SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

CONTINENTAL UNION.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S REPLY TO MR. CASTELL HOPKINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the November number of "The Forum" is an article by Mr. Castell Hopkins, of Toronto, proclaiming and explaining Canadian hostility to annexation, as he chooses to call that which its advocates, intending that the compact should be free and honorable, prefer to call Continental Union. He undertakes to speak in the name of all the people of Canada, assuming that they are a united nation. He is pretty flatly contradicted by a very eminent French Canadian, Mr. Louis Frechette, in the same number of the review. Mr. Hopkins pays me some courteous attention and tells his American readers that I am "an intensely unpopular Englishman." Intensely unpopular I and my opinions are among a select circle in Toronto who cultivate gentility by parading hatred and contempt of Americans. Of this I have had abundant proofs, which were at the same time specimens of the refined and chivalrous manners of the circle. Mr. Hopkins himself attempted, during my absence from the country, to blast the social character of a political opponent by getting me expelled from a benevolent society; and he was one of a staff of journalists who sought to fix upon me the imputation of treason by means of a document which they pretended had been stolen for them from a printing office, but which I proved incontestably to be a forgery. This gives you his point of view.

Mr. Hopkins thinks that Canada is too large for incorporation in the United States. The Louisiana purchase, he thinks, was nothing to it. Certainly it was not if you count as Canada all the ice and snow. The territory of Canada, Mr. Hopkins says, is larger than that of the Republic. If it is, both having been settled about the same time, how comes it that the population of Canada is only 5,000,000, while that of the Republic is 65,000,000? How comes it that there is a larger flow of emigration from the larger territory to the smaller? How comes it that Canada has cities only on her southern edge? Such is the wind on which Separatism is fed.

That the union of Canada with the Republic would, by undue extension of territory, add to the danger of disruption is a groundless fear. Separation, by creating an adverse power in the North, may some day supply an incentive and a nucleus to disunion. But who would think of seceding from anything at once so beneficent and majestic as a united continent?

Mr. Hopkins designates the Americans as a hostile people, and quotes Sir Oliver Mowat, whom he is pleased to call a Liberal, but who has just been knighted, with the usual results. If the two countries were united the Americans would clearly cease to be a hostile people. The long series of disputes which Mr. Hopkins tragically recounts would then be forever at an end. Nor need Mr. Hopkins fear a war between the United States and Great Britain when Great Britain had once politically retired from a continent with which she has no political concern. On the other hand, Mr. Hopkins is at present in danger of a war with a million of Canadians, who are settled in the United States and whom he and all his party habitually leave out of the account. Neither he nor anybody else need apprehend that Great Britain would go to war for the retention of Canada. Great Britain will allow Canada to dispose of herself with perfect freedom. Why should she fight for the retention of a dependency which does not obey her laws or government, which would not allow her to dispose of an inch of its territory, which refuses to contribute to her armaments and lays duties on her goods?

Mr. Hopkins proceeds to give a list of specific objections to union founded on the inferiority, not to say depravity and repulsiveness, of American politics and society. As a proof of American lawlessness he tells us that lynching is common "throughout the Union." He seems to suppose that the elective judiciary and the Illinois divorce law are parts of the American Constitution, and would be obligatory on Canada if she joined the Republic. He dwells on the political corruption on your side of the line, while he is blind to the corruption which prevails upon his own side. It is not Separatism that will enable us to purify politics or to deal with the perils of democracy. Mr. Hopkins also thinks that because the President cannot, like a Canadian Prime Minister, dissolve the legislature at his will, as Sir John Macdonald did the other day on a false pretence for the purpose of snapping a verdict, government in the United States is not responsible. He forgets that Canada has a nomination Senate which has been filled almost entirely with the nominees of a single man; that our Constitution is imposed on us by the Imperial Parliament, and that confederation itself never was submitted to the people.

