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THE BASEBALL DECISION.

JOHN WARD, shortstop, is as free a man to-day as he was yesterday, though to what extent he may go with that freedom is now no more definitely determined than it was then.

Judge O'BRIEN's refusal to issue an injunction is a victory for WARD and for the Players' League only in so far as it recognizes the one-sided nature of the League reserve rule and the insufficiency of guarantee from employer to proposed employee, thus opening a question as to the binding nature of the reserve clause which can only be determined by a fair and complete trial by jury.

WARD's case is that of all the seceding players, for Judge O'BRIEN does not seem to consider the supplemental contract which exists in this instance as giving any additional strength to the original.

The League cause in New York, too, is the League cause everywhere.

Hence the wide interest which will follow the further progress of the case.

FIX THEM AGAIN.

The police justices of this city were raised from twelve to fifteen. This was due to a deal between Mr. PLATT and Tammany. But there is little improvement in the administration of police justice. There are three more good political berths and an increase in the taxpayer's disbursement. That is about all.

It would be a good thing if the police justices could be selected without too much politics in their appointment. Politics ought to have nothing to do with the administration of justice in the police courts. Why, then, should not the candidates for these justiceships be taken because of their worth instead of their politics.

TOM PLATT'S ARROGANCE.

THOMAS C. PLATT would like to have the World's Fair in New York provided that he have full control of it. Doubtless he would like it to be called THOMAS C. PLATT's fair. He has ordered the Senate not to pass the Ten Million bill, on which everything depends, unless it is loaded with a horde of additional Commissioners, through whom he can convert the Fair Commission into a political machine subject to his control. Mr. PLATT's arrogance is startling. Will New York allow him to play dictator?

THAT WEEKLY PAYMENT.

Too much cannot be said about the bill making the payment of laboring men a thing necessary to law. When the bill is passed everybody will be contented, except a few of the wealthy employers, who hate to do anything, no matter how beneficial to others, which taps their pocketbooks and promises no return. Until the law gives the worker the payment of his wage each week, there is an injustice done, and THE EVENING WORLD will cry out against its continuance.

Hurry with the Weekly Payment bill.

The Sugar Trust is doing a failing business. When SPRECKELS gets his refinery to turning out ten thousand barrels of sugar a day it will militate against the monopolisted Trust very seriously. It may be wound up soon by some representative of the Court. This would suit the public very well and would be good strong justice.

The fact that yards of foreign ribbon were received through the mail with "JOHN WANAMAKER's" name woven into them seems to make an explanation in order from that gentleman. The package was addressed, it is true, to Mr. KLUGE, the New York agent of the company which made the ribbon. Let Mr. WANAMAKER at least deny that he meant to get the ribbon through the mail, which is illegal. It is certain that Mr. WANAMAKER's order for the material is on Mr. KLUGE's order book.

The Czar has refused to arbitrate between Holland and France in the dispute concerning the boundary line of French and Dutch Guiana. To the outsider it looks like a question which could be reasonably settled by arbitration. It might take more study than the Czar is willing to give it, however.

SPOTLETS.

There is said to have been a wealthy pike from the Johnstown neighborhood which was caught and found to be full of bills. The fish must have got on to the ways of Canada-fleeing cashiers.

***

The whole Spanish Court had a service of thanksgiving over Alfonso's recovery. Alfonso's stroke was most admirable through his recovery.

***

The milk now furnished to Bellevue Hospital is a better subject for dissection than before. There is more body to it.

***

Sir William Gull cured the Prince of Wales, who made him a baronet. Wales was Gulled nicely.

***

A man named Miles has been plundering a poor negress, telling her he was an angel. He was like an angel after he got the money, because he was Miles away.

***

The new department in the Cabinet is well represented from a literary standpoint, because there is a Rusk in there.

***

The ocean steamers are great rivals, but that is not why they come to blows on their trips lately.

***

Some people think the French ball would be better if it wasn't so good.

SECRETS OF THE BIG TRUST.

Inside History of the Sugar Combine to Be Brought Out.

Promoter Hentz Seeking His "Whack" Through the Courts.

An old adage which says that honest men get their dues when a certain class of people fall out, seems likely to have a fresh demonstration in the Supreme Court next month, when a suit brought by Henry Hentz against the firm of sugar refiners, Havemeyer & Elder, will be tried.

Mr. Hentz is a former President of the Cotton Exchange, a prominent downtown merchant, the organizer of the Lead Trust, and the alleged organizer of the Sugar Trust, in which Havemeyer & Elder hold an immense interest.

