariff on foreign books and music imported into England.

J. H. B.—It is correct, inasmuch as the person reading the sign knows exactly what is meant.

H. J. M.—Capt. Andrews and his Dark Secret were picked up in mid ocean Aug. 19 by the bark Nor when he had accomplished but little more than half his voyage.

Fred Salberg.—Boodle Alderman McQuade was sentenced Dec. 28, 1886, to seven years in Sing Sing and a fine of $5,000. He did not go to prison, however, until Jan. 17, 1887.

Constant Reader.—According to official reports, the German standing army consists of 793,087 privates and non-commissioned officers and 23,958 commissioned officers. The official figures of the French army give 575,000 privates and non-commissioned officers and 25,700 commissioned officers.

J. L. Rodberg.—Any person who makes a bet or wager on the result of an election is disqualified by the laws of this State from voting at such election. If your vote is challenged at the polls by any qualified voter for this cause you will only be permitted to vote on taking oath that you have not made a bet or wager and are not directly or indirectly interested in any. The question as to whether you actually made a bet is thus left to your own conscience.

Infallible Cure for a Cold.

The moment you feel that you have taken cold, of which your NOSE or your THROAT will quickly inform you, get a bottle of RIKER'S EXPECTORANT. As soon as you notice a dryness or irritation in the throat (it won't cure COLD IN THE HEAD, though it will often help it), begin taking the Expectorant, and we guarantee that EIGHT OR TEN DOSES will effect a PERFECT CURE, or that the contents of one bottle will cure ANY COLD. Sold almost everywhere.

WM. B. RIKER & SON, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, 333 Sixth avenue.

UNHOLY GAIN

Is His Who Reaps Usury on the Bread of the Poor.

Speculation in the Necessaries of Life Hotly Condemned.

Prominent Judges and Clergymen Denounce the Wheat Corner Evil.

Is the action of Mr. Hutchinson in cornering the wheat market of Chicago and as a result raising the price of flour $1.75 per barrel and raising the price of bread for rich and poor, a criminal act?

If so, how should the cornerer or any other gambler in the necessaries of life be punished?

These two questions were propounded by an EVENING WORLD reporter to prominent and learned citizens of this community with the view of showing the public a practical remedy for such gambling in the necessaries of life as is now carried on.

To many it would seem that a man who by speculation would force the price of the chief necessity of life from $6.25 to $8 per barrel, taking the money directly from the pocket of the hard-working man, was clearly guilty of larceny, and not very petty larceny either.

It was an authoritative opinion that was wanted, however, and the reporter first went to Judge Rufus B. Cowing, who was presiding in Part I. of General Sessions.

Judge Cowing pondered the questions carefully, and said:

"If by criminal act you mean one provided for by punishment in the code of laws I do not know what the law of Illinois is on the subject. If you simply wish to know whether it seems a grave moral wrong to run up the prices of the necessities of life through a spirit of speculation, I do think so. It seems to me a serious offense.

"If it is an offense it is naturally deserving of punishment, but how it can be punished, or how a law could strike them, is not so clear. If several were engaged in a scheme like this, it might be considered a conspiracy."

Recorder Frederick Smyth smiled when he was asked the same questions and said:

"You must excuse me from saying anything. If I did, and a case were ever to come up of the kind before me then I should stand as committed to a positive view on the point and be known to have given public utterance to it. I do not care to express an opinion for this reason."

The reporter next saw Rev. Howard Crosby, of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was clear spoken and pronounced in his views on the points raised.

"Whether it is criminal in the eyes of the law or not, it is certainly criminal in the sight of the Lord. It is an offense that ought to be punished by the law, and if we had legislators who had backbones they would enact laws that would prevent the rich from making gains out of the poor, plundering the poor that they may add to their wealth. I have always held this view, and have presented it in my writings."

There was no doubt what Mr. Crosby thought and felt on this point. It was evidently one on which he had an earnest conviction.