To follow Mr. Hopkins into the question of commercial relations would be too tedious. If, as he avers, Canada does not want the American market, why does the Tory Ministry of Canada send deputations to Washington to obtain commercial treaties? Why did it at the last general election use a false announcement of reciprocity negotiations as a bait to catch the votes of the people?

Mr. Hopkins is obliged to admit that there is such a thing in Canada as an annexation sentiment, but he represents it as contemptible in extent. He may be answered in the words of Mr. Frechette: "And this is why, when the word annexation is on the lips of every man, when the mention of independence in a political meeting is the call for unanimous applause, there may yet be found politicians who, though neither blind nor deaf, will affirm to the agents of foreign newspapers that there is no desire for annexation in Canada; that no one longs for independence, and the French Canadians in particular wish but for one thing—to be left where they are, while the rest of the world goes on its way. It is high time this legend should be reduced to its true significance."

Mr. Hopkins's paper is, however, highly instructive as an indication of the spirit with which a separate and imperialist Canada would be animated toward the United States, and of the relations which would be likely to subsist between them. In this respect it may be commended to the notice of American statesmen.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Oxford, Eng., Nov. 30, 1893.

TYNDALL AND NAPOLEON III.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The death of Professor John Tyndall, resulting from the effects of an overdose of chloral inadvertently administered by his wife, recalls to mind the fact not generally known that the fatal termination of the illness of Emperor Napoleon III was brought about in an almost identical manner. It was not the operation upon him by Sir Henry Thompson that caused his death, for the operation had been most successful in every respect, but it was an overdose of chloral. The operation was performed on January 19, 1873, and produced such favorable results that he was able to take his dinner the next day and was free from fever. Indeed, his condition was such that all apprehensions disappeared, and his son returned to school at Woolwich on January 12. On the evening of that day he felt so well that he absolutely declined to take the chloral which had been prescribed for him in case of his being prevented from sleeping by pain. He protested that he suffered no pain, that he could sleep without the chloral, and that the dose which he had taken on the previous evening had left a sense of oppression. As he persisted in his refusal, the intervention of the Empress was invoked, and it was only on her urgent entreaties that the Emperor, with manifest reluctance, took that fatal dose of chloral which brought to him not only repose for that night, but the sleep eternal.

The chloral, it should be added, had been prescribed, not by Sir Henry Thompson, the surgeon who had performed the operation, but by the Emperor's physician, Sir William Gull, and on the following morning a bitter quarrel took place at Camden House between the physician and the surgeon in the hearing of many of the members of the Imperial household. These facts are well known among the leading members of the Bonaparte family, and especially by those who used to form part of the Imperial entourage and household. They were not only hinted at, but openly intimated during the course of the controversy that ensued in the medical press in London as to the cause of Napoleon's death, and if they were not laid bare in the official record of the autopsy it was solely out of feelings of consideration for the grief-stricken Empress Eugénie.

EX-ATTACHE.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1893.

NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE PROPOSED XVITH AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States given in a recent number of The Tribune, as formulated by the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, if adopted, be a permanent settlement of the religious question in the public schools? Is its language such that it cannot admit of different interpretations? How far will it interfere with the public schools as they now are? The object of the League is said to be to make it impossible to appropriate public funds for sectarian or denominational purposes. The amendment prohibits appropriations to any religious society or institution wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control. Does this cover the whole ground? The common schools as at present managed cannot be said to be sectarian or under ecclesiastical control, and yet who that has given the subject any consideration does not know that in some manner, directly or indirectly, the religious question intrudes itself into them?