Mr. Hentz a leges that he travelled all over this country and lavished a mass of gray matter, affability, influence and tact in the work of bringing the sugar refiners of the country into the "combine" for the control of prices and the manufacture of sugar, wherefor he was to receive a bonus of 1 per cent. on the capital stock allotted to each plant going into the Trust.

The nominal capitalization of the Trust being $50,000,000, Mr. Hentz must have earned, nominally, $500,000; but it has been many times stated that there was only about $15,000,000 worth of property put into the "combine," for which $45,000,000 worth of stock was issued and $5,000,000 more was distributed in bonuses.

Of course, Mr. Hentz does not admit the latter fact, because he knows that if he really placed only $15,000,000 of stock, his percentage bonus must be proportionately small, but as the Havemeyers and Elders propose to fight Mr. Hentz's suit, the long sealed books of the Trust must come into court and be opened.

And then!

Revelations of the workings of this octopus will be made, it is promised, that will startle the public.

People who saw Trust stock go bounding upward to 126, bought at that figure, and then saw it go down to 70, will find out where and how their $76 a share disappeared.

Mr. Hentz claims that when he had successfully launched this gigantic Trust on its monopolistic course he was summarily thrust aside, and everything pertaining to his work was turned over to Lawyers John E. Parsons and John R. Dos Passos.

William Nelson Cromwell, who was for many years counsel for the Cotton Trust, has been retained by Mr. Hentz in this suit against Havemeyer & Elder, and at its conclusion other beneficiaries of the Trust will be brought into court as defendants in similar suits.

Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Hentz declined to be interviewed as to the particulars of the suit, but admit that the statements above are correct.

John E. Parsons smiled generously upon an EVENING WORLD reporter at his office, however, and, referring frequently to a big bundle of papers, said:

"Mr. Hentz's suit is not against the so-called Sugar Trust, and its object is not to show that sugar shares have no value according to his complaint.

"On the contrary, it claims that when the arrangement was made they were worth 160 cents on the dollar.

"It claims that he is entitled to $155,000 on that basis, and his claim is against Theodore and Henry D. Havemeyer and Mr. Elder, though by what process of reasoning he arrives at the figure—$155,000—I know not.

"If the statement accredited to Mr. Hentz that this was a robbery be true, it would puzzle Mr. Hentz to recover, even if he had rendered the service, which is denied.

"The books of the Trust may be produced on the trial of this suit—I cannot tell."

Backed by "official" statements that the Trust stock is worth as much as it ever was, it has been recently boosted up from 50 to 65, but the stock is not listed and an "official" statement may be made without dispute, for nobody "outside" knows whether the statement is true or false, and this falling out between Promoter Hentz and Manipulator Havemeyer will probably result in the complete exposure of the whole Trust scheme.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the certificates opened 2⅝ per cent. lower, at 62, broke to 59¾, and rallied to 61⅛ on the announcement of Mr. Hentz's suit and a reduction of ⅛ of a cent a pound in refined without a corresponding decline in the price of raw sugar.

FOOTLIGHT FAVORITES OUT WALKING.

Cora Tinnie, attired in a huge sealskin coat, looks handsome and ponderous, and moves along slowly.

Lizzie Hudson-Collier does not encumber herself with heavy wraps, likes snappy, cold weather, walks rapidly and shows her enjoyment of the exercise in the brightness of her eyes and healthy glow on her cheeks.

Ida Jeffries's calm, dignified placidity is unruffled by the blustriest blizzards.

Beverly Sitgreaves, in a striped ulster and gray boa, covers ground nimbly and wins admiring glances for her inviting expanse of pearly white teeth.

George Barrymore-Drew dresses modestly, walks demurely, and betrays none of the elasticity of her nervous and vivacious temperament.

Julia Marlowe indulges regularly in long morning walks as a recuperative. She is never seen on Broadway, but takes her exercise on one of the quiet uptown avenues. She has an easy, graceful stride that suggests the practised pedestrian. She is usually dressed in a cloth suit of some neutral dark color. She invariably has her face half veiled and is always accompanied by her aunt. Her great, handsome dark eyes, her grace and beauty attract a second look from many people, but few recognize the gifted young actress now so prominently before the public.

Kate Forsythe does most of her walking in a coupe.

Left It.

[From the Yonkers Gazette.]

"George, dear, you forgot my letter this morning."

"No, I didn't, love."

"You good-for-nothing fellow! Didn't I ask you as you were about to go downstairs if you were going to the Post-Office?"

"You did, birdie."

"And didn't you say you were?"

"Precisely, my pet."

"And then didn't I say there was a letter on the hall table that I wished you'd leave there?"

"Quite right, my darling, and that's exactly what I did—I left it there."

