(FROM THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WEEKLY REVIEW, DEC. 12.)

Latest Foreign News About Books.

London, December 11.

Herbert Spencer's autobiography was completed the year before his death, but many parts have been repeatedly revised. Bishop Stubbs's posthumous volume of essays on Charles V, the Thirty Years' War, and other themes in modern history, is solidly constructed and brilliantly written. Miss Bateson's "Feudal England," in the "Story of the Nations" series, is mainly a record of social and racial evolution. Douglas Sladen's "Queer Things About Japan," published this week, has seven colored pictures and thirty pages of drawings by Hokusai. The illustrations are unique and the comments on Japanese costumes amusing. I. N. F.

Paris, December 11.

Calman Lévy publishes "Madame de Beaumarchais d'après sa Correspondance Inédite," by Louis Bonneville de Marsagny. Félix Juven publishes "Terres de Soleil et de Brouillard," personal studies in Italy and England by M. Brada, who grapples with the social problems in each country. Ollendorf brings out "La Jungle de Paris," by Jean Rameau. It gives some insight into the struggle for wealth among the middle classes of Paris. Giard et Briere publish "La Paix Armée," by Messimy, Deputy of Paris. Fasquelle has now brought out the fourteenth volume of the unexpurged translation of "The Thousand Nights and a Night," by Dr. J. C. Mardrus. C. I. B.

Books People Are Reading.

NEW-YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The most popular books for the week have been:

Fiction—Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter"; Chambers's "Maids of Paradise"; Allen's "Mettle of the Pasture."

Juveniles—Wiggin's "Birds' Christmas Carol"; Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy"; Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."

Miscellaneous—Munson's "Art of Phonography"; Guerber's "Stories of Famous Operas"; Morley's "Life of William Ewart Gladstone."

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—Washington, Dec. 11.—The following list of books called for indicates the tastes of readers in Washington this week:

History—Munro and Whitcomb's "Mediæval and Modern History"; West's "Ancient History"; Paul's "History of Modern England."

Biography—"The Life of St. Mary Magdalene"; Whitman's "Personal Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck"; Morley's "Life of Gladstone"; Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon."

Fiction—Fox's "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come"; Merriman's "Barlasch of the Guard"; Ford's "A Checked Love Affair"; Dickens's "The Tale of Two Cities"; Tracy's "The Wings of the Morning"; James's "The Ambassadors."

Descriptive and Travel—Parker's "Old Quebec"; Smith's "Budapest, the City of the Magyars"; Abbott's "Old Paths and Legends of New-England"; Landsdale's "Vienna and the Viennese."

Miscellaneous—Kipling's "The Five Nations"; Stevenson's "Essays"; Tooley's "Royal Palaces and Their Memories"; Wagner's "Parsifal"; Rowland's "Among the Great Masters of the Drama."

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Chicago, Dec. 11.—The most popular books among Chicago readers, as shown by the demands at the Public Library during the last week, are as follows:

Romance—Greaves's "Brewster's Millions"; Harbens's "The Substitute."

History and Biography—Riis's "The Making of an American"; Fiske's "New France and New England"; Laughlin's "Stories of Authors' Loves."

Travel and Adventure—Norman's "All the Russias"; Eddy's "Two Thousand Miles on an Automobile."

Scientific and Sociological—Haeckel's "The Riddle of the Universe"; James's "The Principles of Psychology."

Miscellaneous—Munson's "The Art of Phonography."

What N. Y. Booksellers Say They Are Selling Most.

The six best selling books in New-York this w eek, as reported to The New-York Tribune Weekly Review, were taken in the following order:

1. "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"	Kate Douglas Wiggin	(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)	$1 25
2. "The Heart of Rome"	F. Marion Crawford	(The Macmillan Company)	1 50
3. "The Long Night"	Stanley J. Weyman	(McClure, Phillips & Co.)	1 50
4. "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come"	John Fox, jr.	(Charles Scribner's Sons)	1 50
5. "The Wings of the Morning"	Louis Tracy	(E. J. Clode)	1 50
6. "Dr. Lavendar's People"	Mrs. Deland	(Harper & Bros.)	1 50

C. F. U. TO AID LOCAL No. 2.

President Buchanan Persuades It to Appoint a Committee.

