

THE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION
A brilliant but careful description of the gathering which will decide the Republican Nomination.
IN THE SUNDAY WORLD.

PRICE ONE CENT.

The Brooklyn World

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1892.

SOCIETY'S NAUTCH.
An account of aristocratic skirt dancers, whose doings are traced to an Oriental tendency in British nature.
IN THE SUNDAY WORLD.

PRICE ONE CENT.

BROOKLYN EDITION OF THE EVENING WORLD--ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION. BARONDESS IS FREE.

His Pardon Signed by Gov. Flower To-Day.

The Convicted Cloakmaker's Case Presented at a Hearing.

Assemblyman Sulzer Will Bring the Pardon to the Tombs To-Night.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
ALBANY, June 4.—Gov. Flower has issued a pardon to Joseph Barondess, the leader of the cloakmakers' union, who was convicted and sentenced for extorting money as a condition of ending a strike.

Gov. Flower granted a hearing shortly before 11 o'clock today on the application for a pardon for Barondess. Those who appeared in support of the application were ex-Assistant District-Attorney Goff, Assemblyman Sulzer, M. R. Raphael and Robert Oppenheimer, of the Troy Central Labor Union; Rev. Madison C. Peters, Anthony Church, and ex-Sherman Butler, of New York; James M. Fogarty, representing the Progressive Painters' Union of New York; James J. Archibald, representing the New York Central Labor Union; James A. Fitzgerald, of the marble industry; J. L. Miller, of the United Union of Trades; J. H. Faber, Miss Sarah Hinchelstein, of the cloakmakers' Union of New York City.

Rev. Madison C. Peters appeared in behalf of the 60,000 persons who signed petitions in favor of a pardon and Secretary Arthur S. Hunsicker, for the Barondess Pardon Committee.

Mr. Goff reviewed the circumstances leading to the conviction of Barondess, and analyzed the dissenting opinions of the courts in the case as favorable to Barondess. He pleaded for Executive clemency, saying that this was principally a test case and that a judicial opinion having been given, the results sought for in the prosecution had been obtained.

He read a batch of petitions, one of which was signed by five of the members of the jury who convicted Barondess, saying that there was nothing in the case which warranted a pardon.

Mr. Goff then placed before the Governor the petition containing 60,000 names, signed by men in all walks of life.

Mr. Goff read abstracts of the testimony taken on the trial, which were favorable to Barondess, and tending to establish his good reputation.

He referred to the causes of the cloakmakers' strike and noted the circumstances which led up to it, and held Barondess up to the view of the Governor as a martyr to the cause of labor. He said that District-Attorney Nicol, of New York, and other city officials of New York favored the granting of a pardon.

Assemblyman Sulzer represented the Knights of Labor, and presented a second petition signed by 40,000 people in favor of Executive clemency.

Mr. Sulzer described Barondess as the boss of the cloakmakers. The act which has been termed extortion was committed in his zeal to help the starting strikers. The money Barondess received he had turned over to the Union for the purpose of buying food for the strikers.

James Archibald, of the Central Labor Union, and Rev. Madison Peters and other labor representatives, who were present, all made remarks in favor of the pardon of Barondess.

Gov. Flower then said: "As this was practically a test case and there having been so much difference of opinion in the courts as to the criminality of the act committed by Barondess, I will pardon him, although it must be understood in the pardon that the act committed by Barondess was finally decided by the courts to be a crime.

Those present then shook the Governor by the hand, and Assemblyman Sulzer thanked him heartily for his action. Mr. Sulzer said he would bring the pardon down to the authorities at the Tombs this afternoon.

Barondess heard the news from an Evening World reporter. He had anticipated the pardon, and therefore received it calmly, but did not attempt to conceal his satisfaction.

"I am rejoiced," he said, "and feel greatly obliged to the press and public to whose sympathy I consider I owe my liberation."

Asked what he proposed to do, Barondess said that he would remain in New York a week, and then join his wife and children in Boston, where he intended to remain and to continue in business in a restaurant, at 33 Beakton street.

