TO BE A CLEAN SWEEP.

Lawyer Moss Details Plans for Police Reorganization.

Every Man from Superintendent Down to Be Removed.

Police Justices May Follow Under the Proposed New Law.

Lawyer Frank Moss, associate counsel of the Lexow Investigating Committee, went into details to-day on the proposed scheme to reorganize the Police Department. Not only is it the scheme that the Commissioners and Supt. Byrnes shall step down and out, but every inspector, captain, sergeant and patrolman is to be legislated out of office.

The intention is to create a new police department and that the present institution shall cease to exist. It is also possible that it will be made a military body and that the proposition of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and which is also pending before the Chamber of Commerce, will be accepted.

Mr. Moss is not drafting the proposed bill, as erroneously stated. Opinion has been canvassed, and there is a unanimity of opinion among reformers that the only thing possible is the creation of the new department.

While the reorganization scheme will have nothing to do with the police courts, it is announced that every Justice will also have to go under the proposed Mayor's Power of Removal bill.

"For," said Mr. Moss, "in explaining the details to an "Evening World" reporter, "it is absolutely impossible any longer to even tolerate these justices, or at least a majority of them. They are a disgrace to the city. It would be useless to attempt any kind of reform for the city and allow any of the barnacles to remain. I can state that the removal of the police justices will be provided for as well as many heads of other departments.

"We dare not attempt to tinker with the present Police Department," Mr. Moss added. "Everybody in it is under a cloud, and, while there are undoubtedly a number of patrolmen who are unjustly under the cloud, there are thousands who are a disgrace to the force. Everybody, from top to bottom, will have to go. A new department will have to be created, and then every man can apply for positions upon it. The good men at present on the force could easily be provided for. The bad would be cut out.

"I am afraid the proposed bill could not touch the present pension evil, but all those on the force now would be cut off from it.

"To my mind, it is the most outrageous thing in the world to see a strong man, simply because he has put in twenty years on the force, retire and get a $1,000 pension. The same day he secures another position at $1,500 a year or so. I could point out dozens of such cases.

"Now, as to the police force generally, we could keep the Lexow Committee busy for a month with cases of blackmail on the part of patrolmen. We have had men shadowing them for days. We have seen nearly every streetwalker blackmailed by them. We have seen the money actually paid over in scores of cases, and I make the statement now that nearly every woman of the street is compelled to pay $1.50 or $2 a week to patrolmen. These cases, however, are not big enough to take up the time of the Committee, especially when the whole lot can be legislated out of office.

"At the trials of the men in future, what is to prevent the Superintendent and his four Inspectors acting as a trial board or a court-martial, as in the army?"

"Is it your intention that Supt. Byrnes should go?" asked the reporter.

"Most decidedly," was the reply. "He will have to go with the rest."

Mr. Moss paid attribute to the work of Secretary Kenneson, of the Society for the Suppression of Crime.

"The people of this city owe more to him," he said, "than any one realizes. He has stood like a rock by the reformers in this fight, in spite of the fact that his business interest lay largely in Tammany Hall. Both his partners are members of that organization."

Mr. Moss added that the Lexow Committee would positively renew its sessions Dec. 1.

"Mr. Goff," he concluded, is not seriously ill. He is simply worn out, but will be all right again by the date mentioned."

Appo, the ex-green goods man, was with Mr. Moss for over an hour this morning. He left the office once for a few minutes and returned with a stylishly dressed woman. She, too, spoke in an undertone in the outer office, but everybody knew that they were talking about "bunco steerers."

It is believed that she will corroborate most of Appo's previous testimony. Justice Divver's name was mentioned once or twice during the conversation. Later both went into Mr. Moss's private office. The lawyer denied that any special efforts were being made to serve Divver with a subpoena, but when asked if he would make a definite statement as to whether or not the Justice would be called Mr. Moss replied:

"No, I will not talk about him at this time."

BYRNES IS RESTING.

Williams Does Not Believe the Superintendent Will Resign.

Superintendent of Police Byrnes has not been seen at Headquarters for two days.

Much reticence is observed as to his whereabouts. At his office it is said that he has gone away on a short vacation.

Inspector Conlin is Acting Superintendent during Mr. Byrnes's absence.

Since the election a rumor has been gaining ground that the Superintendent intends resigning his position as the executive head of the Police Department, in anticipation of a reorganization of the Department by the next Legislature.

