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Teachers of THE EVENING WORLD should send in their names and have their names published in the paper.

America still has confidence in Vigilant.
Crocker must not get any more from the same source.

It is trusted that Police Justice Divver is taking good care of his memory.
National legislators foster private trusts at the expense of public confidence.

Among the painful revelations of the week is the discovery that Hill "is not a Democrat."
The depth and breadth of the Debastrage emphasizes the shallowness and narrowness of the late Cokey fare.

There is but one sound conclusion, after all the discussion of the dumping of refuse. New York should burn its garbage.
The gods of the Scotch breeze held their breath with amazement at the American saller lost her first race abroad.

London papers, commenting on the strike situation in the United States, give evidence of a touching inability to comprehend the real state of affairs.
With a real rapid-transit system, authorized by the people's vote and built under the people's direction, there will be some accommodations for the people.

Perhaps Martin and Sheehan expect to be as careful in their deliberations as they are deliberate in their preparations in the matter of their police inquiry.
New York will not become the scene of riot as those in Chicago. But it is to be feared that the riotous character of the November elections, the test of an orderly, though intense, revolt against the corrupt local dictators. The city has been assailed too much. It has now turned on the houses.

It is not a pleasant duty to be publishing "maps of the state of war," but the map of the disturbed territory in Chicago, first published yesterday in the 6 o'clock edition of "The Evening World," was a valuable aid to an intelligent understanding of the actual situation.
Govs. Altgeld, Waite and Stone have taken it upon themselves to argue the old question of State rights with the Federal authorities. It is a question that does not weigh in the present emergency. The Governors will find plenty of occupation in protecting the rights of citizens in their own States.

But, Byrnes has got his police force in trim for an emergency. It is earnestly to be desired that the emergency shall not arise. But one cannot be talking how the Department would be organized, in case of a disturbance, did it not possess the signal and patrol wagon services which no such Department should be without.

"The Evening World" told yesterday the news and executive story of the month-end of the riotous character of the tribulations of Bondman Calway. It is one of the most interesting local true narratives of the day. It also indicates that some of the Jockey Club Trust people whose talk of reforming the turf was recently very conspicuous have the opportunity to strengthen public confidence in their intentions by instituting a little reform in their own methods.

For the condition of discontent which has made the Debastrage possible, a different, backbonesome House must bear the responsibility. Prompt legislation for road tariff reform at Washington would have relieved business uncertainty and checked the industrial paralysis which aided in preparing the

forces now in revolt. The least that can be done now is to bring the pending measure in Congress into a presentable shape as may be promptly, and make it into a law without waste of time.
TO UPHOLD THE GOVERNMENT.
The American citizen recognizes his duty above all others. No matter what excitement may prevail, no matter what grievances may exist, no matter what wrongs may be committed, his duty must be preserved and the authority of the Government must be upheld.

In the American Republic the Government is the people, and in upholding the Government the American people uphold themselves. The cause of law and order is their own cause. Many labor troubles have occurred in public places, but they have been clearly on the side of labor. But whenever law and order have been violated and the legitimate acts of the authorities have been violently resisted, a revolution has taken place in popular sentiment.

The present railroad troubles in the West are of a very serious character and have a very wide scope. But when violent resistance is offered to the orders and processes of the United States courts, when resort is had to lawlessness and disorder, when property is wantonly destroyed and when violent resistance is made to the legitimate and reasonable demands of the authorities, then all consideration of the merits or demerits of the quarrel is pushed aside and the people unite in the determination that law and order must and shall be preserved.

That is the sentiment now prevailing throughout the country. It is simply common sense. That is the determination the American people have reached. Nothing is now said about the cause of the troubles. Everything is merged in the one feeling that the mandates of the courts must be respected, order must be preserved and the laws must be enforced, cost what it may.

PUSH IT AHEAD.
The wrangling Reed led a new filibuster movement in the House yesterday with the object of delaying action on the tariff bill. The obstructionists succeeded in preventing the bill from being reported back to the House so as to be put in conference last night before adjournment. If this is a further to be proud of, the Reed filibuster can be proud of having thrown the conference over until Monday, but they will then be taken in hand and whipped into decency by the power of a new rule.

