HARK, FROM THE TOMBS!

INGALLS RUBS CAUSTIC INTO NEW ENGLAND'S LACERATIONS.

The Kansas Senator Charges to the Greed of the East the Union of West and South and the Replacement of Political by Economic Issues—Westward the Star of Empire!

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

BOSTON, MASS., March 15.—John J. Ingalls sailed last night from this port on board the coast steamer Dorchester for Baltimore, after having made a brief visit to the scenes of his childhood and to his parents, who reside in West Roxbury.

Before leaving he spoke freely to a reporter concerning New England's policy towards the West and South in the most caustic terms.

"The Republicans of New England," he said, "may paste this in their hats: 'If the next Republican Convention nominates a monopolist and the platform contains a declaration against free coinage, unless some remarkable change occurs in public opinion, I doubt if they will carry two States west of the Alleghany Mountains.'"

Again he says: "The very pressure of economic questions has forced a combination between the Western States and those of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, those of the Gulf and the Southeastern Atlantic States; between the great grain and cotton producers, as against the manufacturing and commercial interests of the East. This combination has been forced by the greed and grasping characteristics of the Eastern capitalists.

"The New England people do not understand either the disposition or the temper of the Western people, and have not understood them from the beginning. The Yankee idea seems to be to treat the demands of the West with derision and contempt. The people there have become tired of being ridiculed and of having their favorite measures of legislation overridden, and are determined to secure for themselves the privileges which it has been the custom of the East to set aside for itself. This is the backbone of the Alliance movement, and among the last things its leaders would be likely to harken to would be the warnings from the moneyed interests of the New England States.

"A crisis is threatened and it will take the combined wisdom of the country to avert it. By this crisis a line of separation between the East and the West will be drawn, and it will be precipitated unless there is a modification of the proscriptive and intolerant criticism which prevails against Western men and measures. The consequences of such a crisis cannot be predicted, but they would be momentous. The West and South want a revision and readjustment of the tariff, they want the free coinage of silver, they want a series of economical measures to protect their agricultural interests, and every word of derision sent forth from New England does not tend to increase their confidence in their Yankee fellow-countrymen.

"The West and South know their power. They know, by the adjustment of the political forces of the country according to the eleventh census, that the seat of power has been transferred to them. They know that if they unite, as they are likely to do, that they can elect a majority of the Senate, a majority of the House of Representatives and a majority of the Electoral College. Where would New England then be? There would be no need of revolution. New England could then be legislated to the place it desires the West and South to occupy. New England wants a gold basis. The West and South are unanimous for free coinage; they want a large increase in the circulating medium, and all that New England may do to the contrary cannot change this determination. They have long submitted, for the sake of party, to New England's tariff demands, but they will submit no longer.

"This new political movement in the West is misunderstood by the East—purposely misunderstood, it would seem. There are but few of the Western States that are not within the grasp of the secret lodges of the Farmers' Alliance. Its surprising growth in Ohio, which started with 50,000 members and promises to have 350,000 by the next election, is equalled in several other States, and for President Eliot, of Harvard College, to tell these people that they are ignorant and do not know what they are doing is not likely to modify their opinion of Eastern instruction. As a matter of fact, such know-it-all instruction but exasperates them and arouses their resentment. Because the voters of the West may lack the culture and scientific knowledge and technical instruction of the President and graduates of Harvard College, it does not follow that they are not equally as good scholars in a wider school and are not engaged in an honest effort to solve the great problems that confront us in accordance with the principles of a sound financial basis and in keeping with good government.

"How the tide is running in the West. Kansas tells. In my State Harrison received 82,000 majority—the largest relative majority given by any State in the country. This majority has disappeared. As in a night the Republican sentiment of Kansas underwent a change, and the party of Senator-elect Peffer and Jerry Simpson took its place.

"And the State of Kansas did not stand alone overwhelmed by the earthquake. Our New England brethern had their chance success in New Hampshire, their Democratic Governors in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and their minority in Connecticut. We from the West foresaw the catastrophe, and we appealed to the representatives from New England to be more moderate, but our appeal went with the soup reserved for Western digestion. Your leaders exhibited a disinclination to make even the slightest concessions upon National questions. The Western judgment on such an exhibition was that future co-operation for their benefit with the East would be barren in results, and so they looked to the South. Business interests and a desire for mutual protection drove all sectional issues and factional antagonisms out of political use. They were not inclined to continue to differ with a section with which they intended to form an alliance, and so the Elections bill had but little consideration from them.

