IN ITS THIRD WEEK.

The Western Campaign Fund Now Nearing the $30,000 Mark.

How the Money is to Be Used in Educating the West.

All Contributions Will Be Acknowledged in this Morning "World."

[From This Morning's World.]

To-day begins the third week of the Western Democratic Campaign Fund popular subscription. Yesterday and every day since the subscription was begun reports of daily progress have been made in THE WORLD. The total amount reported so far by THE WORLD and other newspapers is $21,849.93. This sum has been contributed by 4,939 persons giving through THE WORLD, and a large number of others giving through other newspapers.

Nearly one hundred influential journals in various parts of the United States are cooperating in the Western Democratic Campaign Fund movement. Most of these did not join until within the last few days, so that returns from them cannot be expected until the latter part of the coming week. A number of those that joined earlier in the movement have not yet made reports. Were all their returns in it is very likely that the fund would be found to have well passed $22,000, and probably be nearing $23,000.

Elsewhere in these columns will be found explanations of the purpose and force of this Campaign Fund. It would seem almost unnecessary that any further explanation be given, but the fact is that many letters have been received asking where, how and by whom the fund is to be expended.

The Spending of the Money.

For the immediate satisfaction of these anxious inquirers let it be said right here that whatever money the people give to this cause will be honestly used in educating doubtful voters in doubtful Western States. Not one cent is to be used for bribery, or in any other questionable method. A committee of Democrats of undoubted probity will advise and direct the expenditure. Just as the gathering of the money is free, open and above board, so shall be the spending of it.

THE WORLD and the scores of Democratic newspapers associated with it are giving the masses of the Democratic party the first chance they have ever had to contribute to the party treasury.

The strength of the movement is the strength of the people themselves. The various newspapers which are opening their columns to receive subscriptions are in many instances contributing to the fund, but the chief service which they are performing is merely that of acting as the agents of the people. The results attained, therefore, must be considered as the results of popular effort.

The Plan Officially Indorsed.

When it was suggested that opportunity should be given to the people at large to help pay for a vigorous and unprecedented Western campaign the advice of Chairman Harrity and other members of the National Committee was sought. These gentlemen at once approved the plan. One and all they expressed most hearty indorsement.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney also said that he believed the plan commendable, and that by all means opportunity should be given to the people to help the National Committee in its battle for Democratic supremacy. Mr. Whitney not only expressed this favorable opinion, but gave $1,000 as an indication of his faith in the project.

FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

I contribute.....

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

Make checks and money-orders payable to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund Address all communications to the Western Campaign Fund, box 2,354 New York City.

"The World" asks your subscription to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund. Scores of Democratic newspapers in other parts of the country have also opened their columns to receive contributions. All the money raised will be expended legitimately by the advice of a committee of leading Western Democrats in waging a vigorous educational campaign in those Western States which have gone Republican in elections hitherto, but now give the strongest indications of a tendency towards Democracy and Tariff Reform.

The larger the number of subscriptions, regardless of their size, the greater will be the moral effect. Will you help? If so, send a check, a registered letter, a money-order or cash to the address given above. Also, if convenient, fill up the blank in order that your subscription may be acknowledged in the columns of "The World."

Preacher Killed by Cars.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NEWBURG, Aug. 29.—The Rev. Henry C. Masten, aged forty-five, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bellvale, Orange County, took an Erie train at Goshen Saturday night to go to Chester. The train, which does not stop at Chester, slowed up, and Mr. Masten fell, striking on his head. He died a few hours later. He entered the ministry in 1873.

Had a Premonition of Death.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 29.—Miss Blanche M Swanson recently returned from the East and informed her parents that she had a premonition that death would come to her in a few days. Two days after she took typhoid fever and night she died.

"OUR TIM" IS FIGHTING HARD.

Miner and Simpson Said to Be Planning to "Do" Him.

If the Gallant Tim Can Hold the Ladies He Will Be All Right.

A rumor that Congressman Timothy J. Campbell had been "done for," that is "done for" politically in his fight for renomination to Congress from the Eighth District, set politicians talking this morning.

"Our own Tim," as his fond constituents call him familiarly, is a general favorite in Washington, and it would no doubt pain his friends to hear that he had been "done for."

By "done for," it was explained, was meant that Mr. Campbell would be "turned down" for renomination by the powers that rule in the district. The powers in the district are Theatrical Manager Harry C. Miner, Tammany leader of the Third Assembly District, and "Johnny" Simpson, Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District.

Mr. Miner is credited with a desire to go to Congress himself, and, of course, as Tammany leader he has claims on the nomination which Campbell, who isn't a Wigwam Brave, has not. "Johnny" Simpson has always stood by Campbell, but this time is credited with having come to an understanding with Miner.

