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REGISTRATION.

One of the most important duties of a citizen, as such, is to cast his vote at an election, National, State, or municipal. Good government is too largely a matter which rests with the governors to make it anything less than wrong in a citizen to fail in his effort to secure good governors.

Registration is a condition to voting, and to-morrow the registration begins in this city and Brooklyn. The registration offices will be open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M., thus affording every man ample opportunity to see that his name is duly entered as a voter. There are four days in this month in which one can register, and if he fail to do so he cannot cast a vote at the elections of next month.

Indolence or disgust at the chicanery of political demagogues lead many a man of the kind whose vote is the most important to disdain casting a ballot. The sense that one vote in the right direction counts so little that it is more reasonable and dignified to omit casting it than to cast it ineffectively is a sophistry. Every man should cast his vote as a duty, and he should cast it according to the best of his judgment. To do what is right is always the correct thing, whatever the consequences.

Let every citizen register and cast his vote, then, as the only manly course a citizen can maintain in this matter.

DODGING THE TARIFF.

The feverish rush on the part of steamers with incoming cargoes last Saturday that their goods might be entered before the regulations of the new Tariff had gone into effect was an amusing commentary on the new law. But not all the craft heading for this port were actuated to the same measures by this motive of interest. Ships with sugar lagged deliberately and hung fire at the entrance of this port last Saturday, as the duties on that saccharine product are lower under the new Tariff than under the old. It was their interest, consequently, to get here when the new law was in force.

So under the same impulsion of interest ships coming here strained their timbers to arrive before 12 Saturday night, or deliberately lagged. Because it works both ways is not enough to prove the new Tariff a good rule.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

When knave outwits knave, sense of the injustice which may have worked the trick is rather lost sight of. Two enterprising young Westerners, after having been caught on the venerable "green-goods" game, put up a little game of their own and by the potent influence of four revolvers lagged the good money of the "green-goods" operative.

Nobody rides him, and the turned tables were very amusing, but the cold fact remains that robbing a thief of his own money is still robbery and against the law. If the bagged shekels were to go to swell the Police Pension Fund then the Western men may have taught the bunco people a good lesson and have been an unwitting benefactor to the force. Robbery must not be allowed.

Tariff rates which do not benefit the native producers and pinch the poor and the poor only, seem to figure unjustly in the new law. Green-grocers deservedly complain that the specific duty of three cents per head on cabbages makes a bad outlook for poor people this Winter, as the domestic crop is notably deficient. What sense is there in sort of thing?

An old negro and his daughter were murdered and the sum of $3 taken from them. That there should exist such an appalling disregard for any human life on the part of any human being as ruthlessly to sacrifice it for such pitiful gain is lamentable. The severest justice should be exercised on wretches of this kind if discovered.

There is a touch of poetic justice in the story of a wretched miser, who on going to count his hoard of $5,000 in bills, which he had secreted in the cellar, found that the rats had made a free lunch on them. If the rodents derived any nourishment from them then the bills have really served a more useful purpose than they were doing.

The suicide of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, has been cremated and buried to the rhythm of "Thanatopsis," which was recited over his ashes. They might have read the new Tariff bill over him just as well.

The Tory position towards Ireland is an imposition to all right-minded men.

Another Count Necessary.

[From Judge.]

Supt. Porter (at the Census Bureau)—I declare. If I haven't got to have another count of every city in the West!

Assistant—What's the matter?

Supt. Porter—Here's a letter from Tascott saying he has not been counted.

The Perils of Democracy.

[From Kinney's Weekly.]

Uncle Giles (a pessimist)—This country is drifting into monarchism, sir!

Frank—How's that, Uncle?

Uncle Giles—Why, all the men are aping the Prince of Wales and all the women are becoming King's Daughters.

THE WAYS OF WOMAN FAIR.

Fads, Fancies and Fashions That Delight the Gentler Sex.

The Mouth as an Indicator of Character and Temper—Will Wedding-Rings Become Popular with Husbands?—The Newest Riding Outfit.

The mouth cannot deceive although the tongue may. The character and temper write themselves about it. The mouths of children, imbeciles and ignoramuses have no expression. A smiling mouth curls upward and is indicative of amiability, gentleness and light-heartedness. Rosy lips are the badges of youth or good health. A pursed-up mouth belongs to the conceited, jealous, narrow or selfish individual. Beware of the person with thin lips—they can say cutting things, and their kisses may be warm and they can be treacherous and poisonous. Thick lips belong to the sensualist. As a rule the owner is a good-natured animal, generous, indolent and luxury loving. Hanging lips cause the mouth to bag at the corners, as years of malice, hate, envy and uncharitableness accumulate. Large mouths go with large nature. Clean teeth, clean talk and a kindly smile will beautify any mouth that ever was opened.