A delegation from the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, consisting of President Frank Buchanan and General Organizer Fitzpatrick, attended yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, to make a plea on behalf of Local No. 2, to prevent it from going to pieces. Buchanan, who spoke first, went into the history of the entanglements of Local No. 2. He said that the employers were doing all they could to kill the organization. Then he said:

"Will you see an organization that has made such a good record as ours utterly strangled by the employers? We do not want financial assistance—we only want your co-operation. We have endeavored by every means in our power to bring about an amicable settlement, but nothing but complete annihilation of Local No. 2 will satisfy the Iron League."

Buchanan said that the plan of the employers' association did away with the sympathetic strike. This deprived organized labor of its best weapon.

"The fact that there are men in the trades union movement who may be corrupt does not mean that the labor movement is corrupt any more than that corrupt Senators or Congressman make a corrupt national legislature," he added. "The employers are responsible for any corruption. There could be no bribe takers without bribe givers. Now the employers have started for a national organization to disrupt the labor unions. That is what we are up against now."

When the chairman began to appoint a committee to co-operate with Buchanan and Local No. 2 the five men he first named were unwilling to serve. Even the men who were shouting for Buchanan were unwilling. Finally Delegates Holland, Downey, Haas, Daly and Archibald were persuaded to act on the committee.

Members of unions which have signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association were pleased yesterday that the delegates from the Employers' Association to the convention in Chicago last week, where a National Building Trades Employers' Association was formed, had declined to have anything to do with the open shop idea. Edward Kelly, delegate of the Electrical Workers' Union, one of the organizations which have signed the arbitration agreement, said:

"I do not well see what other action could be taken by the New-York delegation. The unions which have signed the arbitration agreement did so in good faith, with the understanding that the plan meant the recognition of the union all through. I believe that arbitration is logical, and that as far as the men are concerned they will stand by the agreement."

President Charles L. Eidlitz of the Employers' Association said yesterday afternoon:

"The association will certainly stand by the action of its delegates. They were instructed not to agree to anything that was not based on the lines of the arbitration agreement of our organization. We stand committed to that plan as the most logical, and I think the unions that have signed it believe with us. Our agreements will not expire until 1905, and we do not believe that the unions will break them. If they do, we shall take another course of action. There is no reason to believe, however, that there will be any trouble with the unions in this respect. They have learned the value of arbitration."

PROFIT SHARING IN PLACE OF WAGES.

Carroll D. Wright's Idea of the Future of the Labor Question.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—In an address to-day before the Society of Ethical Culture, of this city, Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, said:

The wage system will pass away. In its stead, I believe, there will come a system which will be composed of the profit sharing and the co-operation ideas. The great labor question means the struggle of humanity for a higher standard of life. The employer must consider his employe as well as the stockholder as an investor.

C. F. U. RESOLUTIONS FOR TURNER.

A committee of the Free Speech League, consisting of Bolton Hall, E. C. Bedell and Moses Oppenheimer, appeared at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union and asked to be allowed to address the meeting in behalf of John Turner, whose deportation his friends are fighting in the courts. Bolton Hall said:

"I want to say that this is a matter for organized labor to take up. Mr. Turner came here in the interest of the trade unions, but because he took the liberty of thinking for himself and said he did not believe in government, he is now voluntarily in a cage at Ellis Island, measuring 9x6 feet, like the cages they have for the animals in Central Park. In a moment of hysteria, after President McKinley was assassinated, Congress passed a law, which is really a blow at the liberty of free speech. Under that law, even if a man is absolutely peaceable, has been here three years, and says he believes in anarchy he can be sent back perhaps to a Siberian prison. I believe in the government, and I believe in making this the greatest government on earth, but I do not believe in straining an iniquitous law, like this."

The resolutions passed at the meeting in Cooper Union several days ago, in which the deportation law and the proceedings against Turner were condemned, were endorsed.