He wore a gold ring, which was presented to him in the Tombs this morning by Mrs. Mary Wild in behalf of the Ladies' Branch of the Cloakmakers' Union.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

A Man-Kinger's Sentence Cut Short—A Kinger's County Convict Pardoned.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALBANY, June 4.—Gov. Flower this morning in the case of James Brown, who was sentenced March 8, 1888, to a term of twelve years in Clinton Prison for manslaughter in the first degree in the killing of a man named Kelley in a saloon in Troy, reduced Brown's sentence so that it will expire on Monday next.

The Governor pardoned Harry Simpson, who is serving a term of two years and two months in the Kings County Penitentiary for an attempt to commit grand larceny.

Uses the City for \$15,000 Damage.
Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholson, who fell and severely injured herself on the sidewalk in front of 65 Broadway on Nov. 30, 1891, has brought suit to recover \$15,000 damages from the city, claiming that the municipality is liable for obstructions placed upon the sidewalk by messes then laying the Broadway

FALES AWAIT HIS VERDICT.

The Jury Out in the Boy Murderer's Trial.

Judge Dupue's Instructions on the Matter of Insanity.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—Assistant Prosecutor Hood continued his address to the jury this morning in the trial in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer of sixteen-year-old Robert Alden Fales, indicted for the murder of Charles Thomas Hayden in the Potter Bleaching Company's building April 30 last.

When the court opened at 10 o'clock the room was crowded with spectators, a large proportion of whom were women. There was a large representation of New Jersey lawyers present, including Chancellor McGill and ex-Gov. Bedie.

Young Fales this morning looked brighter than at any other time since his trial began. He was brought into the court-room dressed in a neat blue suit. He looked like the Sunday-school boy that his counsel, Judge Henry Dupue, tried to be in his remarks to the jury, and not like the man-slayer whose fate was soon to be determined by the twelve men before him.

Rules soon lapsed into the condition of indifference that has characterized him during the trial, and while Mr. Hood was speaking he kept his eyes riveted on the floor, with his head resting on his hands.

Mrs. Fales, the accused boy's mother, was not present this morning.

Mr. Hood dwelt at length on the question of Fales's sanity, and discounted the defense that the boy's mind is immaturely developed, and consequently is responsible for his acts. He criticized the testimony of Dr. Bryant, the principal witness for the defense, regarding the boy's soundness of mind, and ridiculed the latter's expressed opinion that all children who steal are insane.

The testimony of Dr. Buckley, of the Essex County Insane Asylum, Mr. Hood said, was more worthy of credence, because he was known to have had a larger experience.

There was no importance to be attached to the fact, he said, that Fales had been injured when he was a child, because the testimony had conclusively shown that no permanent physical defects had resulted.

At 11 o'clock Judge Dupue began to read his charge to the jury. He defined the duties of the jurors, and the various degrees constituting the crime of murder. The jury, he said, could bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree or manslaughter, but the only verdict they could find under the first degree was guilty of murder in the first degree or not guilty.

On the question of insanity set up as a defense, the jury had a right to acquit Fales if they believed that he was insane when he killed Hayden. There must first be a conclusive proof of the commission of the crime, and that the boy at the time was incapable by reason of a mental disease to distinguish between right and wrong. Moral insanity was not a defense, and the law was not the result of an uncontrollable impulse to commit a crime.

Judge Dupue's charge was listened to with rapt attention. Fales appeared to take no interest in the Judge's charge.

The jury retired at 11:45 o'clock.

DAILEY PUT ON TRIAL.

He Refused to Be Sworn at the Police-Board Hearing.

Better to Be Dismissed Than Perjudged, Said His Counsel.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—Mamie Hannan and Lizzie Lawlor told again of the assault.

Roundsmen Matthew P. Dailey rode down to Police Headquarters this morning from the High Bridge station to stand trial before Commissioner MacLean on three of the most serious charges ever preferred against him.

On April 9, 1890, he was fined two days pay for using abusive language to women. To-day he was not only charged with a similar offense, but also with ruining the daughter of the woman he is alleged to have abused.

The charge of assault made against Dailey by Mamie Hannan, the pretty sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Annie Hannan, on which Dailey has been held by the grand jury, was backed up by two other charges at his trial before the Police Board. The three specifications were:

First, that while on patrol duty he was absent from his district at 8 p. m., May 23, the night he arrested Mrs. Hannan; second, that about 7:30 p. m., May 23, he arrested Mrs. Annie Hannan without cause, and used vile language towards her; and, third, that while in uniform, about 6 p. m., March 20, he was in a saloon, in a back room, drinking with Mamie Hannan, and that subsequently he accomplished her ruin by force.