A LA MILITAIRE.

There is a prophecy that the fashion of wedding rings will become as popular with husbands as they are with wives. It is an innocent fashion enough, and might sometimes prevent awkward mistakes. Dutiful husbands, unaccompanied by their wives, would not inadvertently have the air of being gay bachelors, thus leading the other sex to waste valuable time. Of course, when a man wishes to pass himself off as unmarried—designing persons are sometimes guilty of this impropriety—a mere finger ring would be no obstacle. It would have to be a nose-ring, and this fashion is unlikely ever to become the vogue. However, if married men wish to wear wedding rings there is nothing to prevent them. Some husbands seem to like their domestic status to be known as widely as possible; people have even been known to talk about their children as strangers.

Either choke or discharge your servant for saying "Yes, ma'am." She may learn hard, but learn she must to say, "Yes, madame."

Notwithstanding abuse and banging the bustle still bulges a little.

There is nothing newer in the way of a riding outfit than the English red coat, worn with a black skirt, trousers and silk hat. In serge cloth the habit will cost $65; the mettons are $75; the corkscrew pattern is worth $85, and the box cloths are worth $125. These are tailors' prices. The best silk linings are used and the fit is perfect. To get this not only the skirt but the bodice and top coat as well are fitted with the lady seated on a block horse in her own saddle. She even takes the bridle in one hand and the crop in the other for the sleeve effect.

Marion Harland is the writer of three novels and six household works, and the foster mother of an infusion coffee pot.

Miss Jane G. Austin, the author of historical novels, has made Capt. Miles Standish the hero of a charming little book just published, under the title of "Standish of Standish."

The "Betty Leicester," a story for girls, by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, in which she makes the heroine call "fifteen such a funny age" and "feel like a bird perched on a bough," is said to be a reproduction of the girlhood of the talented writer.

In a memorial to the Commissioners of the World's Fair "The Queen Isabella Association" presented the following objections to the contemplated separate and distinct exhibit of woman's work:

1. It is not possible to give a complete display of woman's achievements in the various departments of industries if this be limited to her separate work. In many departments the articles are joint products of man's and woman's labor, necessitating a duplicate exhibit.

2. It is desirable to compare and contrast the articles produced by all classes of workers in the various departments. A World's Fair is not the occasion to bring into comparison the ability or disability of the sexes in the various lines of industry. Articles, not persons, are competing for prizes.

3. It will entail a vast amount of unnecessary expense and effort to secure a special building and an extra force of employees for such separate exhibit without advantages to compensate for it.

4. The women workers of the world demand to have the results of their labor tried by the same rules as test the excellence of the product of masculine hand and brain. Better than the best or any other woman would be faint praise for Rosa Bonheur, master of color, or Hattie Hosmer, whose chained queen has claimed plaudits from all. A separate exhibit would place woman's entries for prizes below the plane of equality.

5. The experience at Philadelphia and New Orleans convinced all who are familiar with it that such separate exhibit is necessarily incomplete and unsatisfactory.

6. Lastly, the act of Congress specifying the duties of your Commission virtually assumes that the industrial exhibit of women shall not be set apart.

The lady managers are wise. An exclusively female exhibit would not justly represent woman's industries. For instance, women make shoes, tools, watch-cases, candy, parasols, pencils, screws, boxes, twine, hats, soap, sausage, potash, rope, pocketbooks, gum, cork, clothing, flowers, cigars, crackers, carpet, tax, tags, yeast, shrouds, type, harnesses, buttons, furniture, whips, tins, brushes and several other useful articles, but because of the possessive plural of man in all the plants represented, these women's work would be excluded from a distinctly woman's department. The Fair is to be an exhibit not of workers but work, and no demarcation of sex should be outlined.

SPOTLETS.

Goodwood says he thought his wife a dear girl when he was courting her, but since he married her he has found out that she is ever so much dearer than he thought.

∴

"Why doesn't Jones marry Grace Pozers?" asked Biffins of his friend. "I think it's because Smith isn't religious enough to ask Grace," was the reply.

∴

Thomas D. Reed will now give his whole attention to cultivating that bee.

∴

Madame Adam has taken to writing about American Eves.

∴

Some mortals get the prize they wish,
But more of us are crowned by Fate:
We never get a chance to fail,
It keeps us busy cutting bait.
—Chicago Evening Post.

∴

Electioneering has more to do with the elected than "the elect."