Any settlement to be effective must not give one sect or any combinations of sects preference over some other sect of whose growing power they may be distrustful. It is not a question to be adjusted by agreement between sects of Protestants, or between Roman Catholics and Protestants. It is a much larger question. The keynote of any permanent settlement must be this—no man shall be taxed to promulgate another man's religious creed. Nothing short of this secures absolute religious liberty. The majority of the people in the United States are neither Protestants nor Roman Catholics. It is often assumed in discussing this question that all who do not belong to one of these divisions must be counted in the other. Nothing can be more unjust or further from the truth. The total population of the United States by the census of 1890 was 62,622,250. The total membership of all denominations, including Jews, Mormons, Shakers and Unitarians is 8,963,658, or about one in seven of the population. If to this the entire Roman Catholic population be added the whole amount will be 15,037,860, or a little less than one in four. Now, if some satisfactory adjustment of the religious-school question could be agreed upon by all of these forty-four sects three-fourths of the entire population would then be unrepresented. It is idle to say that the convictions of this three-fourths of the population are less sincere, or less sacred are their rights, than are those of the minority. Nor would their rights be less sacred if, instead of being in the majority, they constituted only a thousandth part of the whole population. Now, this National League proposes to prohibit sectarian legislation. But are the members of the League agreed as to what is sectarian? Would it be allowable to appropriate funds of the people for the maintenance of schools in which Christianity was taught if they were not under ecclesiastical control and no denominational lines were drawn? Are the Protestant clergy who are prominently connected with this organization in favor of this amendment if it is understood that it prohibits the teaching of the dogmas of the Christian religion in schools supported at the public expense? Will it be consistent to allow the use of text books in the public schools that teach that any one religion is true and all other religions false? Or that teach that the prophets of one religion are true and of other religions false? Or that the miracles that one religious body teaches are true and that another teaches are false? Will this amendment still allow of the exemption of the property of churches and clergymen from taxation for school and other purposes? To exempt property for religious reasons from a school tax is to place on other property increased school tax because of that exemption, and so indirectly to use the public funds for religious purposes.

The same number of The Tribune which contains the amendment proposed by the National League also gives a brief report of an address on the school question by a Methodist clergyman at New-Brunswick, who says: "The Romish Church has ruled the Bible out of the public schools in St. Louis, Chicago and other places, and if it can, will rule it out of the schools of New-Brunswick." Evidently he does not construe the new amendment to be a prohibition of the public use of the Bible in the schools. Will an amendment that does not prohibit its use as a religious book in the schools be satisfactory to the masses of the people who do not accept the reformation dogma or its infallibility?

In an address delivered by Andrew D. White last year before the New-York State Teachers' Association he outlines a plan for religious services in the public schools. He would have religious reading and instruction, and would have a book prepared for that purpose, by making selections from the inspired passages of the Hebrew Scriptures, from the inspired writings of Homer, Dante, Washington, Lincoln, Sumner, Tennyson and other great teachers of ancient and modern times. Such use of the Bible in the schools could not be objected to as teaching the religious belief of a sect. But to put it in the schools as an infallible book, or otherwise than as a library of religious literature with many inspired passages, as Shakespeare's works are a library of dramatic works with many inspired passages, is to make it a teacher of sectarian religious beliefs. If to teach the doctrine of an infallible church or pope is to teach sectarianism, then to teach the doctrine of an infallible book is also sectarian.