"That is what New England is doing. New England is dependent for the means to maintain her manufacturing and commercial supremacy upon the producing regions of the country, for your farmers do not raise enough to furnish your population with a breakfast three months in a year. There are innumerable reasons why the relations between the two sections should be friendly and harmonious. With reasonable concessions, the present differences could be so adjusted as to secure harmonious co-operation. To bring this to pass compromises must be made. But our experience with New England has been that she will have all or nothing.

"The great prairies do not furnish us with lumber to build our corrals, and we want free lumber and a reduction of the duty on fence wire. Then, too, we wanted free sugar, but the Maine woods are not yet quite exhausted and the wire works at Worcester and the maple trees in Vermont all had their champions; so our demands were refused by the representatives of New England sentiment. Not all, for we shall have practically free sugar; but those Vermont trees had to be enriched by bounties. Our Western farmers see and know these things, and neither President Eliot nor anybody else can shut their eyes. Our Western farmers have even more reasons to feel incensed. During the close of the last session they saw their Pure Food bill, their Lard bill and other important agricultural measures permitted to die with the session, so that way might be made for the Shipping Subsidy bill, which is for the interests of the shipbuilders along the Maine coast. Isn't it natural, under these circumstances, that the producers should rise in resentment against the greed and get-all of New England?

"Most of the agricultural regions see that yearly they labor but to grow poorer, while in the large manufacturing and commercial regions there is an inordinate and inexplicable accummulation of wealth. All that these wealthy communities desire in legislation is granted, while all the farmers demand is either buried in committee or laughed out of sight. The New Englanders for twenty-five years have been able to do this because their representatives have by long experience and extended service reached positions of influence and power. They have held the Secretaryship of State, the Speakership of the House and the Chairmanships of all powerful committees, so that New England's wants would be attended to, if every other section of the country suffered as a consequence. 'But they laugh best who laugh last.'

"As again showing the change of feeling in the West, I spoke twenty-five times in the last campaign, and during the month of October addressed 100,000 people. They manifested interest exclusively in economic and political topics. Anything else fell flat. The Elections bill and the question of suffrage in the South, which had been engrossing questions in 1888, had lost their power and were regarded with apathetic indifference. Much of this indifference was undoubtedly due to a perception, misunderstood perhaps, but all-powerful nevertheless, that co-operation between New England and the West was hopeless, and the success of the reform demanded could only be secured by a coalition between the South and West, when existing causes of political estrangement are removed.

"But after after all, the New Englanders are true to their traditional character, for the genius of New England has been sharpened and developed by its environments, and for two centuries they have laid in wait for the human race. New England has her money invested in Western enterprises—in the Atchison, the C., B. and Q. and other great undertakings. It is among the things that are in the immediate future, that Western Legislatures will put upon their statute books enactments for the establishment of arbitrary and maximum rates for passengers and freight upon the railroads; they will pass usury laws and statutes for stay of executions in proceedings for the collection of debts. These are some of the retaliatory dangers that will threaten the permanent values of Eastern investments in land and railroads.

"As a New England boy I do not desire to see the line of separation drawn. If it is drawn it will be New England greed and ignorance of the needs of the Western people that will do it. The West will play tail to the Eastern kite no longer."

In reference to Murat Halstead's comment that the Senator's utterances in the matter of the annual British war scare indicated that he was in need of a change of climate, the Senator laughingly said that while Mr. Halstead believed that the Senator should change his climate, when it had been possible for Mr. Halstead to have a change in Berlin he, the Senator, had been one of those who had prevented him. Possibly Editor Halstead was striving to even up accounts.

CANADA'S DEFENSES.

The Minister of Militia Complains of an Insufficient Appropriation.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., March 15.—The annual report of the Minister of Militia issued to-day shows that Canada expended last year $1,300,000 upon her defenses. Of this only $500,000 was expended upon drill. The greater part of the money was expended upon the military schools of instruction or, more properly, the permanent force, which now numbers about 2,200 men. The total number of men drilled was about 38,000, who put in the usual drill of twelve days. The total expenditure upon the militia force since confederation in 1867 is in the vicinity of $32,000,000. This has no reference to the outlay of the British Government upon the fortifications at Halifax and in British Columbia and the maintenance of the regular force of the British Army by the Imperial Government at Halifax; nor does it any reference to the maintenance of the British fleet on the British North American stations and the Pacific squadron.

Attention is called by the Minister of Militia to the insufficiency of the appropriation of Parliament to keep up the defenses of the country in a state of efficiency. The Adjutant-General regrets that owing to this cause it was impossible to drill the whole force.

SCROFULA

eczema, tetter, boils, ulcers, sores, rheumatism, and catarrh, cured by taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It purifies, vitalizes, invigorates, and enriches the blood.