So the most important question to Campbell and others interested in the case is, where is Johnny Simpson "at?" Mr. Simpson is still to be heard from.

In the meantime Campbell's chances as a possible independent candidate are being discussed. There is a great deal of uncertainty as to whether he will get the support of the ladies this year, as an independent or regular nominee.

In all his campaigns Campbell has had the ladies with him. The way the ladies electioneered for him was a picturesque feature of his campaign. Campbell knew how to make himself solid with the women, married or single.

As a bachelor he was considered a good catch by the girls, and mothers considered him a real nice man because he kissed all the babies.

Proof of his popularity with mothers lies in the fact that nearly two hundred babies in his district have been named Timothy J. Campbell, since last election. Campbell has taken unto himself a wife, and the ladies have lost that interest in him they had before, it is said.

But Campbell is a man of expedients, his friends say, and he will find a way to overcome the objection of the ladies. For instance, it is suggested he might appeal to the mothers of his namesakes to rally their husbands to his support for the honor of the name that a future generation will bear.

Campbell has also suffered a loss by the death of his financial backer, Moses Meherbach, who died a few days ago. But, disregarding the outlook. He has not given up hope of Tammany's support. He has enlisted the aid of the Democratic National Committee and W. C. Whitney to work the Tammany interest for him.

The combined opposition of Miner and Simpson, if they have decided "to do" him, would be likely to prove too much for "Our Tim."

POLITICS IN IT, NOW.

New Aspect of the Row in Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church.

The strained feelings between the Italian and English-speaking contingents of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, as published in THE EVENING WORLD last Saturday, are assuming a political aspect.

The origin of the trouble was the indignant refusal of Father Carmody, an Irish priest and rector of the church, to accept $60, the residue of $1,600 taken in at an entertainment given by the Italian parishioners on behalf of the church in 1888.

Father Carmody made some caustic remarks in reference to the dwarfed returns from such big receipts, and thereby angered the Italian faction, especially its leader, Antonio Petruzzi. Matters were coming to a boiling point, when the Roman Superior of the religious order under whose auspices the little church is conducted removed Father Carmody to a London parish and sent in his stead Father Aloysius Manacolo as rector, with Father Banks, an Irishman; Father Antonio, an Italian, and Father Webber, a German, as assistants.

As Father Aloysius is of Italian descent on his father's side and of English on his mother's, the Superior's adjustment of affairs was considered very diplomatic, and a speedy reconciliation was looked for.

But the fact of Father Aloysius speaking English without a foreign accent, irritated the Italians, who regarded this as treason to his Italian paternity. Besides, being English by right of his mother, he was disliked by the Irish.

So, matters from being bad became worse, until the spirit of belligerency manifested itself openly last week by an attack upon Father Banks.

This happened during a picnic given by the Italians, at which Antonio Petruzzi is variously reported as having first thrashed Father Antonio and then doubled up on Father Banks, when the latter hastened to the rescue of his brother priest—or, according to another version, as having made the assault originally upon Father Banks without any provocation whatever.

However this may be, Father Banks refused to prosecute Petruzzi for assault and battery, although the latter has published a circular, setting forth his own justification and enlarging upon the culpability of Father Banks.

The troubles have now arrived at that pass that the church is too small to contain them and they have bubbled over into the domain of politics.

All the factions, it seems, are Tammanyites, and all the Italian votes are said to be held in the palm of Petruzzi, who is described as capable of teaching school while actually engaged as a saloon-keeper at one Hundred and Tenth street and First avenue.

Petruzzi's influence, it is feared by the Tammany leaders, will be wielded like a razor at the coming elections unless his perturbed spirit is pacified before that time.

Hence, strenuous efforts are being made to get the Italians to ascend for worship from the church basement, which they built, to the body of the church, built by the Germans and the Irish—the commingling of the elements being considered the first step necessary to a general reconciliation.

ABBEY'S NEW THEATRE.

The Celebrated Impressario to Build One of His Own.

The plans of Mr. Henry E. Abbey's new theatre, at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Broadway, are now ready and the work of construction will probably soon be commenced.

The building will be in the subdued Renaissance style, with scarcely any ornamentation. It will be of white Indiana stone on Broadway, and partly of this stone and partly of French gray pressed brick, with white stone trimmings, on Thirty-eighth street.

It will have a frontage of 90 feet on Broadway and a depth of 140 feet.

The stage will be 45 feet deep by 70 wide and will be sectional. In the auditorium there will be a seating capacity of 1,800, besides that furnished by eight proscenium and four open boxes.