Have You Had

The Grippe? is the question of the day. If the influenza or any other disease or overwork has put you into a weak, debilitated condition, you should immediately take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It tones every part of the body, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite and entirely overcomes that tired feeling.

Renewed My Grip

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has renewed my grip. I am 65 years of age and was all run down and discouraged. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and on looking myself over find that I am much better, in fact quite a chap. Of course the medicine will not discount my years, but it comes nearer to it than anything else." CEAR. B. LONG, Shrewsbury, Mass., Jan. 3, 1890.

N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1 a bottle for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

GRIM WAR'S STOREHOUSE.

One Public Building Which Visitors Are Not Allowed to Enter.

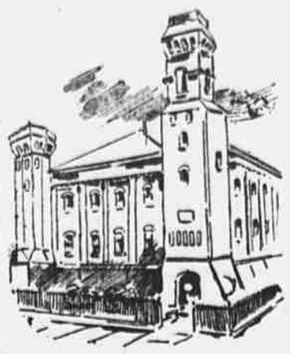
The State Arsenal and What Is Seen Within Its Frowning Portals.

A Building on Seventh Avenue Which Is an Object of Dread and Awe.

There stands a building on the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue which attracts the eye of every passing stranger. It is built of brick, nearly six ordinary stories in height, and at each of the corners visible a round tower rises above the roof.

It is somewhat unique in its architecture, and from its oddity strikes one as mysterious.

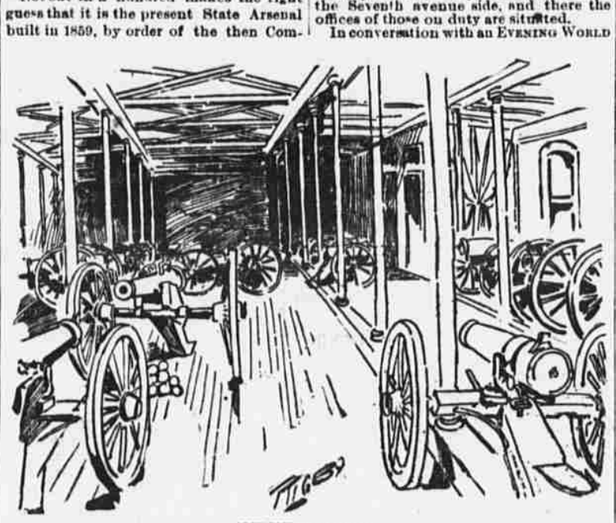
Dozens daily ask the policemen on duty



EXTERIOR OF ARSENAL.

what the building is. Some think it is a lunatic asylum from the strange appearance of it, while others take it for an institution of some kind.

Not one in a hundred makes the right guess that it is the present State Arsenal built in 1859, by order of the then Commissioners, Edwin P. Morgan, Frederick Townsend, George F. Sherman and Benjamin Welch.



CONDEMNED CANNON.

Their names and the year the building was completed are emblazoned on a white stone, so small that the human eye can scarcely perceive the inscription from the street.

The arsenal is a place of dread to people of the neighborhood and to the Fire Department. They know that within the common, everyday, ordinary brick walls there is stored sufficient powder, shot and shell to devastate the entire vicinity should an explosion ever take place therein.

There are two big cannons on wheels frowning from the small grass plat in front of the building, which, if fired off, could cut great gaps in the buildings across the street.

On the Thirty-fifth street side are three other huge cannons looking up and down, as if daring any one to approach them.

The towers are places of mystery. It is known that from the little pigeon-holes with which they are dotted, from the first floor up, could be hurled instruments of death in all directions for a large circle about.

No one but the immediate officers in charge and their superiors and trusted aides, the heads of the Police and Fire departments know just what kind of death would come hurtling out of those little holes in case of attack from any foe.

The arsenal is the only one in the State. In some of the country towns the armories are called arsenals, but there is only one arsenal and that is the one in question.

BRIG.-GEN. VARIAN, COMMANDER.

It is the great central depot from which all the State armories and regiments are served with cannon, powder, firearms, muskets, swords, uniforms, regimental clothes, colors, drums and everything to thoroughly equip a regiment or defend an armory.

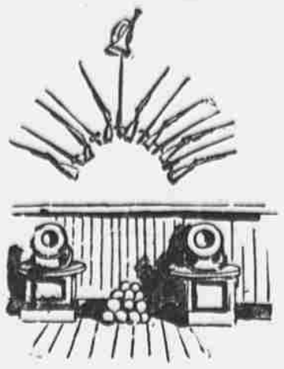
All the armories in the city are supplied from this depot, and yet, outside of those interested in warlike news, very few know of its location.