The majority will now be to blame if they submit to any more blistering and bullying from the swashbucklers of the minority. The bill to tax the transfer of real estate, and not a minute's more delay than is unavoidable should be allowed to take place.
It is believed that Mr. Bourke Cockran will be on the Conference Committee and he will stand firmly for a restoration of the bill to the principles of Democratic tariff reform.

TWO REMARKABLE CASES.
Two singular cases are attracting the particular attention of the lawyers just now.
Myer J. Stein, a reputable young attorney, testified in the McCarroll-Donnelly shooting trial that he took a pistol from one of the McCarroll party who had fired it at Donnelly. The pistol which Stein wore in his coat pocket in his possession ever since the occurrence, was produced in court.
Subsequently the manufacturers of the pistol testified that it had not been sold out of the factory until ten days after the shooting. The weapon was identified by its registered number.

Both these cases demand a complete and satisfactory clearing up. Everybody wishes to see the Hench and the Bar freed from even the suspicion of blackmail and perjury.
Brother-in-Law Jenkins' denial of the story that the Treasury officials "gave" him Crocker by the way of a mission for him to leave the Magistrate at Quarantine last Wednesday and come up to the city in a sort of private palanquin style is made in very diplomatic language.

It is not true, says the Health Officer, "that I received any telegram from any Treasury official on the subject."
But, doctor, there are many ways of conveying an official snub other than by a telegram. Was it, however, a "snub" at all? What claim had Mr. Crocker to be allowed to leave the vessel at Quarantine, anyway? He is a citizen, and as such ought to be let alone. What reason, then, was there why he should be taken off the incoming steamer ahead of all other passengers, with a flourish of trumpets, as if he were a high official or some distinguished foreign dignitary?
If, now, Mr. Crocker had been called back by a subpoena issued by the Lexow Committee, or if he had returned for the avowed purpose of satisfying the natural curiosity of the people of New York by telling them how he got it, then, indeed, the Treasury officials might have a right to insist on a privilege of special landing, that he was only coming home to look in at Temporary Hall and then go down to Chesapeake Bay to the races, there was no reason why he should have been permitted to leave the steamer at Quarantine. That is the only "snub" that may have been a good deal of "snubbery" in making it.

THE BIKER'S ISLAND NUISANCE.
There is an evident disposition on the part of the city authorities to surrender the convenience of dumping the contents of the city sewers at Biker's Island, however unbearable the nuisance may be.
Despite the strong protest of the citizens and in the face of the report of Sanitary Superintendent Roberts that

the crib is a public nuisance, and that there is a constant and flagrant abuse of the rules of the Health Board on the island, an order was issued yesterday that no more refuse should be made in the cribwork on the island. The sewers may enter and unload in the deep water inside the crib. Then the effective Wolff disinfectant can be used on the refuse deposited around the cribwork.

The objection of the authorities to sending the sewers to sea to unload outside every year, the nuisance by expense to the contractor. The improved supervision of the harbor compels the sewers to be sent out with light loads, so as to prevent the refuse from being washed overboard in transit.

But two considerations are vastly more important than cost. One is the preservation of the public health; the other is the prevention of the filling up of the harbor. The subject is of too serious a character to be trifled with, and if there is any job connected with the filker's island crib it cannot be too speedily accepted and stopped.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.
The failure to collect the tax on personal property in anything like its proper amount in this city is notorious. Perhaps it is the fault of the law, which makes the process of "swearing off" far too easy. Perhaps it is the political character of the assessment rolls. The Department, which interferes with their independence and equitable discharge of their duties. Perhaps, and most probably, it is both of these combined.

It is outrageous that while the valuation of real estate keeps mounting higher and higher, by the addition of many new lots every year, the tax on personal property remains nearly stationary or goes backward. Yet every year the people of New York grow richer and richer, and the evidences of wealth in gorgeously furnished mansions, well-supplied art galleries, dazling jewelry and costly equipages are constantly being multiplied.

It is very well known, for instance, that princely fortunes have been made recently by political bosses. Yet somehow not one of them is assessed for personal property. This is, no doubt, due to the political affiliations of the Commissioners. Numerous other instances of having the assessment rolls whose personal estate is known to be large.