∴

It is astonishing when Coney Island is nothing but itself what a desolate place it is.

∴

New York will have another Count after all—the Count of Paris.

∴

The Tammany tiger is paring his nails for conflict, but he may be repairing them when the fight is over.

∴

Elliott F. Shepard is not an over-bold man, but he may be a bowled over one soon.

WORLDLINGS.

The hottest day of the year in New Zealand usually comes at Christmas. The day is a great occasion for picnics in the cooliest nooks of the woods. The only recollection of the Christmas dinners of Western climes is the plum pudding, which is relishingly eaten, but the accompaniment of cold lemonade instead of coffee and wine.

The only foreigner in the service of the Emperor of China is Frederick A. Fee, a tall man, with close-cropped, mutton-chop whiskers and shaggy gray eyebrows. Mr. Fee is a Consul in His Mandarian Majesty's service, and has been honored with several titles. He has received these honors as a result of his services at the time of the Tientsin massacres.

Since William of Holland died he has been tottering on the brink of the grave, is one sixty-three years old. It is said of him that no monarch of the present century has given rise to so much scandal as William, although his public life has been above reproach.

Senator Brice's eldest daughter is a pretty girl, somewhat above medium height, with a well-rounded figure and a graceful bearing. She is a brunette, and is a good linguist and accomplished musician.

It is said that Miss Letter, who is to marry Sir Charles Hall, will receive from her father a dowry worth $500,000 a year.

ATHLETES IN REPOSE.

Paul Lamarche, who plays in the rush line of the Crescent Athletic Club, puts up an aggressive game. He formerly played on the Seton Hall eleven.

Capt. "Billy" Rhodes, of the Yale football eleven, stands 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighs 190 pounds. He graduates next Spring.

J. W. Carter, who is one of the livelest "rabbits" of the New York Athletic Club, is also one of the most expert bowlers of the Club. He is a Seventh Regiment man.

George Kaiser is known as one of the best executive officers of the National Athletic Club. He is Chairman of the Games Committee of the Club this year, which position affords him scope for his energy.

VAGRANT VERSES.

A Child of Seven.

All the bells of heaven may ring,
All the birds of heaven may sing,
And the whole of earth may hold
All sweet sounds and joys together,
Sweeter far than all things heard,
Lauds of harvest, tones of bird,
Sounds of waves at sundown stirred,
Yet I'm waiting, waiting, waiting still.
Wind in warm, warm weather,
One thing yet there is, that none
Doubting are the chimes to shun
Know so well the sweetest one
Heard of man beneath the sun
It is only when I gather
Soft and strong, and loud and light,
Very round and very light,
Heavy rain in raining's loudest height,
Where the song of all delight
Falls a child's clear laughter,
Golden bells of welcome rolled
Never forth such notes, nor told
Hours so blithe in tones so bold
As the ringing mouth of gold.
He a saint rings forth heaven.
If the sun depressed were
Were a little nearer—why, then,
Something seen all heard of men
Might be half as sweet as when
Laughs a child of seven.
—Alice C. Swinburne, in Kansas City Star.

A Cradle Song.

Oh, rare the honey dew that drips,
By love distilled from baby's lips!
And sweet the breath that from them flows
Laden with odors of the rose.
Fleet, darling, sorely pinned up,
A rosebud in its mossy cup—
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Away from earth her spirit seems
Lo wandering in the land of dreams;
But what within that realm she sees
Is part of nature's mysteries.
The angels of her deep repose
The Lord never may disclose—
Sleep, baby, sleep!

The hush of evening deep and calm,
Descends to earth in tender balm;
The blossoms fair their petals close,
And nod and think to self repose;
Sweet, darling, till the dawn, and then
Bring glory to the world again—
Sleep, baby, sleep!
—Thomas Dunn English, in Harper's Young People.

KILLS LADIES' MUSTACHES.

How to Obviate a Disagreeable Feminine Disfigurement.

No freak of nature is more distressing to its victim than the hairy growth that sometimes appears on the upper lip of a lady. Frantic efforts to efface the disfigurement are usually without success, and Dr. John H. Woodbury, of 125 West Forty-second street, has devoted many years to the study of this annoying affection. Like moles, warts, birthmarks, freckles, wrinkles, red noses and eczema.

This famous dermatologist has found ways of eradicating all of them, and making every lady's face smooth and clear as alabaster.

Dr. Woodbury makes examinations free, and in a little book recently published tells how all of these marks are produced and offers valuable advice for the treatment of them.

Dr. Woodbury's office is at the Dermatological Institute, 125 West Forty-second street.

