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The World's Best JANUARY.

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For January, 1894

427,997 PER DAY.

THE EVENING WORLD'S Net paid bona fide actual daily Average Circulation is greater than the combined circulation of the

Evening Sun,
Mail and Express,
Evening Post,
Commercial Advertiser,
Evening Telegram.

The Sugar Trust is not entitled to Senatorial courtesy.

New York will have no mourning band of soft-coal smoke. That is decided.

Ingalls has shaken hands with Sam Jones. The great minds of the country are getting together.

There seems to be a pronounced difference of opinion among cheerers for the G. O. P. as to what they are cheering for.

To-day's "Evening World" presents an income tax story which will give those who are millionaires and those who are not something to think of.

When this morning's statement was issued the number of free loaves given out by "The World's" bread bureau lacked less than 10,000 of a half million.

The "Greater New York" train hardly experienced a jar at Albany. But the rush Assemblymen who tried to head it off by driving on the track. Oh! where are they?

Two election fraud convictions in two days. This looks like earnest work. And it is the way to make disregard of the Ballot law as dangerous as public interests demand.

"D. G. U. Y. S." Are you one of **them?** It's nothing about dynamite. **It means** "Don't-Give-Up-Your-Seat," **and is the name of a new downtown business men's club.** Its story is printed **in another column.**

Crawfordsville, Ind., has furnished a new and fruitful field for the old lightning-rod-contract-promissory-note swindle. Every community which doesn't **read** the papers thoroughly is a good conductor for this sort of lightning.

Dr. Parkhurst now believes the State Senate Committee on the New York Police Department is sincere. The public will be glad to share his confidence, and to find in the Committee's subsequent proceedings that the trust is not misplaced.

The State Senate Police Investigating Committee is to ask for more time. Time is money, money is wealth, wealth is richness—and richness is pretty sure to develop if the probe goes where it should into Police Department management in New York.

As a response to Mayor Gilroy's appeal for at least two months more of aid to the city's destitute, the conversion to that purpose of $333.33, being two months' salary of the "labor expert" just provided for the Park Department, is earnestly suggested.

The great benefits of these days, for the various charitable enterprises in the city, yield liberally in all ways. Givers of money become recipients of double pleasures, and those who profit finally get, besides substantial goods, the heart-filling assurances of thought and sympathy among their fellow-men.

Mr. Platt has reached the point where he openly claims to have been "one of the humble agents in the hands of divine Providence" in bringing about last November's election results. This will force many people to the necessity of choosing between belief in Platt and continued faith in the ability of Providence to properly select its own agents.

New York's police captains cannot serve two masters. Either they will serve the Tammany district leader and despise the Superintendent, or they will find things unpleasant in their precincts. That this is true is pretty conclusively shown in the way Capt. Price's detectives testified against the men from Headquarters in the case of the raided Alhambra. The State Senate Investigating Committee, if it is in earnest, will not disregard this new opening.

THE NEW BRIDGE BILL.

The reconstructed New York and New Jersey Bridge bill, shorn of the features to which President Cleveland found objections, is before the House Committee on Commerce, and its consideration has been postponed until Wednesday next at the request of its opponents. It is said that it will be reported on that day.

The Secretary of War has been asked to attend the next meeting to give his views on the engineering features of the new bill. This seems an entirely unnecessary proceeding, inasmuch as the bill provides for a board of engineers selected by the Secretary to approve the plans for the bridge and to pass upon the length of span practicable.

There ought to be as little delay as possible in passing the new bill through both Houses. All the objections that can be raked up against the bridge have been exhausted. The projectors have yielded every point to which reasonable opposition has been made. The bill is securely guarded against abuse. The improvement is one of the greatest importance to New York and to the trade and commerce of the whole country. The Committee should take care that no factional delay of the measure is permitted, and that it is put on its passage in good faith as speedily as possible.

ONE MORE.

If any fears were entertained that the election fraud cases would not be fairly and vigorously prosecuted by District-Attorney Fellows they are happily dissipated. The recent indicted inspector was yesterday convicted after less than a quarter of an hour's deliberation by the jury, and this time the verdict was not accompanied by a recommendation to mercy.

Both the convicted men belong to Tammany Hall.

The foreman of the jury in this second case was a colored man.

Both these facts are worth noting. The colored foreman made an exceptionally intelligent juryman. The conviction of two Tammany inspectors brought about by a Tammany prosecuting officer refutes the assertion that no Tammany follower can be brought to justice.

That is right. Weed out every ballot-box corruptionist, Democrat or Republican, and guard sacredly the purity of elections. Therein lies the safety of free government.

THE REPUBLICAN BOLT

The bolting Republicans met at Cooper Institute last night and completed their revolt against the regular organization. The attendance was fair numbers, but marked by the absence of Republicans of character and influence. Indeed, it was difficult to say to what party the meeting belonged. There seemed to be a very good representation of local Tammany politicians in the hall.