Y. M. C. A.'S FOR COLORED MEN.

The Consolidated Coal Company, of Buxton, Iowa, has just opened a building for the Young Men's Christian Association organized among its employes, who are almost entirely colored. The company and three individuals who are financially interested in the mining business at this point spent nearly $20,000 for this building. The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, at Bluefield, W. Va., has co-operated with its colored employes, who centre in large numbers at this division point, in establishing a railroad association. There has just closed the first national conference of colored associations at Atlanta, Ga., at which 150 delegates were present from the college and city associations.

VERDICT, "NO CAUSE FOR ACTION."

Buffalo Brewer Wins in Suit for Alleged Breach of Contract.

Buffalo, Dec. 13.—The suit brought by the American Fine Art Company, lithographers, of Milwaukee, to recover $254,000 from William Simon, a Buffalo brewer, for alleged breach of contract, dict of "no cause for action" was returned before Judge Hazel, in the United States Court. The trial lasted three weeks. The case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

It was contended by Simon that the contract, the negotiations and all the advances of the art company were part of a scheme to defraud the defendant, and that in other cases the same thing had been attempted with other brewers and other business men. The fine art company fought the case on the ground that the contract was valid, and that when Simon signed sketches of lithographs he ordered the work done.

SILVER WORTH $1,500 STOLEN.

Burglars Break Into a House in Worcester—Police Suspect Two Men.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 13.—Burglars stole over $1,500 worth of silverware from Sylvanus B. Roy's house, No. 61 Lovell-st., early this morning, gaining entrance to the house by prying open three windows and getting away so quietly that the robbery was not discovered till members of the family went into the dining room at breakfast.

The police are looking for a tall man and a thick set, short man, who have been seen recently in the neighborhood of the house. It is supposed they were concerned in the robberies of the homes of several wealthy families near Worcester in the last few months. Good hauls have been made each time, and in each case the solid silver has been taken.

A CATHEDRAL CLOTHING BUREAU.

Serviceable Clothing May Be Obtained at a Nominal Price.

Before the end of the present week the diocesan committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will have in active operation a new work for the benefit of the poor of this city. Purposes of the committee are to furnish funds for the completion of the principal porch of the cathedral and to aid the trustees of the institution in missionary work. The committee believes that much good could be accomplished by the establishment of a clothing bureau, where the poor people of the city could obtain good, serviceable clothing at a nominal price.

Bishop Potter heartily approved this proposition and gave the committee the right to use one of the spacious rooms in the diocesan house, No. 29 Lafayette Place. The offer was accepted, and possession has already been taken of a room.

An appeal for contributions of cast-off clothing will soon be made to the church people of the city. Mrs. William C. Casey will have general charge of the operations of the bureau.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT ON WAGES.

One Sunday in Each Year To Be Set Apart as Peter Cooper Memorial.

At Cooper Union last night Carroll D. Wright, president of Clark University and United States Labor Commissioner, delivered an address on "The Wages Question" to a large and interested audience. He said in part:

Under the wage system, as outlined by Dr. Walker, the wageworker receives in advance from capital the measure of his labor, this measure being recouped by the returns for the product, the wageworker thus being paid for his services before the employer receives any return for his co-operation with labor; while under co-operation pure and simple, the wage-earner, who is the co-operator, must wait until the product is secured, marketed and paid for. This, perhaps, is the real, underlying reason why co-operation, in its simple form and when applied to production, has not succeeded.

The great labor question means the struggle of humanity for a higher standard of life. We may chase this question round and round; we may confuse cause with effect; we may insist that a higher standard of living gauges the rate of wages; or we may insist that a higher rate of wages means a higher standard of living. It does not matter which is the true logical position—a higher standard of living is the evidence of increased civilization. All men strive for it; all men are entitled to secure a higher standard of living. The poor, and the ignorant, and the dependent and even the defective have a right to desire this.