Among others, Inspector Williams and John J. Davenport have been mentioned as Byrnes's possible successor.

Inspector Williams was seen in his office at Police Headquarters to-day by an "Evening World" reporter. He said:

"The story is absurd. I have heard nothing of the Superintendent's intention to resign, and don't think there is the least foundation for the report. He still has a few days of his vacation remaining from last Summer, and I presume he is taking them now.

"Even should Supt. Byrnes resign I would not be an applicant for the place."

"How about Davenport?"

"Well, civilians have been appointed in the past, but that would not be possible under the present law. Of course, the law might be repealed or changed by the Legislature. It's all bosh, however. There is nothing in this rumor about the Superintendent resigning."

At Supt. Byrnes's home, 17 West Fifty-eighth street, it was learned that he is in the city and is enjoying good health; but he positively refused to be seen by any one. He will not be at his office at Headquarters for two or three days.

Barney O'Rourke's Bartender Held.

In the Essex Market Police Court to-day, John Moore, Barney O'Rourke's bartender, in the saloon at 35 Forsyth street, was held for trial with several other violators of the Excise law.

HALF PRICE is the result of Free Wool on CARPETS. COWPERTHWAIT's new store is the only place without an old stock. West 14th st.

SCORES OF EVICTIONS

Landlords Serving Dispossess Warrants on Strikers.

Condition of Cloakmakers Grows Worse Daily.

Labor Leaders to Discuss Ways and Means To-Night.

Evictions are now of hourly occurrence among the striking cloakmakers. For weeks every effort has been put forth to stave off hunger, and the matter of rent, of necessity, dropped out of sight.

Some of the landlords have been lenient and given their tenants one or two weeks in which to make good the arrears, but this only resulted in increasing the indebtedness, and now the penniless families are being driven from their homes.

In many cases a portion of their few possessions are turned over to pawnbrokers, and the proceeds used to pay a week's rent in advance for one room in which shelter may be had at night.

More than 100 dispossess warrants have been issued since yesterday morning, one agent having warned out twenty-five families from his tenements.

Wholesale evictions are threatened by next Monday, but the strikers declare they will never surrender.

At least five hundred men, women and children slept in Walhalla Hall last night on wooden benches or on the floor.

The Cloak and Suit Makers' Union will hold a special meeting this evening to discuss matters connected with the cloakmakers' strike.

Contributions are coming in slowly from other labor organizations. The Cloth Hat and Cap Operators' Union has given $270, Sailors' Jacket Makers, $115, and Waist and Wrapper Makers, $12.95.

The leaders of all the labor unions will meet to-night at Clarendon Hall to raise money and food for the strikers.

Joseph Kosterd, twenty-three years old, of 114 Madison street, and Abraham Berman, same age, of 78 Eldridge street, striking cloakmakers, were held in default of $1,500 bail for trial in the Essex Market Police Court, to-day.

Joseph Kalawsky, of 274 Cherry street, alleged that the two men "held him up" at Rutger and Henry streets, at 9 o'clock last night and stole $5 from his vest pocket. The men denied the charge.

After the alleged robbery, the men escaped and were arrested at their homes by Policeman McCarthy, of the Madison street station. While taking Berman to the station-house, a crowd surrounded Kalawsky and his scalp was laid open with a club. He pointed out David Wilkowitz, another striking cloakmaker, of 181 Clinton street, as his assailant, and he was also placed under arrest. Justice Grady held Wilkowitz in default of $300 bail for trial.

There were no more lock-outs or strikes of the coatmakers to-day.

It was rumored this afternoon that a general lockout of all union coatmakers is imminent.

MOBBED BY STRIKERS.

Mrs. Schwartz Severely Beaten in Her Home.

Lawyer Frank Moss appeared in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, to-day as counsel for a number of non-union tailors employed by Friedman Bros. and Meyer Jonasson, of New York, who have recently been assaulted by mobs of strikers in Brownsville. Eight prisoners were arraigned charged with rioting, malicious mischief and assault. Each of the cases was adjourned.

Last night a crowd of strikers, including several women, mobbed the residence of Mr. Schwartz, on Rockaway avenue. Schwartz was at his work, only Mrs. Schwartz being at home. The mob assaulted Mrs. Schwartz, knocking her down and severely beating and kicking her. She was too ill to-day to appear in court. Complaints against seven of the mob have been made.

Shirtmakers Quit Work.