It is expected that the theatre will be ready for performances in the Fall of 1893. Its cost will be $600,000. The basement, first and second stories will be devoted to the theatre. The remaining four stories will contain offices.

S. M. Sissons's House Burned.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 29.—The handsome residence of S. M. Sissons, on Chester Hill, was badly gutted by fire this morning. The costly furniture and paintings were almost totally destroyed. There is an insurance on the building and contents of $10,000. Mr. Sissons has an office at 118 East Forty-second street, New York.

FOR PRESIDENT, TAILOR WING.

A Boston Suit-Artist Nominated by the Socialists.

For the First Time in Its History the Party Goes the Whole Ticket.

Simon Wing, a Boston tailor, finds himself suddenly famous to-day as a Presidential nominee, to run in the race with Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver.

This is the result of the Socialist-Labor party's convention, held yesterday in this city at the Labor Lyceum, 25 East Fourth street.

Eight delegates settled the question, and without pomp or noise, and within two brief hours, reared aloft to the most towering height of political glory in their power, the names of Mr. Wing for the Presidency and of Charles H. Matchett, a Brooklyn carpenter, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

The eight men upon whom this task devolved were Henry Glyn and Hugo Vogt, of New York; Abbott Jeremiah and August Lang, of Pennsylvania; Joseph Gilliar, of New Jersey; David Taylor and Samuel Wing, of Massachusetts, and Faustin Seward, of Connecticut.

These delegates represented not only the States from which they respectively hailed, but were clothed with a representative capacity by other States, so that Socialists of the whole United States virtually declared their will in the adoption of Wing and Matchett as the standard-bearers-in-chief of their party.

There is no Socialist just now sanguine enough to hope for victory in the November elections, although one enthusiastic candidate gave vent to his belief that they would poll 100,000 votes at least.

This is the first time that the Socialists have nominated a Presidential ticket. In 1880 the party indorsed the Greenback candidate, James B. Weaver, but came so near being split on the issues involved, that they determined to run a candidate of their own.

The Socialist-Labor platform is as follows:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals in the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. Legal incorporation by the States of local trades unions which have no National organization.
6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
8. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
10. Schools: education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, &c., where necessary.
11. Repeal of all pauper, trade, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of communication.
12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of women's wages with those of men where same service is performed.
14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

1. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the Referendum principle.
2. Abolition of the Presidency, Vice-Presidency and Senate of the United States. An Executive Board to be established, whose members are to be elected, and such members to be recalled by the House of Representatives, as the only legislative body. The States and municipalities to adopt corresponding amendments to their constitutions and statutes.
3. Municipal self-government.
4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of minority representation to be introduced.
5. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.
6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

WHERE IS MISS SCHAEFFER?

Catherine's Mother Fears She Has Committed Suicide.

The continued absence and lack of tidings of pretty twenty-three-year-old Catherine Schaeffer, who disappeared from her home in Weehawken street, Union Hill, Hoboken, over two weeks ago, has led her mother to suspect that her daughter has committed suicide.

Mrs. Schaeffer suspects that Catherine had some secret trouble which was preying on her mind. According to Mrs. Schaeffer, her daughter was engaged to George Greil, a baker in H. B. Cushman's bakery, at Greenwich avenue and West Tenth street, this city, but the engagement was broken off suddenly three months ago.

To an EVENING WORLD reporter, Greil said this morning:

"I haven't seen Miss Schaeffer in four months. We were not engaged and had never spoken of love or marriage.

"She was a good girl so far as I know, and I know of no reason for her to leave home or commit suicide unless it was because she was sick. She fell and hurt herself some time ago and never fully recovered from the effects."

RUNAWAY WIFE DETAINED.

Says She Came to America to Escape a Husband's Abuse.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Lizzie McAndrew, twenty-five years of age and a native of Foxford, County Mayo, Ireland, a steerage passenger on the Cephalonia, is detained aboard at this port.

Her husband is the owner of a public house in the old country and is in every way capable of giving his wife a comfortable home.

She deserted him and their six small children, whose ages range from one to eight years, however, and came to this country on money given to her by her father. She claims her husband abused her.

BOSTON'S DR. PARKHURST.

He Tells at Old Orchard that the Hub and Bay State Are Drunk.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 29.—At the temperance camp-meeting yesterday Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of Boston, editor of *Zion's Herald*, in an address declared that he came from a long line of drunken ancestors, and that part of his early life was spent in debauchery. He told a vivid story of his reformation.

Referring to the liquor traffic in his own State, he said that Massachusetts is drunk and Boston is drunk, and their condition could not be wondered at.