Has Cured Others will cure you.

BALLOT REFORM AT HARRISBURG.

How Pennsylvania Republicans Are Evading the Great Issue.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WORLD.]

HARRISBURG, March 15.—The Republicans of Maine have disposed of ballot reform by a bold relection. They will dispose of it here just as effectually, though not so boldly. The spirit and intention are the same in both places, and, indeed, wherever the boss machine prevails.

It is plain that the machine Republicans of Pennsylvania will not have ballot reform if they can prevent it. The reasons for this determination will be understood without any further recital. The abuses which ballot reform would correct are the abuses by which the machine thrives, the rings rule and rogues reign. Take away the power to buy and to intimidate and the combination of rings and monopolies, which form the Republican party of Pennsylvania, would be practically dissolved, and the people would be restored to the enjoyment of their own. The Australian system of secret voting is, therefore, the one thing to which the bosses and their followers will never consent. They will talk about ballot reform, and they will enact laws and shams in plenty, but they will permit nothing whatever which will destroy or even seriously circumscribe the power to spot votes which involves the power to coerce and corrupt voters.

The things needed in this State are, first, a system of compulsory personal registration and second, a secret ballot. About these there is no honest difference of opinion. The necessity for them was set forth in Gov. Pattison's inaugural with the assent and applause of all decent and honorable people, without any regard whatever to party lines. But it appears we are not to have them. And why? Because, and only because, the Republican machine has resolved to refuse them. Neither the compulsory personal registration nor the secret ballot is attainable without a change in the Constitution as it stands. The machine denies the change in the Constitution, and so denies the reform. These tactics are simple enough, and inasmuch as the machine owns the majority in the present Legislature it will succeed in its purpose, unless the people shall promptly apply the scourge to the backs of a sufficient number to break the machine majority.

The particular device with which the machine leaders of Pennsylvania have concluded to delude the people for the time being is known as "the Baker bill." Skilfully drawn, largely a transcript of the excellent Massachusetts law, and in all the non-essentials really admirable, it is almost perfectly adapted to serve the purpose of a delusion and a snare. It is, however, in the one essential point the end and object of reform—secrecy of the ballot—that it is most delusive, most ensnaring! The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides explicitly for the identification of ballots. To accomplish this it requires each ballot to be numbered as voted and the number set opposite the name of the voter on the voter's list. No one has ever doubted that so long as this provision remains a secret ballot is impossible. The whole controversy in the late canvass turned upon the retention or the excision of this odious "marked ballot" clause. The workingmen and the people generally demanded its instant removal. Gov. Pattison declared that it must go out, that there could be neither free nor honest government in Pennsylvania until it should be out, and that inasmuch as it would take years to remove it otherwise a constitutional convention should be immediately assembled for the purpose. Upon this statement of his solemn conviction he was elected, and that this—an immediate constitutional convention to enfranchise the people and to emancipate the State from the control of corrupt rings—was the main object of the majority which effected the late political revolution is beyond any question whatever.

But in order to afford seeming justification for resistance to the calling of an immediate convention to meet the declared will of the people, the Republican Baker bill proposes to evade the marked ballot clause. It requires the number written on the ballot to be covered by the turning over of the corner of the ballot secured by gum. The list containing the corresponding numbers is to be sealed before counting. The whole contrivance is a mere fraud and is known as such to the Republican leaders or it never would have been employed by them. They know perfectly that it will not stand in the courts. They know that it would vitiate the entire bill if the bill were otherwise of value. They expect and desire the law, if passed, to be set aside and so to defeat the whole contention for reform. They know that even if these provisions, ostensibly to evade the constitution, were valid they would contribute nothing whatever to the secrecy of the vote. The whole system of election board espionage would remain precisely as it is. The officers would examine numbers and identify ballots just as they do now. They would bear the numbers in memory, or make notes of them. They would examine and transcribe lists before sealing. They would have all the information they have now, and they would use it just as they have done in the past. The sole purpose, therefore, of the Baker bill is to enable them to set up a false pretense before the people, to say that they have provided for a secret ballot and that a Constitutional Convention is no longer necessary. They will continue to admit in the future, as they have admitted all along, that the constitution in its natural and plain intendment, does not admit of a secret ballot. But they will say, "We, your good masters, have gummed down the Constitution" by act of the Legislature, and, presto! here you are with all you want and no further trouble." If they can only manage to postpone the matter in this way another year or two they may elect another Legislature by intimidation and corruption, and carry the State in another Presidential election in the same way. The passage of the Baker bill and the system of repeating, based upon fraudulent registration, remaining undisturbed, the machine would be in just as good a situation as it was before the people took it into their heads to have honest elections by means of the Australian ballot.