The reporter next called on Rabbi Gustav Gottheil at 681 Madison avenue. He is Rabbi in the Temple Emanu-El, on Fifth avenue, the largest place of Hebrew worship in the city. He was sitting at his library table, reading some volume in the Hebrew tongue. When the reporter mentioned the object of his call and told the Rabbi he would like an expression of opinion from him on the points in question, the Rabbi said:

"Well, you know what the Scriptures say on the point. There is a passage in Proverbs which curses the man who makes for himself gain from the bread of the poor. If these men want to speculate let them do so in the luxuries of life. Why don't they operate in diamonds or brandy, or something of that kind?

"If they run diamonds up to a fancy price people would simply say: 'We can do without them.' But they can't do that with bread, or with meat and those things which are necessary to the maintenance of life. I think the tax on sugar of two cents a pound is wrong. Sugar is not a luxury. It may really be considered one of the necessities.

"I think there ought to be some way of checking such things. All that is made out of the poor by speculating in the necessities of life and running them up in price in this way is blood-money. The State should step in to prevent such things."

Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, on Fifty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, was the next person visited by the reporter. He has one of the largest congregations in the city. The reporter found him at his residence, 345 West Fifty-seventh street. When the question was put to him he reflected for a moment or two and then answered, deliberately:

"That is a question which it is not easy to answer. No one has the right to charge another with anything unless the case is so plain that there can be no doubt. The morality of an act depends on the motive which the person is actuated by who commits it, and that motive cannot easily be known. Besides in this point is involved a question that is hard to settle, and that is the one which deals with the degree to which a man or a firm may go in mercantile transactions. A big firm like Wanamaker, or Macy, or any very large concern of that kind, may wipe out fifty smaller concerns which deal in the things which they are able to carry and sell at a very low rate. If Hutchinson had failed in his speculations, nobody would have said anything about it. But the morality of what he did is the same, whether he succeeded or failed.

"Some might think that a man who would take the risks he did was entitled to 30 per cent. gain. Others would think that when he took such chances it is right he should get 40 per cent., 50 per cent. So it is a point which it is hard to determine.

"Now, if the thing be put abstractly in this way, it may be answered. If a man speculates in the necessities of life in order to add superfluous wealth to himself at the cost of material inconveniences to the poor, is it criminal? I would say to the question, put in this way, that such a man is morally reprehensible.

"About a law to prevent such a thing, how could it be applied? Circumstances do so much to alter cases, and circumstances are so variable in a matter of speculation in this sort of thing. It may be a good harvest year and the amount of the commodity very great. Then a speculator could carry a great deal more of it than he could when a crop was small. It would be a very difficult matter, it seems to me, then, to frame any measure which could justly be applied to this sort of case."

The reporter also called on Dr. Houghton, of the "Little Church Around the Corner." When he was asked the question, he said:

"Oh, I don't know anything about it. The price may be as low to-morrow as it is high to-day."

"Then you do not care to express any opinion on the point?"

"No; I am not fond of getting into the newspapers," answered the reverend gentleman.

As may be gathered from the interviews, the feeling of those who were seen on the point was that such a course of speculation as affected the poor in the necessities of life was highly reprehensible, and worthy of being checked by some law which would restrain a consciousless and mercenary speculator.

HEWITT GETS ONE.

(*Continued.*)

enforce section 888 of the New York Penal Code, which reads: "A person who lets or permits to be used a building or portion of a building, knowing that it is intended to be used for committing or maintaining a public nuisance, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

There need be no casuistical getting away from this section, as laws since passed by the Legislature, more especially those in 1887, fully detail in the most specific language not only the acts complained of, but the remedies to be applied.

We refer you to chapter 84 of the New York Laws of 1887, an act relating to "public interests," previous to that year and still most shamefully neglected. The duties of the police and the health inspectors are there clearly defined, as are those of factory inspectors in chapter 462 of the same Laws of 1887, namely, "An act to regulate employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments," &c.

It is needless to tell you that the Central Labor Union recognizes the fact that mere money fines as a punishment for the crimes committed by the rich tenement-house sweating cigar manufacturers are worse than useless.