Milholland was in his glory. He was elected permanent chairman of the bolting organization, and was thus crowned with some of the honors of heroism. In his speech he was severe on the leaders of the party, and designated Cornelius N. Bliss and his associates as the Thirty Undertakers. Rather an ominous title, as it was taken to mean that they might bury the bolting organization.

Mr. Platt's name was loudly cheered, giving evidence that he will continue to be the boss in the bolting movement, and that Milholland will have to be contented with second honors. It is evident that the breach in the Republican party of New York is complete, and that the fight of the Reddites against the Regulars is to be fought out to the death.

AN UNDESIRABLE BILL.

One of the most objectionable bills now before the Legislature is Mr. Ainsworth's bill to extend the operation of the law authorizing the Attorney-General to conduct criminal prosecutions in place of District-Attorneys in all counties of the State, and to call special terms of courts to try such cases.

At present the law is confined to counties having a certain population, and proper safeguards are provided to prevent the abuse of these extraordinary proceedings. They are resorted to only in special cases. If they should be authorized promiscuously and made general throughout the State they would in fact destroy the efficiency of District-Attorneys and render their election almost useless.

It is not desirable that the ordinary course of justice should be disturbed or departed from unless for good reason. It implies a want of faith in the local courts and in local prosecuting officers calculated to bring them into disrepute and contempt. The law ought not to pass. It is not likely that it would receive the Governor's approval if it did. All sound legal judgment is against such a measure.

EDITORIAL GLIMPSING.

Duluth Settles a Great Issue.

It is a real pleasure to be informed that the Duluth voters had the nerve to draw the tariff question into their Heavenly election and then dare settle it beyond resurrection.—Washington Post.

The Handy "Cuckoo" Expression.

The word "cuckoo" has been given a conspicuous place in the Congressional vocabulary. It comes very handily to a member with an intellectual gap to fill.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Promised Rest for the Ex-Sockless.

In a brief time Jeremiah Rusk will have leisure to run barefoot and raise corn on his 160-acre lot at Medicine Lodge. The leisure will cover the remaining period of his natural life.—Philadelphia Press.

The Senate Keeps Us Guessing.

The Senate is rapidly becoming the prize enigma of the year. Why not start a guessing contest over its possible course as a means of making The Congressional Record more popular with the masses?—Kansas City Star.

Harmony in Slices.

The atmosphere of New York politics is thick with razors, and Boss Platt is boning up a fresh supply in order to make sure of his slice of harmony.—Philadelphia Record.

Ships That Never Went Out.

Those foolishly expectant souls who take comfort in waiting for their ships to come in never for a moment think that at no time did they send one out.—Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.

Worthy.

(From Truth.)

Yonge—Gilchrist is to get a pension from the Government.

Trott—What has he done?

Yonge—He got off a new Thanksgiving turkey joke.

CONVICT ISLAND HORRORS.

Russian Prisoners at Onor Subjected to Terrible Treatment.

Mutilated, Murdered and Starved by Brutal Officers.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A despatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says that the Government Commission appointed to investigate the alleged scandals in the convict prison at Onor, on the Island of Saghalien, has issued a report which unfolds a terrible tale of suffering and crime. It shows that in this prison there have been instances without number of merciless cases of beatings, lopping off of fingers and arms by sabre strokes, while cannibalism, under stress of famine, has been of common occurrence.

Murder, followed by cannibalism, has been frequent, with the sole object of ending a miserable existence. It is related that there even have been cases where several convicts have disputed to be convicted of murder, when, in fact, they were not guilty of any such crime. During the whole year of 1892 there was an almost continuous string of convoys carrying the corpses of convicts from Onor to Rykovskaya, the residence of the authorities.

In nearly every case the bodies were so mutilated that they presented a pitiful spectacle, and moved the persons who looked upon them to tears and words of indignation. The bodies were interred without the slightest inquiry on the part of the authorities as to how the wounds were inflicted. The neglect of the prison rules at Onor is said to have been most shameful and criminal.

No doctor ever visited the institution, and convicts who failed to perform their work on account of physical incapacity were placed on half diet in the place called a hospital and when it became apparent that they would be unable to perform further duty they were killed like animals with a revolver by the inspector and were registered on the prison books as having died from a disease.

The principal author of the atrocities, it is asserted, is a former convict of the name of Shaloff, who was a favorite of the District Commandant and was promoted to be Inspector-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The story embodied in the despatch from London, giving the detail of the terrible condition of affairs in the Russian prisons, on the Island of Saghalien, was first brought to public attention several months ago by the arrival here of five escaped convicts, who had been picked up at sea in a scow by a whaler.