This being the substance and intention of the Baker bill, it is only natural that it should have been made a purely partisan measure. The Republican caucus adopted it bodily, and resolved that it was too precious to be altered in the minutest particular. When it came up in the House to be rushed through, under orders, the Democrats were frankly notified that no amendment would be permitted, that this legislation had been duly matured in caucus, and that the public consideration of it was, like the measure itself, a sham and a fraud.

The spirit of the Democratic caucus on Tuesday night was radically different. There were no differences except as to minor details. Every man in that body was for a secret ballot, and by the quickest means. They resolved unanimously that they would accept every constitutional feature of the Baker bill, but that the secret ballot, and consequently honest elections, could be had in Pennsylvania only by the excision from the constitution of the provision touching registration and the numbering of ballots, and they would contend for an immediate Constitutional Convention to make the necessary changes, according to the will of the people, as expressed at the election, and in the recommendation of the Governor in his inaugural address.

The Baker bill will probably pass, as the bosses have decreed. They will use the "gumming down" pretext for all it is worth in opposition to a constitutional convention. But such is the manifest popular demand for a convention, such the resolution of the workingmen and the farmers on the subject, and such the determination of the ballot reformers not to be cheated by a trick, that they may be compelled to consider a convention also. If they do, however, the convention bill will be Robinson's or some other equally deceptive Republican measure, providing for a convention at a day so late as to postpone the secret vote until after the elections of 1892, which is, of course, the comprehensive scheme of the leaders, embracing the whole subject. It is not unlikely that two bills—the Baker legislative fraud and another for a Constitutional Convention—may reach the Governor's hands. What he will do with them may be inferred from the decided language of his inaugural, of which the following are a few sentences:

"To reform the abuses in question a constitutional convention is necessary. *There is no reason why such a convention should not be assembled at an early day, its deliberations completed and the results submitted to the people and approved or rejected within the present year.* An act of Assembly may establish in Pennsylvania an official ballot, the booth secluding the voter and the open count, all of which are important reforms, but we cannot establish compulsory registration or give to the people the one thing which they most want and are determined to have—a secret ballot—save by a constitutional convention."

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

Telegraph Ticks.

CORINTH, Miss., March 15.—John Long shot and killed Jack Hall in a quarrel over a game of "craps." Both were colored.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Comptroller Wemple has appointed Thomas H. Murphy, of this city, Assistant Clerk at Auburn Prison.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., March 15.—John Gardner, tool-dresser at Stewart's oil well at Forest City, fell from a derrick yesterday and was instantly killed.

NEW BEDFORD, Tex., March 15.—Frank Dwyer, the aeronaut, was thrown from his balloon and seriously hurt about the head yesterday afternoon.

WILTON, N. H., March 15.—Nineteen head of cattle and two horses perished in a fire which destroyed George M. Hartshorn's farm-house and out-buildings early this morning.

MERIDEN, Miss., March 15.—Moody Price, formerly a postal clerk between this city and New Orleans, shot and instantly killed Henry Shedd last night. Shedd was the aggressor.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 15.—The carriage factory of F. T. Clymer, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $10,000. The Kirkwood House and the Western Hotel, adjoining, were also damaged.

MINERSVILLE, Pa., March 15.—Three hundred idle men and boys will be given employment to-morrow by the resumption of work at Thomaston Colliery at this place. Other collieries are expected to follow in a few days.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and little things indicate great changes. H-O is a little thing, comparatively speaking, but it has made great changes in the dietary table of the country. Every well regulated breakfast table is now supplied with H-O.

This advertisement forwarded to the H-O exhibit, care of the Food and Health Exhibition at Lenox Lyceum, will entitle the sender to receive a complimentary ticket by return mail.

BE sure and use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for your children while teething. 25c. *.*

FROM THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Boss Kiefer's wheelright shop is now recognized as a union place by the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union.

The union compositors on the Lynn *Press* have been locked out for refusing to accept a reduction.

The Long Island Brewing Company will be asked by the Brooklyn Central Labor Federation to employ union engineers.

During the last three months the Journeymen Bakers' Union has gained 106 members in 58 newly organized shops.

Branch 1 of the United Machinists' Union has appointed a special committee to propose revised by-laws.

A proposition is before the Michigan Legislature to so amend the State Constitution as to permit the purchase of railroads by the State.

The Knit Association of Shoemakers has asked the firm of Maurice Ryan & Son to submit the differences with their workmen to arbitration.

The labor organizations of Brooklyn propose to hold a mass meeting on the City Hall steps as an eight-hour demonstration on May 1.