Didn't Like Her Bread.

[From the Minneapolis Journal.]

"It is hard to ask for bread and be given a stone," said the ragful tramp at the door of the newly-married farmer, whose Wallaceley wife had just responded to his appeal with three of her own home-made biscuits.

A Suspicion Question.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Col. Hooks—Well, Pete, I offered $5 reward for the return of the dog, and, as you've brought him in, here's the money.

Pete Jackson—Thanks, boss; ah say—if de dawg dun got stole—dat am—lost an' yo, would yer offer de same reward an' in, eah?

MOFFETT'S TEETHING COMFORT at 25 cents a bottle will give relief to infants teething. 12, 6, "."

DOORS WILL BE OPEN.

Early Admission of Children to School-Houses Sure to Be Ordered.

Many Trustees Have Already Taken Favorable Action.

Few Obstacles in the Way of Obtaining Reduced Car Fares for Scholars.

It is now just two weeks since THE EVENING WORLD began its campaign in behalf of the children in the public schools, and insisted upon the adoption of a uniform rule requiring the opening of the schools for the admission of pupils at least as early as 8 o'clock in the morning.

It is unfortunate that the adoption of Commissioner O'Brien's resolution required a change in the by-laws before it could be acted upon affirmatively by the Board of Education, for otherwise it would undoubtedly have been passed without serious opposition at the last meeting. As it is, final action has been necessarily delayed until the next meeting of the Board, which occurs a week from next Wednesday.

This is the season of the year when the need for the regulation proposed by the EVENING WORLD is especially urgent, and any delay in its adoption is to be deplored.

It is gratifying to learn that in a few of the wards the Trustees have been aroused to action by the EVENING WORLD's agitation in behalf of the little ones, and have of their own accord, without waiting for the Board of Education to act, instructed the school janitors to have the doors of the playrooms unlocked whenever the children began to arrive on stormy mornings, and always at 8 o'clock, rain or shine.

This is well as far as it goes; but it does not cover the ground.

So long as there are Trustees who believe that there is no harm in compelling the children to wait outside the doors in drenching rains, simply because they have made a rule that the school-houses shall not be opened until a certain hour, and that it is their duty to do all in their power to discourage the children from coming to school early, the necessity for an absolute and uniform rule in respect to this subject exists.

The action of the trustees referred to, however, very clearly shows that the justice of the cause championed by THE EVENING WORLD is generally recognized and its course in the matter approved.

Evidences accumulate that the public approves the plan advocated by THE EVENING WORLD of reducing car fares for school children, to enable those crowded out of the schools near their homes to attend others where there is more room.

There are, it is said, at least twenty-five school-houses in various sections of the city which have room for many of the crowded-out pupils. The trustees of these schools have signified their willingness to admit the children to those schools.

Street railroad officials seen by an EVENING WORLD reporter think that the plan is impracticable without some slight modifications.

Secretary Afflick, of the Eighth and Ninth avenue roads, says that the best plan would be for the Board of Education to buy tickets from the Companies and then issue them to the children. This, however, is a matter of mere detail. What is necessary is official action, when the whole task will be made easy.

A VALUABLE TWIST.

[From Judge.]

I.

Derrylick—I like the appointments of your room very much, old man; but I don't see what you keep that apology of a dog around for?

II.

Jack Lazee—He's trained, don't you know.

A Matter of Economy.

[From the Clothier and Furnisher.]

Briggs—I want to get some soiled neckties.

Astonished Clerk—Soiled neckties, sir? Soiled, did you say?

Briggs—That's what. When you call on a girl four times a week and she's making a crazy quilt, you will understand that a man has got to buy neckties at jobbers' prices or suspend payment.

She Had Also Observer It.

[From Judge.]

"It's a cold day when I get left," remarked Miss Bleecker.

"Yes," replied Miss Beacon Street of Boston; "I have observed that your isolation is always coincident with a frigid section of the hebdomad."

Two Giants

On the one hand Scrofula, the ancient disease, known the world over, gnawing as the vitals of every nation, existing in the blood of nearly every family—descended to us from our fathers or acquired by our wrong habits and indulgences—powerful, insidious, almost irresistible.

On the other hand Hood's Sarsaparilla, the modern medicine, the great enemy of impure blood, accomplishing the most wonderful cures of scrofula, salt rheum, &c.—the conqueror of disease, economical, reliable, sure.

If you suffer at all from the Giant of Disease, conquer him by the aid of the Giant of Health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1 six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

GLEANED HERE AND THERE.

Photographs of Daily Life from All Over the Country.

