SORGHUM FOR SYRUP.

AS A SUGAR AND SYRUP PRODUCING PLANT IT IS SAID TO EQUAL CANE.

AN INDUSTRY ADAPTED TO A BROAD AREA OF THE COUNTRY—NEED OF GOOD SYRUP—HISTORY OF SORGHUM CULTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Those of us who have passed twoscore and ten years remember with what keen satisfaction, when children, we tasted the delicious, smooth, rich, amber-colored, sugar-house syrup and molasses, then on sale in all parts of the country, but which at the present time is nowhere to be found in our markets. The greatly increased and constantly growing demand for refined sugar has made heavy inroads upon the molasses product. The new and improved scientific methods for the separation and recovery of grained sugar from the juice of the cane has greatly lessened the supply of molasses from cane-producing countries, as well as the marvellous increase in the production of sugar from beets, the residuum of which is unfit for its manufacture. The bounty paid in this country for the production of sugar containing 80 per cent and upward of saccharine matter has stimulated the conversion of molasses into sugar, so that pure New-Orleans molasses has almost disappeared from our markets. From cane sugar-producing countries we import what is commercially designated as black strap, which is largely adulterated with glucose and other substances to improve its color and consistency. The mixture contains a small percentage of saccharine matter, although of fine appearance, and is sold in all our markets under the attractive names of silver drip, diamond drip, vanilla drip, pure sugar drip and rock candy drips. As a heat-producing, nourishing food it does not compare in value with the molasses of former days, as it is little more than the dregs of sugar-houses in tropical countries, colored with glucose and chemicals. The residuum from the conversion of beets into sugar is offensive in taste and smell, and is distilled for the production of vinegar and alcohol.

As more than one-half of the sugar consumed in the world is made from beets, the decrease in the molasses product is easily understood. While the policy of paying a bounty for the production of grained sugar in this country remains in force and the demand for sugar from cane-producing countries is increasing, we cannot look to tropical or semi-tropical countries for a supply of good, pure, wholesome molasses at a moderate cost, and we must, therefore, produce it at home. There was consumed in the United States in 1892 a little more than 100,000,000 gallons of syrups and molasses, or at ten pounds per gallon, 500,000 tons. At an average retail price of 50 cents per gallon, the value of our total consumption was $50,000,000. Therefore its production at home would create an important and useful industry.

WILL GROW ANYWHERE IN THE CORN BELT.

For this purpose I desire to call the attention of the readers of The Tribune to the improved varieties of sorghum cane as a sugar and syrup-producing plant which can be successfully grown anywhere within the corn belt of this country. It succeeds best as a sugar producer in a temperate climate. Sorghum is not by any means a newly discovered plant. Its culture dates back to the days of the ancient Pharaohs. It was then cultivated for its seed product alone from which bread and cakes were made for human food. Dr. Livingston, in his history of his travels in Africa, mentions sorghum seed as one of the staple articles of food among the natives, holding the same relative position there that wheat does with us. It was first introduced into this country about forty years ago and has been grown in small quantities in nearly every State in the Union. At that time little was known of the superiority of one variety over another in respect to the sugar content, or the length of time required to mature the plant so as to obtain the best results. There are nearly four hundred named varieties, of which only fifteen have been found worthy of cultivation for their sugar content. Its value as a sugar producer has been very much increased by scientific cultivation, seed selection and hybridation. By these means it has been rapidly advanced as to its content of sugar from an uncertain average of less than 10 per cent to a maximum of 22.8 per cent. Nor does any one dare to say that the limit has yet been reached, or that by scientific cultivation sorghum will not yet become the richest sugar-producing plant in the world. The average yield of sugar obtained ten years ago per ton of cane was twenty pounds, while in 1892 the average was 120 pounds, and a much higher percentage has been obtained in individual cases.

The cultivation of the beet for sugar production began in France under the first Napoleon, and its improvement by scientific culture and hybridation has been slowly going on ever since, as well as the improvement of the processes for the extraction of the beet juice and its conversion into sugar. The culture of sorghum for sugar production is of comparatively recent date. The process of extracting the juice and its manufacture into sugar is yet in its infancy, but the results thus far obtained give promise of even better average returns than have been secured from beets.

There have been many failures in the past in the attempts to produce sugar and syrup of high quality from sorghum. The reason is easily explained.

First—A variety containing a small percentage of sugar content has been grown.