We demand the imprisonment of these men according to law in order to remedy the shameful abuses they have inaugurated and perpetuated. At present the law is powerless to make them pay higher wages to their slaves than they now dole out, and which, as the evidence before the Ford Committee showed, were, in many cases, so wretchedly insufficient for the maintenance of life that widows employed in these factories had to send their children out as vagrants to obtain enough to keep life and soul together.

But the law is not powerless as to the cigar pest-houses as you would suggest in your letter of the 21st inst.

If those at present running the government of this State and city are not able to carry out and do not understand the laws which they are paid to see properly administered, it is high time that competent and impartial citizens were put in their places.

The Central Labor Union may see to this, however, in the future. For the present, it demands justice and the putting down of the infamous conditions of existence under which the poor tenement-house cigar-makers are martyred and their little children doomed to "the slaughter of the innocents."

A VERY TART RETORT.

You have objected that labor organizations "are not more considerate in the use of language when they desire official action to be taken." We suppose a burglar would, much in the same way, object to a District Attorney's lack of consideration when prosecuting him.

No consideration has been shown the labor organizations except those considerations which capitalism always gains when it wants its pound of flesh. The probability is that if this State and city were to spend a few millions less for armories and militia and a single million or two for libraries in the tenement-house districts, there might be an opportunity for the members of labor organizations becoming acquainted with the writings of La Rochefoucauld and Machiavelli, and thereby acquire the Chesterfieldian airs and graces of McAllister's "four hundred," or rather "four hundred and one," including your intimate friend, His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

We are hard-working citizens, saying what we think in a plain, blunt way. Otherwise we might have run to the other extreme and have taken the advice of your deceased father-in-law, Peter Cooper, who recommended the Knights of Labor to settle their industrial difficulties with Gatling guns and Winchester rifles. We are law-abiding citizens, wanting the laws honestly carried out without fear or favor, and who believe in the ballot to repeal bad laws and to make good ones that will effectually suppress the horrors of the sweating tenement factories and other sins of capital against labor.

HORACE GREELEY'S BURNING WORDS.

These grievances have too long existed, and we are not a bit better off now, and shall not be whether under monopolistic protection or capitalistic free trade, than the industrial masses were in this city forty years ago, when Horace Greeley told the printers of New York city, at their celebration of Franklin's birthday, on Jan. 17, 1850:

"While labor builds far more sumptuous mansions in our days than of old, furnishing them far more gorgeously and luxuriously, the laborer who builds those mansions lives oftenest in a squalid lodging than which the builders of palaces in the fifteenth century can hardly have dwelt in more wretched; and that while the demands for labor, the uses of labor, the efficiency of labor are multiplied and extended on every side of the rush of invention and the growth by luxury around us, yet in the middle of the nineteenth century (call it the last year of the first half or the first year of the last half, as you please) labor is a drug in the market; that the temperate, efficient, upright worker often finds the comfortable maintenance and proper education of his children beyond his ability, and that in this thriving emporium of the new world, this trophy and pride of Christian civilization, there are at this day not less than forty thousand human beings anxious to earn the bread of honest industry, but vainly seeking and painfully, despairingly awaiting opportunity for so doing."

The Central Labor Union, with the cigar sweating factory infamy before its eyes, particularly calls your careful consideration to this quotation. It would also like to have two questions answered:

First, will another forty years of the crucifixion of labor be continued under such conditions as those narrated by the founder of the New York *Tribune*?

And second, will Justice ever keep her head turned away from organized labor, and who, so far as the demands that the Central Labor Union has made in relation to sweating tenement factories are concerned, appears to be in danger of being throttled by official red tape? Yours respectfully,

ERNEST BOHM,
Corresponding Secretary C. L. U.
202 East Fifty-seventh street.

Progressive Painters to Leave 49.

Progressive Painters' Union No. 1, one of the largest and most prosperous local assemblies attached to District Assembly No. 49, will hold a meeting on Monday night at Clarendon Hall for the purpose of withdrawing from No. 49 and organizing an open union. The dissensions in 49 are said to be the cause for this step.

The Feather-Workers' Strike.