Killed By a Beggar He Spurned.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—Because he refused to loan Henry Jones, a colored mendicant, ten cents, Wm. Miller was fatally shot by Jones last night.

CURE FOR WEAK MEN

WHO ARE WEAK, DECAYED, OR WASTED SEXUALLY from EARLY VICE or LATER EVILS may be found in the New and Magical FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

A QUICK and LASTING CURE Guaranteed. SEVERE and even HOPELESS Cases solicited. SEALED BOOK, full particulars, free. Established 1860.

Mail or Office Consultation Free. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily—9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday.

FULL BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

CIVIALE AGENCY, 174 FULTON ST., New York City.

BETTER REGISTER, JOHN.

Or Else You'll Go Back to China or to Jail.

Enumeration Practically Ended Despite the Great Odds.

The Collectors of Internal Revenue in this city and Brooklyn were busy this morning grappling with the Chinese Registration Act. Registration begins on Sept. 1.

As yet the Collectors have been unable to find a single case where the Chinese were willing to aid them in carrying out the provisions of the law. The Celestials avoid the Deputy Collectors as they would a pestilence, and give them as much trouble as they can.

The better class of Chinese will not act as interpreters. They claim the law which was passed by Congress on May 5 is unjust.

Under the new law no Chinese laborer is entitled to remain in the country who had not obtained residence prior to the passage of the act. Those who have obtained such residence are required to apply to the Collector of Internal Revenue of their respective districts before May 5, 1893, for a certificate of residence, which will serve as a passport to the holder to leave and re-enter the country at will.

The law further requires that all Chinamen must present an application for a certificate of residence, which application must be accompanied by three unmounted photographs and a table giving age, residence, occupation, height, color of eyes and description of any physical marks or peculiarities.

Collector Ernst Nathan, of the First District, which comprises the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk, said this morning that the work of locating the Chinese in his district was distributed among ten deputies.

"They have about completed their work," said he, "and have had a great deal of trouble, but we know about where the Chinese are.

"We believe that there are about 1,000 in this district. We could not find interpreters and were obliged to work without. We will now let the law take its course.

"The Chinese can register or not. We cannot put a rope around their necks and draw them here, nor can we compel them to get photographed as required by law. They have until May 5, 1893, to suit their own pleasure; after that we will move in a decided manner.

"The law provides that those found without certificates shall be arrested and imprisoned for one year or be sent back to China. We can handle the question next year. Until that time I shall not worry about the matter."

The Collector of the Second District, Gen. Michael Kirwin, was not at his office this morning, but Deputy Collector Charles H. Wheelock said the work of enumeration was about over.

"We have not been very successful," said he. "We have done more than the law requires, however. The law says that notices of registration must be placed in conspicuous places in the district, and prominent Chinamen notified. We have tried to notify all. We will now let the Chinese do the rest. If they are not provided with certificates by May 5, 1893, back to China they go.

"I think there are about 3,800 Chinamen in this district, which covers most of the territory on the west side of the Bowery south of Twenty-fourth street. There are, altogether, about 7,000 in the city."

Collector Ferdinand Eidman, of the Third District, will observe practically the same course as his associates.

TROUSERS HER DELUSION.

Woman Who Thinks She Must Dress as a Man to Get Work.

Dr. Stuart Douglas has an interesting case under his observation in the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. It is that of a young woman who is apparently of good breeding and education, plump, pretty, blue-eyed, with light hair and about twenty-four years of age.

On most topics she talks intelligently and sanely, but she labors under the delusion that as a woman she cannot obtain employment and must therefore masquerade in men's clothing in order to secure work.

Although the young woman talks quite freely on some topics, she has given three different names, and positively refuses to tell her address or that of her relatives and friends. When she was brought to the hospital she said to the clerk in the reception-room:

"I have no friends, no home, no object in life."

That is about all she has said concerning herself, except that her name was Lizzie Bendorf.

Policeman John Tierney, of the East Thirty-fifth street station, found her loitering near the East Thirty-sixth street pier at 10 o'clock Saturday night and mistook her for a man.

She had on a derby hat that came down over her ears, a blue jumper under a much-worn and faded black alpaca coat, with the sleeves turned up, a well-worn seersucker shirt, blue and white striped overalls turned up at the bottom and heavy shoes.

In a musical and unmistakably feminine voice, she told the officer she was looking for work. He took her to the station house for masquerading in men's clothes, where she told the Sergeant her name was Lizzie Vandorf. She was a servant out of work, she said.

To the police matron she said her name was Lizzie Vanson and that for a short time she lived at the Wetmore Home. Last week she left there, she said, and accepted a 'longshoreman's offer to live with him. He came home Saturday night drunk and she put on his clothes and started out to find a job on a canal-boat.