Second—The juice has been extracted before the plant was properly matured.

Third—The leaves have been ground up with the cane and their juice mixed with that of the cane juice, producing an unpleasant flavor.

Fourth—The juice has been allowed to ferment before conversion into sugar.

Fifth—Defective knowledge of the proper chemical treatment necessary to destroy the acidity in the juice and clarify and separate the saccharine matter from other obnoxious foreign substances.

Sixth—Want of knowledge as to the proper temperature in boiling to secure the best results.

Seventh—Want of proper facilities for grinding the cane, extracting the juice and converting it into sugar and syrup, as well as the use of crude and defective apparatus.

Eighth—Defective filtration before boiling.

Ninth—Evaporation in iron pans or kettles over an ordinary coal or wood fire, in place of copper or zinc-lined pans heated with steam.

Tenth—Want of practical knowledge which must be gained by experience and investigation in growing and harvesting the cane and its conversion into sugar and syrup, the same as in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

METHOD OF CULTIVATION.

Sorghum should be planted about the same time as corn in hills forty inches apart each way, so that a horse cultivator may be used to keep the land mellow and free from weeds. In appearance it is like sugar cane and grows from eight to twelve feet high; the roots are coarse and strong and penetrate deep into the soil—hence it is less injured by drouth than corn or most any other farm crop. The seed is harvested in September by cutting off the tops. The leaves are then stripped from the canes before the frost destroys their value for food for cattle. Afterward the canes are cut and drawn direct to the manufactory. An average crop is fifteen tons to the acre of stripped cane, or twenty tons with the seed and leaves on. The manufacturers pay the grower $3 a ton for it stripped and $2 50 a ton with the seed and leaves on. The cost of production to the grower does not exceed $10 an acre.

In the valley of the Mohawk twenty-five tons to the acre have been produced. The seed weighs sixty pounds to the bushel, and thirty bushels to the acre is an ordinary crop. It is equal in value to corn for animal food, or for the production of glucose. The best sugar-bearing varieties can be matured in from seventy-five to ninety days. The tops containing the seed are about 14 per cent of the total gross weight; the leaves 12 per cent; the canes 74 per cent.

The manufacturer buys the canes stripped, or with the leaves on, as the grower may elect. The leaves, sweet and nutritious, are valuable for forage. The cane from which the juice has been extracted is valuable for the manufacture of paper of superior quality. The processes to which it is subjected in the manufacture of sugar prepare it for conversion into paper pulp.

In 1860 6,000,000 gallons of sorghum syrup were produced in this country; in 1870, 16,000,000; in 1880, 28,000,000, and in 1892, 30,000,000, and in addition 136,000 pounds of sugar. Dr. Peter Collier, for many years connected with the chemical branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, and at the present time director of the New-York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, who is unquestionably the highest authority in this country upon the culture of sorghum and the production of sugar and syrup from it, in a public address delivered before the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Rochester in December last, said:

"Sorghum can be successfully grown wherever corn is raised and the method of cultivation is much the same. It has been cultivated as a cereal for 4,000 years, and 99 per cent of that grown to-day is grown for the seed alone, which in the quantity of acreage yield is fully equal to Indian corn, in composition is practically identical with Indian corn, and which can be substituted for every purpose for which corn is used. To-day 46 per cent of the cultivated land in the United States is in corn. If, therefore, it pays to grow corn for the seed so it will pay to grow sorghum. We have grown over 280 varieties at the Experimental Station in Geneva, fully 100 of which originally came from Africa. Upon the average it is found much richer in sugar than the sugar cane of Louisiana.

"An average of 331 analyses of juices of several varieties of sorghum cane, having been made by several different chemists, showed 14.48 per cent of sugar present, while an average of 202 analyses by these same chemists of juices from several varieties of Louisiana sugar cane showed 12.47 per cent of sugar present, thus showing an average of 261 pounds of sugar in a ton of the sorghum cane and 224.5 pounds in a ton of the sugar cane."

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. Wiley, chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, writing of the results obtained in 1892 at the Government Experimental Station at Medicine Lodge, Kan., says:

"Our own experimental results at Medicine Lodge were of the most satisfactory character. We produced some blocks of cane in which the average content of sugar in the juice was over 19 per cent. This, of course, is somewhat phenomenal, and we could not hope to equal it in field work. I believe, however, that it is possible now to produce a field crop in that part of Kansas which shall contain an average of from 15 to 16 per cent of sugar in the juice, with less than 1 per cent of glucose, and with a purity of from 75 to 80. Such a crop could be most successfully and profitably manufactured."

