(FROM THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WEEKLY REVIEW. JANUARY 14.)

# Latest Foreign News About Books.

Paris, January 13.

Juven is publishing this week a somewhat unusual biographical work entitled "Monsieur Combes et les Siens," an intimate narrative of the private and public life of the French Premier, written in a light, sarcastic, familiar vein by Geraud Bastet; Chaix is issuing "Pensées Profondes de Grands Hommes," a collection of thoughts, epigrams and witty sayings of eminent contemporary men, selected with considerable judgment by Barthold Guillaume, and Gayard has just brought out "Mémoires pour Servir a l'Histoire de la Société," a clever, Vanity Fair tale dealing with the fancies and foibles of Parisian society in 1905, written by Abel Herment. A useful and interesting art publication is the handy illustrated summary of the chalcographic reproductions of the paintings in the Museum of the Louvre, the work of Henry de Chennevières, the assistant curator.

C. I. B.

London, January 13.

A biography of Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., by A. M. Scott, has just been published here. It deals mainly with his adventures as a war correspondent in South Africa and with his recent change of base in British politics. Stephen Guynn's "Thomas Moore," recently issued, proves to be a critical literary memoir of the Irish poet from a sympathetic hand. It is published by Constable, who is also bringing out in English editions the "Recollections of General Robert E. Lee" by his son, Captain Lee, and Asakawa's "The Russo-Japanese Conflict," which have already been favorably received in the United States. Longmans, Green & Co. are bringing out, at a low price, a revised edition of the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan's "American Revolution," which was originally published in 1899. Other books of the week are Miss Goodrich Freer's "Rides About Galilee and Samaria," Powell Millington's "Lhassa" and about a dozen unimportant novels. I. N. F.

# Books People Are Reading.

NEW-YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The most popular books of the week, according to the demand at the library, are as follows:

Adult Fiction.—Thurston's "The Masquerader"; McCutcheon's "Beverly of Graustark"; Caine's "The Prodigal Son."

Juvenile Fiction.—Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"; Dodgson's "Alice in Wonderland"; Stratemeyer's "Larry the Wanderer."

Miscellaneous.—Seton's "Monarch, the Big Bear of Tallac"; Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"; McMurry's "The Method of the Recitation."

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Boston, Jan. 13.—Among the books most frequently in demand at the Boston Public Library during the week were the following:

Fiction.—Hearn's "Apostles of Japan," and other Hearn romances; Dixon's "The Clansman"; Waller's "The Woodcarver of 'Lympus"; Devereux's "From Kingdom to Colony" and "Up and Down the Sands of Gold"; McCall's "Truth Dexter"; Corelli's "God's Good Man"; Kipling's "Traffics and Discoveries"; Churchill's "The Crossing"; Hope's "Double Harness."

Biography, Travel and Miscellaneous.—Whiting's "Boston Days"; James's "Indians of the Painted Desert"; "The Letters Which Never Reached Him"; books of travel and guide books on the Mediterranean and Levant.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington, Jan. 13.—The following list of books called for indicates the tastes of readers in Washington this week:

History.—Goodspeed's "History of the Ancient World"; Munro and Whitcomb's "Medieval and Modern History"; Von Schierbrand's "America, Asia and the Pacific."

Descriptive and Travel.—Williams's "Hill Towns of Italy"; Sladen's "The Japs at Home"; Miltoun's "Dumas's Paris."

Biography.—Bagot's "Links Within the Past"; Creswicke's "Life of Joseph Chamberlain"; "Imperator et Rex"; de Mirabeau's "Secret Memoirs of the Court of Berlin"; "Hannah Logan's Courtship."

Fiction.—Caine's "The Prodigal Son"; Mason's "The Truants"; Ralph's "Alone in China"; London's "The Sea-Wolf."

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Chicago, Jan. 13.—The most popular books among Chicago readers, according to the demands at the Public Library last week, were as follows:

Romance—Thurston's "The Masquerader"; McCutcheon's "Beverly of Graustark"; Parrish's "My Lady of the North."