She said she didn't remember where this man lived, and now she denies all knowledge of any such man.

At the Wetmore Home the woman is not known. Dr. Douglas will detain her for a day or two, in the hope that she will recover or that some of her relatives or friends will call for her.

TRIAL BEFORE HIS FRIENDS.

Efforts to Let Canada's Postmaster-General Escape Conviction.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 29.—The Commission appointed to inquire into the charges of boodling against Sir Adolphe Caron, Postmaster-General, will meet immediately.

It is intended to keep the matter of the meeting secret, so that the opposition will not be ready with their evidence.

Mr. Edgar, M. P., who preferred the charges, will refuse to attend the inquiry as his charges were altered by the Government, and deprived of their force. The Commissioners are both friends of the accused.

Memorial to J. D. Weldrick.

Memorial services in memory of the late Joseph D. Weldrick, ex-Treasurer of Typographical Union No. 6, will be held at Chickering Hall this evening.

Mrs. Bigelow.

Swellings

In the neck, or Goitre, caused me terrible suffering, and I spent an enormous amount of money for medicines in vain. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few weeks I found the swelling very much reduced, and I could Breathe with Perfect Ease, which I had not done for years. I continued with HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and am Permanently Cured.—MRS. BIGELOW, Fremont, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, 25c.

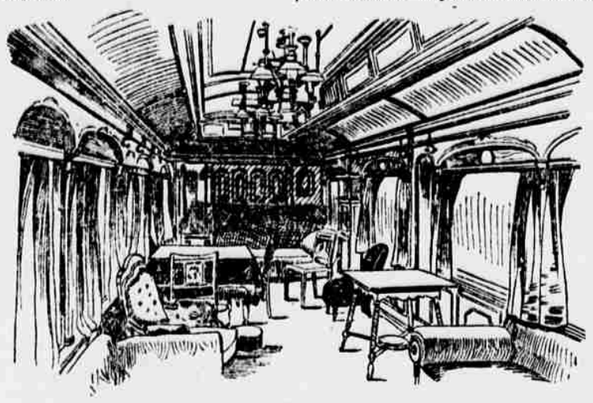
JOHN L. AND JIM MOVE.

The Champion Goes to Brooklyn and Corbett Comes Here.

McCaffrey and Corbett Have a Hot War of Words.

Came to No Agreement About the Proposed Four-Round Go.

This is a red-letter day in pugilistic circles in this city and Brooklyn. Champion John L. Sullivan will be in the City of Churches tonight and "Pompadour Jim" Corbett is already here.



INTERIOR OF PRIVATE CAR "TRAVELLER."

Corbett and Dominick McCaffrey met this morning in Madison Square Garden and failed utterly to agree to any terms for their proposed four-round glove fight after the big Sullivan-Corbett battle.

Hot words passed, and Corbett continually flung the lie at McCaffrey, but through the interference of Capt. Van Schaick, who accompanied McCaffrey, serious trouble was averted.

McCaffrey said he was there to accept Corbett's defiance through the newspapers that he could knock McCaffrey out in four rounds. Corbett said he had not made any such statement, but offered to box four rounds before the Club offering the largest purse. This McCaffrey declined.

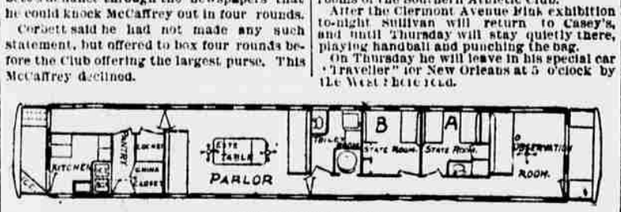


DIAGRAM OF THE CAR.

A—Sullivan's stateroom. B—Johnston and Wakely's stateroom.

There was the bitterest feeling displayed on both sides, Corbett making various threats of what he would do should McCaffrey ever stand before him.

Sullivan will arrive in Brooklyn late this afternoon. He will rest quietly at Casey's place, De Graw street, until about 8 o'clock, when he will proceed to Clermont Avenue Rink, where his big show takes place. Everybody who can get in will have an opportunity of seeing just how the big fellow looks, and it will probably be the last opportunity a good many will have for some time to come. Of course, the event of the evening will be the star's boxing exhibition with Jack Ashton.

John L. will be arrayed in his new colors. These are of silk with a white background. In the centre is a likeness of the wearer who stands with arms folded. An American flag and a sunburst are in opposite corners. An Irish harp and a shamrock in the other corners complete the effect.