At Fort Scott, Kan., the total sorghum cane worked for sugar was 4,276 tons, from which was obtained 490,800 pounds of sugar polarizing over 90 degrees and 60,450 gallons of molasses. The average polarization of the juice was over 12 degrees. At Medicine Lodge, Kan., the total sorghum cane worked for sugar was 4,563 tons, from which was obtained 550,000 pounds of sugar and about 50,200 gallons molasses. The average polarization of the juice was 13.35 degrees. From the above we see that there was obtained at Fort Scott from each ton of cane an average of 114.8 pounds of sugar and fourteen gallons of molasses, and at Medicine Lodge an average from each ton of cane of 120.5 pounds of sugar and eleven gallons of molasses.

But these results, though encouraging, do not limit the possibilities of sorghum, since one of the sorghum growers at Medicine Lodge reports his entire crop of one variety of sorghum as averaging 14 per cent of sugar in the juice, the entire crop of three other varieties as averaging 15 per cent, the entire crop of two other varieties as averaging 16 per cent, and the entire crop of still another variety as averaging 18 per cent of sugar in the juice. He had sixty-two acres in all, the entire crop from which averaged 15.84 per cent of sugar in the juice, or 285 pounds of sugar to each ton of cane, and he reports an entire load of cane as yielding juice averaging 21.5 per cent of sugar, while still another load averaged 22.5 per cent of sugar, a result simply amazing when we consider that it shows the sorghum to contain fully one-fifth of its weight of sugar, or 400 pounds to the ton.

There still remains another matter of prime importance in connection with this subject, and that is the regularity of this crop as compared with those crops with which we are more familiar; and in this connection, I quote from a correspondent who has had large experience, who writes as follows from Kansas:

"In the three years in which this work has been done here several of the varieties have varied less in the per cent of sugar than sugar cane or the sugar beet, and in these three years the per cent of sugar has averaged as high as in the sugar beet or in the sugar cane, while the per cent of glucose has averaged less than in Louisiana sugar cane. So far, sorghum grown from true seed has been no more variable than sugar cane or the sugar beet."

While in Kansas special attention has been given to the production of sugar from sorghum as the result of the bounty paid for its production, sugar and syrup of the best quality have been produced in Minnesota. The Hon. Seth Kenney, of Morristown, Minn., who had cultivated sorghum for its sugar and syrup content for the last thirty years, won the first premium of $50 for syrup at the World's Fair at New-Orleans in 1886, and J. S. Porter, of Red Wing, Minn., the first premium of $40 for the best barrel of sugar, both produced from sorghum. Mr. Kenney also received the highest premium awarded for syrup at the Paris exhibition in 1889, and also at the Minnesota State fair in 1887, '88, '89 and '90. Sugar and syrup of his manufacture from sorghum are now on exhibition at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Sugar taken from his tanks of molasses show a polariscople test of nearly 98 degrees.

The production of a high grade of syrup will in the long run be found more profitable and be conducted with less risk than the production of refined sugar. Syrup of prime quality can be readily sold at 40 cents a gallon at wholesale. From the average results obtained in 1892 at Medicine Lodge and Fort Scott, Kan., of 117 pounds of sugar and twelve and one-half gallons of second-class syrup to the ton of cane, it is safe to estimate that twenty-five gallons of high-grade syrup can be produced. The product in high-grade syrup is worth $10, against 117 pounds of sugar at 5 cents a pound, and twelve and one-half gallons of second-class syrup at 22 cents a gallon, or a total of $8 60 a ton of cane. The profitable manufacture of sugar from cane, beets or sorghum in this country is not dependent upon the continuance of the Government bounty. As has been shown, the consumption of syrups and molasses in this country is large, and the supply of a pure, wholesome, nutritious article very limited, that an established market already exists, and that its profitable production is not dependent upon the bounty. Therefore, considering that the production of syrups and molasses is attended with less risk than that of sugar, it would appear to be wiser for the present, at least for those who are beginners, to confine their operations to their production.

SOME CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

From the foregoing statements the following conclusions are established:

First—That the production of sorghum is as simple as that of any ordinary farm crop.

Second—That it is not attended with any extraordinary risk.

Third—That its successful production and conversion into sugar and syrup have passed the experimental stage.