The Social Democrats of Saxony will hold a convention on March 31 at Chemnitz to prepare for the coming municipal elections in that kingdom.

In many Western counties the members of the Farmers' Alliance are boycotting the newspapers whose editors refuse to support the demands of the alliance.

Chris. Porfert and John Smith have become boss framers, and they gave $200 security, yesterday, to bind them to uphold Union rules.

Waiters' Union No. 1 has returned the complimentary tickets for the ball of the Uranix Quartet Club, because that society has engaged non-Union musicians.

Henry Ibsen has resigned as editor of the Bakers' Journal and the Executive Board of the International Bakers' Union is advertising for a new editor.

The Union Hill Framers' Union will elect a new President next Saturday, as President Geseking has resigned. Last week four new members were enrolled.

Carpenter Boss George Dietrick has made an agreement with the Carpenters' Unions to employ none but union men in the future. His "scabs" have been discharged.

"Moral Poverty from a Workingman's Standpoint" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by George E. Murray, Master Workman of D. A. 49, K. of L., this evening at 550 Seventh avenue.

Bakers' Union No. 34 charges Boss Theodore Ruttner with having violated his contract with the Union. A proposition to join the other bakers' unions in establishing a joint labor bureau was voted down by the members.

The labor organizations of Christiana, Norway, have purchased a large piece of ground whereupon to erect a building with room for the meetings of about forty unions. The cost is estimated at $200,000.

Branch 2 of the United Upholsterers gained seven new members last week, and twenty-one candidates have been proposed. The boycott against Veit Bros. was indorsed by the branch. For dues $63.35 were received last week.

The average temperature of weave-rooms is from 90 to 100 degrees. In one mill in Fall River the temperature is kept so high that it is known as "Little Hell." Even in mills of modern build the only provisions for fresh air are the crevices under the doors.

You may be a little short of money now, but we can easily fix that part all right, and in a way very satisfactory to you.

Valentine Loewer is the second to withdraw from the Brewers' Fair Trade Association. He has promised to sell beer to any of Feigenspan's customers to aid the boycott of the labor unions against Feigenspan's beer.

The Shoe Lasters have joined the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. The Legislature will be asked by the latter body to vote for the bill establishing a State printing office. All affiliated unions failing to pay their dues before April will be dropped from the roll.

Bakers' Union No. 1 made contracts with two bosses last week and 8,500 union labels were sold. At the next regular meeting the salary of the manager of the labor bureau will be fixed and a new Office Committee is to be elected.

The machine wood-workers at Flint's shops have gained an average advance of three cents per hour. At least one of the members of the Mystic Tie Association charges have been preferred by Union No. 28 for having been an informer at Douglass' shops.

Lathers' Union No. 1 has given the members of No. 2, with whom they have quarrelled, one month to take transfer cards. Those failing to comply with the request will have to pay the regular initiation fee unless they prefer to be treated as "scabs."

The Delegates of the Brooklyn Central Labor Federation will ask the Joint Executive Board of Central Labor Federations to raise the boycott from all breweries unless they are willing to pay union wages and keep union time in their shops.

"Labor is dirt cheap hereabouts;" this is what the owner of a factory near Gera, Germany, advertises in German papers in order to sell his factory, in which he has made a fortune by employing several hundreds of unfortunates who have been selling him their labor "dirt cheap."

The non-commissioned officers of the Royal Body Guards at Linkjo-ping, Norway, recently discussed the question, "What are we to do against the spreading of Socialism among the men in our ranks?" It is not known that the answer has been as the proceedings of the meeting were kept secret.

The Mutual Benevolent and Aid Association of the Greenwood Surface Railroad employees will have an evening entertainment to-day at Bonell's Brooklyn. One of the features will be a four-round glove contest for a trophy worth $50, between William Steele and "Mosie" Hough.

The Fresco Painters' Union has approved the action of the painters of Fitts rug against the Brotherhood Painters and Decorators, and resolved not to work on any job where members of the Brotherhood are employed. The Brotherhood has been charged with admitting suspended members of other painters' organizations.

At the attendance at the Workmen's Free Concerts in Cooper Union has become so large that at yesterday's concert, it was announced that only those procuring tickets will be admitted, and that the present urn-ship cards of labor organizations will not be sufficient, in the future, to secure admission.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 will discuss the tenement-house question at its meeting to-night in regard to the decision of President Gompers, who holds that tenement-house workers cannot be admitted to the International Union, because the eight-hour rule is not observed in the tenement houses.