History and Biography—Hoar's "Autobiography of Seventy Years"; Roosevelt's "The Winning of the West"; Morley's "Life of Gladstone"; Du Barry's "Memoirs."

Adventure and Travel—Beveridge's "The Russian Advance"; Clemens's "Innocents Abroad."

Scientific and Sociological—Books on electricity; books on music; books on the race question; Dewey's "The True Science of Living"; Wagner's "The Simple Life."

Miscellaneous—Shakespeare's dramas.

PHILADELPHIA FREE LIBRARY.—Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—The books most read this week are as follows:

History.—Waliszewski's "Ivan the Terrible"; Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan"; Mathews's "French Revolution."

Descriptive and Travel.—Cook's "Switzerland"; Hewlett's "The Road in Tuscany"; Hearn's "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan"; Renan's "Letters from the Holy Land."

Biography.—Coleridge's "Life and Correspondence of Lord Coleridge"; Balfour's "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson"; Dodge's "Napoleon."

Miscellaneous.—Cheiro's "Language of the Hand"; Funk's "The Widow's Mite"; Powell's "The Country Home"; Phillips's "The Sin of David."

Fiction.—Caine's "The Prodigal Son"; Thurston's "The Masquerader"; Herrick's "The Common Lot"; MacGrath's "The Man on the Box."

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

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

| | | | |
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| 1. "The Masquerader" | Katherine Cecil Thurston | (Harper & Bros.) | $1 50 |
| 2. "The Prodigal Son" | Hall Caine | (D. Appleton & Co.) | 1 50 |
| 3. "The Prospector" | Ralph Connor | (Fleming H. Revell Company) | 1 50 |
| 4. "The Affair at the Inn" | Kate Douglas Wiggin | (Houghton Mifflin & Co.) | 1 25 |
| 5. "Beverly of Graustark" | George Barr McCutcheon | (Dodd, Mead & Co.) | 1 50 |
| 6. "The Truants" | A. E. W. Mason | (Harper & Bros.) | 1 50 |

# IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

## Severe Financial Depression—More Warships—Colonial Policy.

Berlin, January 3.

The gray and dismal winter skies here, cheerless, sunless, are symbolic in more ways than one. A pall of unrest, dissatisfaction, gloomy foreboding has spread over the whole country. The severe financial depression which set in four years ago is still here. For many years past the number of vagrants and toilers out of work has not been so great. Deep mutterings of discontent, of coming gigantic strikes, are in the air. In the whole Rhenish district, in the industrial as well as in the mining regions, the new year will see big lockouts or strikes; and with all that, the political aspects of the country are even more depressing. It is not alone the political isolation of the empire which throws looming shadows. The Reichstag, after a brief session, adjourned for the holiday season, but during the few weeks this body was in activity many alarming circumstances came to the surface.

For one thing, the finances of the empire have not been in such discouraging shape since 1871 as they are to-day. For several years past there has been a deficit in the imperial treasury. But this time this deficit is far larger than ever, and the absolute need not only of another loan, but of new taxes, has become apparent. In 1904 nearly every source of imperial revenue sensibly decreased, above all the proceeds of import duties, clearly showing a diminished power of consumption on the part of the nation. The new imperial finance secretary, Baron von Stengel, spoke plainly in the Reichstag: "New and large sources of revenue are needed for the empire," he said, "or else deficits, growing deficits, will become a regular feature of our finances." Some of Bismarck's old revenue schemes, especially a large increase in the internal brewing and tobacco taxes, have been dug up at this time, but it is questioned whether this Reichstag would lend itself to this. Meanwhile, this much is certain: Another large imperial loan is required to make up for the decrease in last year's receipts, and the third milliard of marks is thus considerably exceeded. A gradual accumulation of debt for the empire, aggregating more than $750,000,000, within thirty-three years, all in a time of peace, and mostly incurred for the army and navy, is the record. Nevertheless, the government insists, this year, more than ever, on a further increase of both army and navy, and it is even now certain that these plans will be sanctioned by a strong Reichstag majority. "The lessons of this present Russo-Japanese War"—under this shibboleth both these increases have been demanded and will be acceded to. It looks, indeed, as if the doubling of the present navy would become an established fact; and this, notwithstanding that it is only four years ago that a "naval increase plan," contemplating a gradual growth of the navy, until in 1915 it was to be thrice the size of the navy of 1901, was adopted, after much discussion and much resistance in the imperial parliament. Nothing could show better than these contemplated enlargements of both navy and army that in the opinion of the government the general political situation has changed much for the worse for Germany. The naval authorities, to be sure, have convinced the Kaiser that if one thing has been made plain by the marine events in the Far East, it is the need of the largest and most powerful battleships to insure victory on the water.