Fourth—That considering the limited period for which it has been grown for the production of sugar and syrup, the results attained are most satisfactory.

Fifth—That its home is in a temperate climate as a sugar-producing plant has been proved by experience.

Sixth—That its leaves are good for forage; its seed for human or animal food; its canes for the production of sugar and syrup and the refuse for the manufacture of high-grade paper.

Seventh—That the successful and profitable production of a pure, wholesome and nutritious syrup from it is not dependent upon the Government bounty.

Eighth—That only the best early-maturing varieties should be planted.

Ninth—That much can yet be accomplished by scientific cultivation, seed selection and hybridation to increase its sugar content and shorten the period required for its maturity.

Tenth—That the many failures in attempting to produce sugar and syrup of high grades from sorghum are the result of inexperience and improper facilities.

Eleventh—That the area in this country in which it can be grown and successfully converted into sugar and syrup is very large.

Twelfth—That a home market already exists which consumes 100,000,000 gallons annually.

Thirteenth—That to supply it will require the product of 300,000 acres of land.

Fourteenth—That its production will be much more profitable than the average of farm crops.

Fifteenth—That it is easily harvested and can be hauled direct from the field to the manufactory and converted into money.

Sixteenth—That its production for sugar does not lessen the demand for other agricultural crops.

Seventeenth—That its production and sale to the sugar manufacturer does not require any special machinery, nor the employment of skilled labor.

Eighteenth—That at the present time there is less risk in the production of syrup than of sugar from it.

Nineteenth—That its conversion into sugar or syrup of high grade can be most successfully and profitably accomplished in large manufactories, where labor can be economically expended and scientific processes can be skilfully applied.

Twentieth—That its cultivation as a sugar and syrup-producing plant deserves the thoughtful consideration of all who are engaged in agricultural pursuits within the corn belt.

GERRIT SMITH GLEN.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1893.

THE STUDY OF CHILDREN'S HABITS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Several teachers in the East have called my attention to a paragraph in The Tribune referring to certain studies which I have been carrying on in California during the last two years, and seeming to imply that the circulars had aroused opposition on the part of parents and teachers. In justice to the people of California, I should like to state that in the two years that I have been working in this university my department has met with the most active encouragement from hundreds of teachers and parents all over the Coast. We have measured some 8,000 children in the public schools, and have gathered drawings, compositions and various tests on the development of the color sense, the range of children's interests, children's rights as seen by themselves, and the development of children's historical notions from more than 15,000 children. This has entailed an immense amount of work upon teachers and parents, who have freely assisted us from no other motive than to aid in arriving at some truth which would be of assistance to educators.

One of our recent studies was along the line of children's lies. It was an attempt to determine what proportion of children lie until they are taught not to do so, what are the general motives behind the children's lies, and what are the best means for teaching children to tell the truth. No mother ever objected to the study, and many of them gave us great assistance. Neither did I hear of any teacher who in any way objected to the study. A country editor for some reason made a personal attack upon the syllabus, and the attack has been copied and magnified in various papers until it appears as though the parents and teachers of California were unwilling to assist investigators in arriving at the truth for fear of exposing family secrets. In justice to the hundreds of earnest men and women who have so kindly assisted us, I desire to make this statement.

EARL BARNES,
Professor of Education.

Leland Stanford, jr., University, Oct. 31, 1893.

SEARCHLIGHTS ON LOCOMOTIVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Noting the suggestion of "Passenger" in your issue of to-day, that searchlights be used on locomotives, it may be stated that President S. M. Felton, of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, running from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Tenn., has successfully used electric headlights on the engines of all passenger trains on the mountain division of that road. The lights are visible for four miles.

L. C. W.

New York, Nov. 7, 1893.

A CURB ON STUDENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If you are guilty of "disorderly conduct"; if you "injure the college"; if the faculty "have convictions as to the immoralities alleged to be attending" on your games of football, you will have all your gratuity taken away, which means that you will not be permitted to "absent yourself from chapel or classes without appearing before the Absence Committee."

What a "curb on students!" Are we to infer that if not immoral the student will be allowed to "cut chapel" and to be absent from classes, i. e., recitations. And is the punishment for playing ruffian to be attendance on chapel exercises and attention to the daily duties of the student?

I am an educator and I know that this namby-pamby method, this cowardly method is lost sight of all. Stop it. Denounce it and save our boys.

A FATHER.