The union shirtmakers in Langer's shop, 67 Lewis street, struck to-day against a reduction of wages.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

The new Secretary of Cabinet-Workers' Union No. 47 is Otto Martens.

The Vest-Makers' Union has called a mass-meeting to be held at 56 Orchard street to-morrow evening.

James O'Leary has been elected delegate to the Central Labor Union by the K. of L. Franklin Association of Pressmen.

Coopers and tanners are about to be organized by a special committee of the Hudson County Central Labor Federation.

Herman Junker has been elected delegate to the Central Labor Federation by Branch 1, of the Independent Bakers' Union.

The Hebrew Clerks and Shoe-Fitters' Unions, both very recently organized, have applied for admission to the United Hebrew Trades Union.

Henry O'Brien is the new delegate of the American Society of Photo-Engravers to the miscellaneous section of the Central Labor Union.

The newly organized Cake-Bakers' Union will hold a mass-meeting this evening at 55 East Tenth street. Its Secretary is William Hampe.

Architectural iron workers are on strike at the shop of Moss Libermann, who wanted to compel them to work ten hours per day. The strikers are backed by the Architectural Iron-Workers' Union.

The officers of the National Seamen's Union are collecting documentary evidence in regard to the so-called "Crimping" system, by which seamen are fleeced of their earnings by unscrupulous shipping agents and others, who consider prey easy an easy prey. That evidence will be forwarded to Washington to be submitted to Congress in furtherance of Representative Maguire's bill, by which it is intended to improve the condition of American seamen.

INFORMER BRUSH INSANE.

Driven Frantic by Fear of the Sperloza Gang.

Victor Brush, a member of the notorious Sferloza gang, who are accused of being counterfeit $2-bill handlers, has gone insane. Brush's evidence on behalf of the Government at the examination resulted in Alphonse Sferloza, Joseph Goldwater and Cliff Abbott being held in an aggregate of $20,000 bonds for trial. Brush was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $5,000 bonds, he being held in that sum as a witness.

Brush was placed in jail about a month ago. He was very nervous from the beginning, and often expressed fears that the gang would kill him to prevent his appearing against them in the United States courts.

Last Monday he became very violent, and kept the inmates of the jail awake all night by his ravings. He yelled for help from imaginary assassins and poisoners, and tore up the cell furniture. It was found necessary to place him in a strait jacket.

His paroxysms increased so that this morning the physician attached to the jail examined him, and decided that he was violently insane.

USED MAILS TO VENT SPITE.

Wolovitch Held on the Charge of Violating a Postal Law.

Louis Wolovitch, a cap manufacturer, of 193 Eldridge street, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields to-day, charged with having sent a postal-card to Izik Drapken, of 275 Grand street, Brooklyn, reflecting on the character of M. Chenkin, a tailor, of 174 Delancey street, this city.

Wolovitch admitted the charge, and said he could prove his accusations against Chenkin. He was held in $500 bonds for the United States Grand Jury.

IN DEATH'S GRASP.

The hidden powers of nature are gradually yielding to human genius. Five years ago my health failed, and I was confined to my bed eighteen months. My disease assumed a mysterious and malignant form. I had racking pains throughout my body, and I could not sleep day or night. I was reduced to skin and bone and I lost the entire use of my limbs. All I could do was to moan and groan and pray. In the midst of my agony I heard my mother continually imploring God to end my tortures by a peaceful death.

Money was not spared to secure the best medical talent. Able physicians after treating me for different maladies frankly confessed that my disease was a mystery and beyond their skill. After experimenting on me for rheumatism, spinal and nervous trouble, they concluded that I had LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA in its worst form, and they positively declared that I could not live two months. In my agony I longed for the end. I could not move any part of my body, but my torments continued.

A ray of light came at last. My mother read of the marvellous cure of Henry Hellshorn, Jr., of No. 215 Union avenue. God's voice bade us hope in Mr. Hellshorn's deliverer, Dr. Spring, the great specialist on diseases of the brain, nerves, stomach and liver, of No. 142 West 22d st., New York. Nine months have passed since he began his treatment. The predictions of eminent physicians have been falsified. I was rescued from death's grasp and I am cured. When I first walked from my sick chamber into the dining-room, my mother and sisters were so startled and overcome with joy that they fainted away.

Rev. Dr. H. J. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, residing at No. 605 Hancock st., Brooklyn, visited me in my sickness. He considers my cure a miracle of God's mercy and a wonder of medical skill.