A "Camille" Silences Titterers During Her Death-Bed Scene.

During the death scene in the play of "Camille" at the opera-house, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Miss Irene Taylor, who had the role of Camille, treated the audience to a real exhibition of feeling not on the programme.

The heroine was dying of consumption. Death was just about to lay its skeleton fingers upon her tired heart. Her eyes began to assume that fixed, glassy, expression which immediately precedes dissolution and she gasped painfully for breath.

The scene was well studied, realistic and pathetic, and she was just about to drop into the arms of her agonized lover—dead—when several women in the audience laughed. Immediately the face of the dying woman assumed a stern and angry expression. She stood defiantly erect, and, pointing her finger at the offenders, said in withering tones:

"Any women who would laugh during such a scene as this is utterly void of any sense of delicacy or refinement or feeling. She is totally lacking in the sentiments of common humanity, and could not appreciate anything higher than the Topsy or the donkey in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

When she had delivered herself of this gush of indignation she calmly and deliberately proceeded to die in the most approved style—counterfeiting death with wonderful accuracy, and there was no more tittering either.

CAUGHT BY A TELEPHONE.

A Suspected Negro Hears Himself Described as an Incendiary.

Two nights after the completion of the telephone line between Farmville and Hampden Sydney, Va., one of the largest tobacco warehouses in Farmville was burned, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. The fire was thought to be the work of an incendiary. Next morning a negro man with a bad reputation and very little sense went into the telephone office.

"What's dat ar thing you's talkin' inter, Mr. Blanton?"

"That's a telephone."

"Er tell you what?"

"A thing to talk into. You just ask it anything you want to know and it tells it."

"Is dat so? I done hyard 'bout dat conversation hanging up on de wall, but I ain' knowed it could tell all dem things!"

"Oh, yes; I am busy now, but if you will come back in an hour, I'll get it to tell you who burned the warehouse."

"I dinno er I get time for dat."

"Well, you'd better take time, or I'll think you did it."

As soon as Sam left Blanton called up the other end, described the negro and gave the operator the tip.

Sam came back in an hour, the Hampden Sidney operator was called up and Sam put the bell to his ear. This was what he heard:

"The person that burned the Planter's warehouse last night is a ginger-cake colored negro, five feet ten inches high, little finger gone from left hand"—Sam's eyes began to bulge—"one front tooth gone, wears a mustache and goatee, has three children, has been in jail for stealing sheep from Major Venable, and his name is Sam."

With a wild yell and eyes starting out of his head Sam belted from the room, jumped on a passing freight train, and never came back to claim the reward offered for him.

WONDERFUL WESTERN KANSAS.

All Nature Wants There Is a Little Assistance.

"They can talk all they please about the West," said a passenger from Western Kansas. "But I stand up for it every time. It's the best country in the United States for a farmer. All a man has to do is to give nature a little assistance, and she'll provide for him, and provide well, too."

"But don't you have fearful storms out there?" asked a Chicago *Herald* reporter.

"Yes, sometimes, specially hailstorms. But that only goes to prove the truth of what I'm telin' you. Hailstorms are a part of nature, an' they help a man, if he only knows how to take advantage of 'em. Why, last Fall a big hailstorm came along over my place, and I'll be darned if it didn't shack out sixty acres of corn for me as slick as a whistle. All I had to do was to drive a wagon through and pick up the corn."

"Wonderful!"

"Wonderful! I should say so. And that wasn't all of it, either. Them big hailstones buried themselves two feet under the ground, and I marked where a lot of 'em fell. This Summer we had all the ice we could use and some to sell, jus' by digging up them hailstones."

HE RECOVERED INSTANTLY.

Two Doctors Frighten a Sham Invalid to Sudden Health.

One of the most sudden recoveries from unconsciousness by a peculiar treatment occurred last night at the Pennsylvania Hospital, says the Philadelphia *North American*. The patient was William Brazen, twenty-two years old, who had been brought in the patrol wagon from the Twenty-fifth District. He had been picked up on the street drunk, and when placed in a cell he complained of being sick and soon after lapsed into unconsciousness.

When received he was placed in a cot in the receiving ward and an examination showed his temperature, pulse and respiration to be normal. Soon after Dr. Howell made the discovery that the patient was watching him out of the corner of his eye. Dr. Downs came in shortly after, when Dr. Howell gave him a quiet tip and then in an ordinary tone, which could be heard by the patient, gave a history of the case.

"It's a serious case, doctor, and requires immediate attention," said Dr. Howell.

"What do you think is the trouble?"

"I'm not able to say, but it's something the matter with his liver or heart."