New-York, Nov. 4, 1893.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BERLIN COACHES, BROUGHAMS, HOKA-WAYS, CABRIOLETS, PHAETONS, SURREYS AND BUGGIES BY GOOD MAKERS, ALL IN PERFECT ORDER. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
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HORSES WINTERED at Willow Glen Farm, near Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.; ponies for sale. Address Dr. O. C. JACKSON, P. O. Box 161, Jamaica, L. I.

City Real Estate For Sale

A BEAUTIFUL medium-sized dwelling, 87th-st., near Central Park West; 4-story, beautifully decorated, all improvements; will be sold cheap. PHIPPS & EASTON, 116 West 42d-st.

STORE and DWELLING, 1½ 6th-ave. Inquire of owner, 112 West 132d-st.

Real Estate Wanted.

CYRILLE CARREAU, Agent, Grand-st. and Bowery, solicits property to rent, manage, sell or trade.

Country Real Estate For Sale

AGENCY FOR MONTCLAIR.—Residence properties of all descriptions for sale and to let; furnished houses. TUBBS & TAYLOR, 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J. (Real Estate Specialty).—$12,000; half-brick, oak-finished, Colonial residence; decorated; ready for occupancy; ample grounds; first-class neighborhood; sewerage; all conveniences; near depot. EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 B'way.

Brooklyn Real Estate To Let.

PART of a three-story, new brownstone house (second floor and part of third); excellent modern finish; very desirable neighborhood; light and cheerful rooms; residence of the owner's small family of three adults; two minutes from Albany-ave. station, Kings Co. Elevated; 18 minutes from Bridge; will let to a gentleman and wife or small family of adults, not exceeding three persons; rent $25. Apply to CHARLES E. HOYALING, 411 Sumner-ave., cor. McDonough-st., Brooklyn.

Flats To Let, Unfurnished.

SINGLE FLAT, nine rooms and bath, steam heat, improvements; first-class private neighborhood; Madison-ave. and 78th-st.; lease, $800; OWNER, 49 East 78th-st.

Furnished Flats Wanted.

A NEATLY FURNISHED apartment for careful adult family; below 59th-st. preferred; rent, about $40. BAILEY, 74 West 35th-st.

Dressmaking.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER desires a few more customers; suits, $7 up; by the day, $1 75. Miss SHERIAN, 67 West 99th-st.

A COMPETENT dressmaker by day $1 75, or home reasonable; first-class cutter and fitter; S. T. Taylor's system; references. Address ALLEN, 159 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants a few more customers at home; cuts by tailor system. H. FOX, 312 West 89th-st., near Riverside Drive.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker would like a few engagements to go out by the day; late of Kate Reilly. Address E. N., 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter, desires more engagements by day in first-class families; terms $2 per day; highest reference. D., 254 8th-ave.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced French dressmaker wishes few more customers by the day; best references. C. E. BOX, 1,519 2d-ave.

DRESSMAKING by the day or at home; elegant fitter; terms low. Address postal or call 89 Palisade-ave., Jersey City.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker wants work by the day in private families. Address LOUISE, 73 W. 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Makes handsome suits, latest styles, $5; perfect fitter; 20 years' experience; dresses remodelled; 6th-ave "L" station on corner. SMYTH, 100 West 50th-st.

HEALY, ladies' tailor dressmaker, formerly with Madam Connelly; present much renowned; handsome tailor dresses, $35 upward; coats, capes, &c.; will fit ladies home, or by day. HEALY, 1243 Broadway, near 32d-st.

LADIES' TAILORING.—Ladies' own materials made up into jackets, coats, ulsters and capes; cloaks, all kinds altered and remodelled. GREIG, 131 West 22d-st.

MADAME HALSALLE makes costumes from $8 up; renovates and readjusts any kind of work in dressmaking; references first class. 113 West 15th-st.

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MRS. COOK, private dressmaker.—Ladies' own material made up in the latest fashion at moderate prices; evening dresses a specialty. 202 West 23d-st.

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MAURICE, the well-known private dressmaker, can engage now to fashionable families; elegant fitter; French system; elegance in styles; quick workers; out or home. 208 West 138th-st.

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SEAL SAQUES redyed, repaired or made into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 30th-st.; 17 years with Geo. Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th-ave.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed, repaired, relined, altered and remodelled to new shapes and latest style; carpet; estimates given; $3 a day. GREIG, 131 West 22d-st.