The largest German battleships to-day are of only 13,000 tons, and there are only a few of these; those next in size are only from 10,000 to 11,000, this against the 15,000 ton leviathans of the Japanese and the 16,000 to 18,000 monsters of Great Britain and the United States. The present naval plan—i. e., the one still in force at this hour—provides for an additional number of these 13,000-ton ships, but the government now is urging the necessity of rapidly constructing at least six larger vessels, equal in every respect to the biggest British ones. The cruisers, too, are far too small. The present war between Russia and Japan has not demonstrated that cruisers, even when large, swift and powerfully equipped, are of great use in modern naval warfare, for the one exception, the successful raids made by the Vladivostok cruiser fleet, was only due to a chain of special circumstances, that is, the inability of the Japanese fleet to quit their post before Port Arthur at the time, and even these raids had no vital influence on the ultimate outcome and were annoying rather than serious in their effects on the enemy. But, at any rate, it seems certain that small cruisers of between 6,000 and 3,000 tons in size would be practically unavailable for aggressive purposes and almost for any other naval purpose in war time, and Germany will have to build and acquire much larger and swifter ones.

Now, to carry out these naval designs, as outlined before the budget committee of the Reichstag by Naval Secretary von Tirpitz, speaking, of course, in the name of the Kaiser, a sum of about $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 will have to be expended on the navy within the next ten years. And this, with steadily falling imperial receipts and with a financial depression still holding the whole country in its grasp, means more than appears at first sight.

But, despite all these drawbacks, the phrase which the Kaiser launched some six years ago on the occasion of naming a new battleship in Stettin, "Germany's future lies on the water!" has taken deep hold of the national mind, and that a powerful navy as a complement and protection of enormous ocean trade—second in size in the world, it must be remembered—is needed has come to be accepted as a self-evident truth since then. Thus, then, it is believed that the German people, through the national representatives, will eventually make this new and huge sacrifice for the sake of sea power.

Indeed, outside Germany it is as yet little understood how much the temper of the nation has changed in this respect. It was only a few years ago, some six or seven, when the Kaiser caused the adoption of Captain Mahan's remarkable book on the influence of sea power upon the fate of nations as a schoolbook for the whole country. In an excellent translation it is to be found to-day in nearly every school library in Germany, and every year, at the regular school examinations, it is given to several thousand of the brightest pupils as a premium. The youthful mind of Germany has been saturated with the idea and the ambition that Germany must become exceptionally strong at sea in order to preserve or heighten her political prestige and increase her ocean trade. The naval spirit is stronger to-day among the younger generation here than it ever was in France and perhaps even as strong as in England. This is a factor in national psychology which will tell more and more with every year. Not many years ago the sons of well to do or high born Germans never dreamed of choosing the navy for a life career; indeed, this was true as recently as five years ago. To-day, under the impetus spoken of above, the pressure to enter the naval academy in Kiel is very strong, and among the younger German naval officers are many belonging to the nobility. And this is only one of several significant indications in this line that could be mentioned.