Theodore Roosevelt in his address in Boston denounces as the worst foes of the public schools those who seek to discriminate against those people who hold a given religious belief, and insists that "in their management no one creed shall have any special jurisdiction, but the professors of all creeds shall be treated alike, in order that every American citizen, without regard to what his own private religious belief may be, shall feel that he has as much voice as any other man in the management of the schools to which his children go." Let us glance for a moment at a few text-books and see if they "discriminate against those who hold a given religious belief." I pick up a school history, purporting to epitomize the history of the world from creation according to the chronology of Archbishop Usher. Christ is everywhere recognized as a supernatural being in it. The Book of Mormon and the Koran are characterized as pretended revelations. The followers of Miller are termed fanatics, and Mahomet is pronounced the most successful impostor on the page of history. I take up a reader, one of a well-known series of school readers, and find this note on the greatest historian of ancient or modern times: "The value of his work is much depreciated by the insidious attacks he makes on everything sacred," meaning thereby that the historian did not accept the editor's theological views. In a note by the editor I find this scurrilous passage on the historian Hume: "Though a confirmed sceptic the philosophical fortitude and tranquility of his death are well attested, which, however, is truly a rare phenomenon." In another reader of another widely used series I read this of Hume: "Though amiable in temper and exemplary in manners, he lived as he died, a sceptic in religion." And this in one of the selections on the unbeliever: "I pity the unbeliever—from my very heart I do commiserate his condition. The unbeliever: one whose intellect the light of revelation never penetrated—the wreck of mind is utterly remediless, reason is prostrate, and passion, prejudice and superstition have reared their temple on the ruins of his intellect." The purpose of this letter is not to advocate or condemn any form of religion, but to emphasize the fact that according to the traditions of this Government its only function with respect to religion is to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his inalienable right of perfect religious liberty. To this end I suggest this amendment to the proposed XVIth Amendment, making it read: "No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding, by appropriation, payment for the services, expenses, or otherwise, any Church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking, which is wholly, or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control, and Jewish, Roman Catholic, Protestant or other religious belief shall not be taught orally, by ritual service, by reading, or text-books, or otherwise, in any school supported wholly or in part by public funds or taxation of the people, and no property shall be exempt from its proper share of taxation because of the occupation of the owner, or by reason of its belonging to any religious organization."

L. D. BURDICK.

McDonough, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1893.

WHAT PROTECTION MEANS.

KEEP THE WORK IN THE FAMILY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have been a reader of The Tribune from its first issue. When speaking of the tariff the term "raw materials" is frequently made use of. Now, I fail to think of anything that is useful to man which is not, in a broad and proper sense, the product of labor; and if this be so, I can find no place for the term raw material except in the depths of the earth untouched by the hand of man or by pick or shovel. The forest is to the lumberman his raw material until the axe is applied to it; then it becomes the product of labor. Wool, iron ore, coal and the like are often spoken of as raw materials. To me it seems they are not, because they are the product of labor. A Governor of Massachusetts wants free raw materials, such as wool, coal and iron ore. But if Massachusetts is to have wool free the next thing which the wool-growing States in all fairness should have are woollen cloth and clothing free.

After all has been said many people do not understand what Protection means. A man in my employ came to me during the last Presidential campaign asking what I thought of Protection, and saying that he would like to understand it a little better before voting. Well, I said, "John, how many have you in your family?" He answered, "Six children, my wife and myself, making eight in all." I then asked him which would be better for his family, financially, to do their own work or to have it done by some other family. He answered, of course, to do their own work and keep the money in the family. I then asked him if he thought that rule would apply to a very large family as well as a small one. He could not see why it would not. I told him that I knew of a very large family of sixty-five millions, taking in the whole United States. After a moment's thought he replied: "Of course, the same rule will apply to a large family or nation. Why don't they give it to the people in that simple language; then everybody would understand it?" And so it is. A wise protective tariff which will enable this large family or nation to do its own work will give to the people all the prosperity we need. Whatever work is done in the nation costs the nation nothing because there is no money paid out.

The clothier's raw material may be made up of a great variety of cloth, spool cotton, sewing silk, satins and silk for lining, bindings, etc. These and many more are his raw material from which a suit of clothes is produced. But if all of these and many more articles are allowed to come in free as raw materials there will be nothing left to get revenue from. The deposits in our savings banks made under the present tariff are so large that when the depositors draw them out it seems to take all the money out of circulation. Such large deposits were never known before.

Why does not the present Administration take the present tariff and call it a tariff for revenue only, in keeping with the Chicago platform, for it is none too high? Then everybody of any sense would applaud Mr. Cleveland regardless of party.

PROTECTION.

Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1893.

THEY WANT THE ARMY NOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Is my memory faulty? If I recollect right one of the great arguments against the income tax constantly used by Democrats in war times was that it needed an army of officeholders to collect it, and that thus a host of Republicans were fed from the public crib. Can Democrats collect an income tax without a large addition to the employes of the Internal Revenue department?

ARGUS.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1893.

BISHOP COXE'S THIRD LETTER.