The men had escaped from the islands and were ten days at sea in a small open scow. Their story excited great interest, but the frightful conduct of the prison officials could hardly be believed. The escaped men were exhibited for a time in a dime museum.

One of them has been arrested here for burglary. One has been sent to New York by people interested in his case, and the other three are drifting about San Francisco without employment.

French Counterfeiters Caught.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A despatch to The Standard from Marseilles says that a gang engaged in the counterfeiting of coin has been arrested there. The prisoners include Tanzet, the chief clerk of a branch of the Credit Lyonnais, and Didier, his assistant.

Austrian Officer Accused.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A despatch to the Daily News from Vienna says that an officer of the general staff has been arrested charged with forging checks to the amount of 20,000 florins. He belongs to a high family, but he was a persistent gambler, and is also alleged to have had an intrigue with an actress.

HIS NAME KNOWN TO ALL.

The Home Life of the Author of the Tariff Bill.

William L. Wilson has come before the country so prominently of late that The Sunday World believes the people will be interested in a story of his home life. Mr. Wilson lives in Charlestown, W. Va. His circle of acquaintances was comparatively small when he ran for Congress. Today he numbers among his friends the leading statesmen from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

W. L. WILSON.

This is the story of how a quiet, unassuming man with brains came naturally to be a leader in the House of Representatives at Washington. His house, his family and his own thoughtful face will be reproduced in pictures in The Sunday World.

WHIRLINGS.

The imports of champagne last year were less by 70,000 cases than the year before.

New York city has more than 11,000 factories, which make fully $500,000,000 worth of goods every year.

One factory in Richmond produces 600,000,000 cigarettes every year.

Portland, Me., is the Winter port for Canada, and sends to and receives from the Dominion goods worth $50,000,000 every Winter.

Up to within a little more than half a century ago Charleston, S. C., had a larger commerce than New York.

A Fraternal Compliment.

(From Judge.)

"A Confederate veteran was invited to speak at the Grand Army banquet last night. He gloried in the era of good feeling."

"Was his effort received in the same fraternal spirit?"

"Yes; when he closed the toast-master requested the band to play 'Dixie' to the tune of 'Marching Through Georgia.'"

LETTERS

[This column is open to everybody who has a complaint to make, a grievance to ventilate, information to give, a subject of general interest to discuss or a public service to acknowledge and who can put the idea into less than 100 words. Long letters annot be printed.]

How to Be Happy on $6 a Week.

To the Editor:

In reference to Carlo's letter about getting married on $6 per week, I would by all means advise him to do so, for during my five years of married life I have never found cause to regret having married on $6, and I now have four children, and am as happy as the day is long. Here is the way we live: I rent two rooms at $1.25 a week (one we use for a dining and cooking room, the other a bedroom). On Tuesday we have for breakfast sheep's liver or tripe, fried, with mice, hot corn cakes; for dinner (we have no lunch) we get a beef head, which makes soup for a whole week, and it only costs 25 cents. Wednesday we have fish for breakfast, which costs 8 cents, as we get six for that amount, and 10 cents worth of flour, which lasts a couple of days, as we use mostly cerameal; for dinner a quart of beer and baked beans, and each day during the week we get something cheap, and my little wife fixes it up in good shape. On Sundays, of course, we have a big dinner, including bacon and boiled sheep's head, the remainder of which we use for breakfast Monday. My expenses for the week amount to about $4.60, so you see I have plenty to clothe my wife and children and myself. Let Carlos, or any other honest young man, marry on $8 a week, for he could build up a beautiful home, bring up his children comfortably, and would always be happy. But he should be sure of the girl he gets. I always bring home a copy of "The Evening World" and read it to my wife at our fireside, and thus I spend my evenings in her society.

SAMUEL L. JOHNSON.

Why They Cannot Combine.

To the Editor:

P. G. M. wants to know why Spiritualists and Theosophists do not unite as one body. The inquirer need only read the lectures of Mrs. Annie Besant, the allusions of Mme. Blavatzky in her writings, listen to the opinions of Mr. W. Q. Judge, and see the horror which Theosophists have of being confounded with Spiritualists, to realize that union would be impossible, unless these representatives were to greatly modify their present views. On the other hand, a large number of Spiritualists are not in sympathy with the Oriental metaphysics generally advocated by Theosophists. Spiritualists do not generally concede the claims of Theosophists, and the latter, while admitting the phenomena of the former, deny their supermundane origin, referring the occurrences to astral or elementary sources. More facts and less theorizing would be healthier for the Theosophist, more cautious investigation and scientific classification of data would place Spiritualism upon an enduring footing. Let facts mould our theories, and theories not blind our eyes to facts, and both Spiritualist and Theosophist will come into closer union.

W. H.

America's Greatness.