Perhaps the most startling single item this present Reichstag has to deal with is the great increase in the appropriations for colonies. The largest of these is for German Southwest Africa, amounting to a matter of over $20,000,000, and this for a colony the total import and export trade of which figures up only a few million dollars. Of course, it is the rising of the warlike natives that is responsible for this. The rebellion of the Hereros has been practically suppressed, it is true, but only after some 6,000 home troops had been dispatched from here and a matter of $16,000,000 had been expended. Since then, however, the Namaquas, the Damaras and the Hottentot tribes in both the northern and southern zones of the colony have also risen, and it looks as if the subduing of all these natives and the thorough restoration of order would require another year or two and the further expenditure of large sums. Thus far the troubles in German Southwest Africa have cost several thousands of lives, including those of hundreds of murdered settlers, and vast districts have been entirely laid waste and impoverished for many years to come. The cattle industry—the only one which used to flourish in the dry climate and arid soil of this big colony, almost twice the size of Germany—has received a great setback, and immigration from Germany has dwindled steadily. The colonial authorities there are now endeavoring to induce Boer immigration, which has been going on, especially since the outbreak of England's war in South Africa, on a larger scale. But these efforts have so far not been very successful. The main reason for this seems to be that the Boers want to retain their national customs, language, etc., while the German authorities wish to make Germans of them, or at least of their children, and wish also to enroll them in the colonial militia—to all of which the Boers object.

However, it is not only for German Southwest Africa that the Reichstag is called upon to make large appropriations. It would seem as if from now on the more important of the German colonies are to be pushed and developed at a far more rapid and liberal rate than has been the case hitherto. The construction of a number of railroads in German East Africa, in Southwest Africa, in Togo and in Kameroons has been sanctioned in principle, and a number of millions, as first payments toward that end, have been promised. Lake Tanganyika—that is, the German shore of it—is to be brought into direct communication by rail with the ocean outlet hundreds of miles away. Two additional, though small, railways are to be built in German Southwest Africa, and both better roads and railways are to be constructed in Kameroons—an immensely fertile colony by nature, but suffering from lack of good communications. Kiao-Chau, Germany's "leased" colony in Shantung, China, is to be further aided and improved by harbor enlargements in Tsingtao, etc. And though in this way—despite a total ebb in the national treasury—vast sums are to be laid out, unproductive for years to come, the astonishing feature is that the liberal factions in the national parliament, after holding aloof from the empire's colonial policy since its very inception, twenty-one years ago, are now giving up their systematic opposition. If this means anything, it means that at last the German people as a whole have reached the conclusion that the colonies must be retained, developed and raised to a paying basis. This, then, is an important change in the internal politics of the empire.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to note that the experimental stage of cotton culture in the colonies is about done with, and that hereafter cotton raising on an increasingly large scale will be a regular feature in the German African possessions, more particularly in German East Africa and Togo. The cotton grown there is of the best quality, and every pound of it finds a good, paying market in Bremen. At the World's Fair in St. Louis the cotton exhibited by the colonial authorities of German East Africa earned a gold medal, and similar prizes have been won by the cocoa, hemp, coffee, etc., from Kameroons.

Sensational in a certain sense was the production at the Royal Opera House here of Leoncavallo's "Roland of Berlin," the romantic opera which the Kaiser ordered of the Italian composer ten years ago and which now at last has seen the light. To put it briefly, it was an immense disappointment to everybody here, the Kaiser himself included, though he did everything humanly possible to sugarcoat the pill for the composer, treating him with great affability and making both him and his wife handsome presents. It was no wonder, however, that Leoncavallo did not succeed with this opera. Its subject is as intensely and exclusively German and mediæval as Wagner's "Meistersinger," and nobody but a German could have approached the text in a sympathetic spirit. Aside from that consideration—and it alone would have been fatal—Leoncavallo has not done himself justice with the music, for that is an incoherent jumble—the orchestration very noisy; Wagnerian motifs mingled with florid passages, interspersed with a few really pretty arias, especially the love duet in the first act. As a whole, even musically, this opera is a distinct failure. The first performance, however, looked upon as a society event, was fine enough. Never before has Berlin had to pay such prices for seats—$50 and even $75 for orchestra seats—and never before was an opera audience such a galaxy of elegance, beauty and refinement. Among the 2,500 in the house on the opening night, there were persons who had come expressly from Rome, Milan, Paris and London to view the performance. Nevertheless, this opera is doomed. The Kaiser has no lucky hand with his artistic ventures. Such is the general verdict here.