THOROUGH DRESSMAKER desires engagements by day or week, in or out of city; highest references. Address Miss L., Box 502, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,242 Broadway.

THOROUGHLY proficient dressmaker will be disengaged after the 18th inst. Address M., 320 East 19th-st.

$2 PER DAY altering or making new gowns. Address A. W., Box 100, 157 4th-ave.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,242 Broadway, 2d door north of Thirty-first-st.; and ADVERTISEMENTS at the following branch Offices: 254 8th-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st.; 152 6th-ave.; 157 Fourth-ave., corner Fourteenth-st.; 760 Third-ave., 159 East Forty-seventh-st., corner 3d-ave.; 180 East 125th-st., near Third-ave.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES to introduce Dr. Sinn's celebrated star brand nonpuncture pills; $1 per box; future business; sample, 25c. Address or call, 154 East 30th-st.

SHOP with water power, natural gas at the door. Will exchange for iron or wood working machinery. Address W. P. DAVIS, Rochester, N. Y.

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AT ESPECIALLY recommended patents for sale.—Butler's Bankbook, number 482,443; Neal & Bowser's Duster, 509,415; King's Button, 501,337; Sorter's Filter, 497,354; Knox's Fence, 500,397; Rarpinger's Pump. Full particulars. Call or address FIELD & COMPANY, Patent Solicitors, 215 Broadway.

ANY REASONABLE offer considered; corner meat market, Brooklyn; unusual opening. H. CULLENKAMP, 239 Broadway, New-York.

CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—Butcher shop; best street in Brooklyn; horse and wagon; chase to quick buyer. BARNETT & FRISBIE, 375 Fulton-st., Room 49.

DRUG STORE; good paying; cheap rent; long lease; satisfactory reason. 557 Grand-st., Jersey City.

WANTED.—A second-hand stereopticon. Address, with description and price, 23 Tioga-st., Waverly, N. J.

WANTED.—Party with some capital to introduce the Ulman patent non-warping in one casting; best thing out. W. F. ULMAN, 112 West 17th-st., basement.

For Sale.

ATTENTION!—Sewing machines of all kinds; new, $25; good second-hand, $10; cash or credit; exchanged, rented. AMERICAN SHUTTLE, 2,151 3d-ave., 118th-st.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—500 second-hand wood and iron working machines fully guaranteed; machinery bought and exchanged. GEORGE B. EDDY, 358 Madison-st.

BRASS FENDERS, andirons, fire sets, frames, linings, tiles, gas logs, stoves, fire-places, grates, from Sheriff's sale, half price. GRANT, 206 West 42d-st.

DRUG STORE old established; will sell for $4,000 if bought at once; cash, $2,500. Address M., 243 West 125th-st.

MICROSCOPE, accessories, specimens, dissecting and mounting requisites complete; cost $200; sell cheap. Call any time or write W. C. PAUL, 100 East 124th-st.

SAFES.—We have made up 100 first-class house safes, guaranteed fireproof; our price, $18; worth $30. Call and examine them. P. H. GROSS, 406 B'way.

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A FINE ROOM, with home comforts, for two lady students. 696 Madison-ave., near 62d-st.

HANDSOMELY furnished second floor, with board, in 57th-st. Address L. B., Box 21, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,242 Broadway.

1—38TH-ST., 40 EAST.—Large handsome second floor front rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

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Sunny rooms, with board; references.

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34 WEST 51ST-ST.—Handsomely furnished suite, or separately, with board; also large room for gentleman; references.

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58TH-ST., 137 EAST.—Large pleasant, newly furnished room, with board if desired, to gentlemen.

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Board Wanted.

HARLEM PHYSICIAN wants to rent office and board with the family; between 5th and 6th aves. and 39th and 58th sts. R. L. W., Tribune Office.

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A SECOND FLOOR, single or en suite; corner house; southern exposure; superior conveniences; strictly private. 453 Lexington-ave.

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111H-ST., 219 WEST.—Very desirable handsomely furnished rooms, location convenient; private family.

21ST-ST., 9 WEST, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Desirable rooms; excellent board; transient, permanent; reasonable rates; references.

22 WEST 27TH-ST.—New and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; also elegant parlor floor for physician.

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51ST-ST., 350 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor and connecting bedroom, 2d floor, southern exposure, bath and every convenience; very reasonable terms to permanent party.

57TH-ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; dressing-room and bath; well heated; terms low; references.