To the Editor:

"John Henry" would make us believe that the source of America's greatness is protection. Is it not rather in spite of protection that America has grown great? We have ceased to believe that old woman's story, "That a cup of good tea is a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to." Same with protection. But let me give a riddle to solve in my experience in this country. I am a carpenter. I have served seven years at my trade to get my experience and to follow my trade. I must have at least $75 worth of tools. Now, a few years ago I was in Cincinnati, O.; I was working on a job, and on the same job were bricksetters' laborers with, say, $5 worth of tools, and comparatively no time to serve to get their experience; still that unskilled labor was getting 25 cents a day more than me; was it protection that got him more wages than me? No, it is not protection that has been the source of America's greatness, but the right of combination, or in another great word, liberty—free to think, speak and put our thoughts into action.

A. M.

A Woman Willing to Compromise.

To the Editor:

I am sure that a large percentage of women who travel in all public conveyances would gladly forfeit forever their rights to the seats if men, in their turn, would guarantee not to perform that most beastly habit of clearing their throats in public and expectorating in every direction, hit or miss. As for "that tired feeling" of some of the men of the nineteenth century, an affliction not only on week days but Sundays and holidays, I can only say, Where would this country be to-day if the brave men who fought for it were made of the same stuff. As matters now are the women who stand looking down a coated row of so-called men can in their heart thank God and fate that they have escaped being wife, mother or sister to such miserable specimens of men—called the stronger sex! the ruler! the head! &c. Bah! Keep your seats, you poor, weak mortals, and let chivalry and courtesy go to the dogs.

KARMA.

Tremont, N. Y.

Possibly an Incurable Case.

To the Editor:

My husband snores in most pernicious fashion, and night has no longer any charm for me. He hardly touches the bed before the atmospheric disturbances commence, and they invariably continue until the baker's rising in the morning affords me a few minutes undisputed repose. I have tried everything under and above the sun, going so far as to place the traditional clothespin over my lions lord's nasal organ, but when I get uneasy and remove it a little later on, the original tune, with variations, is recklessly continued. Is there no relief for me? How many other wives are in the same fix? I want a remedy and want it quick, or this rolling mill orchestration will send me to an untimely grave. If any wife has a good cure for snoring, let her make it public for those of her sex whose lords are still defying peace and decency with their nocturnal solos.

A SNORER'S SPOUSE.

Can She Make Him Propose?

To the Editor:

I am a young lady, twenty-five years old. I do not like to give too much credit to the testimony of my mirror to say that I am pretty, but the way in which my acquaintances (like my company) proves to me that they think I am agreeable. Although working all day in a downtown office, I cannot complain about my life, and I thought myself a happy girl till some months ago I met a gentleman whom I have learned to love, and who, I am sure, loves me equally well. He has not yet asked me to be his wife, and from his disposition and lack of courage I am afraid he never will. What can I do? Will some kind reader inform me how I can in a ladylike manner force him to propose?

MARIANITA.

More About Reincarnation.

To the Editor:

Some of the statements of your correspondent "H. E. S." in his letter published in "The Evening World" of Jan. 24 are misleading, though probably not intentionally so. Origen, a talented and pious, but erratic Christian philosopher, living in the fifth century, did indeed teach the doctrine of reincarnation, as well as that the punishment of hell should not be eternal, and that finally all things and persons, including Satan and the fallen angels, should be restored to righteousness. All of these were expressly condemned by the Fifth Council of the Church (A. D. 555), and as they had never received general recognition by the Church nor appear to have been taught before Origen's time, "H. E. S." is hardly warranted in stating that reincarnation "was taught in the Christian Church up to the year 555" or "for the first 500 years after Christ." As for the passage in Matthew, second chapter and fourteenth verse, it would (taken literally) certainly appear to support the theory of those who, as your correspondent says, claim that Christ taught the doctrine of reincarnation. Taken in a wider sense, however (as commentators do take it to mean), John the Baptist was merely the successor of Elias in a prophetical office. The passage in Matthew, sixteenth chapter, fourteenth and fifteenth verses, certainly indicate that the belief of reincarnation (or more than one existence for human beings on earth) was held by some of the Jews—as it was by various heathen nations at that time—but it is not true to say that it was generally believed by them, any more than it is now. It would be even harder, I think, to construe these passages into evidence that Christ ever taught such a doctrine. "H. E. S." is doubtless correct in stating that probably not one Christian in 10,000 to-day knows that such a (comparatively harmless) doctrine was ever preached in the Christian Church.

J. H. C.

He Just Stopped.