Another long looked for event, but strictly in musical circles, was the first performance of the Symphonia Domestica by Richard Strauss, and that, too, was a fiasco. Even the most ardent admirers and disciples of the composer agreed in the general verdict—this symphony had been misnamed; for, looked upon as an interpretation of musical sentiments evoked by contemplation of the domestic charms, virtues and amenities, it was incongruous. The torrents of robust sound were "military" rather than domestic, but even viewing the composition from that angle it was poor in invention and inadequate in conception. And yet Richard Strauss is looked upon by many as the musical Messiah of these days.

Of recent books published here, none compare in general interest with the volume of Bismarck correspondence from St. Petersburg. These letters were written by Bismarck in the decade from 1851 to 1861 to his then superior, the Prussian Foreign Minister, von Schleinitz, and at a time of Bismarck's life when he, both from choice and as part of his ambitious schemes, took pains and pleasure in such letters. In them he describes the St. Petersburg society, and more particularly the Czar, Prince Gortchakoff, then Chancellor, and the diplomats and statesmen of the Russian capital, together with all the intriguers, male and female, who revolved around those bigger stars as satellites and sycophants. The charm of these letters lies in several things. They are surprisingly frank; they contain "inside stories" only a man moving in the inner circles could obtain, and they are eminently gossipy and entertaining—Bismarck took good care they should be, for the nominal addressee, von Schleinitz, always showed them to the King of Prussia, Frederick William IV, as the writer perfectly well knew. Important political revelations there are none, of course, at this late day. But at a time when Russia and the Czar's court are once more of unusual interest to the world it is illuminating to peruse these forty-eight letters, for they show that in many respects Russia has simply stood still for the last half century. What Bismarck wrote so many years ago might, in most matters, just as well have been written in 1904.

## TO DISCUSS CHURCH AND YOUNG MEN.

At the ninth annual midwinter conference, to be held at Auburn Theological Seminary on January 26 and 27, the general topic will be "The Church and the Young Men." "The Doctrine or the Truth Which Young Men Need in Our Time" will be discussed by Dr. Amory H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J. The Rev. C. Waldo Cherry, of Troy, N. Y., will present "The Church's Method for Reaching Young Men." The closing address of the first day's conference, "The Pulpit's Message to Young Men," will be delivered by the Rev. George L. Curtis, of Bloomfield, N. J. On the last day of the conference the questions "How Can the Church Best Use the Service of Young Men?" and "What Is the Claim of the Ministry Upon Young Men?" will be answered by Dr. William R. Taylor, of Rochester, and Dean McChesney of Syracuse University. On Friday at 1 o'clock the faculty and students will entertain the delegates at dinner in the new Silliman clubhouse.


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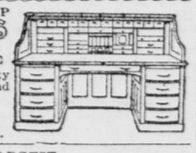

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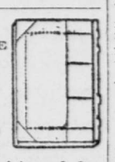

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ENGINEER.—Competent; first class man; experienced Corliss compound and high speed engines ice machines, dynamos and elevators; competent steamfitter, machinist, electrician; own tools; first class references. ENGINEER, 235 East 31st-st.

FIREMAN.—By young Swede. Address FRED JOHNSON, 89 Luquer-st., Brooklyn.

HELPER.—Work under a gardener or as coachman; single man; sober and industrious; speaks English. ED., Box 30, Tribune Office.

JANITOR.—Middle aged, temperate American man; handy around private dwellings and public places; steady position; best references. BOICE, 546 East 142d-st.

JANITOR.—By young colored man, in flats or office building; references. BENY, 130 West 33d-st.

LIGHT COLORED MAN, as messenger gentleman's office or care bachelor's apartments; plain cooking if desired; respectful, reliable and thoroughly trustworthy. WHITE, 360 West 36th-st.

MACHINIST.—Young man, 20; steady position on lathe; four years' experience; sober and willing. E. B., care Anderson, 351 West 44th-st.