Among others who will appear are "Brooklyn Jimmy" Carroll, Harry Newmeir, "Billy" Dacy, George Siddons, "Tim" Murphy, "Danny" McBride, "Tommy" Danforth, "Jimmie" Larkins, "Paddy" Smith and "Mike" Leary.

Corbett got in town from Loch Arbour this morning and went at once to Madison Square Garden to meet Dominick McCaffrey.

Corbett hasn't looked as well in months as he looked at the Garden this morning. His eye is bright, his skin clear and elastic, while he is hard from head to foot.

He was in good humor this morning, notwithstanding the war of words with McCaffrey, the remembrance of which would cause him to laugh heartily. He is apparently as confident of whipping Sullivan as ever.

This evening Corbett will spar with Daly and McVay in the Madison Square Garden, and from appearances even that vast auditorium will be none too large to hold the admirers of the Californian. He will wear the same costume that he will have on when he enters the ring at New Orleans Sept. 7.

Corbett's exhibition in the evening will be followed by special bouts between Muldoon's "Cyclone" and the "Cuban Wonder," "Harlem Coffee-Cooler" and "Mike" Brennan, of Montana; Prof. "Tom" Stewart and "Andy" O'Connor, "Joe" Hopkins and the "African Sailor Boy," "Harry" Livingston and "Jack" Burke, a six-round contest between "Bill" Cahill, the strong boy, and "Bull" Madden; also wrestling by "Black Sam" and "Mike" Condon.

Corbett will spend the night at the Coleman House, and return to his training quarters to-morrow afternoon. He will remain there until Saturday, when he will come up to Jersey City, whence his special leaves at 4 o'clock from the Pennsylvania depot.

He will arrive in New Orleans Monday evening and stop at the house of a friend adjoining the Olympic Club. He will keep fit at the rooms of the Southern Athletic Club.

After the Clermont Avenue Rink exhibition tonight Sullivan will return to Casey's, and until Thursday will stay quietly there, playing handball and punching the bag.

On Thursday he will leave in his special car "Traveller" for New Orleans at 5 o'clock by the West Shore road.

The Traveller is a fine Wagner car and has been used by President Harrison.

There are two staterooms with two double berths in each, wardrobes and washstands, with hot and cold water. The car will comfortably accommodate ten or twelve persons. There is also a large toilet room, with linen and wardrobes. Its interior is finished throughout in solid mahogany, and the sofas, chairs, &c., are richly upholstered in dark brown plush, with draperies and curtains to match.

The parlor is 6 feet 2 inches long and has an extension table, at which twelve persons may dine.

He will occupy one of the staterooms. That is to say, he will take his naps there. A fine spring bed will be put up in the parlor for him to sleep on. Stateroom No. 2 will be used by Johnston and Wakely. The other occupants of the car will be Trainer Phil Casey, Jack Ashton, Billy Morgan, Billy Pond, John's Japanese valet, Phil Lynch, Supervisor W. V. Malloy, of New Rochelle; Matt Clune, "Yank" Sullivan, of Syracuse, and Frank Moran, Sullivan's manager.

BAY HEAD, L. I., Aug. 29.—Sullivan, according to present arrangements, will leave Canoe Place Inn on the 2.14 train this afternoon. He and his party, consisting of Ashton, Casey, Morgan and the Jap, will arrive at the Flatbush avenue station, Brooklyn, at 4.35 and will be driven to Casey's place on DeGraw street.

FRAME HOUSES ALL ABLAZE.

Four Buildings on Amsterdam Avenue Wrecked by Flames.

Fire gutted a row of three frame buildings on Amsterdam avenue early this morning and partly destroyed another building near the others.

The fire broke out in No. 2080, occupied by Robert Hafner, a cornice and skylight maker, who had his shop there. The inflammable material gave the flames great headway and they spread to No. 2078, to 2076, all one-story buildings, and to 2082, a larger dwelling.

No. 2076 was occupied by E. W. Kingsley as a dwelling and No. 2078 was a stable occupied by James A. Reynolds.

The flames were discovered at 1.30 A. M. by Policeman Patrick Duggan, of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second street station. Duggan sent in an alarm from the box at the corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Amsterdam avenue.

Before the firemen arrived the four buildings were burning fiercely and the heat was intense. Tenants residing in several small houses south of the four blazing structures became alarmed and moved their household effects to the street.

When discovered by Duggan the flames had burst through the roof and spread to the adjoining structures, which burned like tinder.

Duggan knocked in the stable door and cut the halters of four horses, which he drove into the street.

No. 2082, a two-story dwelling, located north of the cornice shop and occupied by Mr. C. Breuel and Dr. Herman Webber, though at some distance from the others, was a special mark for the flames.

