DUPLICATE NAMES.

Especial Fondness for Repeating Those Which Have Become Familiar.

The extent to which the names of places are duplicated, to which Ambassador Bryce recently directed attention, is especially confusing to the foreigner in this country. He referred especially to the confusion caused by the fact that there is a London in Canada, which is immediately thought of in the delivery of dispatches sent in that colony and without the name of the country after that of the city. There is no large place in this country named after the chief city in the world, but several towns and villages in various parts of the country bear the name London. New London, in Connecticut, is the largest place in this new country named for the metropolis of the old. It is a curious fact that both are on rivers of the same name, the one in Connecticut named for the one in England, but while the latter is pronounced Temz, the Yankee stream is spoken as spelled and is known to the dwellers on its banks as Thames.

Probably the most popular of the many duplicated names in this country is that of Washington, bestowed on the national capital a century ago and later given to the twenty-ninth state of the Union—a fact which causes frequent confusion. There are no less than thirty other states, each of which has a Washington County, and scores of small towns bear the name, besides Washingtonville, in Orange County, in this state; Mount Washington, the southwesternmost town of Berkshire County, Mass., and Mount Washington peak, the loftiest of the elevations of the White Mountains. Among the others are Washingtonboro, Washington Centre, Washington Court House, Washington Depot, Washington Grove, Washington Gulch, Washington Harbor, Washington Hollow, Washington Mills, Washington Crossing, Washington College, Washington Prairie and Washington Heights. The name Washington is applied to towns in England, Greenland and the Marquesas Islands.

The name New York, bestowed on state, city and county, in honor of the Duke of York, has not been duplicated to any great extent in other parts of this country, but in its own vicinity there are East New York, North New York and West New York to designate outlying suburbs. The promoter of East New York, now only a locality name in the Borough of Brooklyn, had the ambitious project in mind of creating a commercial rival to New York itself, utilizing the waterfront in Jamaica Bay as the site for wharves and warehouses to accommodate the commerce of the world. Should his vision ever materialize it would now be as a part of the New York which he hoped might be outdone; but the lapse of three-quarters of a century sees little if any progress in the direction he dreamed, although the scheme is by no means pronounced chimerical by those who have looked into it. Duplications of the name New York may be found in Iowa and Texas, and there is a New York Mills in this state and another in Minnesota.

USE OF THE PREFIX "NEW."

The use of the word "New" to designate the city at the mouth of the Hudson River began with the first Dutch settlers, as they named their beginning in building up a city on Manhattan Island, and called their whole colony New Netherlands, for their home country, just as the first settlers in what are now the Eastern States named their new country New England for the old beyond the sea, and New England, New York and New Jersey will keep the designation of newness despite all lapse of time. New Hampshire is the only other state and New Mexico the only territory with the prefix. No state is officially designated as old, although dwellers in West Virginia speak of "the old state," referring to Virginia, and North Carolina is called "The Old North State."

The name of Chicago, that of the second city in size in this country, has not been duplicated to any great extent. Three towns, respectively in Kentucky, Ohio and Texas, bear it. There are also Chicago Ridge and Chicago Heights near the Illinois metropolis; Chicago Junction in Ohio, Chicago Lakes in Wisconsin and Chicago Park in California. Whether the original name belonged to the river on which Fort Dearborn was constructed or was first bestowed on the settlement which grew up around it is a mooted question. The accepted origin of the name is that it comes from the Indian Chi-kang-eng, letters being elided and the French annotation being used. The first record of the use of the name is credited to Colonel Samuel A. Starrow, who, in writing to General Jacob Brown in 1816, said: "The river Chicago (or in English, the Wild Onion River)." Schoolcraft, the historian, in 1820, wrote of the river that its banks produced abundantly a wild species of leeks. This derivation is given by Bishop Baraga: "From Chicag or Sikag, 'skunk,' a kind of wildcat." Another authority gives as the Indian for skunk "she-zaug," and for onion, or skunk-week, she-gau-ga-winzhe. Among the Miami Indians, who dwelt in that region, the word for skunk was "se-kaw-kwaw." It is not regarded as at all likely that the derivation of the name has anything to do with the lack of use of it outside the city it designates.