The eight different unions (ships) the members of the Williamsburg Framers' Union have neglected to elect shop delegates and their benefits will not be paid in case of accident unless the delegates be elected. Michael Schlenberg was selected for delegate of the walking delegate. The boycott against Feigenspan's beer was indorsed by the Union.

United Butchers' Union No. 1 enrolled five new members yesterday. The Executive Committee was instructed to draw up a contract to be signed by all butcher bosses employing Union men. A special committee was appointed to visit the new unions organized in Brooklyn to secure their co-operation in organizing the shops in both cities.

The Millers and Millwrights' Union resolved yesterday that all of its members must contribute to the trade insurance fund, now amounting to 40 cents per month. The election of officers resulted as follows: H. Studt, Recording Secretary; Chris Schlenz, Financial Secretary; Ernest Sonnen, Treasurer; J. Hokuli, Trustee; Delegates to the Central Labor Federation, Messrs. Studt and Hamm.

"It must not for a moment be imagined that a reduction of the hours of labor would at all have the tendency of diminishing either the productivity of the laborer, or the aggregate production of the people, for it is demonstrated that wherever the hours of labor have been reduced it has been followed by an increased production per capita and as a whole."—*Samuel Gompers.*

The following new officers have been elected by the Brooklyn branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners: T. Bimister, President; L. Hare, Vice-President; J. Davids, Secretary; F. Gittens, Treasurer; W. Robertson, Sergeant-at-Arms. The branch has purchased a new flag to be displayed for the first time on Labor Day.

The United Wood Carvers' Association has appointed a committee to prepare plans and specifications for establishing a co-operative shop. At Bradley & Currners' shops two of the members have been victimized, and two other members who were instrumental in having them discharged were fined $10 each.

William Merten and Albert Bernhard were elected yesterday to represent Typographical Union No. 214 at the Boston Convention; their substitutes are Bruno Reinsdorf and Constantine Adler. A new scale of wages was proposed, which, although it does not involve a greater outlay for employers, will make the income of employees more uniform. The discussion upon the proposition will be continued next Sunday.

The anniversary of Confectioners' Union No. 7 was celebrated in great style Saturday evening at Masonic Hall, East 56th street. There was an exhibition of many artistically arranged show pieces of confectionery, and dancing was inaugurated in all the small hours of Sunday morning. Delegations from all bakers' unions and other labor organizations were present with their flags.

Mrs. Yoss ow, Vice-President of the newly organized Fur Operators' Union, addressed the Furriers' Union on Saturday, asking them to assist in extending the ranks of the new organization and promising that none of the union operators would work for "scab" furriers. Assistance will be rendered and the furriers will not employ any non-union operators henceforth. The Furriers' Union admitted twenty new members last week, each of whom paid $5.25 initiation fee. Six candidates were proposed. J. T. Heinrich was expelled for taking work from Herzig Sons & Co., where the furriers are on strike. At the next meeting amendments to the constitution and the proposition to publish an official organ will be discussed.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in the case of W. W. Ryan against the Burger & Hower Brewing Company, involving the question of boycotting. Ryan, who kept a saloon on Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, was boycotted by the Brewers' Association because, it is alleged, his predecessor failed to pay his beer bill. As Ryan could not get any beer from the members of the Association his business was ruined, and he sued Burger & Hower for damages. The jury gave him $2,000. The lawyer of the Association appealed the case, but the judgment was sustained by the General Term on Saturday. The sum and substance of the decision is that boycotters are liable for the damages caused by them.

At yesterday's meeting of the New York Framers' Union complaint was made again that the framers and carpenters employed on the Government buildings on Ellis Island have not been paid union wages, and the members working there assembled at the labor bureau of the Union, 89 First avenue, refusing to go to the Island unless their wages were paid in full. W. Leubsam was elected member of the Examining Committee, and J. Hart was appointed on the Finance Committee. R. Hochstetter was fined $5 for making false statements in regard to the wages received by him. After May 1 the members will not be permitted to work with framers belonging to Unions No. 1 and 2, Brooklyn, as they refuse to recognize the joint rules adopted by the New York and Brooklyn Unions. F. Richter was elected Delegate to the Eight-Hour Conference.

LAST month GEO. C. FLINT CO., of 14th st. and 6th ave., cleared out old stock at any price and some of our readers got great bargains, and now, while the trade are lamenting the dull times and viewing with long faces the old-fashioned "stickers" in their warerooms, FLINT CO. are showing "marvels of beauty" in furniture that sell at sight. *.*

Stout, Short and Slim

have great difficulty in getting Suited or Overcoated. The fault is not theirs, but the clothier's, who has not adapted his stock to supply this want. We can fit any shape from 33 to 50. We make a specialty of these.