Commissioner MacLean was promptly on hand at 9 o'clock, the hour set for the trial. At that time there were also present in the court-room Roundsmen Dailey and Sgt. McDonald, who, Mamie says, was present during the assault. Sergeant Gallagher, who brought the delinquent street station letter; Mamie Hannan, her mother and the Brown boy who unconsciously summoned Mrs. Hannan to her arrest; Lawyers Friend and House, counsel for Dailey and McDonald, and Assistant District-Attorney Macdonald, who is prosecuting the criminal against the people.

Lizzie Lawlor, the important witness, who was located by an Evening World reporter after the police had declared she could not be found, was not present at the opening of the trial, but came in later.

Dailey wanted an adjournment. Lawyer House moved for an adjournment of Dailey's trial until after the case had been decided by the criminal court, on the ground that it might be prejudiced by any action taken by the Police Board.

Dailey's counsel argued for nearly an hour in support of this motion. He cited the cases of Patrolman Lynch, who was accused of assaulting a woman in the ambulance entrance of the Presbyterian Hospital, and other officers whom he had defamed and whose police trials had been postponed until after the disposal of the criminal actions.

Commissioner MacLean declined to grant Mr. House's motion. He held that the police charge against Dailey had nothing whatever to do with the criminal charge, and that he felt it his duty to go on with the case. If Dailey was innocent, he should prove his innocence; if he was guilty, he should be removed from the force.

"I want the wife, sister and daughter of every policeman to be proud of his character," said the Commissioner. "If Dailey is innocent I want his innocence proven, and if he is guilty I want his guilt proven."

"If you force us to go on," said Lawyer House, "we shall advise Dailey to remain in jail until he can do otherwise. It is better that he be discharged from the force than imperil her his defense in a court where he must fight for his liberty."

Commissioner MacLean insisted that the trial go on.

"Might I suggest that you suspend Dailey even until he is convicted or acquitted on the criminal charge," put in Lawyer House.

"That is not worth talking about," replied Commissioner MacLean. "It is that all you care to say?"

"That is all," chorused Lawyers Friend and House.

THE NORTHEASTERN WIND TO BE SWORN.
Clark Peterson then called the first case against Dailey. His counsel advised him not to be sworn and to say nothing. He obeyed.

Commissioner MacLean angrily rebuked. "Very well," and proceeded to examine Capt. Eakins, Sgt. Gallagher, Frank Brown, Mrs. Hannan and Mamie Hannan as to Dailey's absence from his district. To all appearances the charge was clearly proven.

So also was the second charge of arresting Mrs. Hannan and using vile language towards her. In addition to the witnesses on the first case, John Hannan, Mamie's brother, gave testimony on this specification.

After examining such witnesses Commissioner MacLean inquired of Dailey's counsel: "Would you like to ask any questions, gentlemen?"

"No, we're not in it," briefly remarked Lawyer House.

Commissioner MacLean's remark shortly afterwards in his trial, and before he went he said to an Evening World reporter:

"This action of Commissioner MacLean is outrageous. No other member of the Board would have refused such a reasonable request."

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"THE BROWNIES' FRIENDLY TURN."

(Adapted from Mr. Palmer Cox's story about how the good little brownies, finding that the sick village parson had no bedding wood, gathered a lot and laid it at his door.)



"That morning when the parson rose, Against the pane he pressed his nose, And tried the outer world to scan To learn how signs of weather ran.

But, round the house, behind, before, In front of window, shed and door, The wood was piled to such a height But little sky was left in sight!"

GEORGE GOULD'S ELKS.

He Can Afford to Pay Colorado \$20 a Head for Them.

A despatch from Denver says that George Gould, who is there with his father, day Gould, has got himself into trouble by an alleged violation of the Colorado game laws. The young millionaire president of a score of railroads according to the story, while hunting in the northwestern part of the State, hired a number of men to capture a small herd of elk, which he is said to have shipped to Livingston-on-the-Hudson.

The Colorado laws make this an offense punishable by \$20 fine for the first, and an increase in the fine for each additional offense.