CONRAD HELDT.

No. 821 Gates ave., near Stuyvesant ave., B'klyn.

If you want to get a cosy BOARDING HOUSE *Read The* BOARDERS ADS. IN To-Day's Evening World.

CRUMBS FOR LABORERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

July 25, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending July 21	335.46
Aug. 1, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending July 28	352.59
Aug. 2, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 16 days ending July 31	162.56
Aug. 9, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Aug. 7	61.31
Aug. 15, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Aug. 11	248.75
Aug. 17, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending Aug. 15	64.50
Aug. 23, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Aug. 18	357.16
Aug. 29, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Aug. 25	300.17
Sept. 4, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 16 days ending Aug. 31	51.61
Sept. 6, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Sept. 1	321.18
Sept. 12, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Sept. 8	270.20
Sept. 19, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Sept. 15	204.47
Sept. 19, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending Sept. 15	59.00
	10,421.79
May 8, Manhattan Supply Co., supplies	131.11
May 11, Josiah A. Briggs, professional services	420.00
May 14, Hodgman Rubber Co., rubber boots	21.60
July 18, Climax Powder Co., fuse, &c.	20.50
Aug. 1, Church E. Gates & Co., stone boats	16.00
Aug. 16, Paul C. Cohn, hay rakes, &c.	3.15
Sept. 20, Abell Bros., steel	71.05
Total	$11,114.20

Morningside Park, Improvement of. Improving Sidewalks Bounding Said Park, Laying Water Pipes, &c.

March 5, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 12 days ending Feb. 28	37.49
March 8, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending March 3	1,527.60
March 16, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending March 10	2,559.61
March 19, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending March 15	185.08
March 21, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending March 17	2,273.16
March 21, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending March 15	42.19
March 28, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending March 24	1,597.79
April 4, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending March 31	1,611.30
April 5, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 16 days ending March 31	157.22
April 11, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending April 7	1,627.49
April 18, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending April 14	519.81
April 18, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending April 15	85.00
April 19, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending April 15	6.00
April 25, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending April 21	808.74
May 2, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending April 28	961.78
May 3, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending April 30	57.50
May 9, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending May 5	636.88
May 17, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending May 15	17.03
May 18, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending May 15	19.35
Oct. 10, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Oct. 6	4.50
Oct. 25, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Oct. 20	162.75
Total	$14,469.28

Morningside Park, Improvement of, North of 120th Street and Completing Walks South of 120th Street.