MACHINIST wishes good place and steady work; good all around man on machine and floor. ED. F. MARTENS, Jr., 148 Wyckoff-ave., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST.—By young man; all around; machine or bench work. JOHN STEIER, 125 Troutman-st., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST.—Age 33; experienced on rotary and self-gumming envelope; also beer bottling machines; factory or plant preferred. W. B., 107 Evergreen-ave., Brooklyn.

MACHINE HAND.—A1 on variety or strength molder. MOORE, 4 Prospect Place.

MUSICIAN; 25 years' experience; open for engagement either as violinist, pianist or accompanist. F. W. BEINER, 442 West 50th-st.

MARRIED MAN, 24; good education; steady position paying not less than $10 weekly, with chance of advancement. PEOPLES, 105 West 101st-st.

MAN, 32, Swede, sober, at anything. Address S., Box 31, Tribune Office.

MAN, 29, honest and reliable. GEORGE WACK, 371 Central-ave., Brooklyn.

OFFICE WORK.—Detail draughtsman and tracer desires office work of some kind. C. H. RICHTER, 304 West 119th-st.

MACHINIST.—Familiar with automobiles; able to make any repairs; place where steady, sober man is wanted; willing to be chauffeur. ALBERT BUTZ, Bowne-ave., Winfield, Long Island.

NEWSPAPER MAN. — Capable taking charge any department (business, editorial, mechanical); executive ability; highly recommended. NORK, 110 East 107th-st.

PLUMBER'S HELPER.—Three years' experience; best references. 349 West 48th.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—By German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1 50 (including material); kalsomining and plastering cheap; good work guaranteed. PAINTER, 314 East 25th-st.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—By German; paint rooms, $1; paper, $1 50; kalsomining, plastering; cheap; good work guaranteed. FRANK, 331 East 24th-st.

PAINTER, DECORATOR.—By German; good references as to honesty, sobriety; first class workman; private, estate; city or country. Address A. Z., 1,445 3d-ave.

PORTER in hotel or useful man in private family, by German; speaks English; steady position. SCHMIDT, 325 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

PORTER or PAINTER—Young man, light colored, as porter or painter, handy with tools; A1 reference. J., 277 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

PORTER.—By colored man, 24; experienced; smart, quick, honest; A1 city references; city or country; not afraid of work. BURRWELL, 15 East 117th-st.

PORTER, in office building or apartment house; understands steam heating. E. SCHMIDT, 99 Avenue A.

PORTER, &c.—Colored man as porter, or general useful man; able to build and alter to work than to be idle; can give good references. H. A. REYNOLDS, 43 Fleet Place, Brooklyn.

PHYSICIAN of experience wishes place in specialist's office; graduate; registered in four States. Address Dr. G. W. HAMILTON, 21 Irvine-ave., Sharon, Penn.

REFINED young Frenchman, fine appearance, well educated in French and English, would accept position with responsible concern, interior or outside occupation. P. H. L., West Hoboken P. O., N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT or MANAGER on gentleman's estate, by married man; experience; personal references. SUPERINTENDENT, 832 Lexington-ave.

STABLEMAN.—By married man; experienced; understands medical treatment, bandaging, etc., of horses; has been foreman. G. B., 98 Linden-st., Brooklyn.

STABLEMAN.—By married man; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness and wagons; handy with tools; good harness repairer; steady work. BERNHARDT, 316 East 60th-st.

STEADY, reliable man, at anything; best of references. FRANCIS JEANIM, 78 West 48th-st.

STEAM and PIPE FITTER.—American, aged 32, married; understands ironwork, pumps, elevators, boilers and dynamos; references; can furnish tools. Address F. X. HORAK, 114 6th-ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

STEAMFITTER'S HELPER wishes steady place; sober and steady worker. G. D. S., 142 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn.

SHOE SALESMAN.—By young man, 20; competent salesman; good on findings; excellent reference. JACOB JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, care of Glucksman, 509 East 51st-st.

SHOEMAKER. — Thirteen years' experience. JOHN WYTHE, 116 Grand-st., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Four months' experience; excellent references; Smith Premier machine preferred; has little knowledge of bookkeeping; start low. WILLIAM ROMES, 553 West 32d-st.