Still there are daily a number of visitors to this great storehouse of warlike material. They want to be taken through it, examine everything and see for themselves just what is in it.

Their requests are met with a courteous but firm denial.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian is Chief of Ordnance, Col. J. G. Storey Assistant Chief and Col. P. H. Briggs Assistant in the Department.

These three soldiers are responsible for the defense of the arsenal and all its service. They are well-trained warriors,



SEEN IN THE GUN-ROOM.

and are appointed by the Governor of New York and Adjt.-Gen. Josiah Porter. All are members of the National Guard.

Visitors are permitted to inspect one room in the building only. That is the gun-room or exhibition-room.

Here, in time of peace, are stored all the condemned pieces of cannon. They are artistically arranged in ominous rows and look very terrible; but in time of need would be useless indeed, and would be quickly relegated to other quarters and replaced by useful pieces.

The arsenal, in times of riot and bloodshed or when war is raging, is generally the first point of attack, as it quickly becomes known then what a formidable place it is.

During the famous draft riots the arsenal was attacked, but the rioters failed to obtain possession of it. It was too strong a fortress and too valiantly defended.

The gun-room is a long, broad hall on the first floor, and the walls are adorned with condemned regimental colors, muskets, drums, swords and such like.

At one end of it there is painted on canvas an excellent scene of a battery in Winter quarters.

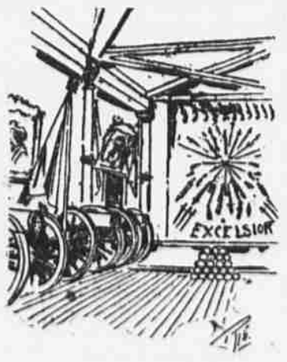
A soldier—his name is not even remembered—drew it from memory while detailed to duty in the arsenal some years ago.

The room is cold and cheerless, the only part of the house that is warmed being partitioned off just in front of it on the Seventh avenue side, and there the offices of those on duty are situated.

In conversation with an EVENING WORLD reporter Col. Storey explained, apropos of his refusal to permit visitors to go into rooms other than the gun-room:

"You see," he said, "if we did we should make our strength known, and that is just what our enemies, if we have any at present, would like to know.

"For the same reason I must refuse to tell you what amount of powder, shot or shell we have on hand, or in what part of the arsenal it is located.



RELICS OF WAR.

"If I told you, you would repeat the information to hundreds of thousands through THE EVENING WORLD, and then we would have to arrange an entire new system, and that is not easy done. All that I may say is that the arsenal is well-nigh impregnable."

The arsenal has means of extinguishing fire in the building, of course, but even what they are is a closely guarded secret.

In addition, it is connected with the Fire Department and Police Central Office by special automatic wires.

The reason that the chief officers of these departments are intrusted with the secrets of the arsenal is that in case of danger they may know just how to direct their men where their work will prove most efficacious.

There has never been a fire in the arsenal, but whenever an alarm sounds from a box in the neighborhood the chief generally goes to the spot in person to see that the arsenal is not threatened.

In case it ever should be, every house in the neighborhood would be blown down before the flames could reach it, if the firemen by so doing could keep them back. There is very little danger of any such emergency arising, however.

Previous to being erected on its present site, the arsenal was located on the block between Franklin, Centre, White and Elm streets, where the new City Buildings are now being erected.

WORLDLINGS.

Mrs. James Baker, who resides a few miles out of Nashville, Tenn., recently celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday. She has lived to see every President of the United States.

Father O'Hara, the noted Catholic priest of Syracuse, who died a few days ago, was one of the most popular clergymen in the country. He was also one of the handsomest of men, his physical development being perfect. He was once called "a Hercules in strength and an Apollo in form, a personification of the Grecian ideal of the gods."

Grace Greenwood is described as a woman with large features and very dark hair, which she combs down over her ears in an old-fashioned way. She is somewhat stout.

POSTAGE STAMP SWAPPERS.

How Opportunities for Great Bargains Frequently Present Themselves.

Valuable Stamps Which Are Sold Cheaply by Amateur Collectors.

"Swapping" is indigenous to Yankeeland.

Young America begins to swap as soon as he dons trousers and accompanying pockets, and he never stops trading till the parson says "dust to dust" on his remains.

The five-year-old Yankee boy begins to dicker for marbles and alleys; knives form the next object of his thrifty trade, and he gratifies his penchant for swapping from that time on, everything of which he becomes possessed being valuable to him only in proportion to its availability as an object of trade.