MANN BROTHERS,

The Largest Clothing-House in America. Grand and Orchard Sts.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c.

SAMPLE PRICES:

Chamber Suits, antique oak finish, $12.50
Parlor Suits, silk, plush or tapestry, - 49.75
Woven Wire Springs, - - 2.10
Hair Mattresses, - - - 8.75

Mantel Mirrors, Parlor Cabinets and a complete line of Carpets, &c., at equally low prices.

We can quote prices on other goods, but quotations among us very little without seeing the goods.

You may be a little short of money now, but we can easily fix that part all right, and in a way very satisfactory to you.

GATELY & WILLIAMS,

(Between 6th and 7th Aves.)

136 and 138 West 23d St.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP,

For the Skin and Scalp.

The result of 20 years' practical experience. Highly indorsed by the medical profession; unequalled as a remedy for eczema, scald-head, oily skin, pimples, flesh worms, discolorations, ugly complexion, &c. Indispensable as a toilet article, and a sure preventive of all diseases of the skin and scalp.

It removes dandruff and scurf, and produces a healthy action of the scalp, thereby promoting the growth of the hair, and preventing its falling out.

It is invaluable for nursery, in allaying itching inflammation, and preventing milk crust, scald-head, rashes, on account of its disinfectant properties it prevents and destroys all unpleasant odors, prevents disease, &c., and may be used with impunity on the most delicate skin.

FOR SHAVING.—It prevents barber's itch, eczema, ring-worm, and all inflammatory affections of the face, and is healing, soothing and refreshing.

Theatrical people will find it excellent for washing off paint and make up.

At Druggists', or Sent by Mail, 50c.

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This is the largest establishment in the world for the treatment of Moles and Scrap, eczema, moles, warts, superfluous hair, birthmarks, moles, freckles, pimples, wrinkles, red nose, red veins, oily skin, acne, black heads, barber's itch, scars, pittings, smallpox marks, general development, &c. Consultation free, at office or by letter. 128-page book on all Skin and Scalp Affections and their treatment sent (sealed) for 10c.

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Mann Brothers.

Why pay fancy prices for hats, when you can buy the best hat made at $2.50, any shape block you desire!

MANN BROTHERS

Grand & Orchard sts.

Says He Will Stop the Fight.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

TROY, N. Y., March 15.—Chief Detective Markham, when informed last night that the Dixon-McCarthy fight was publicly advertised to take place on March 17, said that he would stop the battle at all risks. The managers say they will procure an injunction, but Markham says he will arrest the pugilists, injunction or no injunction, and settle the court proceedings afterwards. The Chief is in earnest, and says that no influence can be brought to bear to induce him to forego his plain duty.

Boston's Tribute to Bernhardt.

BOSTON, March 14.—Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau announce the receipts for Mme. Bernhardt's six evening performances and three matinees as over $43,000. The figures are sworn to by the treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE JUNIOR IS THE BEST OYSTER Biscuit in the world, and the delight of boys and girls. Boxes 50c. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th ave.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.

TONY PASTOR, JOHN AND JAMES RUSSELL, FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT JENNY HILL. The Splendid Irish Comedian, HARRY KERNELL. Everybody's Favorite, the one and only MAGGIE CLINE. ROSS AND FENTON. ROSE AND MARTIN JULIAN, 3 CARON BROS., HINES AND REMINGTON, C. W. LITTLEFIELD, DRYDEN AND MITCHELL. MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c. Wednesday—Matinee—Saturday. TO-NIGHT, GEORGE THATCHER'S MINSTRELS. THE WORLD'S GREATEST MINSTREL ORGANIZATION. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW. Matinee and Night. ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Songs of Ireland. Next week, FRANK DANIELS in "Little Puck."

FAMILY THEATRE AND MUSEUM. Op'n from 10 A. M. till 11 P. M. Adm. 10c. Res. & extra. WORTH'S. COR OF 6TH AVE. AND 30TH ST. JONATHAN BASS, OSSIFIED MAN. JOHN SHEEHAN, Irish comedian, at MULDOON'S RECEPTION all this week.

H. R. JACOBS' THEATRE. Cor. 21st St. and 3d Ave. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE FAIRIES' WELL. Next Week—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. 35TH ST. & 6TH AVE. M. W. HANLEY.....Manager. Twelfth Week and Unprecedented Success. MR. EDWARD HARRIGAN. Reilly and the 400. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

GARDEN THEATRE, MADISON AVE. AND 27TH ST. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MAT. AT 2. SECOND WEEK. LOVE AND WAR. Adapted from the French of "Devant l'Ennemi," C. Haddon Chambers, author of "Unam Sanctam," "Idler," &c. First production in this country since its great Parisian success of TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS.