"What had better be done?"

"The best thing will be to take out his liver first."

"Are the knives sharp, Ben?"

"Here they are, sir, all right," responded Pen Lloyd, the nurse.

"Come on, then."

"No, you don't," yelled the patient, as he cleared the cot with a bound; "you ain't going to carve me up."

There was a patter of feet over the floor, the front door flew open, and the last seen of Brazen he was heading down Eighth street at a break-neck speed.

GOLD WATCH FOR $30.00.
ONE DOLLAR WEEKLY.
We are selling an elegantly engraved hunting-case or open face watch, with either Waltham, Elgin, Illinois or Hampden movements, for the above price and terms. This is the cheapest and best watch ever offered. Delivered in any part of the United States. Write or call.
THE MUTUAL WATCH CO.,
205 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A DEAF MUTE'S GRAPHIC STORY.

HOW A REPORTER MANAGED TO INTERVIEW HIM.

John Geary, of Jersey City, Who Has Never Spoken or Heard a Word in His Life, Imparts Some Information that Makes Very Interesting Reading.

A reporter comes in contact with all sorts and conditions of men, and he gets some very odd assignments. Murders, fires, suicides, robberies, failures, elopements and political meetings are stale; that a reporter is apt to be "fired out" on any day, but it is very seldom that a reporter is sent to interview a dear mute. A reporter may be able to write shorthand, although the best of them don't, but he is a rarity who understands or can communicate a conversation by the aid of the sign language. A reporter was sent to interview John Geary, of 200 1st st., corner of Grove st., Jersey City, the other evening. When he got there he found that Mr. Geary could talk very well with his fingers and hear with his eyes, but that his tongue was to be sure quite of no avail in conversation. The reporter and Mr. Geary resorted to paper and pencil, and in answer to the question the reporter asked Mr. Geary wrote down the following:

JOHN GEARY, 200 1ST ST., JERSEY CITY.

"I suffered with catarrh for eight years. I had great trouble with it. I went to some specialists, but they didn't do me any good. I was unhappy and suffered a great deal. My nose was stopped up all the time, and I had trouble with my throat." Mr. Geary also wrote that he had all the symptoms of catarrh, and added: "I felt so badly a few months ago that I thought I could not live any longer, and I went to Drs. McCoy and Wildman, and after three weeks' treatment under them I was amazed at finding myself very much better. The medicines that Drs. McCoy and Wildman gave me did me more good than any I had ever taken, and I kept getting better and better, until now I am happy and feel like a new man. Drs. McCoy and Wildman have cured me, and I expect to always keep my health now. If anybody comes to me for advice I will be glad to tell the people what good physicians Drs. McCoy and Wildman are and what great good they have done me."

Mr. Geary has lived in Jersey City for 12 years. He was educated at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, the biggest institution of its kind in the country. He is employed at the paint works of Henry Lodtenkough, corner of Wayne and Fremont sts., Jersey City, as a color mixer. Mr. Geary has a bright, intelligent face, and, although he does not make much noise, he is full of fun and is well liked. He is widely known in Jersey City. When the reporter left him Mr. Geary shook his hand vigorously and made a profound bow and waved good-night and shook his head, as much as to say, "I meant all I said."

Drs. McCoy and Wildman furnish all medicines free, and their charges for treatment are so reasonable that they are within the reach of all.

DOCTORS
McCOY and WILDMAN.
Offices:
5 EAST 4TH ST., NEW YORK CITY,
Near Grand Central Depot;
BROADWAY, Cor. 14TH ST., N.Y. CITY,
Domestic Sewing-Machine Building;
187 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN,
Opposite Academy of Music,
where all curable diseases are treated with success. Specialties—Catarrh, all throat and lung diseases, all nervous diseases, chronic diseases.
All cures give at a distance write for a symptom blank.
Address all mail to 5 East 4TH ST.
Office hours—9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. daily. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M. and 7 to 8 P. M.

PARLOR PIECES.

NEVER HAVE WE HAD SUCH A DISPLAY. NEVER WAS SUCH VALUE OFFERED.

Here are a few of the pieces which we shall dispose of this week:

PARLOR SUITES in those new, beautiful coverings just out this Fall, $64, $69, $75, $89, $95, $116, $127, $136, $141, $150, $155, $210, &c.

GOSSIP CHAIRS, $4, $9, $11.50, $13, $18, &c.

ODD DIVANS, $15, $18, $23, $30, $35, $39, $42, &c.

EASY CHAIRS, $22.50, $25, $28, $30, $33, $36, $43, $50, &c.