To the Editor:

In answer to the request of "Faith," in to-day's "Evening World," for a cure of the cigarette habit, I take pleasure in telling him how I was emancipated from the thraldom of the deadly cigarette. It is a very simple and inexpensive remedy—stop smoking them! Don't go to another extreme by indulgence in substitutes. Don't "taper off." Just throw away your last package of "coffin nails," even still full, register a mental promise "I won't," and—well, if you have stamina, self-respect and a desire for the respect of others you will never smoke another cigarette as long as you live. Never did creosote and nicotine enter into a combination to so debase a man (and oft woman, too, heaven save the mark!) and so slowly steal away his brains, his vitality, and, lastly, his life, as in this pernicious little roll of paper and tobacco. Cigarette-smoking is not an essential attribute of manliness (?), and "he that conquereth himself is greater than he who taketh a city." If you answer me with the invariable childish plea of "I can't," then verily you lack the faith in yourself which your letter would profess, and I am done with you even as I am done with that which for ten years was my greatest enemy—the cigarette.

AN EX-FIEND.

A Workingman's Point of View.

To the Editor:

That this country has grown rich, and wages consequently have been high, solely on account of our protection policy, is a doctrine not so generally accepted as heretofore. That Mr. Henry so strongly believes in it seemingly betrays that his researches in the matter have not extended beyond the inconsistent arguments dished out to us by the protectionist press. He being so positive that the Democratic party is responsible for the present hard times, I would ask him to carefully consider the effects of the Sherman and McKinley bills. Hard times began before Democratic accession to office and this points directly to those measures as the cause. If protection keeps wages high, why has it been necessary for workingmen to organize to prevent wages from going down? and why do strikes occur mostly in the protected industries? Wage reductions is of quite frequent occurrence. The present instances are not the first, and those responsible for this are trying to shift the blame to others. Workingmen know that competition in labor only affects wages. The protection delusion has had its day with them.

FREE TRADE WORKINGMAN.

One Way to Aid the Unemployed

To the Editor:

Let the Board of Health penetrate into the cellars and sub-cellars of the dwellings and business properties of this great city, and in pursuance of the authority with which they are vested compel the owners to remove the many years' accumulation of filth and rubbish, repair defective plumbing, whitewash, purify and otherwise put in a sanitary condition the property from which they exact their heavy rentals. It must be obvious that with the immediate and rigorous enforcement of the law many idle men would find employment and much good in many directions would follow.

MARY SCOTT ROWLAND.

We Are Getting the Change.

To the Editor:

"The people wanted a change," says John Henry; very true, and they still want that same change, and the only fault the people find with the Democratic party is that they have unnecessarily delayed the change that has been thrice demanded in no uncertain terms. We repealed your Sherman law—that was one step, it was one good turn deserves another, and the other was the repeal of the McKinley law. Why, it has been noticeable to every one who has had an eye on the situation, that every day that the passage of the Wilson bill became more probable was marked by greater industrial activity, and reviving of business and confidence. Mills and factories are starting all over the country. John Henry, if you must discuss economics, tell us how to support a family on $8 per week, but don't tackle questions that give the wisest statesmen headaches.

JOHN HERBERT.

Wants Peter Pickel's Picture.

To the Editor:

As President of a labor organization I naturally took great interest in Mr. Peter Rudolph Pickel's letters. His letter has gained widespread notice. Mr. Pickel says that women must return to the home circle before the condition of affairs can be bettered. Truer words were never spoken by any one. Mr. Pickel is a great thinker, and has given us a great forecast of what the future will be if something is not done. Let "The Evening World" give us a glimpse of Mr. Pickel by printing his picture. Since his letter has been published and so widely copied many have been anxious to get a glimpse of the able letter-writer. Long life and success to Mr. Pickel and a good share to "The Evening World."

ARTHUR M'CRACKEN BRADLEY.

Girls to Suit the Times.

To the Editor:

In answer to B. C. J., of Brooklyn, I would like to say that he is entirely wrong in his opinion of the bringing up of the young girls of the present day. The girls are brought up to suit the times. The young men are not looking for good housekeepers or good cooks or girls that can sew. Just as long as a girl can fix up and look her prettiest, play the piano, be a good conversationalist, a good dancer, &c., she will have plenty of admirers. Men never think of housekeeping until after the honeymoon, and that is the reason a few years later we hear the cry that marriage is a failure. Again, they do not admire the red or rough hands of the girl who helps her mother. I know of several girls that would make model wives, but to my knowledge they haven't any beaus.

ONE WHO LOOKS ON.

John Henry Is Enlightened.

To the Editor:

"John Henry's" views on the tariff seem strangely unenlightened when we consider the educational opportunities we have had since it became the National subject for discussion. The wage question always conforms to the law of supply and demand, just the same as the price we have to pay for money or any commodity. This country has prospered under protection, or rather in spite of it. We prospered under slavery; does that prove slavery a good or just law? "John Henry" ought to get into the next chapter, then he will learn that for every dollar's worth of goods imported we pay in the product of labor.

HERZOG.

Anxious to Settle Down.