THE LONGEST EPISTLE YET LAUNCHED AT MONSIGNOR SATOLLI—JESUITISM IN AMERICA.

Buffalo, Dec. 14.—Bishop Coxe has addressed a third open letter to Monsignor Satolli, longer than either of the two preceding ones. After excoriating Jesuitism he says, in part:

The 5th of November—the very date smells of Catesby and Guido Fawkes—opened a week never to be forgotten in the history of this city. A momentous election awaited us on the 7th, and the wisest of our people could not conjecture what the result would be. All good men felt that a terrible "machine" was working while honest men were sleeping to forge fetters for them, of which they had sad experience already. A local event, interesting to our Roman Catholic neighbors, and most proper for them to celebrate, was made the ostensible occasion for a great political demonstration, in which the local object was almost lost sight of. "The Ablegate" was to be here; his retinue of co-dignitaries were to be present in force. They were to arrive on the eve of election to command their legion of voters; to secure a triumph and to celebrate it with great rejoicings on the day following. A sweeping victory was regarded as a foregone conclusion, and Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan was announced beforehand as the lay-orator who was to welcome the dignitary and be welcomed in return. There was also to be a torchlight procession, and "Uniformed Catholic Knights" (whatever that may mean), with bands of martial music, were to parade our streets. To do the Lieutenant-Governor justice he was on hand, very promptly, "organizing victory." What his organizing faculty means may be learned from our local journalism for two years last past. I have no taste for recalling its details.

I should never have troubled you with a letter but for the fact that as a citizen I found you here helping a faction which has proved an intolerable nuisance to free men. Our public schools have been abused to make prizes for political services. Illiterate men and women have been made instructors, and we have been threatened with the permanent ascendancy of bad men in the supreme control of education for our children. The faction has found no difficulty in paying salaries to ignorant people as teachers, though opposed to the school system. To make them bad seemed to be the aim; then, as godless and useless, they could be the sooner destroyed and the school fund seized for parochial schools. But not the schools only: courts and juries have been manipulated; our city charter has been recast in vital parts against the remonstrances of our public officials; our laws amended. It is affirmed that the President of the State Senate left his duties at Albany to appear in our criminal courts, lending his presence to overawe a jury and to teach the lawless classes that they need not fear the law if acting for him. It is also affirmed that the same offender, besides innumerable violations of law and equity in smaller matters, managed to seat members in our State Legislature who were never lawfully elected, and so to control the entire legislation of the session of 1893. The most eminent jurists of the State, of both parties, have united in denouncing the effort to place on the bench of the Court of Appeals a person said to be guilty of a grave criminal act, and to make him a Supreme Judge as a reward of crime. Thus the fundamental principle of all American constitutions has been grossly violated. The administration of justice, as well as legislation itself, has been seized by a faction composed of desperate men having some invisible influence and secret power behind them, in league with which, and relying upon which, they were prepared to go all lengths in contempt of the liberties of the American people. An eminent citizen remarked to me that popular institutions seemed ready to perish, but he trusted the election of November 7 would prove equal to the rescue.

And it did prove all this beyond all expectation. Alike the victors and vanquished were astonished at the result.

Thus, on November 8, 1893, in the city of Buffalo, both of our great parties having sloughed off the ulcer of "Sheehanism" by united action, you, as supreme over the assembly in our Music Hall, amid "deafening applause," accepted the defeated faction as your party; its cause as your cause; its methods as your methods. And Mr. Sheehan formally turned to you, shook hands with you and identified his defeated faction with the Jesuit aggression. You immediately struck for your reward. In Maryland and in this State, the farce of liberalism having been played out, you dropped your mask and openly made war on our public schools and grasped at the sacred fund on which they depend, to be employed in Jesuit schools, under an alien priesthood, for the propagation of Sheehanized ideas of our constitutional rights and safeguards.

The "Jesuit party" is thus formed and forced into American politics.

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BEAUTIFUL saddle gelding Masher for sale; property of a gentleman; a lady can ride him; good driver also. ACTOR, Tribune Office.