A sudden spurge was made a short time ago by the assessment of the Goulds at \$100,000. The family of the late multi-millionaire, Jay Gould, kicked and are seeking to imitate their ancestor's defiance to the country. But the Tax Commissioners announce their determination to fight this attempted evasion of the law on the ground that the securities of the estate are held here.

It is to be hoped the Commissioners will be successful. At all events, they must do a good battle for the city. The Goulds are not now a power in politics.
WRINKLES ON AND OFF THE STAGE.
Do you ever hear of an actress that had wrinkles? Did you ever see a dead one? We think not. These are among the things that do not exist. A mule may die every minute, but if he does he seeks some sequestered spot where he cannot see him, and not only himself, but his carcass, is hidden away, and never mysteriously disappears.

An actress grows old as sidereal time goes on, but she is ever young and beautiful in her newspaper notices, and she would no more think of confessing to a wrinkle or permitting one to fuddle her countenance than she would of confessing to a wrinkle on any other actress on the stage as good as herself in her line.
Yet there is a story in the morning papers to the effect that a woman had a beauty expert tinker her face so as to take wrinkles out of it, and when he drew out a section of her complexion with a needle and drew the rest of her complexion up to the level of the skin, she is a wrinkle, and she says she is an actress. Do you believe it?

Cal. Main says of the recent reductions in the "M" road train service: "They are necessitated by the decrease in business during the hot months." This is not strictly true. The reductions are necessitated only by the evident desire of the "M" road management to keep the accommodations of the line in line with the needs of the public, which is a proper consideration for the public comfort would demand. The Manhattan "M" corporation plays a game of squeeze all around. It squeezes the nickels out of the people and then squeezes the people into its stifling cars. And, once squeezed in, it's a case of squeeze for anybody or get out. And still New York is patient.

This column is for everybody who has a complaint to make, in connection with the editorial staff, or who wishes to draw attention to a public wrong, or who wishes to be heard on any subject. Long letters cannot be printed.

The Joke of the Letter Column.
It is refreshing in these warm days to take a copy of "The Evening World" and find a cool and witty play on words that enjoy along with the rhyms and the wisdom of the letter column. What generous subjects some content with how deftly they manipulate the weighty matters that have been laid out and concluded the philologist of earth from the depths down to the writer. Well, it is natural for man and woman particularly to indulge. We all want to know what our opinions are being happy in the hereafter, and so to what extent we shall have to endure the discomforts of weather even more terrible than that of the present day. There are others who discuss lighter subjects, which are an interesting and not so brain-fagging as the more profound topics that are discussed in the letter column.

On \$7.20 a Week.
In reply to "A. B." in last Friday's "Evening World" I gave an accurate account of my expenses for the past four months, and have replaced broken and worn-out articles, such as: For four months' housekeeping: March, \$17.85; April, \$15.25; May, \$11.46; June, \$10.75; total, four months, \$55.31; average for one month, \$13.82; average for one day, 47 cents; for one week, \$3.32; rent, one cent per ton, 25 cents; one-fourth pound flour, at 40 cents a bag, 20 cents; one-eighth pound tea, at 50 cents, 6 cents; one-half pound sugar, 15 cents; three and a half pounds eggs, 15 cents; one pound butter, 25 cents; eggs, 25 cents; bacon, 12; potatoes, 20; meat, 30; coffee, 15; soap, 10; kerosene, 10; salt, 10; clothing, 10; bread, 10; fruit, 20; miscellaneous, 10; total, \$100.00.

England Freer than America.
"Smoky Hollow" wants to know what Englishmen know about a free country. Well, Englishmen know about it as well as we do. In fact, they are freer than we are. The world, and they are not alone in this opinion. Max O'Reilly, the Freeman, who was not particularly friendly towards England, as some of his writings show, has over and over again asserted that England was a freer country than America. When the Englishman says that, he means that England was a freer country than the United States was in 1776. He does not mean that England is a freer country than America is now.

Why the Gay Girls Are Popular.
In answer to the young ladies who wanted to know why the popular girls were so popular, I have written a little article. The girls who are popular are those who are popular. They are popular because they are popular. They are popular because they are popular. They are popular because they are popular.