A staple article of trade with the young American from his tenth to his fifteenth birthday is the old postage stamp, for as the old cock crows the young ones learn, and the savant in philately, with his treasured postal adhesions and envelopes, post cards and bands, finds an imitator in the youthful collector of stamps.

Every boy has the "postage-stamp fever" with more or less seriousness, and the swopping of postage stamps is a by no means small business.

The young postage-stamp trader sharpens his intelligence for business quite as thoroughly as the other lad who is thrown into business as an errand boy, cash boy or delivery clerk, and there are some remarkably sharp bargainers developed from the youngsters who get their first lessons in trading stamps.

The brighter boy soon learns through the published price lists of some of the men who deal in rare postal issues, the difference in value of the several thousand postage stamps that have been issued in the fifty years since William Mulready, of London, printed the first stamp for the prepayment of postage on letters, through the orders of Sir Rowland Hill, who was then Postmaster-General of England.

And the boy less alive to trade and acute in his dealings goes to the bottom at the hands of his sharper little friend as surely as McGinty.

Had there been postage stamps and collectors of stamps when the original John Jacob Astor was a boy in Germany about a century ago the story of his sharp trades in this insignificant commodity would have led in every biography of the fur trader who built the Astor House, founded the great free library and set the pattern for the better tenement-houses of the New York of to-day.

A sharp boy will know at a glance whether a stamp specimen is of the first or the latest issue, and approximately how many copies were struck off by the issuing Government. He will know whether it is rare or common, what he can buy it for, and how much he can get for it in the market. It would be time and energy wasted in trying to dunter him.

The mulready stamp covered the whole front of the envelope, leaving only space for the address. It was used only a few months, and is so scarce that the enthusiast will gladly pay $50 for it though it was but a penny postage stamp, and the present English stamp, bearing the head of Queen Vic is as plentiful as flies in a barber-shop.

In 1869 this Government issued a series of little square stamps, one of them being a rost-horse, another a steam engine, another the picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, so small that a microscope was necessary to see it. The stamps were too small and were withdrawn after eight months. These stamps, used and half obliterated by the cancelling mark, are salable to the collector at from 10 cents to $10 each.

On the other hand, when the rebellion broke out Southern postmasters had on hand thousands of dollars worth of the United States postage stamps issued from 1851 to 1861, and they were unpaid for. So the United States Government withdrew them, outlawed them, and to this day there are hundreds of them found among old papers each year, unused, bright and clean. But they are so common that the collector can get for $1 a whole set of nine, ranging in face value from $1 to 90 cents.

In 1848, when Louis Napoleon was President of France, stamps were issued bearing his smooth head and face and the inscription, "Repub. France." Next year the same stamp appeared again, only Napoleon had artfully encircled his classic brow with the laureate wreath of the Cæsars, and a little later, presto! "Repub." disappeared from the stamps and "Empire" took its place. Those first stamps of the Presidency are very rare and valuable.

Nowadays France pursues the policy ordained by law in the United States, and the face or head of no living statesman, however much beloved, appears upon their stamps.

Victoria, the pretty girl Queen, had reigned in England three years when the prepaying postage-stamp was introduced, and her head has appeared on fully one-half of the 10,000 postage-stamp issues of the world, and it is to be found on the stamps of 150 issuing governments, and the old British boast that the sun never sets on the British dominions is nicely exemplified in their postage-stamps of the world.

The French penal colonies at New Caledonia once had a postage stamp. It bore the head of Napoleon, carved by a life convict on the wood-block used in printing the stamp. They are very rare.

The swapper of stamps knows all this, and if he has the "luck" to find one of these rarities in the hands of one unaccustomed to the trade it will readily be seen that he has a decided advantage.

The stamp-swapper finds a splendid medium for trade in THE EVENING WORLD's swapper's column, and some great bargains are being made through it.

No Danger.

[From the Harvard Lampoon.]

Farmer Oatcake—Neighbor, do you allow your son to work on the Lord's day?

Farmer Seedmeal—Oh, wal, he never did enough to work on a week day to break the Sabbath.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MORE PERFECT MADE

Its superiority is proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

MRS. BURNS FORGING AHEAD.

Exciting Stage of the Favorite Lady School-Teacher Contest.

Miss Mayer Jumps Into the Second Place—the Other Candidates.

THE EVENING WORLD's Lady Teachers' Contest never presented so exciting a phase as it does to-day. Mrs. Burns leads with 40,638, while the three next are having a pretty race for supremacy. Miss Mayer jumps into second place with 35,858, leaving Miss Jarecki third with 33,508 and Miss Cafferata a close fourth with 33,381. Miss Liebman, the former leader, is fifth with 32,874, and Miss Alyea's increased vote of 4,205 keeps her in sixth place.