The strike of feather-workers employed in the Counfeld Company's manufactory in Greene street continues. The strikers say that all the preparers but two are out, most of the sewers are out, and they believe that the promise of support offered by the Workingwomen's Society will bring out many others.

Wanted It Remodelled.

[*From the Merchant Traveler.*]

"I will now proceed to dilate upon this text," said the minister as he polished his glasses with a most harassing air of deliberation.

"I wish he'd remodel his remark," said Jim Saywell to his wife.

"In what way?"

"Make it die early instead of di-late."

Marriage a Success.

[*From the Lincoln Journal.*]

"Have you paid any attention to the controversy about marriage as a failure?"

"Yes, considerable. But marriage is a success."

"What makes you think so?"

"My wife's late uncle left her $10,000."

Tired All Over

Is the expression a lady used in describing her condition before using Hood's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is wonderfully adapted for weakened or low state of the system. It tones the whole body, overcomes that tired feeling, gives purity and vitality to the blood, and clears and freshens the mind. Try it if you feel tired all over. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

A FEW OF MANY EPISTLES.

The Matrimonial Letter-Writers Evince No Abatement of Interest.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

For the benefit of "An Admirer of True Manhood," I would say my ideal woman must be at least fairly educated (if musically inclined all the better); possessed of a kind and generous heart; able to go into the society of refined and cultured people and feel at home there, and capable of making her own home as attractive as possible. No gossiper or society-monger, nor affected unduly of her own charms. Although I am by no means insensible to beauty, yet I never pass by judgment on a woman on account of her beauty only. There are other charms, which go much farther to us calculating men in influencing our good opinion of the sex, namely, kind consideration for others, refinement of manners and well developed character. Beauty too often is like the apples of the Dead Sea—hollow and heartless.

F. S. D.

A Cross-Grained "Bach."

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Your inquiry, "Is Marriage a Success?" does not state the question properly. It ought to be changed into, "Are the marriage laws a success?" The trouble lays with the laws. Marriage always was a success till Legislatures and judges in this country undertook to modify the proper conditions that always before governed the bargain, *i. e.*, obedience on the part of the woman and mastership of the family by the man. Under the present laws a family is governed by a committee of two instead of being governed by its proper head and master, the man, and the husband has become the slave of the wife. He must provide for her whether she obeys him or not or go to jail. She can buy whatever she can get trusted for, and he must pay for her extravagance. If he owns a house he never can sell without her signature and consent. The consequence is that girls look forward to marriage as a time when they will have no longer to work, but to live in luxury and ease on the wages that the husband must earn with hard work.

A BACHELOR.

West Hoboken, N. J.

Testimony to the Point.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I would like to say a few words in regard to the question: "Is Marriage a Failure?" or "Bachelorhood a Success?" I for one regard marriage a decided success. I took that important step about six months ago. A short time after I was thrown out of employment and have not succeeded in finding any as yet. I would have dispaired a great many times if it had not been for a kind and loving wife, who would meet me on my return home with a bright smile and encouraging words.

A REMARKABLE CASE

The Well-Known Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, Procured from the Natural Springs of Carlsbad, Better Than Any of the So-Called Blood-Purifying Medicines.

The cashier of M. Guggenheim's Sons, 96 and 98 Franklin street, one of the largest import houses in the United States, writes under date of June 30, 1888, as follows:

"For years I have suffered from abscesses which always formed on the back of my neck, and had to be cut from time to time to obtain relief. I used all sorts of blood purifiers, but without avail. The abscesses would always reappear. I suffered very much pain until my physician advised me to use the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form). I used this for about four weeks, and since that time I have been entirely free from the disease. My complexion cleared, and I have enjoyed good health ever since. I cannot speak too highly of this really valuable remedy, and have recommended it to all my friends, who also speak of its wonderful effects as a laxative. Yours very respectfully,

"I. MEYERS."