Brooklyn Bessie's Kisses.
To the Editor:
"Chaucer" will give his girl any of the following answers to "What is a kiss?" I think some will be satisfactory to her. First, a kiss is an inspired and lawless moral which becomes a habit of the soul. Second, a kiss is a report that it is favored with love. Third, a kiss is the sweetest fruit of a tree; the other plucked the old abundant tree. Fourth, a kiss is what the old man says and the young man says, and the old man says the girl is a Bessie of Brooklyn.

Against Pastascary.
To the Editor:
I am an admirer of "The Evening World" and its crusade against "straight sticks" and their consequent pastascary, whether Republican or Democratic. I am a firm believer in the justice, equity and expediency of the proposed measure. I am, as you are, a man of the people, and I wish to thank you for the valuable service you have done the cause in turning over a column of your paper to its discussion. "THE PATASCARY SAINT."

A Deaf-Mute's Plea for Work.
To the Editor:
I wish to correct a few bad errors that are much talked of by the hearing people. When the deaf are mentioned in the hearing people's papers, they are usually mentioned as "deaf-mutes." This is a mistake. A deaf-mute is a person who is both deaf and dumb. A deaf person who can speak is not a deaf-mute. A deaf person who can read is not a deaf-mute. A deaf person who can write is not a deaf-mute. A deaf person who can do any of these things is not a deaf-mute. A deaf person who can do any of these things is not a deaf-mute.

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To the Editor:
I would like to call your attention to a danger to residents of the Twenty-third Ward in deriving a beautiful smell from the garbage dumped at Biker's Island. A petition to stop this was sent to Mayor Steyer, but no steps have been taken as yet. This smell is unbearable and sickening. It is caused through the neglect of the city authorities. It is a public nuisance and it should be stopped.

What Can Be Done with \$500?
To the Editor:
I have \$500 in cash. I want to invest it safely. I suppose there are many besides myself who have this amount of cash handily waiting for investment. Now, who will tell me what I can do with my \$500? I have no business I can put my money into. I have no property I can invest in. I have no one to give me a job. I have no one to give me a job. I have no one to give me a job.

Brain Fresheners.
(These columns are for medicinal purposes. Only a general level that cannot be used for medicinal purposes. Only a general level that cannot be used for medicinal purposes. Only a general level that cannot be used for medicinal purposes.)

The Ladies' School on Parade.
To the Editor:
The "Fresheners" which you publish in "The Evening World" of June 29 by Mr. Caroline Crocker, lately appeared among the "Queries" for 1894, published in London by the Company of Stationers. It was prepared by the Rev. Thomas P. Kirkman, rector of Croft, Lancashire. It was in these words:

First day—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The Magic Square Once More.
To the Editor:
I offer the following rule by which magic squares can be made as fast as the figures can be written, and infinitely greater than the one given by Marcus Lazarus. Begin in middle square of the top row, write the figures in right diagonal down to the bottom of the square. When the right side of the square is reached continue at left end of row above. When space already occupied are encountered continue in space just beneath the last figure written. When the upper right hand corner is reached continue in the upper left hand corner.

The Soldiers' Problem.
In sending you solution to the "Problem for Soldiers" in some Boston I said the army white marching would stretch over 4,000 feet, and the space between the regiments, 200 feet, would come to a half, would stretch over 1,500 feet, with 100 feet between the regiments, making it over in this case 1,600 feet. I was in error. The regiments white marching would stretch over 4,425 feet, with 200 feet between them, or in all 4,625 feet, and when coming to a stop they would stretch over 1,475 feet, with 100 feet between them, or in all 1,575 feet. The difference between 4,625 feet and 1,575 feet, or 3,050 feet, divided by 82, the number of feet the army marches in one minute, gives 37-1/2. This is the number of minutes between the two orders.

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Good Style.
Leaving out the stitching on the skirt, this is what the importers would call good style. There may be a hint in it for the tall girl with a dress pattern.

Fruit Sauce.
Mash a quart of ripe fruit, beat it, sift a cupful of sugar over it and set away; if the fruit is very sweet less sugar will be required. About ten minutes before the sauce is needed set over the fire and stir constantly; when heated nearly to boiling, turn it about the edge of the pudding, which has been placed in a deep platter. If the pudding boiler has a tube in the centre, as it usually has, there is, of course, a hole in the centre of the pudding, and this may be filled with the fruit sauce, which is, by-the-by, an attractive in appearance as it is delicious in taste.