To the Editor:

I have received much benefit from "The Evening World" letters. I am of the same opinion as "Red Ink." I am a young man, a mechanic, have some knowledge of farming, and will take a wife and settle down, but am at a complete loss to know where to find the best spot. I have only been in America a short time, but like it so much as to want to become a useful American citizen. Will "Red Ink," or some one else advise me where to go?

BOURNEMOUTH.

There Would Be Trouble.

To the Editor:

Will you kindly inform me through the columns of the greatest evening paper in America if the Wilson bill shouldn't pass the United States Senate, what then?

A CONSTANT READER.

Rhinecliff, N. Y.

BRAIN FRESHENERS.

[This column is for mathematical problems. Only the popular kind that exercise and refresh the mental faculties and do not require elaborate algebraic solution will be printed. Our type does not include algebraic signs, so it will be impossible to give answers in which these are used. The names of the first ten persons sending correct solutions will be printed. Address answer to "Problems, Evening World, P. O. box 2,884, New York City."]

The Heifer and Calves.

To the Editor:

Neither of the answers given is correct. The problem may be solved in this way: Put down the numbers from 1 to 21 inclusive in one column. Then, as the number of stock in the first year is 1, place the figure 1 to the right of the first year. The second year there will be no increase; represent it by 0. The third year there is an increase of 1, fourth year 1; fifth year 1; sixth year 2; seventh year 3, and so on. Represent each year by the increase of that year. To find the increase for any year, say the eighth: Take the sum of the numbers opposite the years, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and place it to the right of the eighth year. In the same manner the increase for the ninth year will be found to be 8; the tenth, 9; the eleventh 13, and so on. To find the number of stock at the end of the eleventh year, take the sum of the numbers representing the increase for the years 1 to 11. The answer is 41. By the above method the number of stock at the end of the twenty-first year will be found to be 1,873, which is the answer required.

JOHN M'NALLY.

Was Ida Wrong?

To the Editor:

I differ with Ida Silverman in regard to the clerk's mistake in marking the piece of furniture. The problem as given, says the clerk marked it $200, and gave the customer or buyer 20 per cent. off. Now, 20 per cent. from $200 leaves $160, which the purchaser paid for it. The merchant tells the clerk he has made a mistake, and has caused him a loss of 20 per cent. on the sale. Therefore he must have made 5 per cent., and he originally intended to make 25 per cent. Therefore $160 stands for the cost and a gain of 5 per cent., which is 105 per cent., and $160 divided by 105 per cent gives the cost, which is $152.38. Now add the 25 per cent., which the merchant wished to make, and we get $190.47, which is the cost and 25 per cent. Then add to the $190.47 the 20 per cent discount to be given, and we have $238.10, which the clerk should have marked the piece of furniture.

W. H. HARRISON.

It Broke in the Middle.

To the Editor:

Here is a solution to the "How Much Was the Tree?" problem: Take the difference between the square of the height of the tree above the 10 feet (that is, 90 feet) and the square of 20 feet, and divide it by twice the height of the tree above 10 feet. Thus 90 squared equals 8,100; 20 squared equals 800. Eight thousand one hundred minus 800 equals 7,300, which, divided by 180, or twice the height above the 10 feet, gives 40 feet. To this add the 10 feet, and you have the part standing, which is 50 feet. Therefore, the tree is broken in the middle.

M. L. G.

White Men and Negroes.

To the Editor:

Robert Quinn's problem may be solved by using the vowels in the following sentence: "From numbers aid and act never will fame depart." Taking the first vowel in the sentence, which is "o," this being the fourth vowel, we set down four white men. Coming to the next vowel, which is "u," and the fifth vowel, we set down five colored men, and so on alternately white and black, setting down the number of the vowel.

M. F. CALLANAN.

They Called in a Lawyer.

To the Editor:

An old stage owner bequeaths at his death his property consisting of seventeen horses to his three sons. The oldest is to receive one-half; the next one-third, and the youngest one-ninth. Being unable to divide in whole numbers they submit their case to a lawyer who throws in his own horse, making the whole number eighteen horses. Then they proceed to divide, the eldest getting half, or nine horses; the next one-third, or six; the youngest one-ninth, or two. Adding these together makes seventeen horses, and the lawyer has his left. How is this explained?

ILLITERATE.

Two Little Puzzles.

To the Editor:

Here are two problems which look very simple but may give some of your readers exercise. The first one is as follows. The sum of two numbers is 212, and two-thirds of the first, minus 24, is to three-quarters of the second, plus 24, as two-thirds is to three-fourths. What are the numbers and how much must be subtracted from the first that the second may be to the first as two-thirds to three-fourths? Here is the other one: A lady being asked the time of day said: "It is between 4 and 5 o'clock, and the hour and minute hands are together." What was the time?

ISRAEL POMERANTZ.

Unwinding the Yarn.