At the Western Union Building it was said that the Colorado Game Society's younger brother and the only representative of the family here, would not be at his office to-day, because he had to go to the State of Colorado, where he is believed that he could afford them even at \$20 or twenty times the price.

"We have heard nothing about the affair here," said the clerk. "but it is hardly likely that Mr. Gould would ship his elk to Livingston, which is his father's summer residence. He has his place in the Catskills, at Furlow Lake, near Arville."

BIRKENBERG MINE CALAMITY.

Its Distressing Effects Will Be Felt for More Than a Year.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PITTSBURGH, June 4.—It will be fully two weeks before all the bodies are recovered from the Birkenberg Silver Mine and fifteen months before the shaft can be reconstructed and the mine made safe.

In the mean time the miners will be without work, and the town will be a desolation.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

Gov. Flower Appoints the Buildings and Woman's Reformatory Boards.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALBANY, June 4.—Gov. Flower to-day appointed the new commission to draft laws for the construction and inspection of buildings.

The Commissioners are William J. Fryer and Cornelius O'Reilly, of New York City. The Governor has also appointed David N. Carroll, of New York City; Samuel M. Johnson, of Manhattan; James M. Wilson, of Rome; Miss Alice Sanford, of Sing Sing; and Miss Alice A. Huntington, of Syracuse, as Trustees of the Reformatory for Women for terms of five years each.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

House Wrecked and Two Persons Killed at Kensington, Pa.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PITTSBURGH, June 4.—About 1 o'clock this morning an explosion of dynamite occurred at Kensington, Pa., in the house of J. K. Turner, a jeweler. Two persons were killed instantly. They are K. T. Turner, thirty-four years of age, and his wife, Mrs. Turner, who was a native of Pennsylvania. The wife and two children of Turner were badly injured.

The house was blown up deliberately and is now endeavoring to find some clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

BOTH HIS LEGS CUT OFF.

A Laborer Struck by an Engine in the Fourth Avenue Tunnel.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NEW YORK, June 4.—A laborer was killed to-day today in the New York Central's already long Fourth Avenue tunnel.

SENATOR BROWN DEAD.

Succumbed to Stomach Trouble at His Home in Keppert This Morning.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
KEPPELT, N. J., June 4.—State Senator Thomas H. Brown died this morning at his residence on First street, after an illness of several weeks, from stomach trouble.

He was of Scotch ancestry, born Sept. 8, 1827, in South Amboy Township, Middlesex County, N. J. He moved to Keppert in 1844, and has been influential in the development of the town. He was President of the Matawan and Keppert, was Company and was one of the incorporators of the Keppert Banking Company.

He was a staunch Democrat, and was elected to the Legislature in 1860 and 1867. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate. His widow and three children survive him.

LEFT THE COURT SINGING.

Nurse Alice Said "That's Nothing" to a Three Months' Sentence.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALBANY, June 4.—Alice Maloney, a nurse at the Fever Hospital North Brother Island, who was arrested on Friday for being drunk and was let off with a caution, was in the Tombs Court again this morning.

Police Judge Fish said that she was fighting drunk last night in Mulberry street. When committed to the city Prison for three months she said: "That's nothing," and left court singing "Alice, Where Art Thou?"

WHYOS HELD FOR TRIAL.

They Claim the Police Assaulted Them Without Cause.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALBANY, June 4.—The case of the Harrison people, who claim that the police assaulted them without cause, is being heard in the Tombs Court to-day.

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DEADLY CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

Deaths Reported Ranging from 23 to 54 Per Day.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—According to advices received here from Meshed, Persia, the ravages of cholera in that city show no signs of abatement.

The highest number of deaths yet recorded in twenty-four hours was 57 to-day. This was on Tuesday. On Wednesday the deaths fell to twenty-three, but on Thursday the record jumped to forty-eight.

CHLOROFORMED THE HOUSEHOLD.

Enterprising Burglars Make a Good Haul in Indianapolis.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—It has become known that burglars entered the residence of S. E. Bryant, on West street, this city, last Thursday night, chloroformed the members of the household and secured \$1,500 in cash, \$2,000 of which belonged to Mrs. Jennie Bryant.

The robbers made their escape, and the police are as yet without a clue.