ACADEMY. MATINEES WED'Y & SAT'Y. LAST MONTHS AFTER FOUR YEARS. DENMAN THOMPSON'S ORIGINAL CO. THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

H. C. MINER'S PEOPLE'S THEATRE. KATE CLAXTON and ROBERT RAEKIN in new play. UNCLE LONDON. EXTRA MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY (Tuesday).

PROCTOR'S THEATRE. 23 St. 200th Perf. Wed., March 25. Souvenirs. CHARLES FROHMAN'S CO. MATINEES WED. AND SAT. MEN AND WOMEN.

COLUMBUS THEATRE, 125th st. and Lex. av. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Hands Across the Sea. Next week, HANLON-VOLTER-MARTINETTICO.

WINDSOR THEATRE. The Lyceum Theatre Success. THE WIFE. Every Evening and Wed. and Sat. Matinees.

EDEN—OTERO—Also the Wonderful JAPANESE. Evenings 8. THE BEAUTIFUL. Wed. & Sat.

14TH ST. MUSIC HALL AND ALHAMBRA COURT, 134 and 136 East 14th St. Orchestrion plays every afternoon and evening.

PENSIONS. Neglected cases a specialty. Send for add. t. blanks, &c. O. E. MILROY, U. S. Claim Agt., 245 Broadway, N. Y., and 326 5th Washington.

SMALL-POX IN ST. LOUIS. Physicians Having a Hard Time Stamping It Out.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15.—Three weeks ago a man named Campbell was found sick and dying with small-pox in a 10-cent lodging-house on the levee, and, being too weak to stand the ride of 100 miles to Quarantine, was placed in an isolated ward of the City Hospital and died there a few days later. The place was fumigated and the clothes were burned.

Two weeks passed and all went well until last Wednesday, when two patients were seized with the disease and hurried to Quarantine. The ward they slept in was fumigated and all the clothing burned.

Thursday a waiter in a clean restaurant, who had been with Campbell, died. Here Campbell died. Was taken with the malady and he too went down to Quarantine. His room was smoked with sulphur and everything he owned was burned. The city physicians thought they had at last squelched the disease.

But to their horror it appeared again at the lodging-house on the levee. There it was found to-day that a lodger named Charles Weibel had been taken with the disease. He had been there found with an unmistakable case. He was sent to quarantine and is there now with the rest of the patients. The lodging-house was again cleaned, and the city physicians say they are confident there will be no more smallpox in this city.

BIJOU THEATRE, BROADWAY, near 30th st. J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST.....Sole Manager. Every Night, Matinee Wed. and Sat. SUCH A LOT OF FUN. 100 CONVULSIONS, 200 FITS, 300 SPASMS of laughter at every performance of NAT C. GOODWIN in the crisp and refreshing comedy, THE NOMINEE. THE SAME OLD STORY. "The theatre filled to overflowing all the time."

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2. MARCH 16—LAST WEEK BUT ONE. EDWIN BOOTH, LAWRENCE BARRETT. Mon., Tues., Wed. nights and Saturday matinee, RICHELIEU; Thursday and Friday nights, HAMLET; Saturday night, YORICK'S LOVE, and DAVID GARRICK. MARCH 23—BOOTH AND BARRETT'S LAST WEEK. Monday, Merchant of Venice; Tuesday, Hamlet; Wednesday, Othello; Thurs., Richelieu; Fri., Julius Cæsar; Sat. matinee, Hamlet; Sat. night, Romeo and Juliet.

14TH STREET THEATRE, Near 6th Ave. Positively Last Week. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c. Extra Mat.—St. Patrick's Day—Tuesday. W. J. SCANLAN in the domestic Irish drama, THE IRISH MINSTREL. Next week—MANTELL in MONBARS.

TO-NIGHT, The Great International SIX-DAY GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. MARCH 15-21. All the famous pedestrians of Europe, Asia and America. $12,000 in prizes. The $3,000 diamond belt to breaker of the record. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHARLES G. ALBERT, Manager.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. OREGON WONDER, LINUS. Double Stage Company. UNO, Serpent Queen, TURTLE BOY, All New Curios.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th st. and B'way. Evenings 8.15. Saturday Matinee at 2. THE PHARISEE NERVES.

LYCEUM THEATRE at 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Preceded by The Open Gate.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mat. Mon., Wed., Sat. MISS CARMENCITA. Phenomenal success of the world's great acrobats. 5 CLINSERETTIS. 5

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL, MG'R. J. M. HILL'S REFINED SPECIALTY ENTERTAINERS. Mat