To the Editor:

If 100 yards of cord be wound in a single coil upon an upright post one inch in diameter, what time will it take a man to unwind it by holding one end in his hand and travelling around the post, so as to keep the cord continually tight, supposing he walks four miles an hour? And what is the length of the path that the man walks over?

W. P. L., '93.

A Civil-Service Problem.

To the Editor:

Will you please solve the following example, which was given at a civil-service examination? If 12 oxen eat 3 1-3 acres of grass in 4 weeks, and 21 oxen eat 10 acres of grass in 9 weeks, how many oxen will eat 24 acres of grass in 18 weeks, the grass growing uniformly?

H. N. J.

Time at the Antipodes.

To the Editor:

Suppose the sun to be on the meridian of New York City on Jan. 1. What will be the record of time at the Antipodes? Will it be the midnight of Dec. 31 preceding the New Year's noon, or that of Jan. 1 following the time at New York? It certainly must be one or the other. Which?

H. L.

What Does This Fish Weigh?

To the Editor:

A fish whose tail weighs 9 pounds 5 ounces was caught. The head weighed as much as the tail and half of the body, and the body weighed as much as the head and tail together. What was the weight of the fish?

JOHN O'BRIEN.

Keyport, N. J.

This Was a Clever Grocer.

To the Editor:

A grocer made a weight of four stones, with which he was able to weigh from one to forty pounds. How much did each stone weigh?

ISAAC HYMAN.

With the Problem-Workers.

M. B., West New Brighton, sends in answers to all last week's problems.

W. H. Harrison has sent in the right answers to several problems, and Isaac Hyman has been active among the workers.

Several solutions of the hill and tree problems, with elaborate diagrams annexed, were received. Besides the reply given above the correct answer was sent in by Miss L. B. and M. B., West New Brighton.

"A Tricky One" gave the guessers a lot of trouble. J. Coleman, of Far Rockaway, says if 7 is one-half of 6, 11 would be 11-21 of 9, and Elizabeth H. More, of West Orange, and Nellie C. Griffin, of Keyport, N. J., give the same answer.

The answer to the problem "How Much Does He Lose?" is given correctly by Isaac Lewis, 156 Waverley place. The shoemaker was out $45 and his pair of shoes, and had a bad $50 check to show for it. Others who gave correct answers were "The Dickeys," Charles Hansel, Thomas F. Foley and T. J. Geoghegan. The number of incorrect answers was very large.

C. N. Jones, of Woodside, L. I., furnishes this solution of the negro puzzle: 00 — — 000 — — — — — 00 — — 0000 — 0 — — — 0 — — 00 —, with this rhyme:

Two before one, three before five,
Here two, there two,
Four go alive;
Here one, there one, three that are cast,
Once one, twice two, Jack go at last.

The 0's are whites and the — are negroes that are cast overboard.

HOUSE AND HOME

Tiny Dogs.

There is a sudden and altogether insatiable demand just now for toy terriers, weighing less than seven pounds. Tiny Prince Charles, ruby and Blenheim spaniels sell at $25; black-and-tans are worth from $18 to $22, and very fancy prices are paid for Japanese spaniels. Pugs are drugs in the market. Smooth-coated fox terriers, with pink noses and the aristocratic legs and shoulders of a thoroughbred are among the staples of the trade. Bull terrier puppies are fashionable among those gentlemanly girls who delight in Tuxedo dress coats, Piccadilly boots and four-in-hand ties.

Bridesmaid's Hat

This hat is made of brown satin, trimmed with velvet, the crown principally composed of brown feathers, the ornament steel.

WHOLESOME BREAKFAST.

Orange.

Soft Boiled Eggs.

Strips of Beechnut Bacon, Broiled.

Dry Toast. Celery.

Coffee. Tea.

Milk.

Foot Lengths.

Eight inches is the smallest and ten inches the length of the largest woman's foot. Smaller stockings have to come from the stock of children's hosiery and larger from men's footwear. The average woman wears No. 9 1-2.

Afternoon Tea.

If there was more 4 o'clock tea, Sunday afternoon and every afternoon, there would be less intemperance than there is. The system not only craves drink, but needs refreshment between meals. A cup of hot anything is comforting to the flesh and soothing to the spirit. Hot chocolate is good for the young folks and the fleshless of all ages; a cup of clear tea will clear a foggy brain, and nothing goes to the right spot quicker than hot coffee and milk—half and half—and there are no bad after effects. For the dinner's sake and the sake of economy not so much as a zephyr biscuit should be served. Make a pot of tea, little women, and make the folks drink it for their sake and your sake.

Girl's Frock.

A suggestion for a useful and pretty frock for a girl of twelve or fourteen is a pinafore drapery fashioned in mouse colored "cashmere d'Inde," and outlined everywhere with a narrow fancy galon trimming of gold and red. A velvet under-dress of a rich shade of tabac brown, harmonizes delightfully with the other colorings.