We have seen labor go from status to contact, and this change, which has had many modification and later on will have many more, is in the nature of efforts to offset or do away with some of the irritating complications of the wage question. Many of the attempts led to various startling and radical propositions, drastic in their nature. We have had communism suggested as the true solution of the problem, but in it the patriotic citizen does not find that he can place the laboring man on a just and equitable basis where he shall receive an increased share of the benefits from the introduction of machinery or the many novel processes for speeeding on production. The great majority of men still feel that the ethical and economical objections of the wage question can be met in other ethical and economical adjustments, which shall relieve the question of its irritating elements.

Charles S. Smith, managing director of the People's Institute, announced that arrangements had been made to set apart a Sunday of each year to honoring the memory of Peter Cooper, the founder of the institution. He stated that the family of Mr. Cooper would take part in the services.

LET FOREIGNERS COME.

"LANGUAGE MAKES RACE."

Andrew Carnegie Talks About Immigration and College Presidents.

Andrew Carnegie last night attended the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance, at No. 197 East Broadway, and, after looking through the building and hearing the report of the president, Isidor Straus, commended the work of the institution in an address to the Alliance. The work in the building was explained to Mr. Carnegie. He showed the keenest interest in all that he saw and heard, and frequently congratulated the workers on their success.

Mr. Straus, who presided at the annual meeting, made a detailed report of the work of the Alliance for the last year. The report showed that the scope of the work had expanded in all directions, and called attention to the consequent increase of the needs of the institution. Mr. Straus asked for an increase of the endowment fund to $500,000, which would furnish an income of $25,000 a year, or about one-fourth of the necessary expenses of the Alliance.

At the close of his report Mr. Straus took up the subject of immigration in its reference to the work of the Alliance. He said:

Three decades ago the work which we are doing to-day would have been considered as an uncalled for tax on the community, and therefore one that would have failed to appeal to the purse of those who were ready to respond to a public need. The complete change in the character of the immigration, which, through persecution and brutalities that would have darkened the pages of mediæval history, began in the early 80's to drive thousands away from their homes, and these thousands, as years rolled on, multiplied into tens, yea, hundreds, of thousands, created conditions which it would have been criminal to ignore. Voluntary immigration is an entirely different question from forced. The former arrive at their destination with some preparation of mind and circumstances to meet the inevitable problems which they must face; but men, women and children who are driven from their homes impoverished, heart broken and spiritually downcast all but to despair, cease to be the same human beings until they can be restored to the mental condition which will rekindle energy and hope.

It is but human for the views of the average man to be largely colored by his own vista. If he imagines that he discovers an interference with his interests, by the laborer, the mechanic, the artisan, or the trader, as the case may be, who happens to bear the distinguished mark of a foreigner in language, appearance or manners, he jumps to the conclusion that something should be done to restrict immigration. All sorts of tests are to be applied, physical, moral, educational, monetary and what not, little regard being had to the fact that any of the same barriers ten, twenty or fifty years ago might have barred such advocates themselves, their parents or their grandparents.

Do not understand us as being encouragers of immigration, but we do feel that our duty to humanity, our obligations as Jews, and, above all, as lovers of our country, demand, yea, enjoin upon us, to do all that lies in our power to afford opportunities to foreigners to become assimilated and welded into our citizenship, so that they may prove as valuable an addition to our population as the immigrants of earlier days. This is the chief problem that the Educational Alliance was organized to assist in solving.

Mr. Carnegie, who followed, was loudly applauded as he was introduced. He began by remarking that he had been invited to come there, following in the footsteps of his friend, Abram S. Hewitt, to hear the report of the president, and said that he had certainly done so, as it did not seem possible that anything had been omitted from the report he had heard. He added, however, that notwithstanding it was a good thing to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Hewitt, and that he did not know of an institution anywhere that was trying to do a work of such variety and extent as the Alliance. He also remarked that he always took the statements of college presidents as to the needs of their institutions with a grain of salt, and congratulated Mr. Straus on his success in raising money for the Alliance. He then took up the subject of immigration and said:

If it had not been for immigration there would have been no Americans, for the American is the child of an immigrant. It is quite true that the early immigrants were largely of the same race. But, ladies and gentlemen, language makes race. The man who speaks the English language, and reads Srakespeare—not forgetting Burns—who has absorbed American principles as laid down in the Declaration of Independence and Washington's Farewell Address, who has learned to reverence the American heroes, heroes who were not merely decent men—which was very seldom the case with the heroes of the classics (laughter)—but who were model men in every respect—when all these things are true, I care not where he was born or whence he comes, such a man cannot help being a true American. And this institution is like everything else in America—everything here tends to produce Americans. There is a most astonishing tendency on the part of foreigners who come here to be born again.