Any lady teacher in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut can be a candidate in THE EVENING WORLD's contest. The teacher receiving the largest number of votes will be presented with an elegant gold watch, purchased from Edwin A. Thrall, of 3 Maiden lane. Mr. Thrall thus describes the prize:

The watch is one of the finest of movements. It is full-jewelled, with rubies, lever escapement and nickel finish. The cases are hunting cases, 18 carats fine, and very heavy.

They are made from nugget or antique gold, with twelve pigeon-blood rubies, twelve fine sapphires, and twelve fine diamonds imbedded in the gold of the case. The price will be $400.

The watch is now on exhibition at Brentano's, 5 Union Square.

In all cases, where possible, indicate the number of the school, as well as city, with which the candidate is connected.

All votes must be on the ballot printed below. Cut out the blank, properly fill out and sign it, and send it to THE EVENING WORLD.

My choice is—

In school—

Signed—

Address—

Conditions.

Any reader of THE EVENING WORLD *may vote once only.*

The vote must be upon the ballot printed in THE EVENING WORLD.

Only women who are actively engaged in teaching may be voted for.

The voter should give the full name of the teacher voted for, the school in which she is engaged and its location.

The candidate must be now engaged in teaching somewhere in the State of New York, New Jersey or Connecticut. She may be engaged in any school. There is no restriction as to grade.

Envelopes containing ballots must be addressed to Watch Contest Editor, EVENING WORLD.

Following is the vote of each candidate who has received over 50 ballots:

Adams, Lizzie, Fourth Ward, Astoria, N. Y.	366
Ayres, Eva B., No. 30, Kingsland, N. J.	4,205
Atkinson, Teresa L., Prim. No. 19, N. Y.	164
Albro, Sara, No. 44, N. Y.	95
Arnold, E. C., Rose st., Trenton, N. J.	65
Anthony, Ella, No. 59, N. Y.	[illegible]
Benjamin, M. B., No. 40, N. Y.	866
Burns, Mrs. Agnes G., No. 38, N. Y.	40,638
Butler, Miss J., No. 9, Brooklyn.	654
Britton, Miss V. H., Academy st., Trenton, N. J.	175
Beecher, Jane E., No. 31, N. Y.	180
Boyne, Annie M., No. 64, N. Y.	65
Boyle, Lizzie No. 34, N. Y.	1,088
Babcock, Miss, No. 32, N. Y.	155
Boutell, C. E., Normal College, N. Y.	84
Bates, Mrs., No. 70, N. Y.	162
Beseliere, Miss I. M., No. 35, N. Y.	78
Baird, Miss S. E., No. 38, N. Y.	77
Blan, Jeru, No. 12, Jersey City.	780
Boyd, Miss H. W., No. 4, Jamaica, L. I.	273
Beiker, Miss, No. 37, N. Y.	118
Brastigan, Ida M., No. 33, N. Y.	71
Brooks, Fanny, North Castle, N. Y.	83
Barrett, Agnes, No. 2, N. Y.	274
Briggs, Fanny, No. 72, N. Y.	124
Byline, Mrs. Sarah, No. 55, N. Y.	30
Butler, Jane, Primary 9, N. Y.	71
Burke, Sarah J., No. 4, N. Y.	101
Butler, Emily, No. 4, Jersey City.	116
Bell, Ida, No. 3, Hoboken.	118
Brotherton, Sally, Primary 41, N. Y.	53
Cafferata, Fanny, No. 7, N. Y.	33,381
Curtis, Lilly, No. 40, Brooklyn.	730
Carolan, Mar, No. 68, N. Y.	4,175
Cattell, Miss E., No. 40, N. Y.	324
Cohen, Grace M., No. 70, N. Y.	345
Cohen, Emily, No. 33, N. Y.	601
Canter, Frances, No. 28, N. Y.	277
Cohan, Effie C., No. 1, Nichols, N. Y.	2,456
Carroll, Mrs. C. A., No. 91, N. Y.	72
Callanan, Annette V., Primary 1, N. Y.	270
Cleary, Kate F., No. 1, Brooklyn.	5,544
Cuff, Miss, No. 15, N. Y.	301
Coghlan, Mazzie, No. 2, N. Y.	5,513
Clark, Miss M., No. 22, N. Y.	91
Chapman, Jennie, No. 18, N. Y.	63
Coombs, Miss, No. 40, N. Y.	61
Cowles, Mrs. Sarah E., No. 47, N. Y.	279
Curry, Ellen, Drum Hill, No. 7, Peekskill, N. Y.	251
Christie, Ella V., Hoboken.	75
Cazin, Elizabeth R., No. 54, N. Y.	108
Cotton, Miss M., No. 69, N. Y.	118
Crowley, Etta, No. 43, N. Y.	51
Camp, Miss E., No. 32, N. Y.	61
Doyle, Miss, No. 23, N. Y.	169
Dunne, Anna C., No. 68, N. Y.	667
Dillon, Mary E., No. 12, N. Y.	334
Donnelson, Annie, No. 62, N. Y.	356
Downing, Annie, St. Matthew's Academy, Broome, N. Y.	230
Devine, Maggie, No. 31, N. Y.	113
Dillon, Annie E., No. 1, New Rochelle, N. Y.	159
Dougherty, M. E., No. 14, N. Y.	59
Dunlon, Katie A., No. 77, N. Y.	122
Dempsey, Elizabeth, Primary No. 41, N. Y.	93
Davidson, Miss, No. 58, N. Y.	142
Dowling, Frances A., No. 67, N. Y.	186
Dean, Miss M. M., No. 1, N. Y.	386
Dingman, Kittie, Phoenix, N. Y.	61
Dugan, Jones, Drum Hill, Peekskill, N. Y.	1,008
Dobson, Mrs., No. 3, New Brighton, S. I.	283
Duane, Josephine, No. 74, Brooklyn.	53
Dunn, Emma A., No. 1, Brooklyn.	241
Eagan, Miss, No. 16, Brooklyn.	124
Ellis, Clara, Washington School, Kearny, N. J.	129
Egan, Annie A. L., No. 46, Brooklyn.	2,125
Egan, Miss Ella, No. 27, Brooklyn.	75
Ecker, Miss C., No. 11, N. Y.	333
Ely, Mrs. L. B., Home and Sch., N. Y.	278
Fuller, Miss A., No. 68, N. Y.	164
Finn, Alice M., No. 1, N. Y.	1,483
Ford, Nellie, No. 27, N. Y.	121
Fisher, Sophie, No. 1, Rochester, N. Y.	235
Flynn, Miss M. C., Fifth Ward, Astoria, N. Y.	459
Foley, Margaret, No. 60, N. Y.	63
Fraser, Isabella, No. 59, N. Y.	85
Forman, Carrie A., Cottage Place, Flushing, N. Y.	57
Finegan, Mrs. Mary, No. 47, N. Y.	86
Farrell, Annie, No. 20, N. Y.	69
Fason, Josephine E., No. 50, N. Y.	60
Forrest, Miss, No. 70, N. Y.	51
Gorman, Miss M. A., Grammar School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	69
Gildersleeve, Miss, No. 17, Brooklyn.	61
Green, Agnes, No. 10, Newark, N. J.	138
Gardner, Miss, No. 35, N. Y.	128
Good, Jennie, No. 1, Jersey City.	225
Gilbert, Miss M. A., No. 42, N. Y.	442
Griffin, Frances E., No. 47, N. Y.	81
Gundlach, Anna C., Normal College.	183