For Cosy Corners.

Sofa pillows are as high in favor and as numerous as they well can be. Too many seems an impossible term, and they are piled temptingly everywhere about. The newest show deep frills, quite ten inches wide, and are covered with the softest silk. If, as some critics complain, the luxury of the cosy corner is a temptation to withdraw into one's self and a distinct detriment to family life, these pillows are responsible for much harm. It would require a stoic—and a stoic of the severest sort—to withstand the silent invitation they offer, and it would require the most orthodox Quaker of the old school to resist the fascination of their lovely colors and artistic designs.

Spring Suiting.

For service and economy cheviot or hop sacking will make the best Spring suit. These fabrics are weather-proof; they wear like rope; they are very light weight and they take tailor-work, which is not a characteristic of all woollen goods.

Practical Napery.

In buying napkins get them big; small ones are never fashionable nor as serviceable as the others; size has little or nothing to do with the price, which is regulated by the quality of the linen. In the choice of table cloths, the finer the pattern the prettier the effect. Like wall papers and carpets, they are intended to make a pleasing background for the furniture; any conspicuous or assertive design is not artistic. The shot-patterns, which vary in size from a pinhead to a pea, sell all the time to lovers and judges of fine table furniture.

Treatment of Poisons.

As soon as it is known that poison has been swallowed, ascertain, if possible, its nature, and call a physician. Give immediately, as an emetic, a glass of warm water in which has been mixed a tablespoonful of ground mustard or the same amount of salt. Tickle the back of the throat with the finger or a feather to aid the emetic in its action, and after vomiting is produced give draughts of clear warm water. If the poison taken is known to be an alkali, vinegar and water or some sort of acid diluted should precede the emetic. If an acid, it should first be neutralized by an alkali; strong soap-suds or cooking soda and water will answer the purpose. After vomiting caused by the emetic ceases, give milk and white of egg in large quantities, or mucilaginous drinks, such as flaxseed and slippery-elm tea or gum arabic water. As soon as the stomach has been evacuated, after opium poisoning, give strong coffee, and keep the patient in motion. Give as an antidote for oxalic acid, magnesia, chalk and water or lime water. Plaster from the walls can be used. Give water sparingly after sulphuric acid, as its union with the acid produces intense heat.

Scrawny Limbs and Hosiery.

Cardinal Richelieu had very bad legs. They were so thin that their shadows were no wider than pipe stems. He had a fancy for gay hosiery, restricted, however, by the dignity of office. To compensate for the subjugation of color, his hose were ribbed by means of a drop-stitch, which gave his exalted legs a plumpness that did not belong to them. The Richelieu ribs in trade can be safely recommended to the girls of the present day with understandings of the same calibre. They sell as low as 39 cents in Egyptian black, slate and russet colors.

Severe Burns.

The first thing to do when one's clothing catches fire is to smother the flames with a blanket, a coat or anything made of wool. If a person is severely burned the clothing should be removed by cutting, great care being used not to tear off the skin. Dress the burns immediately with either Carron oil, vaseline, or olive oil mixed with white of an egg. Old linen cloths saturated with any one of the above remedies must be applied directly to the burned surface. Next to the linen lay on smoothly sheet wadding or cotton batting, and bandage to keep the dressings in place. If the burns are extensive it is important to keep the patient warm and give stimulants freely.

A Brave Little Woman.

Miss Emma Pollock, of Harrigan's company, is one of the many unselfish women on the American stage. Both parents are dead. There are five brothers and sisters in the little household in Eighth avenue. The oldest girl keeps house, does the sewing and plays mother, and little miss supports the family, pays all the bills, buys shoes and stockings, and school books, and plays father.

Small Wages of Syrian Women.

Those little squares of drawn cotton and silk embroidery used under finger bowls and over pin cushions, and that come from Damascus and Constantinople, are made by little girls of twelve years. It takes a whole day to embroider a doylly, and the child gets 2 cents for her work. A satin or India table cover, forty inches square, that an expert needlewoman can not complete in less than three weeks, pays her $1.50, and she is happy to be able to get another piece of work the same size when it is finished. There are specimens of the embroideries from the World's Fair at 128 West Twenty-third street, on exhibition just now that are well worth seeing. A Turkish lady is in charge, and she shows with pride and pleasure the little coffee stands of pearl-inlaid walnut that got their onyx-like polish from the little brown hands of her country women.

Unlined Skirts.

Ladies' tailors are making skirts without lining, intending them to be worn over a full silk petticoat of taffeta or some such glazy texture. There is neither binding nor facing on the bottom. A hem is turned up, and as the skirt clears the ground, it is not likely to wear out before the season is over. These unlined cloth skir