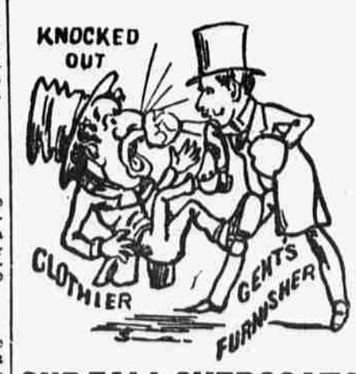
Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, in a paper read before the Ninth International Medical Congress, speaks of the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) as follows:

"My experience with the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Powder in constipation, diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, &c., has been such that I may truly say that no remedy which I have ever used has given me so much pleasure and profit as this particular one."

Dr. Lustig, in his book on the action of Carlsbad Water, says:

"I may here state that in chronic abdominal ailments constipation, gastric catarrh, dyspepsia, diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, diabetes, gout and rheumatism, we know of no more efficacious, rational or simpler remedy than the Carlsbad Mineral Water and the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. A person can at any time of the year, without the least interruption to business, and with very little cost, not only remove any of the above ailments but also prevent their further development by the use of this remedy."

The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Powder is put up in round bottles. Each bottle comes in a paper carton, and has the seal of the city of Carlsbad and the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, around the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. Pamphlets mailed free upon application. Eisner & Mendelson Co., 6 Barclay street, New York, Sole Agents.



OUR FALL OVERCOATS DID IT.

$11.90,

FULL SILK-LINED KERSEYS, WORTH $20.

$13.50,

FULL SILK-LINED KERSEYS, WORTH $24.

50 OTHER LINES TO SELECT FROM.

AT BOTH STORES.

CATALOGUE OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS FREE.

EUGENE P. PEYSER.

383 Broadway, } NEAR WHITE ST.
123 Fulton st., } Between Nassau and William sts.

NOTE.—OUR ONLY BROADWAY STORE IS AT WHITE ST.

LONDON & LIVERPOOL CLOTHING CO.,

86 and 88 Bowery.

THE

ROYAL STANDARD KERSEY OVERCOATS.

GENTLEMEN IN THE HABIT OF PAYING HIGH PRICES TO CUSTOM TAILORS WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT OUR STORE, WHERE WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO CONVINCE THEM THAT THE ROYAL STANDARD KERSEY OVERCOAT THAT WE SELL FOR

$15 EACH,

IS EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO THE $50.00 GARMENT OF THE MERCHANT TAILOR.

THEY ARE LINED THROUGHOUT WITH BLACK SATIN,

PLAIN or QUILTED.

London & Liverpool

WILL ALSO SELL

GENTLEMEN'S FALL OVERCOATS, MADE FROM FINE ALL WOOL MELTONS IN VARIOUS COLORS, AT $5.90 AND $8.00.

THOUSANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

London & Liverpool BOYS' DEP'T.

THIS CUT REPRESENTS OUR NEW-STYLE OVERCOAT FOR BOYS FROM 6 TO 14 YEARS. THEY ARE HANDSOMELY MADE AND TRIMMED. WE HAVE THEM IN KERSEYS, CHINCHILLAS, BEAVERS AND WHITNEYS.

PRICE,

$4.00, $5.00 AND $6.00.

BOYS' CUTAWAY SUITS FROM $5.00.
CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL SUITS, $3.00.

TO THE LADIES.

OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT IS ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND IS DEVOTED TO THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF BOYS' CLOTHING.

London and Liverpool Clothing Co.,

86 and 88 Bowery,

CORNER HESTER ST.

OUR ONLY STORE.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 O'CLOCK.

WHERE THE SPARROWS AND CHIPPIES PARADE.

As Sung in "Waddy Googan," Mr. Harrigan's New Comic Play.

I stand with my back on the corner,
In front of a gilded café,
Where lulus, and cuckoos and spenders
Stay up 'til the break of the day.
Of course I am quite an observer,
It follows along with my trade.
It's now are you, Waddy, this morning?
Where the sparrows and chippies parade.

Chorus.

Oh, how are you, Waddy? Good morning!
Come, tell us, old boy, how is trade?
Get down from your back,
Dear old Paddy a whack,
Where the sparrows and chippies parade.

I shake with the dude and the banker
In front of the gilded café,
The copper, the bracer, the gambler,
That promenade upper Broadway.
The girls in a frenzy of laughter,
The bar does a rollicking trade.
It's how are you, Waddy, this morning?
Where the sparrows and chippies parade.