The roof caught, and suddenly the whole building, except the front, was wrapped in flame.

Policeman Duggan rapped at the door, but the tenants were sound asleep, and he beat the door in with his club.

This operation aroused Dr. Webber, and he and Mr. Breuel rushed to the street in their night clothes.

A second alarm was rung. When the firemen arrived the flames were easily extinguished.

The fire is supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion.

The entire loss will not exceed $4,500. Hafner claims a loss of $2,500, as he had a large quantity of finished work ready for delivery. Reynolds estimates his loss at $300. Of the tenants only Hafner was insured. The other losses amount to about $700 all told.

The buildings were owned by Hosea B. Perkins and the A. E. Smith estate, and can be repaired for $1,000.

North River Gives Up Its Dead.

The body of eleven-year-old Wm. Jennings, of 98 Christopher street, who was drowned at the foot of Bethune street yesterday morning, was recovered to-day.

MOTHERS will find Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP the best remedy for their children. 25c.

THIRD VICTIM OF THE FIRE.

William Sperry Dies of His Burns in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Another name has been added to the list of fatalities attending the Wooster street fire.

William D. Sperry, of Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, who was badly burned in the blazing building, died at St. Vincent's Hospital at 3 o'clock this morning.

Unlike some of the others caught in the fire, Sperry was not injured by falling walls, and his hurts consisted entirely of terrible burns all over the body. Sperry was forty-eight years old.

The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest this afternoon.

Of the other patients at Vincent's Hospital, Fireman Morris Stack, of Engine 27, is in an unchanged condition. He is a man of strong vitality, or he would not have so long survived his injuries of a broken leg, six scalp wounds, a broken nose and probable internal injuries. His ultimate recovery is, however, very questionable.

Mary Guinazzo, of 210 Thompson street, is doing nicely and her chances for recovery are good.

At the ruins this morning a gang of forty Italians were engaged in searching the debris. The heat is intense, as the fire is smoldering under piles of brick, wood, pasteboard and wool.

Contractor T. P. Galligan, jr., said there was an odor resembling burned flesh by the place where the staircase was, and he thought it probable that the body of Clara Maerz may be buried there.

"If she is there I think it will be some time before we get her out," said he. "I don't know the depth of the building, nor how much of this rubbish there may be to go over. But it is usually the case that bodies, if any, are not found until almost everything has been overhauled.

"We have forty men down in there working now, and we shall put another gang on at 6 o'clock."

Under the spot occupied by the staircase is a deep pit filled with water, and in this eight or ten Italians were wading up to their thighs, grubbing on the bottom for anything like a trace of the body. It is likely that the body would be about in this soot.

On the piles of ruins which have not yet been overhauled streams of water were kept playing to smother whatever fire may still be burning. Chief Reilly was on hand early this morning, and Capt. Lawlor was instructed to act as his deputy in his absence.

Roundsman James Ryan and eight men of the Prince street station are detailed for duty about the ruins. Four of the men are from the reserves.

Some charitable person has attached to a lamppost on Prince street, opposite the wrecked building, a narrow box with a glass front and a slot in the top for contributions in aid of the injured and the families made destitute. It contained some bills and a number of silver coins.

At 88 Sheriff street, the home of Clara Maerz, the father and mother of the dead girl were found in a frantic state of grief. Clara was their only grown child, and in addition was a lovable and dutiful daughter, and her mother's constant companion when not at work. Two younger children of about four and three years of age played about the floor, unconscious of their sister's fate.

Clara was a member of the De Witt Memorial Presbyterian Church on Rivington street, and when any of the Sunday-school teachers were away she took their place, besides having a small class of her own in the mission to Chinamen and the very poor.

KILLED FOR HIS OPINIONS.

Fatal Ending of a Political Dispute Between Two Farmers.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

VANDALIA, Ill., Aug. 29.—John Frsley, a Republican, and Charles Chandler, a Democrat, well-to-do farmers residing in Louden Township, quarrelled all the way to this place over politics.

Chandler finally got out of the wagon and said he would walk. Fraley declared he should ride, and began plying the whip on Chandler.

Chandler stabbed Fraley once in the back and twice in the left side. Fraley started with Chandler after the horses, which had become frightened, when he complained of being sick and sank down by the roadside and expired.

BARGAINS

in Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Lowest prices, best goods, special credit. THE NEW YORK FURNITURE CO., 126, 128 and 130 West 14th st., bet. 6th and 7th aves.