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57TH-AVE., 566.—Handsomely furnished apartment, with bath; large, light rooms; also desirable single room; reasonable.

25TH, 12 EAST, 5th, Madison aves.—Choice rooms, en suite, singly; every convenience; $5 weekly upward; gentlemen.

56TH-ST., 225 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms, en suite or otherwise; all improvements.

102 WEST 41ST-ST.—Newly furnished second floor, two rooms and bath; every convenience; private residence; terms reasonable; gentlemen.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,242 Broadway, 24 door north of Thirty-first-st.; and ADVERTISEMENTS at the following Branch Offices: 254 Eighth-ave.; 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; 159 East Fourteenth-st., corner Third-ave.; 180 East 125th-st., near Third-ave.; 1,026 Third-ave., near Sixty-first-st.; 1,708 First-ave.; 106 West Forty-second-st.; 192 Columbus-ave.

Dressmaking.

ARTISTIC dressmaking, perfect-fitting costumes; handsome dresses for $12. MME. OWEN, 157 West 23d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter desires more engagements by the day in first-class families; will remodel; highest reference. D., 254 8th-ave.

DRESSMAKER wants a few more customers at home; cuts by the S. T. Taylor system. H. FOX, 312 West 80th-st., near Riverside Drive.

LADIES' TAILORING.—Ladies' own materials made up into jackets, coats, ulsters and capes; cloaks, all kinds, altered and remodelled. GREIG, 131 West 23d-st.

MME. R. ANTOINETTE, 229 West 124th-st., near 7th-ave.—Couturière francaise; newest Parisian fashions; reasonable prices; no delay.

PARISIAN DRESSMAKER, perfect fit and latest styles guaranteed; perfect-fitting lining patterns, 50 cents. BIETTE, 148 Columbus-ave.

SEAL GARMENTS relyed, repaired, relined, altered and remodelled to new shapes and latest style capes; estimates of cost given. GREIG, 131 West 23d-st.

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

Business Chances.

ATTENTION, if you have a store or business of any kind you wish sold quickly, without publicity, apply M'DONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau-st.

A GENTLEMAN, whose energies and abilities have been taken advantage of in a money-making and grasping monopoly, desires a partner in a special transaction, not taking over ten days; to any liberal-minded gentleman of good business standing, who can furnish $1,500 at once, I will guarantee to divide $20,000 or more; perfectly legitimate and absolutely safe; no details by mail. Address in confidence, SPECIAL, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTTER, MILK AND EGG STORE for sale; good locality; fine business all the year. BUTTER STORE, 425 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A downtown liquor saloon, near market; for particulars apply to R. J. ALDINGER, 303 West 17th-st.; ring 3 times.

FOR SALE.—A good paying, licensed hotel property. Address JOSEPH WOOD, Bowers Beach, Kent County, Del.

IF YOU HAVE $100 to $1,000 to invest in a financial company where perfect security and good dividends are the features, send name and address to box 246 Tacoma, Wash.

ROYAL ARCANUM BROTHER, good standing, member many years, wishes loan of $600 six months; will pay $100 bonus; 6 per cent interest; $3,000 insurance certificate as security; answer quick. ROYAL, Tribune Office.

WANTED.—Party to introduce or manufacture the Ulman Patent Mop Wringer; one casting; State rights or royalty. W. F. ULMAN, 112 West 17th-st., basement.

WANTED.—Agency for Philadelphia and vicinity by a gentleman of large business experience, who can intelligently represent any business. New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore references. RAY, Box 1,592, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANT young man with capital to fill active position in manufacturing. Address H., Box 6, Tribune Office.

$3,000 TO $10,000 WILL SECURE interest in important new invention which will bear full investigation; competent business man can secure permanent official position in company formed to market same. Address J. C. H., Tribune Office.

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For Sale.

A GOOD second-hand piano at a bargain for cash, or on easy terms. 59 University Place, corner 12th-st., near Broadway.