Feb. 19, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending Feb. 15	42.83
Feb. 25, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 7 days ending Feb. 21	426.38
Feb. 26, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 45 days ending Feb. 15	54.45
March 1, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending Feb. 24	658.93
March 2, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending Feb. 28	57.93
March 5, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending Feb. 28	111.05
March 8, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending March 3	577.14
March 16, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending March 10	719.84
March 19, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending March 15	117.72
March 22, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending March 17	904.16
March 22, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending March 15	69.12
March 28, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending March 24	1,123.21
April 4, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending March 31	1,064.26
April 5, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 16 days ending March 31	138.22
April 10, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 16 days ending March 31	82.65
April 11, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending April 7	1,047.94
April 18, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending April 14	729.76
April 19, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending April 15	125.00
April 19, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending April 15	56.29
April 25, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending April 21	800.16
May 1, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending April 28	678.08
May 3, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending (?)	68.75
May 3, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending April 30	61.31
May 8, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending May 5	804.48
May 16, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending May 12	506.76
May 17, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending May 15	24.05
May 18, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending May 15	99.60
May 23, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending May 19	480.90
May 31, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending May 26	401.63
June 4, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 16 days ending May 31	130.84
June 5, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 16 days ending May 31	12.02
June 6, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending June 2	450.90
June 13, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending June 9	497.26
June 19, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending June 15	118.74
June 19, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending June 15	21.74
June 20, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending June 16	451.49
June 28, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending June 23	442.35
July 2, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending June 30	156.16
July 5, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending June 30	472.34
July 5, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending June 30	56.40
July 11, J. H. Timmerman, landscape architect, June, 1894	16.67
July 11, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending July 7	293.79
July 18, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending July 14	438.46
July 19, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending July 15	42.19
July 19, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending July 15	183.17
July 25, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending July 21	242.48
Aug. 1, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending July 28	445.81
Aug. 2, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 16 days ending July 31	191.14
Aug. 9, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 16 days ending July 31	13.11
Aug. 9, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Aug. 4	484.11
Aug. 15, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Aug. 11	465.70
Aug. 17, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending Aug. 15	192.77
Aug. 17, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending Aug. 15	12.02
Aug. 23, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Aug. 18	469.10
Aug. 29, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Aug. 25	379.56
Sept. 4, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 14 days ending Aug. 31	246.31
Sept. 6, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Sept. 1	481.85
Sept. 12, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Sept. 8	630.88
Sept. 19, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Sept. 15	626.03
Sept. 19, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 13 days ending Sept. 15	247.64
Sept. 19, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 13 days ending Sept. 15	34.34
Sept. 27, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Sept. 22	810.63
Oct. 3, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Sept. 29	634.05
Oct. 3, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending Sept. 30	63.92
Oct. 5, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending Sept. 30	206.45
Oct. 10, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Oct. 6	630.88
Oct. 12, J. H. Timmerman, landscape architect, Sept., 1894	25.00
Oct. 17, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Oct. 13	541.69
Oct. 18, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 15 days ending Oct. 15	231.21
Oct. 26, J. H. Timmerman, engineer of construction, 15 days ending Oct. 15	8.92
Oct. 26, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Oct. 20	625.21
Oct. 31, J. H. Timmerman, laborers, 7 days ending Oct. 27	761.23
	25,795.93
March 13, M. J. Fenton, services rendered as expert in organizing, &c., the working forces employed on the work of construction authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from Feb. 9 to March 14	100.00
April 29, Rehan & Co., bunting	90
April 26, J. Henry Haggerty, shovels	56.75
April 25, Yellow Pine Company, lumber	21.60
May 8, Abell Brothers, steel	14.10
May 8, Manhattan Supply Co., hardware	7.25
May 11, Manhattan Supply Co., hardware	89.00
May 24, Manhattan Supply Co., hammers	27.00
	315.75
May 11, Otis & Gorsland, vitrified pipe	80.49
May 14, Keuffel & Esser Co., levelling rod, &c.	24.00
May 24, John P. Kane Co., cement	13.75
July 18, C. Ammann, plants	120.00
July 18, Wm. Young, grass sod	500.00
July 18, Wm. Young, grass sod	500.00
	1,000.00
July 18, William J. Peck, brick	22.38
July 18, James Slattery, mould	842.00
Sept. 20, James Slattery, mould	337.50
	959.50
July 26, Wieber & Don, grass seed, &c.	75.60
Aug. 16, The Knickerbocker Co., hose, &c.	24.02
Aug. 16, The Knickerbocker Co., hose &c.	56.70
	80.72
Aug. 16, J. L. Mott Iron Works, manhole frames	96.60
Oct. 3, J. L. Mott Iron Works, manhole frames	17.50
	114.10
Sept. 20, Reed & Auerbacker, rakes	10.50
Sept. 20, Thomas C. Dunham, white lead	12.68
Oct. 1, F. H. D. Mason, disbursements	.70
Total	$28,676.64

BEFORE PURCHASING, examine the Free Wool CARPETS at COWPERTHWAIT, 104 West 14th st. Low prices and easy terms.

YOUMANS Horse Show HATS. Ladies' Walking Hats 1107 & 1109 Broadway, near 24th St. 158 Broadway, near Liberty St.

SAM'L COHN & BRO. 6th Ave. cor. 15th St.

$1.29

Special for FRIDAY Have placed on tables in centre of Store, about 300 pairs Ladies' Sample Button Boots reduced from $2.50, $3, $4, $5 and $6, to the uniform price of $1.29 New Bargains Opened Hourly.

Le Boutillier Bros 14th St.

☞ In all our Guarantee Silks we give new goods for any which may prove upon use to be imperfect or not to give proper wear.

SILKS.

1,500 yds. plain and changeable Taffeta Brocades, in all the latest shades and combinations, formerly sold at 90c. To close, 49c.

2,000 yds. Black Brocaded Gros De Londres and Taffeta Silks, about 20 choice designs, formerly sold at 1.00. To close, 59c.

75 pieces Guaranteed Gros Satin Silks, formerly sold at 1.10. Our Special Price, 69c.