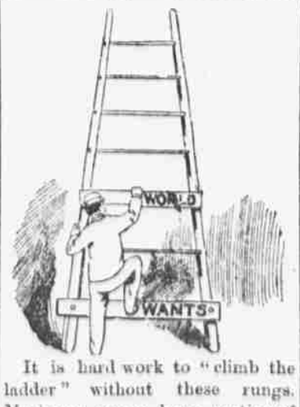
FRENCH V. M. WORK TABLES (very novel), $12, $16, $17.50, $20, $24, &c.

ONYX AND GOLD TABLES, $17.50, $19, $25, $40, $56, $98, &c.

CABINETS in gold, mahogany and brass, oak, &c., $23, $31, $37, $40, $48, $57, $60, $62, $80, $100, $140, $200, &c.

DESKS, $9, $11, $12.50, $14, $18, $20, $23, $28, $31, $35, $42, $44, $48, $55, &c.

BRUNER & MOORE CO.
41 to 45 West 14th St.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVES.



It is hard work to "climb the ladder" without these rungs. Most men owe a large portion of their success to loyal, energetic employees. The World, through its "Want" columns, furnishes these. On MONDAY and SATURDAY, The World's HALF-RATE SITUATION DAYS, you can have your choice of the best HELP in New York at a cost of 20 cents invested in a 2-line "Want."

20,822 "Help Wanted" "Wants" were published in The World last month, against 14,022 during September, 1889.

Willing to Learn.

[From Puck.]

George (to debutante sister)—I'm almost sorry to see you go into society, Edith; you are like a rosebud—so pure, so innocent—

Edith—Never mind, George, I can learn.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SIMULTANEOUS ISSUE
—IN—
London, Boston & New York.

The Bankers and Brokers of the Company in the United Kingdom,
—AND—
The American Loan and Trust Company, in Boston, Mass.,
—AND—
Peters, Schenck & Co., Brokers, 55 Broadway, New York,

Will receive Subscriptions for the undermentioned Capital. The Subscription Lists will open on the fourth day of October, in London, Boston, and New York, and close on or before the seventh day of October, 1890, and one day later for country.

The American Stove and Furnace Company,
LIMITED
(Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.),
Being an amalgamation of the
Magee Furnace Company and Smith & Anthony's Stove Company's Works.

[Incorporated under the Companies Acts of Great Britain and Ireland, 1862 to 1886.]

SHARE CAPITAL, - £250,000
DIVIDED INTO
12,500 8 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each.....£125,000
12,500 Ordinary Shares of £10 each.....125,000
£250,000
In addition to the above shares.
DEBENTURE CAPITAL, £125,000

Will be issued, bearing 6 per cent. Interest, in Bonds of £205 each, or $1,000 each.

These debentures will be secured by a trust deed, charging the freehold property and buildings, fixed plant and machinery of the company, and will be payable in 30 years, and will be redeemable, at the option of the company, on six months' notice, after Jan. 1, 1910, at a premium of 5 per cent.

The preference shares, in addition to being cumulative as regards dividend, and having a preference as regards capital, will be entitled to one-half the surplus profit after a dividend of 20 per cent. has been paid on the ordinary shares.

The dividends on the preference shares and interest on the debentures are payable half yearly in London and Boston, and the directors have taken power to pay interim dividends on the ordinary shares.

The shares will be payable, 10s. per share, on application, £1 10s. per share on allotment, £2 one month, £2 two months, £2 three months, and the balance four months after allotment.

The debentures will be payable—5 per cent. on application, 45 per cent. on allotment, and the balance one month after allotment.

Subscribers can pay in full on or after allotment, and interest will be allowed on such prepayments at 5 per cent. per annum.

The bonds are offered for subscription in Boston at par, and in London at £205 per bond, and the £10 shares in London at par and in Boston at $48.70 per share.

Trustees for Debenture Holders: THE AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Boston.

Directors: ROGER C. RICHARDS, Chairman (Director of the National Provincial Trustees and Assets Corporation, Limited); JAMES LEVESLEY, (Director of the American Exploration and Development Corporation, Limited); ARTHUR HORNE, Vulcan and Victoria Wharves, 4 Upper Thames street, E.C.; S. NUGENT-TOWNSHEND, Hazelwood, Richmond, Surrey.

Committee of Management at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.—ASA P. POTTER, President Maverick National Bank, Boston; F. A. MAGEE, Boston, Superintendent Magee Furnace Company; E. W. ANTHONY, Boston, Treasurer Smith and Anthony Stove Company; ALBERT N. PARLIN, Treasurer Magee Furnace Company, Boston.