Let a boy come here from Germany or Russia or Britain, who has all his life been permeated by the pernicious doctrine that one man is born to a right that is not his; let him learn that here all are held to be created equal, and that under our starry flag one man's privilege is every man's right—and you need not fear that that boy will be a German or Russian or Briton any more. He is more American than the native American, who is merely born to it. A man who knows that this republic has for the first time made him a man, he will never trouble the liberty of the republic. He cannot help loving the republic.

I think that any one who advocates any further amendments of the immigration laws makes a very serious mistake, indeed. It is proper to take precautions, of course; but it must not be forgotten that a man who comes here has the ambition to rise in the world, and he has also in some way contrived to save the money to come here—two very important things as showing character.

In closing, I wish to congratulate you on what you have accomplished here, on what you are accomplishing, and on what you will accomplish. Of course, every president pleads poverty. When a university receives five millions the president will go to you to-morrow and ask for five millions more. (Laughter.) There is no educational institution but can surpass the daughter of the horse leech. "Give, give, give!" (Laughter.) I will close with this bit of congratulation—an old Greek saying—that has often been a support to me through life: "The gods send thread for a web begun."

After Mr. Carnegie's speech, Marcus M. Marks, who was introduced as the man who could show that the needs of the Educational Alliance did not need to be taken with any salt, made a statement, giving the expenses and receipts for the year, and showing that there was an actual deficit, while a part of the property is still under mortgage, and the Alliance owes a considerable sum. He showed, also, that a large part of the income is from donations and bequests from uncertain sources. Whenever he mentioned a deficit or other need of the institution he looked fixedly at Mr. Carnegie, and that experienced philanthropist joined in the laughter of the audience.

As Mr. Carnegie passed out after the meeting he shook hands with a number of the members.

"I have a pretty good opinion of the Scotch, but I've always been a little afraid of the Jews. I'm afraid they'll get ahead of us," he observed.

Mr. Straus promptly retorted:

"Oh, you know, Scotland is the only country we never settled in. We couldn't beat the Scotch."

Directors were elected as follows:

Class of 1906—Isaac Guggenheim, Samuel B. Hamburger, Solomon Schechter, Adolph Lewisohn, Marcus M. Marks, Julius M. Mayer, William C. Popper, Solomon Sulzberger and Felix M. Warburg.

Class of 1905—Samuel Greenbaum, Morris W. Benjamin and Lee Kohns.

Class of 1904—Henry M. Leipziger and Frederick Spiegelberg.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Binghamton Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; Reed B. Freeman, cotton piece goods, St. Denis.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston; B. K. Mumford, wool dress goods, St. Denis.

W. D. Caldwell & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. A. McCrea, notions, Imperial.

J. J. Croker, Troy, N. Y., cloaks, suits and furs, Herald Square.

W. H. Elliott Company, Detroit; T. H. Wahn, domestics, linens, flannels and blankets, Cadillac.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; I. Fischlowitz, buyer for the neckwear factory, No. 43 Leonard-st., Albert.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; F. L. Morgan, cloaks and suits, No. 104 Worth-st., Victoria.

William Filene & Sons, Boston; E. A. Filene, drygoods, Victoria.

Higbee Company, Cleveland; C. C. Northrup, silks and velvets; E. C. Higbee, representative, Grand.

Howland-Armstrong Millinery Company, Denver; J. J. Platiloet, millinery and ribbons; J. A. Armstrong, millinery, Herald Square.

B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago; J. Kuppenheimer, woollen piece goods, No. 59 Leonard-st., Hoffman.