Chorus.

I meet with an old politician
In front of a gilded café,
He cackles, he prattles, he argues,
The party has gone to decay.
The swells from the clubs come a howling
With girls in their suits tailor made,
It's how are you, Waddy, this morning?
Where the sparrows and chippies parade.

Chorus.

I nod to the clerk and the roundsman
In front of a gilded café,
The milkman, the butcher, the baker,
I give them a pleasant good-day.
The swells on the walk are a shouting,
No straws in their last lemonade,
It's how are you, Waddy, this morning?
Where the sparrows and chippies parade.

Chorus.

POLITICAL.

TAMMANY HALL

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

TAMMANY HALL, Sept. 27, 1888.

At a meeting of said committee, held at Tammany Hall on the 27th day of September, 1888, the following call and resolutions for the election of delegates to the several nominating conventions, reported from the Committee on Organization, were read, unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That Primary Elections be held on Thursday evening, Oct. 4, 1888, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, at the places and under the conditions hereinafter set forth for the election of delegates to a

CITY AND COUNTY CONVENTION,
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS,
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS
And ALDERMANIC DISTRICT CONVENTIONS,

And that the Democratic-Republican electors of the City and County of New York who favor home rule, a pure and economical administration of public affairs, National, State and Municipal, and the continuance in office of a Democratic Administration, and who are opposed to and condemn Trusts, monopolies and centralization, and all who are in favor of unity and harmony in the Democratic party of this city, be and they are hereby invited to participate therein in their respective districts and wards.

Resolved, That the members of this General Committee be and they are hereby instructed and directed to meet in their respective districts and wards in conjunction with their respective Assembly district and Ward Committees, and at their usual places of meeting, for the purpose of making up the list of names to represent them in the several conventions above named, and to make the usual and necessary preparations to hold said primary elections.

Resolved, That the majority of the delegates representing each Assembly District and ward in this committee shall name and appoint three persons, who are hereby empowered to act as inspectors of said primary elections and to have the supervision and management of the same.

Resolved, That each Assembly District and ward shall be entitled to elect to the City and County Convention the same number of delegates that each has members in the General Committee, but shall be entitled only to the same number of votes in said Convention that each district is now entitled to in the General Committee under the rules of this organization, and that said Convention shall meet in Tammany Hall on FRIDAY, the 5th day of October, 1888, at 7.30 o'clock P. M., for the nomination of candidates for

MAYOR,
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
SHERIFF,
COUNTY CLERK and
THREE CORONERS.

That the Congressional District Conventions shall meet on FRIDAY, the 12th day of October, 1888, at 7.30 P. M.

The Sixth Congressional District Convention shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

1st Assembly District	25
8th Assembly District	29
9th Assembly District	32

And shall meet at Berrigan's, No. 195 Hudson st.

The Seventh Congressional District Convention shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

2d Assembly District	28
3d Assembly District	29
7th Assembly District	35

And shall meet at No. 186 Bowery.

The Eighth Congressional District Convention shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

4th Assembly District	30
6th Assembly District	29
8th Assembly District	31

And shall meet at Nos. 77 and 79 Essex street.

The Ninth Congressional District Convention shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

10th Assembly District	39
12th Assembly District	27
14th Assembly District	22

And shall meet at Nos. 106 and 108 Avenue C.

The Tenth Congressional District Convention shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

11th Assembly District	35
16th Assembly District	29
18th Assembly District	38

And shall meet at No. 207 East 32d st.

The Eleventh Congressional District Convention shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

13th Assembly District	24
15th Assembly District	37
17th Assembly District	42

And shall meet at No. 446 8th ave.

The Twelfth Congressional District Convention shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

20th Assembly District	35
21st Assembly District	30
22d Assembly District	57

And shall meet at No. 104 West 47th st.

The Thirteenth Congressional District Convention shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

19th Assembly District	57
22d Assembly District	13
23d Assembly District	75

And shall meet at Narragansett Club-house, 207 West 54th st.