SPORTING

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB. MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUG. 29 AND 30, P. M., THE DASH STAKES. Trains from East 34th St. and Ferry at 10.10 and every half hour thereafter. Special Parlor-Car Train at 12.30. Boats from foot of Whitehall street terminus of all Elevated Railroads, 11.10 A. M. and 12.10 and half hourly thereafter. RACES EVERY WEEK DAY TO SEPT. 10.

WAGES HAVE GONE UP

Commissioner Peck Says They Increased $6,377,925 Last Year.

Production in the Same Time Increased $31,315,130.

Ninth Annual Report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Commissioner Peck, of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, has made his report for 1891. It is the ninth annual report of the Bureau, and deals particularly with the effect of the McKinley bill upon wages.

By elaborate tables Commissioner Peck shows that there was a net increase in wages during 1891 of $6,377,925 over those of 1890, and a net increase in products of $31,315,130.

Commissioner Campbell says that 285,000 men have had their wages raised as a result of the new tariff.

In his report Commissioner Peck says: "In pursuance of law, the undersigned has completed the work attendant upon the issuing of the ninth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Its completion has been necessarily delayed by reason of the unusual amount and important character of the work undertaken. Of all the varied subjects investigated and reported upon during the bureau's nine years' existence, none have borne a closer relationship to the welfare of the wage-earners of the State or furnished the public in general with statistical data so valuable to a comprehensive understanding of the practical workings of the one great economic question of the present day than the tariff.

"'Tariff, whether levied 'for revenue only' or for 'revenue and the incidental protection of American manufacturers and American labor,' is certainly a question of such vast import as to enlist the most thorough and dispassionate investigation at the hands of the American people. And while the present report has, under the law, been confined to the State of New York its results can but be taken as indicative of the conditions existing in every section of our country where manufacturing industrial pursuits are followed.

"With the exception of a limited number of the great industries carried on in our country, no state in the Union offers a field so varied or extensive within which the statistician can carry on his work with greater assurances of intelligent success than is presented by the State of New York. Within its borders are to be found by far the greatest number of manufacturing establishments, the most varied industries and the largest number of individual employers and wage-earners of any of the forty-four commonwealths embraced in the United States. So that, whatever the statistical data collected and tabulated may prove, relative to the effects of 'Protection' on labor and wages in New York, may justly be taken as fairly representative of the conditions throughout the whole country.

"Not for many years had the subject of the tariff assumed such great proportions as attached to it in 1888. Always an important and interesting question of political economics for discussion by our statesmen, yet, by reason of the President of the United States making it the sole subject of his annual message to Congress in December, 1887, interest in it became general among the masses and a memorable 'Campaign of Education' followed during the ten succeeding months of 1888. It is not the province of the undersigned to here discuss the merits of a 'Protective tariff,' or to pronounce for or against the public policy of a 'Tariff for revenue only.' A majority of the American people declared by their votes in 1888 in favor of the latter policy, and yet their candidate was defeated by reason of our electoral system, the minority candidate and a Congress in sympathy with the Chief Executive being elected. The canvass was carried on with relentless vigor by both sides, and public interest was unusually aroused in a question of great public policy, rather than as to the personality of candidates. The selfish business interests of the manufacturers and their employees were appealed to; larger production, wider markets and increased profits were promised the employers.

"More work, higher wages, shorter hours of labor and unexampled prosperity were among the inducements held out to the wage-earners by the advocates of 'Protection.' On the other hand, the advocates of the policy of a 'Tariff for revenue only,' contended that only through a 'reform' of our tariff laws, *i. e.*, a reduction of our revenues to a basis of raising just sufficient money to defray the expenses of the Government, honestly and economically administered, could all of these desirable results be attained.

"Almost innumerable queries were made of this bureau by the great writers upon economic subjects, the leaders of thought and discussion in our pulpits, on the rostrum and through the public press, for reliable data and statistics bearing upon this very important subject.

"And it was by reason of this situation, no less than with a view to establish the truth or falsity of the premises taken by the two great political parties of the country, that the undersigned finally decided to make the subject of 'The Effect of the Tariff on Labor and Wages' one of special investigation. It may be urged by some that the investigation made has not been made broad enough or of sufficient scope to fairly warrant the deductions arrived at, by reason of the fact that the cost of living, including the necessaries that go to make it up, have been given no place in the work. It should be borne in mind, however, that it has been my endeavor to investigate only that phase of the subject which relates simply to the increase or decrease of production and the rates of wages paid.

"The period covered by investigation includes the year immediately prior to the enactment of what is termed the 'McKinley bill' and the year immediately following its becoming law. That is, the data upon which the report has been made was for the year commencing Sept. 1, 1889, up to and including the 31st of August, 1890