A. Lehmann & Co., New-Orleans; G. Lehmann, jr., domestics, flannels and blankets, No. 43 Leonard-st.; Hoffman.

John G. Myers, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods, embroidery, handkerchiefs, notions, corsets, toilet and leather goods, No. 487 Broadway; Herald Square.

Pidgeon-Turner Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbking and C. T. Pidgeon, millinery, No. 622 Broadway; Herald Square.

J. D. Plaut & Bro., Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, Marlborough.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich; John Porteous, drygoods, No. 55 White-st.

Simon-Flenniken Company, Des Moines, Iowa; C. B. Flenniken, millinery, No. 637 Broadway; York.

Sisson Brothers-Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. P. Calkin, furs, Victoria.

Smith & Murray, Springfield; Alexander Leith, cloaks and suits, No. 55 White-st.

W. L. Speck, Troy, N. Y., gloves, Herald Square.

Stein & Co., Baltimore; A. Stein, drygoods, notions, etc., Herald Square.

Stern-Bloch Company, Rochester; S. N. Stein, woollen piece goods, Victoria.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; H. A. Sisson, jewelry, etc., No. 104 Worth-st.; Navarre.

Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee; J. L. Locher, hats, Hoffman.

DRUNKENNESS IN MILWAUKEE.

No Closing Law for Saloons, but Few Arrests Are Made.

Milwaukee, Dec 13 (Special).—The Milwaukee Police Department boasts that there is less drunkenness here than in any other American city with a population of more than two hundred thousand. This is despite the fact that there are no laws controlling the sale of liquor, except that all venders must have a city license, and this license is easy to procure if the applicant is of good character. Milwaukee has more than nineteen hundred saloons, an average of one saloon to each 153 of population.

With the liquor traffic uncontrolled on Sundays or weekdays, a table of statistics made up from the police records for the year ended October 1 shows that the arrests for drunkenness and allied misdemeanors on the Sundays of that period averaged 10.55. As the population is 290,000, the average of arrests for drunkenness per 1,000 of population on Sundays was .0364. When asked for a police view of the laws relating to Sunday closing in this city, Secretary Haukohl, of the Police Department, made this statement:

There is no city ordinance regarding closing of saloons on Sunday, but there is a State law forbidding the sale of liquor on that day. That law is a dead letter, however, and even the ministers have made no attempt to enforce it for the last thirteen years. Milwaukee is by no means an exception in this, however, as I know of no attempt to enforce the law in the State in recent years, except once, when Racine stopped the opening of the front doors of saloons for about three months.

As far as the Milwaukee police are concerned, there are no regulations providing for Sunday closing. Saloons may remain open day and night if their owners wish, and hotels and restaurants may serve liquor at any hour, if they have a city license, such as is granted to saloons.

We believe that the reason why there is so little drunkenness in Milwaukee is because the people, so largely of German descent, prefer beer and ale as a beverage to the brandy and other spirits which are the favorite drink of Southern Europeans.

DETERMINED TO STOP HAZING.

Trinity College Discipline Committee Will Look After All Classes.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 13 (Special).—When the sophomore class at Trinity College voted to abolish hazing there was considerable shaking of heads among the "old grads," who doubted the success of the movement, and thought that the freshmen would soon be obstreperous beyond control. Now the movement has been pushed further by the upper classmen, who have elected a "discipline committee," a kind of tribunal by which they intend to rule not only the freshmen, but also the sophomores, and, if need be, the upper class men.

To Trinity men this appears to settle the question of what was to take the place of hazing. But where formerly hazing forced obedience, the discipline committee expects to obtain it by the college traditions, which demand a great deal of respect for seniors and upper class men.

GAMBLING DISTINCTLY AMERICAN.

"The Gambling Spirit," the sixth in a course of sermons on "Seven Curses of New-York," was the subject taken last evening by the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild in the Central Baptist Church in West Forty-second-st. He said in part:

Gambling has no streak of goodness. It is a widespread evil, and is emphatically an American sin. Americans gamble more and for higher stakes than all other nations on the face of the earth. All classes play, and I believe that many ruined by gambling took their first step downward at a raffle at a church fair. The passion for gambling causes more crimes than all other things put together, I suspect, and has caused many of the crimes that have filled Sing Sing and Auburn prisons.