251 WEST 23D-ST.—Large, sunny, front rooms, southern exposure; also small rooms; all conveniences; references exchanged.

587 3D-AVE.—$1 50 weekly; gentlemen only; new, clean and respectable. Laurel House.

Help Wanted.

Males.

AGENTS.—Salary or commission. Greatest invention of the age. New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents make $25 to $125 per week. Write MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., X 700, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—Nelis's Photographs of the Holy Land. Finest book ever made. A vast gallery of photographs. Complete tour of the Holy Land, costing $25,000; retail, $3.00. Circulars free. Superb Teachers Bible, bound in Persian morocco, given FREE with each book. Rev. Jas. Stone made $129 first day. Miss Mary Wilson made $197 in one week. Sells everywhere. Write quick. Outfits only $1.00. Extra terms to agents. Hooks on credit. Freight paid. HENRY NELIS, 118 S. 7th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ARE YOU A CATHOLIC?—Are you unemployed? Will you work for $18 per week? Write to me at once. J. R. GAY, 56 5th-ave., Chicago, Ill.

BOY WANTED for office work in a wholesale lamp house; one residing with his parents. Address, stating age, LAMPS, Tribune Office.

WANTED—GLASSWORKERS.—A few more competent, sober workmen will be given employment at blowing, pressing, finishing and gathering; steady work at good wages guaranteed to good men; applications will be considered and acted on in the order in which they are received, and in all cases should state the position applicant is best qualified to fill; references, etc. Apply in person or by letter, at once, to any or all of the following, viz.: U. S. Glass Co., Tiffen, Ohio, Jos. D. Jenkins, Supt. United States Glass Co., Gas City, Indiana, Joseph Anderson, Gen. Manager United States Glass Co., Pittsburg, Penna.

Females.

SUPERIOR YOUNG WOMAN wanted for housework in very small family, within 20 minutes of city; before position is required, personal references as to respectability and honesty required. Address N. J., Tribune Office.

Work Wanted.

Males.

AGENCY WANTED at Rochester, N. Y., for any reliable house, which can be made to yield an income of $2,500 and upward per year by capacity, industry and large business experience; references and bonds given. J. P. RAYMOND, 98 Spencer-st., Rochester, N. Y.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED; eighteen years' experience; individuals instructed; reasonable rates. A. N. FELLOWS, Accountant, 1,64 Bay and Author, 414 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANCY.—Books designed, opened and posted for any business; accounts adjusted; balance sheets, profit and loss accounts prepared, etc., at very low rates by an expert accountant of 20 years' experience. F. S., Tribune Office.

A GENTLEMAN going to California Exposition solicits correspondence concerning sale of articles on commission or as exhibitor's agent. Address EXPOSITION, 20 West 14th-st., New-York.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, COLLECTOR or SALESMAN.—Industrious young man; experienced; anxious to advance; any line; excellent references; salary moderate. Address AUDMARY, 20 West 14th-st.

ACTIVE MAN, with executive ability, familiar with details in newspaper publishing and editing, desires position. STEVENS, Box 3, Tribune Office.

AN ACCOUNTANT familiar with the accounts of a large corporation wants a position. Address GAYNOR, Tribune Office.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 22, is desirous of obtaining a position; a good penman and strictly temperate; recommendations on subject. Address H. W. K., Postoffice, Peekskill, N. Y.

AS MANAGER on poultry farm; best of references; several years' experience growing ducks and chicks; can handle any incubator; understands dry picking, etc. Address P. O. Box 36, Little Silver, N. J.

BAKER.—By a German man; good on all kinds of bread, cake and pies; wants steady place, city or country. WAGNER, 188 Ludlow-st.

BAKER, COOK.—Situation wanted as hotel baker and pastry cook in South during winter; best Virginia references. Address F. WARFIELD, Roonsborough, Va.

BAKER.—By good second-hand; first-class on all kinds of bread and Vienna rolls; city or country. 213 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BAKER.—First-class cake and pastry baker and ornamenter wants situation, if possible, with board and lodging; city or country. Address CH. DENZIN, 1,378 Bushwick-ave., Brooklyn.

BOY, 16, strong, respectable parents, wants situation; willing to do anything; references. J. SEIDELMANN, 281 Broadway, 1st floor.

BOY, 14, wants position as errand boy, or make himself useful at anything. Address A. HIRSCH, 243 Rivington-st.