That the several Assembly District Conventions shall meet on THURSDAY, the 18th day of October, 1888, at 7.30 o'clock P. M., and shall consist of not less than one delegate from each Election District, and shall meet at the following-named places:

1st Assembly District—No. 8 Beach st.
2d Assembly District—No. 231 Park row.
3d Assembly District—No. 186 Bowery.
4th Assembly District—No. 218 East Broadway.
5th Assembly District—No. 242 Spring st.
6th Assembly District—No. 518 Grand st.
7th Assembly District—No. 260 6th ave.
8th Assembly District—N. E. cor. Grand and Forsyth sts.
9th Assembly District—No. 509 Hudson st.
10th Assembly District—No. 83 East 4th st.
11th Assembly District—No. 493 6th ave.
12th Assembly District—Nos. 106 and 108 Ave. C.
13th Assembly District—No. 301 8th ave.
14th Assembly District—No. 500 East 14th st.
15th Assembly District—No. 446 8th ave.
16th Assembly District—No. 351 East 17th st.
17th Assembly District—No. 781 8th ave.
18th Assembly District—No. 207 East 32d st.
19th Assembly District—No. 307 West 54th st.
20th Assembly District—No. 845 3d ave.
21st Assembly District—No. 104 West 47th st.
22d Assembly District—N. E. cor. 86th st. and 3d ave.
23d Assembly District—No. 125 East 125th st.
24th Assembly District—Zeltner's Hall, 170th st. and 3d ave.

That the several Aldermanic District Conventions shall meet on MONDAY, the 22d day of October, 1888, at 7.30 P. M., at the following named places, and shall consist of not less than one delegate from each Election District:

1st Assembly District—No. 8 Beach st.
2d Assembly District—No. 231 Park Row.
3d Assembly District—No. 186 Bowery.
4th Assembly District—No. 218 East Broadway.
5th Assembly District—No. 242 Spring st.
6th Assembly District—No. 518 Grand st.
7th Assembly District—No. 260 6th ave.
8th Assembly District—N. E. cor. Grand and Forsyth sts.
9th Assembly District—No. 509 Hudson st.
10th Assembly District—No. 83 East 4th st.
11th Assembly District—No. 493 6th ave.
12th Assembly District—Nos. 106 and 108 Ave. C.
13th Assembly District—No. 301 8th ave.
14th Assembly District—No. 500 East 14th st.
15th Assembly District—No. 446 8th ave.
16th Assembly District—No. 351 East 17th st.
17th Assembly District—No. 781 8th ave.
18th Assembly District—No. 207 East 32d st.
19th Assembly District—No. 307 West 54th st.
20th Assembly District—No. 845 3d ave.
21st Assembly District—No. 104 West 47th st.
22d Assembly District—N. E. cor. 86th st. and 3d ave.
23d Assembly District—No. 125 East 125th st.
23d Ward—Zeltner's Hall, 170th st. and 3d ave.
24th Ward—Kern's Hotel, Fordham.

That the following specified places have been designated for holding and the following named persons appointed as inspectors of said primary elections as hereby directed:

1st Assembly District—Primary, 8 Beach st. Inspectors: Thomas F. Cherry, John E. Fitzgerald, Abe Willis.

2d Assembly District—Primary, 331 Park Row. Inspectors: John T. Martin, Michael Padden, Michael Kennedy.

3d Assembly District—Primary, 186 Bowery. Inspectors: Thomas Doran, James McKenzie, John O'Brien.

4th Assembly District—Primary, 218 East Broadway. Inspectors: Robert McNally, John Reynolds, John Boyle.

5th Assembly District—Primary, No. 242 Spring st. Inspectors: Frank O'Kie, James McGinity, John Irving.

6th Assembly District—Primary, No. 518 Grand st. Inspectors: P. H. Sullivan, John C. McDermott, Wm. J. Reilly.

7th Assembly District—Primary, No. 260 6th ave. Inspectors: John H. Oakford, Chas. Golden, Jr., Wm. O'Donnell.

8th Assembly District—Primary