Gerstenberg, Ella, No. 1, Brooklyn.	87
Hanna, Frank E., No. 30, N. Y.	60
Howard, Charlotte L., No. 7, N. Y.	3,021
Hickenbottom, Anna, Norm. College, N. Y.	108
Hahn, Sarah, Primary 15, N. Y.	596
Heffman, Annie, No. 60, N. Y.	522
Hageman, Mary V., No. 40, Franklin Park, N. J.	77
Haw, Rebecca B., No. 54, N. Y.	148
Harris, Flora, No. 72, N. Y.	307
Haight, Miss, West Side School, N. Y.	218
Hayman, R. F. S., No. 3, N. Y.	113
Hanley, Miss, No. 14, N. Y.	96
Hart, Lizzie, No. 3, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	78
Hurley, Annie C., 38, N. Y.	253
Hunter, Miss A., No. 72, N. Y.	53
Harvey, Annie, U. S., Rye, N. Y.	94
Hartnedy, Mary E., No. 12, N. Y.	148
Hechale, Louisa, No. 5, Hoboken.	181
Hickenbottom, Eva, Normal College, N. Y.	67
Hotter, Miss, No. 57, N. Y.	100
Haguod, Miss K., Matteawan, N. Y.	80
Hill, Miss A. M., 211 W. 18th st., N. Y.	73
Hall, Mrs. Geo. S., Normal College, N. Y.	127
Jarecki, Hannah, No. 75, N. Y.	33,508
Jury, Maria E., No. 68, N. Y.	2,021
Johnston, Jeannette, Port Richmond, S. I.	287
Jennett, Marie L., Primary 15, N. Y.	693
Johnson, Emma L., White House, N. J.	127
Johnson, Miss M. A., No. 3, Brooklyn.	151
Jackman, F. M., No. 68, N. Y.	98
Johnson, Julia A., Parkville, L. I.	70
Kissper, Jennie, No. 25, N. Y.	738
Kerland, Miss K., No. 74, N. Y.	1,059
Kelly, Anna C., No. 33, N. Y.	133
Kerr, Miss M., 76, N. Y.	1,978
Knapp, Eliza K., No. 94, N. Y.	987
Kelly, Nellie, No. 44, N. Y.	52
Kelly, Kate, No. 3, Brooklyn.	107
Kelly, Isaline E., Dist. 33, Trenton, N. J.	107
Kilmer, Miss, No. 19, N. Y.	152
Ketcham, E. L., No. 78, Brooklyn.	194
Keyes, Alice B., No. 41, N. Y.	91
Kelly, Mary J., Im. Center, N. Y.	67
Kennedy, Daisy I., No. 2, Jersey City.	58
Lemlein, Matilda H., No. 7, N. Y.	3,742
Lawlor, Maggie, No. 33, N. Y.	404
Lindtvere, Miss A. E., No. 55, N. Y.	1,594
Lee, Miss R., No. 15, N. Y.	1,155
Leck, Theresa S., No. 7, N. Y.	249
Liebman, Ida, Primary, No. 71, N. Y.	32,874
Lynch, Margaret S., Primary 1, N. Y.	70
Lyles, Mary L., Colleys Point, L. I.	102
Liebers, S., No. 29, N. Y.	516
Latham, Emma A., No. 23, Brooklyn.	112
Lewis, Helen, No. 35, N. Y.	80
Lowrie, May, No. 63, N. Y.	55
Lloyd, Hattie, No. 76, N. Y.	156
Maxwell, Ida, No. 34, N. Y.	414
Meers, Rose, Primary No. 4, N. Y.	91
Mandelbaum, Julia E., No. 6, N. Y.	1,403
McCabe, Miss, No. 19, N. Y.	551
Mahoney, Kate C., Primary 10, N. Y.	145
McManus, Miss, No. 44, N. Y.	404
Molow, Miss M., Training School, B'klyn	414
Mason, Mamie, No. 24, N. Y.	375
McAdam, Minnie, No. 41, N. Y.	248
Mayer, Rose, No. 71, N. Y.	35,858
McCullum, Miss M., No. 30, N. Y.	1,091
Murphy, Julia, No. 23, N. Y.	1,051
Michel, Sarah, No. 1, Hoboken, N. J.	211
McHugh, Mary A., No. 20, N. Y.	344
McMahon, Miss I., No. 27, N. Y.	709
Meagher, Mary G., Primary 14, N. Y.	119
Montgomery, Lillie, No. 48, N. Y.	74
McGrane, Miss M., No. 5, N. Y.	143
Miller, Miss M., No. 13, Brooklyn.	1,316
Moscoso, Nellie, No. 20, N. Y.	4,891
Murphy, Miss Anna H., No. 11, N. Y.	2,192
Mintz, Sara, No. 14, Brooklyn.	196
Manheimer, Sophie, No. 22, N. Y.	142
Murray, Miss A., No. 26, N. Y.	116
Meyer, Alice E., No. 21, N. Y.	67
Meyer, Ida V., No. 22, N. Y.	91
McCarthy, Kate E., No. 1, N. Y.	90
Murphy, Miss J. L., No. 18, N. Y.	224
Moran, Miss M. I., No. 50, N. Y.	80
McCormack, Miss, No. 26, N. Y.	108
McGrotha, Miss, No. 19, Brooklyn.	62
Moit, Mary E., No. 67, N. Y.	124
Malone, Mary, No. 30, Brooklyn.	83
Merritt, Clarence, No. 20, N. Y.	100
Neigan, Bridget E., No. 29, N. Y.	250
Nagle, Helen, No. 25, N. Y.	141
Noonan, Annie M., No. 4, Jersey City.	60
Neagle, Mary, No. 26, N. Y.	66
Newman, Malvina, Hebrew Free School, No. 1, N. Y.	184
Newton, Emily, No. 78, N. Y.	350
Olmsted, Miss H. E., No. 5, Auburn, N. Y.	3,489
O'Donnell, Mary A., No. 23, N. Y.	612
O'Brien, Libbie, No. 33, N. Y.	1,970
Ormsby, Mrs. M. L., Cherry Sem., N. Y.	1,907
Odell,