TOOLMAKER.—Ten years' experience; accept low wages for steady job. HAUGITER, 349 Communipaw-ave., Jersey City.

TINSMITH.—Good mechanic; inside work preferred. E. MOUNT, 328 East 41st-st.

TUTORSHIP.—By English university man, uniformly successful with pupils of both sexes; highest testimonials from former patrons. Address HANKIN, 238 17th-ave., Paterson, N. J.

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER.—Good references. 288 Graham-ave., Brooklyn, care of Mr. Mehling.

WATCHMAN.—By man; best references. Janitor, 104 West 37th-st.

YOUNG MAN, 20; willing and ambitious; with reliable concern; three years' office experience; residing with folks; best references. G. S., Box 2, Tribune Office.

YOUNG MAN, American, married; thoroughly understands the care of cattle and horses, on gentleman's place; two years' reference from last place. BLIVEN, 520 West 159th-st.

### WORK WANTED.

Male.

YOUNG MAN, 23, having 4 years' references from H. B. Claflin Co., in wholesale house. GEORGE BLUM, 1,206 2d-ave.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, as shipping clerk, driver, porter or at anything; good honest worker; has knowledge of bookkeeping; good references. HENRY ROLOFF, 1,505 Gates-ave., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, outdoors or at anything; salary no less than $9 weekly. KAHN, 527 East 85th-st.

YOUNG MAN would like to start in architect's office; has studied three years. Address WILLIAM S. KORWAN, 405 Winthrop-ave., Long Island City.

YOUNG MAN, 19, to learn engraving or jewelry trade; good references; speaks English and French. R. MOISSE, 258 West 14th-st.

YOUNG MAN, 25, with a carpet and rug house to become salesman; has one year's experience; references. A. C. CLEAR, 273 West 22d-st.

YOUNG MAN, 20, where rapid business penmanship is required; quick at figures; has diploma for rapid business penmanship. J. J. C., 216 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, as collector or in clerical line; can furnish references or bond. Address S. A. DEAS, 2d-st., New-Brighton, Staten Island.

YOUNG MAN desires place of some responsibility; resourceful, energetic and intelligent; three years' banking and two years' medical experience; highest references. H. M., Tribune Office.

YOUNG MAN, willing to work at anything; has experience in running a gas engine. JAMES HUGHES, Hillside-ave., Stapleton, Staten Island.

YOUNG MAN, 21, as office assistant or clerk; can furnish best of references. JOHN LOFQUIST, 269 Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, at anything. H. NELSON, 328 Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, as driver, helper, or at anything. Call or address ALBERT ENGEL, 506 Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, colored, as butler and valet; city or country; neat appearance; first class reference. PERE, 9 Gay-st.

YOUNG MAN, 24, at anything; experienced boxmaker and packer; handy with tools; A1 reference. GEORGE TRAUSNECK, 83 Avenue A.

YOUNG MAN, 28, handy, painter by trade, as porter or at anything; sober and reliable; references. M. LIDEN, 388 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

Female.

ADDRESSING desired for home work; excellent, rapid long hand writer; terms, wrappers, 90 cents per thousand; envelopes, $1 per thousand. Address PENMAN, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—By young lady; 5 years' experience; moderate salary; not to work Saturday. KINZLER, 25 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—An experienced bookkeeper and cashier; six years' experience in double entry; salary, $14. Address A. H., Tribune Uptown Office, 1,364 Broadway.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER—A lady of executive ability and trust, experienced, refined and well connected, as companion, chaperon or housekeeper; excellent references. Address M., 21 Bible House.

COMPANION.—Young woman of refinement and education; bright and cheerful disposition; good reader, correspondent, shopper and sewer; five years' experience; excellent references. Miss H. SWINSON, 124 Pembroke-st., Boston, Mass.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT.—By young lady; experienced; highest references. ASSISTANT, 263 West 125th-st.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION—Nursery governess or companion; one or two children, not over ten years of age; elementary English; best references. F., P. O., William