WOMAN UNCONSCIOUS ON GRAVE.

An unidentified woman, about forty-five years old, dressed in black, was found unconscious in the Holy Name Cemetery, Jersey City, last night. She was taken to the City Hospital. She was lying across a grave in which, according to the cemetery records, William Daly was buried several years ago. The records show that Daly died at No. 40 Hudson-st., Hoboken. There is no such number, the lower end of the street being occupied by the Lackawanna Railroad. Daly could not have lived in Jersey City, as No. 40 Hudson-st. is a vacant lot.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

THE MADISON, 694-6 Madison-ave. (62d-st.)—Fine large front room, with board; private bath; one rear hall room; a few select table boarders. CHAMPION.

ST. ALBANS, 7 EAST 31ST-ST. Rooms, single, en suite, with private baths; doctor's office; dining room parlor floor; electric light; excellent table board.

ATTRACTIVE SUITES, with and without board; single rooms; doctors' offices; all locations; references; information free. S. C. LELAND & CO., 2 West 33d-st.

133 WEST 72D-ST.—Desirable large front room; dressing room; bath; board; references exchanged.

432 MADISON-AVE.—Third floor room; newly furnished; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

15 EAST 45TH-ST., near 5th-ave.—Large and small room, with board; references.

72D-ST., 210 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with board; superior table; references given and required.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

MANUFACTURERS of billiard and pool tables; high grade bowling alley builders; lowest prices. MARX BROS., 24 Union Square.

DRESSMAKING.

Nurses' Outfitting Ass'n, 131 EAST 34TH ST.

A.—A.—A.—Seal garments and other fine furs repaired, redyed and remodelled into latest styles at exceptionally low prices; fur garments made to order. Mrs. E. J. BARKER, 115 East 23d-st., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th-ave.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER on evening and reception gowns; out by day or take work home; late of Donovan's. DRESSMAKER, 948 Park-ave., near 81st-st.

ARTISTIC GOWNS, tailor made; original designer; excellent references; by day, home preferred. Call Mrs. SCHMIDT, 126 West 96th-st., ground floor.

DRESSMAKING.—Artist in dressmaking; A No. 1 references; years' experience; solicits customers; day or week; city or country. ARTIST, Box 106, 617 6th-ave.

DRESSMAKER—Out by day, private families; reference. SAUNDERS, 123 East 97th-st

DRESSMAKER—Stylish fitter; economical cutter; skilful remodeller; $2 per day. Miss CARR, 154 West 13th-st.

MME. THIBAUD, 70 West 35th-st.—Evening, street gowns tastefully made; moderate prices; short notice.

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DOLLS' HOSPITAL, 131 East 34th-st., corner Lexington-ave.—Dolls' wigs, real hair, at special prices; repairing.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

ST. BARTHOLEMEW'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 211 East 42d-st. First class domestics are supplied; also managing housekeepers, matrons, governesses, tutors, etc.

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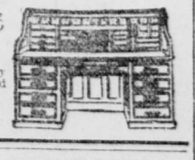

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N. B.—Special mixed candies for Sunday schools at lowest prices, quality considered. Telephone 3,387 Spring.

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WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine diamonds, watches. WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

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WANTED.—Travelling and local representatives, salary or commission. For further information address, with stamp, SOUTHERN HOME CO-OPERATIVE CO., Meridian, Miss.

HELP WANTED.
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Female.

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BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced bookkeeper, with good references, wants office work evenings, by the hour or otherwise; terms reasonable. Address E. A., Box 11, Tribune Office.

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CUSTOM CUTTER, with practical experience in clothing; go out of city; A1 reference. Address D. C. W., Tribune Office.

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INDUSTRIOUS young man, aged 17, with office experience. Address F. MONKS, 352 East 89th-st.

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