Bankers—In London, THE CITY BANK, LIMITED, and all its branches.

In America, MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK, Boston.

Brokers—London, J. G. HYDE & SON, 2 Tokenhouse Buildings, E. C., and Stock Exchange.

New York, U. S. A., PETERS, SCHENCK & CO., 55 Broadway, New York, and Stock Exchange.

Boston, U. S. A., CHASE & BARSTOW, 74 Devonshire street, Boston and New York Stock Exchanges.

Liverpool—HENRY E. RENSBURG & CO., Queen Ins. Buildings, Dale St., and Stock Exchange.

Manchester—P. ERNEST POWER & CLEGG, St. Anne's street and Stock Exchange.

Glasgow—GEORGE MILLER & SLIM.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MON, 27 St. Vincent Place, and Stock Exchange.
Edinburgh—J. D. WALKER & WATSON, 14 South St., Andrew St., and Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS:
SLADE & MUNK, 27 Clement's Inn, E. C., and 19 John St., Adelphi, W.
HYDE, DICKINSON & HOWE, Equitable Building, Boston, U. S. A.
W. C. COGSWELL, Esq., 23 Court St., Boston.

AUDITORS:
HART BROTHERS, TIBBETTS & CO., Chartered Accountants, 14 Moorgate St., E. C.

OFFICES:
London—8 OLD JEWRY.
Boston—34 UNION ST.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and amalgamating the business and works of the well-known

MAGEE FURNACE COMPANY
AND
SMITH AND ANTHONY STOVE COMPANY,

respectively situated at Boston and Wakefield, Mass.

The goods manufactured comprise Furnaces, Ranges, Steam Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Stoves, &c., Kitchen Goods, Outfits and Specialties of all descriptions, Plumbers' Supplies, &c., mostly protected by Letters Patent, and the well-known trade-marks "Magee" and "The Hub."

MAGEE FURNACE COMPANY.

The property of this Company is freehold, situated at Chelsea, Mass., comprising about 116,463 square feet of land, with a deep water frontage of 550 feet. The buildings (20 in number) are mostly brick, and consist of moulding, casting, plating, fitting and inspecting departments, with large stores; also boiler and machinery houses. The works, which are the largest in New England, are lighted throughout by electricity, plant for this purpose having been recently laid down. The wharf has a depth of 18 feet of water at low tide, enabling the Company to receive all supplies of iron, coal, lumber, &c., by vessel.

THE SMITH & ANTHONY STOVE COMPANY.

The freehold premises of this company are located at Wakefield, and comprise five acres of land, with a frontage of 648 feet on railway, on which are 18 buildings, equipped with the most modern machinery, tools, patterns, &c., making the best plant of its size in the country, together with the lately added brass foundry and hotel and kitchen furnishing business. Both companies have warerooms or wholesale agencies at Boston, New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Grand Rapids and San Francisco.

The magnitude of the business done by these two companies may be measured to some extent by the fact that they keep employed during the whole year 625 workmen.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TWO COMPANIES HAVE BEEN EXAMINED ON THE SPOT BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. HART BROS., TIBBETTS & CO., CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, OF 14 MOORGATE ST., LONDON, AND THEIR REPORT SHOWS THAT THE PROFITS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

14 MOORGATE ST.,
APRIL, 1890.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN STOVE AND FURNACE CO., LIMITED:

GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE EXAMINED THE BOOKS OF THE MAGEE FURNACE CO., AND THE SMITH & ANTHONY STOVE CO., BOTH OF BOSTON, FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING DEC. 31, 1889.

AFTER MAKING CERTAIN ADJUSTMENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS, AND SUCH RESERVES FOR DEPRECIATION OF MACHINERY, PLANT AND FIXTURES AS APPEARED TO US TO BE NECESSARY, WE FIND THAT THE NET PROFITS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

Year ending Dec. 31, 1887, $158,243.43; at $4.85 to the £ sterling, £32,628.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1888, $172,457.42; at $4.85 to the £ sterling, £35,558.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1889, $188,029.19; at $4.85 to the £ sterling, £38,769.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
HART BROS., TIBBETTS & CO.

Taking the profits of the last year as a basis of calculation, the figures will stand as follows:

To pay 6 per cent. on the £125,000 Mortgage Debentures will require per annum £7,500.

To pay 8 per cent. on the £125,000 Preference Shares will require per annum £10,000, and leave more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares.

The two companies have hitherto been strong competitors, but under this amalgamation great economy in working will be effected. The immediate saving in the item of sales commissions, salaries and advertising expenses is estimated at $50,