Guaranteed Black Silks, from 59c. to 3.00 per yard.

Also many other Bargains in Black and Colored Dress Silks and Velvets.

14TH St.

BAKE YOUR OWN LOAF

It Will Then Cost You Only 2 1-2 Cents a Pound.

And the Baker Will Not Pocket 100 Per Cent. Profit.

New Jersey Labor Organizations Demand Cheaper Bread.

If every woman could be her own baker in an emergency, the outcome of the present war for cheaper loaves would not be long in doubt. The professionals would soon be forced to cry out for mercy and to surrender to the housewives of the land on terms dictated by those ladies. To assist in bringing about this result the following rules for making good bread are given:

Three loaves of bread, each as large as the ordinary baker's loaf, can be made from two quarts of flour, one and a quarter pints, or two and a half cups, of tepid water, two tablespoons of butter or lard, one yeast cake, one tablespoon of sugar and one teaspoon of salt. Two quarts of flour are equal to a very little over one pound. The best flour can be bought at the rate of 24 pounds for 55 cents. This is about 2 1-4 cents a pound. The water will, of course, cost nothing. If butter is used an eighth of a pound, at 20 cents a pound, will cost 2 1-2 cents. A yeast cake costs 2 cents. A tablespoon of sugar is about half an ounce, and will cost about half a cent. A teaspoon of salt is a quarter of an ounce, and will not cost more than a quarter of a cent. All the ingredients will therefore cost 7 1-2 cents. They will make three loaves and each loaf will cost 2 1-2 cents.

To make the loaves sweet, light wholesome ones, which need not fear comparison with the baker's, break up the yeast cake and put it into a quart bowl. Add a gill of water and mix with a spoon until the cake is dissolved. Sift the flour into the bread pan and beat one gill of water into the yeast and water mixture. Cover the bowl and let it stand in a warm place for two hours. At the end of that time the batter should be very spongy. Add to it a pint of warm water, half the butter and all of the sugar and salt. Stir this mixture into the bread bowl which contains the sifted flour and stir well with a spoon. Sprinkle the mixing board with flour, turn the dough out upon it and knead it thoroughly for twenty minutes, using as little flour as possible. At the end of that time the ball of dough should be soft, smooth and elastic. It should then be placed in a bowl and the second spoonful of butter should be rubbed over it. A clean towel should be placed over it and then a tin or wood cover. The bowl should be set in a warm place and the sponge allowed to rise overnight. In the morning it will have increased to three times its bulk and will be a perfect sponge. It should be kneaded for five minutes without the use of more flour and then shaped into three loaves. These should be put into three deep pans, cut lengthwise through the centre and covered with a clean towel. Let the loaves rise to twice their size and bake in a moderately hot oven for fifty minutes.

The oven in which bread is baked should be moderately hot. The best way to test it is to put into it a piece of white paper. If at the end of five minutes it is a dark brown the oven is of the right temperature. If it is burned the oven is too hot, and if it is only a light brown the oven is not hot enough. Bread, when taken from the oven, should be cooled by allowing the air to circulate all around it. It should either be laid across the top of the bread-pan upside down or leaned against the edge. In this way the gases, steam and alcohol pass off, making the loaf much sweeter and crisper than it would be otherwise. It should be perfectly cold before being put in the bread-box.

Graham flour costs almost two and a half cents a pound. To make a loaf of it requires a pint of graham meal, a pint of white flour, three gills of water, one-quarter cake of compressed yeast, a level teaspoon of salt, and one-half gill of molasses. The half gill of molasses will cost about three-quarters of a cent. The pint of graham flour costs about one and one-quarter cents, and that of white flour about one and one-eighth cents. The yeast will cost half a cent, and the salt a quarter of a cent. The total cost of the ingredients for a loaf of graham bread will therefore be three and seven-eighth cents. This will be a large loaf. The meal and flour should be sifted into a mixing bowl, and the bran left from the graham meal should be turned in also. The yeast should be dissolved in the water and the salt and molasses mixed with it. This liquid mixture should be turned into the bread bowl on top of the flour and the dough should be beaten for twenty minutes or longer. The bowl should then be covered and the dough left to rise. In the morning the hands should be washed in cold water and the dough vigorously beaten for five or ten minutes. After being formed into a loaf it should be placed in a well buttered pan and allowed to rise until it has become nearly double its original size. It should be baked for an hour and a half, the oven being quite hot the first half hour and only moderate the last hour.