BOY, 16, willing to work, desire to learn a trade. Address L. JACOBS, 219 East 102d-st.

BOY, 18, who has served about one and a half years at diamond setting, would like to continue and learn the business, but will take anything at which he can make himself useful. Address WM. A. HENNESSEY, Claremont-ave., High Bridge, N. Y.

CARPENTER, with tools, wishes situation in office building, factory or estate; 15 years' experience; can do steam, gas fitting and electrical work; best references. P. A. P., 187 East 116th-st.

COLLECTOR.—Young married man desires position as collector, where honesty and strict attention to business will be appreciated. Address Box S, 350 W. 45th-st.

COMPOSITOR.—Two-thirder, wants work in N. Y. or L. I. City. F. OHNEMUS, 195 Park Place, L. I. City.

CLERK or SALESMAN.—By a respectable, steady young man; good penman; speaks and writes Spanish; best references; salary moderate. G. A. S., 397 18th-st., Brooklyn.

DRIVER.—By an experienced young man; good referees. Please call at 608 Flushing-ave., GEO. W. WATKINS.

ENGINEER and MACHINIST.—20 years' experience; first-class; licensed; marine and stationary; undoubted references. F. H., Tribune Office.

HONEST, industrious man, as cooper on barrels, boxes, carpenter, or light porter in store; no objection to country. Address INDUSTRY, Box 8, Tribune Office.

FIREMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Can look after boiler or work on gentleman's place; can milk, take care of horses or work in house. C. S., care of G. Duffy, 345 East 50th-st.

Work Wanted.

Males.

FURNACE-MAN wants another furnace to attend in vicinity. EDWARD RUSSELL, 43 West 55th-st.

HORSESHOER, good, wants a job in the city or country; sober. Address JOHN ARMSTRONG, 356 West 30th-st.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN would like to learn some respectable business; woollen trade preferred; can furnish very best city reference. R. H., Box 153, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,242 Broadway.

JANITOR.—A colored man and wife wishes a situation as janitor; no children; good city references. DOW, 411 East 124th-st.

JANITOR.—German mechanic desires better position; with or without steam heat; two or three houses. JOHN FANDEL, 185 East 93d-st., basement.

JANITOR.—Married man; a good carpenter, plumber and all kinds of work; the best of reference. J. ROGERS, 236 York-st., Brooklyn.

JANITOR.—A paid janitor wishes a situation in a row of flats; understands all repairs of a flat, also paperhanging and kalsomining; can keep closets and water pipes in perfect order. Address F. NISSEN, care Culling, 550 East 140th-st.

JANITOR.—Small Swedish family; man competent carpenter and able to do all repairs. ELSTROM, 203 West 61st-st.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT, with office in Portland, Ore., wishes to represent one or two good lines on the coast. Box 998, Portland, Oregon.

MACHINIST.—By man (34); 2 years' experience on tools and dies, mod'ls, patterns, etc.; city or country. Address ORMANN, 535 East 81st-st.

PAPERHANGING.—Now is the time to paper your rooms, the flies are gone; rooms papered $2 and upward; painting, kalsomining and plastering, equally cheap. D. BARRETT, 500 East 53d-st.

PORTER.—By young colored man, 21, in office, store or photograph gallery; or work of any kind; references. LEO, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,242 Broadway.

PROOFREADER.—By a man with first-class references; will work for $15 a week. Address C. B., 99 Summit-st., Brooklyn, 3d floor.

PAINTER.—First-class Swedish painter and paper hanger, do graining, tinting, wants work with boss or for landlord. JOHN SWANSON, 75 East 109th-st.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER (Remington).—Young man of good habits, with good references, desires permanent position with good party; rapid and neat. A. R., Tribune Office.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and office assistant desires position; 3 years' experience; neat, accurate and rapid; salary moderate. J. B., 287 Snediker-ave., B'klyn.

SAWYER, 8 years' experience, wants position; city or country; strictly temperate; fair wages; references. Box 136, Andover, N. J.

STRONG MAN, 26, wants situation at anything; not afraid to work night or day. J. SCHEIBLE, 639 East 11th-st.

WATCHCASE-JOINER desires position at anything; handy with tools; has worked on jewelry; first-class solderer; best references. LARSON, 46 Underhill-ave., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wants work on a farm or at painting; understands the care of poultry; will work cheap. Address ARTHUR VAN NALTS,