Waists.
Very pretty silk waists are made with blouse fronts and trimmed with diagonals of wide white gimpure inserting. The body is made of a waist in of ribbon of narrowly folded silk turned down, or if a stock be preferred, is made of the silk laid plain or in plaits.

A Walk for Women to Imitate.
A writer on the great need of the conservation of the nerve forces of the modern woman advises her to force herself to move slowly even in a hurry and to try in walking to imitate the gait of the city policeman, adding that there is no danger that she will succeed in copying it exactly. The appropriate dress of the model offered is obviously since the disinclination of the official defender of the peace to hasten his step even in seasons of extreme need has become proverbial, and his measured swinging gait seldom varies. The nervous woman is advised to keep still outwardly even to her fingers tips if she would acquire rest and quiet of mind and to allow herself no motion that has not its definite purpose and aim.

Draped Skirts.
If we are to wear draped skirts, the pointed "apron" drapers, reaching to the edge of the dress in the immediate front, and drawn there in upward direction to the hips, terminating there, the back of the skirt being moderately full, is as pretty a style as any and also becoming to most figures.

Baked Fish.
Clean the fish; fill with a stuffing made of one cup of bread or cracker crumbs, one-half a teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, two or three drops of onion extract, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and three table-spoons of melted butter. If a moist stuffing is desired, add one egg, beaten well. When ready to bake, grease the pan with salt pork or dripping, and put salt pork under the fish. Do not put water in the pan, but baste often with melted butter or dripping. Bake ten minutes to every pound and serve.

Mrs. Sherwood's Quaint Idea.
Mrs. John Sherwood, not being able to send expensive presents to the weddings of her friends, has a quaint idea of her own. She will write up parchment some original lines appropriate to the occasion, the lines daintily with white ribbons and send it, with some graceful words of congratulation. One of last Fall's brides has had one sent to her in framed, and she thinks as much of it as if it had been a parure of diamonds.

Just the Dinner for a Hot Night.
Ice-Cold Beets, French Dressing, Dinner Rolls, Cold Chicken, Cold Potatoes, Cold Asparagus, Cold Beans on Toast, Cold Corn, Cold Coffee, Cold Tea.

To Improve Potatoes.
Potatoes may be soaked in cold water for twelve or more hours before being cooked, and will be improved rather than injured, but if they stand in a little more water even for ten minutes after they are cooked, they are spoiled. The potato composed largely of starch. The uncooked starch does not unite with moisture like a sponge. A good potato will be light and mealy as soon as it is baked or boiled, but if the cooking be continued it will become dark, heavy and strong flavored.

Relief for Inflamed Feet.
The first thing to be done is to take off and throw away tight-fitting boots which hurt the tender feet as much as they were put into a press. Then take one pint of wheat bran and one ounce of saleratus and put it into a foot-bath and add one gallon of hot water. When it has become cool enough put in the feet, soak them for fifteen minutes in the relief, but if they stand in a little more water even for ten minutes after they are cooked, they are spoiled. The potato composed largely of starch. The uncooked starch does not unite with moisture like a sponge. A good potato will be light and mealy as soon as it is baked or boiled, but if the cooking be continued it will become dark, heavy and strong flavored.

Pressed Chicken Loaf.
Boil the chicken tender; pick the meat from the bones, and chop, not too fine, season with salt and pepper; add a little broth in which it was boiled and press into a mould. When cold cut in slices.

Waistcoat and Girdle.
The new waistcoat is made with tape—one in front and one in the back—button on the skirt-band-for the purpose of being kept down and of holding up the skirt. To cover the line in conjunction there is a shaft of gimpure muslin to match the skirt or ribbon, muslin or linen is used.

Why Clothes Fade.
Colored clothing fades because it is put into hot water. Even the brown hosiery will keep the bright russet hue. Washed in cold water. Nothing is so good for this thread, silk or silk thread underwear. Printed laces, cottons and linens are in danger the moment hot water touches them. Woolens on the other hand, should never be put in cold water. Only white goods should be boiled.