Rye bread is made in just the same way, substituting rye meal for graham. Rye meal costs the same as graham.

All the prices given are not based on the single pound measurement, but on the big scale. Even the poorest people find this a cheaper way of buying flour than by the pound. If it were bought by the barrel each loaf would be a fraction of a cent cheaper.

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Stern Bros. will offer to-morrow in their Men's Furnishing Departments a special line of Flowing End Four-in-Hand, Puff, Ascot and Knot Scarfs made of the finest silks, at 75c. Value from $1.25 to $2.00.

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KITCHEN 10 yards Oilcloth, 1 Kitchen Table, 2 Kitchen Chairs, 1 Set of Dishes, 1 Set Tinware $10.00
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NO ONE WHO PRETENDS TO BE UP WITH THE TIMES GOES TO BED WITHOUT HAVING SEEN THE NIGHT EDITION OF THE EVENING WORLD.

LABOR TAKES A HAND.

Hudson County Central Federation Demands Cheaper Bread.

Stimulated by the success of "The Evening World" in its efforts to obtain cheaper bread for the people, the labor organizations in New Jersey have begun to lend a hand in bringing about the desired result.

The Central Labor Federation of Hudson County has taken hold of the matter with commendable vim, and announces its intention of aiding the good cause in every way possible.

The organization has appointed a committee, which to-day began its work of visiting all the boss bakers in the county. This committee has prepared a set of unanswerable arguments, which will be presented to the bakers. The facts concerning the unreasonably large profit which the wholesale bakers reap from the sale of the standard loaf at four cents, as already shown by "The Evening World," will be laid before the Hudson County boss bakers.

Slowly but surely the Wholesale Bakers' Association is coming around to the people's way of thinking that a 1-4 pound loaf must be retailed for four cents.

The Trust bakers have so far given in as to agree to reduce the price of the large loaf which is now sold to the retailer for eight cents to seven cents. The bakers say that they can afford to do this because it is less trouble to bake and deliver one large loaf than two small ones. The saving in time, they claim, is sufficient to allow them a profit at the reduced price. The committee stipulated, however, that the public shall not ask for small-sized bread if the price is reduced one cent on the large loaves.

One of the best practical illustrations of the truth of the arguments advanced by "The Evening World" is that Hildebrand Bros., whose big baking establishment on Carroll street, near Third avenue, Brooklyn, is making money selling the standard loaves at the rate of two and one-half cents a piece. Hildebrand Bros. have been in business for the last fifteen years, and run a dozen or fifteen wagons. A member of the firm said to-day:

"For years we have sold our one-day-old bread at the rate of two for five cents, and have never lacked a market for all we had.

"The large loaves which are sold by the grocers for nine and ten cents we sell the day after they are baked for five cents. At this rate we have always realized a fair profit on the cost of production.

"Plenty of people will buy one-day-old bread. I use it on my own table in preference to the fresh-baked article. Many of the New York restaurants send over here and buy the bread at 2 1-2 cents a loaf and use it in their establishments."

Mr. Hildebrand's statements are borne out by the fact that people for miles around come to his place of business every day after the 2 1-2 cent loaves.

The sales of the Wholesale Bakers' Association continue to steadily decrease by reason of the refusal of the public to pay Trust prices for this staple article of food.

It was learned to-day that the members of the Association have decided to call a meeting very soon to order the reduction before their business is irreparably injured.

Why Don't People Buy Stale Bread?

To the Editor:

What is the matter with the price of bread? It may be American, but it is neither economical or sensible to buy "hot bread." In to-night's "World" you say truly that "many people prefer bread one or two days' old on account of its hygienic properties," and many more would buy it, only it seems to be the style to buy hot bread, and the more nutritious stale is left for the very poor or very sensible.

Bread in New York costs more than it ought, but I ask you, in all fairness, whether the fault is wholly with the baker or consumer? Or we might say the American custom of depreciating the value of bread that is one day old.

The persecution of bakers is old enough to have several sets of whiskers, and to this day ducking holes made in bridges can be seen in several old Continental cities where the poor bakers were publicly ducked for selling light weight loaves of bread, but the sufferings of the victims of the ducking chair were nothing as compared with the agony of the nineteenth century baker when he picks up his "Evening World" and sees the circumstantial evidence that would seem to make him a "shylock."

GEORGE P. BAILEY.

Mansfield, Mass.

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