A LADY will sell her magnificent upright piano for $185; original cost $850; four months ago. Inquire at the private residence, 127 East 117th-st.

$900 UPRIGHT; handsome case, perfect tone; used four months; sacrificed at $130; warranted. 155 West 23d-st.

A CHICKERING and two upright pianos, mahogany carved furniture, glassware, painting, etc., at bargain, to pay storage and advances. WALTERS'S AUCTION ROOMS, 1,327 Broadway.

ATTENTION.—Sewing machines of all kinds; new, $25; good second-hand, $10; cash or credit; exchanged, rented. At RAUSCHI'S, 2,181 3d-ave., 118th-st.

For Sale.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—500 second-hand wood and iron working machines; fully guaranteed; machinery bought and exchanged. GEORGE B. EDDY, 398 Madison-st.

A BEAUTIFUL Christmas present, gold chair; warranted leaf; only $2.50; reduced from $7.50; sacrifice; closing out; few left. GOLD CHAIR MANUFACTURERS, 59 Murray-st.

BUY YOUR Christmas presents now; elegant gold chairs; sacrificing for $2.50; formerly $7.50; also musical chairs. 350 6th-ave., near 22d-st.; open evenings.

FOR SALE.—At half their value, billiard and pool tables; nothing in the city like them. Can be seen at DECKER'S, 105 East 92d-st.

FOR SALE.—New-York and Staten Island express; first-class business; two young horses, wagons and harness; selling on account of sickness. Address E. W. MASON, Tompkinsville, S. I.

FOR SALE.—An old-established piano business; an excellent opportunity; the business is easily learned. TAYLOR & SON, 8 East 14th-st., N. Y.

GENUINE black and tan pup; very small and pretty. 2,204 2d-ave., near 123d-st.

I HAVE A FEW REAL antique pieces of furniture; also Colonial and Chippendale; very handsome old extension tables, and dressing and parlor tables, desks, etc. EKLUND, 104 East 28th-st.

IMPORTED WHITE SWANS, Canada wild geese, large white and bronze turkeys, mastiff pups, fine poultry. REIFSNIDER, importer, Frederick, Md.

PIANO.—A gentleman will sacrifice his upright piano for $185; 5 months in use; 5 years' guarantee from maker; cost $850. Call 741 Lexington-ave.

SEVERAL fine articles of antique furniture, Chippendale sideboards, etc. 232 9th-ave., near 24th-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.

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.

WANTED—Salesman; salary from start, permanent place. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

Female.

WANTED.—Experienced chambermaid and waitress, for family of four where three servants are employed. Call or address L. C. KLOMAN, Harrison-ave., Montclair, N. J.

Work Wanted.

Males.

A YOUNG MAN desires a position of any kind; would drive single or double rig, delivery-wagon. Address W. A. B., 59 Dunning-st.

A NEAT IRISHMAN, 21, wishes to attend furnace in private family and be generally useful. Address J. LEE, 301 East 60th-st.

A WELL-RECOMMENDED careful man, 30, well acquainted with city, needs employment; no remuneration. WORKER, 1,108 1st-ave.

A STRONG, willing, German-American seeks a position; willing to do anything. CHAS. RAUTH, 529 East 85th-st.

A STRONG, willing young married man desires a situation; is willing to do anything; bond if necessary; references. J. BAMBRICK, 203 West 41st-st.

A YOUNG MAN, 25, with 2 years' experience of bookkeeping and general office work, in last situation, is desirous of position. Address H. J. COWILL, 49 Pine-ave.

AN EXPERT BANK CLERK of 20 years' experience desires engagement. Address R. H., 57 West 44th-st.

BOY, 17, will distribute advertising matter of every description. Address G. WOOD, 1,929 1st-ave.

BOY, American, respectable, place with good people; useful; learn trade; honey board, clothes for services; age 14. BOY, 60 William-st., Orange, N. J.

BAKER.—German foreman, single, good worker on all kinds of bread, cakes and pies, wishes a steady place; city or country. A. WAGNER, 188