Were Sweethearts in the '40s.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MUNCIE, Ind., June 4.—Thomas Chapman, aged seventy-nine, returned home from a visit at Warsaw last night, bringing with him a bride whose age is sixty-eight and whose name is Mrs. Chapman. The couple were sweethearts in the '40s, and had not met since then until on their wedding day.

LAST EDITION. WHAT PLATT CLAIMS.

That 50 of New York's 72 Delegates Will Work for Mr. Blaine.

He Will Not Hear the Suggestion Even of a Second Choice.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
NEW YORK, June 4.—The Supreme confidence on the one hand, serene assurance of the other. This expresses the Presidential situation to-day, and none can say which of the rival factions is doomed to disappointment. Certain it is that both are taking a very rosie view of the situation, and it is equally certain a majority of the delegates who are to compose the great convention are as yet positively unpledged.

The Harrison people are counting on instructions from State Conventions to start their candidates off with nearly 500 votes assured, and their opponents are religiously relying on the infection of the "popular Blaine movement" to sweep up nearly all the unattached delegates and make serious inroads in many of the instructed delegations. Thus it is that the figures given out by the two factions differ so widely and are accepted so lightly by the experienced politicians.

The announcement of Secretary Blaine that he would write no more letters and make no further utterances is accepted as conclusive by all, and, strange to say, both factions seem to find in it a source of congratulation. The Blaine men say it means that their idol is in the hands of his friends and will accept the nomination when it is tendered him, and the Harrison leaders say it means that further expression is unnecessary and that the secretary of state stands by his famous letter to Chairman Tilden.

Thus, Mr. Blaine may find comfort in the knowledge that his brief sentence is gratefully received by both factions of the great Republican party.

No one but the Harrison enthusiasts any longer doubts that Blaine's name will be presented to the convention. The assurance that he is not to forbid it makes that morally certain, and the latter heads are now applying themselves assiduously to ascertaining the intentions of delegates.

Both sides seem to have suddenly realized that it is the delegates after all who are to settle this question, and every incoming delegate is promptly seized immediately upon his arrival and his allegiance earnestly besought by the rival leaders.

It is believed that Blaine will not be formally placed in nomination at all. The plan is to allow the Harrison nominating and seconding speeches to proceed without interruption, and then when the roll-call begins to have Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado and other leading States in the list to cast the majority of their votes for the popular leader.

This, it is hoped, will create a stampede of unattached delegates to the Secretary of State and result in his nomination on the first ballot.

The Harrison people are working vigorously, however, with the delegates from the States that lead the alphabetical list, and appear already to have assurances that Blaine will not get a unanimous vote from either Alabama or Arkansas. Indeed in both these States the Harrison leaders claim a majority of the delegates are for the President, and as Alabama has contesting delegations here delegates of both factions are just now very non-committal as to their Presidential preferences.

To-day and to-morrow the skirmish line will be thrown out, and when the various State delegations have taken their places on the main and thrown out their banners the battle will have begun in earnest. Both sides are anxious for a preliminary test of strength.

Gen. John C. New has a list of a trifle over 500 delegates, all of whom he claims are either instructed or pledged to Harrison, while he has a supplementary list of forty or more that, while unattached, can, in his judgment, be reckoned as part of the President's forces.

But Chairman Clarkson, who has a little list of his own in an inside pocket, puts the Harrison strength as 700 to a man. In this he is less liberal than J. Sloane Fassett, who has counted upon an even 300 as the outside strength of the Harrison managers on the first ballot.

As to Blaine's strength, they are wary of making exact predictions, but insist he will be enthusiastically nominated on the first ballot.

More distinguished were the arrivals of this morning than some who have preceded them. On the end of the Omaha train from Chicago, on his private car, was Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, accompanied by Gen. J. W. Husted, of Pennsylvania, N. Y. Gen. Husted was taken sick on the way and is to bed to-day at the West Hotel.

In the private car Maseott, at the end of the long St. Paul train from the South was ex-Senator T. C. Platt and a party of friends

WORLD POSTAL CARDS

ought to be taken into the country by every family leaving the city for the summer. They are the only cards that change their addresses, housekeepers often change their servants. At such times local papers are useless, but with a ready-made

WORLD POSTAL

on hand an advertisement may be inserted in THE WORLD in New York which will reach the address of the card, money order, postal note or cash

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