The name of Philadelphia, City of Brotherly Love, was taken by its founder, William Penn, from the Bible, where it designated a city in Asia Minor, now known as Ala-Shehr, and used to express the central principle of the Quaker doctrine. It seems strange to speak of Philadelphia, N. Y., but this place exists in Jefferson County. There are half a dozen other Philadelphias in different parts of the country. Newark, N. J., is widely known, but the sole distinction of Newark, N. Y., is that the Fox sisters, the founders of modern spiritualism, threescore years ago were born and lived there. The individual existence of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a city was merged into that of greater New York nearly a decade ago, although it retains its individuality as a federal postoffice, but there are Brooklyns in Connecticut, California, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin and two in West Virginia. This record is beaten by Nova Scotia, which has no fewer than three Brooklyns, while neighboring Newfoundland has one. There are also Brooklyn Centre in Minnesota and Brooklyn Village in Ohio. Three states have Brooklines and four have Brooklins, while one has a Brookline Centre.

FOREIGN NAMES USED HERE.

The name of Paris is repeated twenty-one times in this country, the best known place bearing it being in Kentucky. Berlin is used twenty-nine times, Vienna nineteen, Dublin seventeen and Warsaw fourteen times. St. Petersburg appears only twice in this country and Madrid four times, with one Madrid Springs.

The name Kansas City is applied to cities in two states on opposite sides of the Missouri River, one in Missouri and the other in Kansas. The former is much the larger, but by reason of the identity of name it is frequently taken for the city in the State of Kansas.

The name of Boston in New England comes from the Boston in Old England, but the Puritans who settled on Massachusetts Bay did not derogate from its dignity by making it New Boston. Some authorities say the name was bestowed on the settlement in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, who had been vicar of the Church of St. Botolphe in the Boston beyond the sea and was one of the first clergymen to come to the New England Boston, but others say the name was given in honor of three other colonists from the English Boston before the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Cotton. No fewer than sixteen places in other parts of the country bear the name Boston.

There is a fondness in some parts of the country for the use of figures in names. Two villages in different states are called Six Mile, and there is Six Mile Bridge, Six Mile Crossing, Six Mile Falls, Six Mile Run and Six Mile Point. Massachusetts has a place called Sixteen Acres; in Dutchess County, this state, there is Nine Partners, in Ohio Sixteen Mile Stand, in Alaska Sixty Mile River. While Skunks's Misery has disappeared before the onward march of civilization, there still remains a Skunk River in Iowa. Besides the famous Devil's Island, belonging to French Guiana, where Alfred Dreyfus was confined after his condemnation, there is a Devil Island in the part of Tierra del Fuego which belongs to Chili. There is a Devil's Lake in Wisconsin and another in North Dakota. There is also a Devil's Peak in Cape Colony, a Devil's Punch Bowl in Ireland, together with the Devil's Bit Mountains in the same country, a Devil's Bridge in Switzerland, a Devil's Basin in Tierra del Fuego and a Devil's Flint in Greenland. In sharp contrast with this use of the name of his satanic majesty there is only one use of the word death, to designate Death Valley, in California, which has the other name of Amargoza Desert. The use of the word angel is also restricted in the names of places. There is an island Angel de la Guarda, in the Gulf of California, belonging to Mexico, and Angel Island, near San Francisco, California also has Angel's Camp, while Los Angeles designates a city, a county and a river in the same state and a town in Chili. Hell Gate is widely known as designating a part of the East River, and there is a Hell Gate River in Montana. Hellville is the capital of Nossi Bé Island, which is in the Indian Ocean, near Madagascar. The nearest name to heaven is Heavener, in Indian Territory.

Perhaps as much confusion is caused by the similarity of St. John and St. John's as by any duplication. Few persons can tell offhand that the former is in New Brunswick and the latter in Newfoundland. St. John's is also the name of the well known river in Florida. There are about an equal number of each in other parts of this country and Canada.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP FAILURES.

Many Indiana Cities Have Found the Experiment a Mighty Costly One.

Indianapolis, June 30 (Special).—Twelve Indiana cities, reckoned among the most progressive in the state, have been wrestling with municipal ownership for periods ranging from five to ten years, and the cumulative result as finally summarized shows that they may be divided into three classes in respect to causes that have operated to make the experiments obnoxious to many of the taxpayers.

The first of these causes is, possibly, incidental to the form of municipal government under which the cities operate, for the plants have been made the prey of the political spoilsman in both parties, and incompetency of management has brought about waste and a generally increased burden of taxation.

The second and most humiliating cause, which, however, has been the exception and not the rule in the government of the cities, is grafting in small things, taking rakeoffs for favors, permitting bills of men who have "pulls" to run indefinitely, placing insurance on parts of the plants that could not possibly burn, selling or giving away bye-products of the plants and not accounting to the cities, and keeping the books in such a bungling and unbusinesslike way, either purposely or through ignorance, as to make it impossible to trace errors to the persons responsible for them.

The third and most discouraging factor is incompetency and a seeming inability to adopt the methods in the management of municipal utilities that the prudent man would require in his own business. Frequent changes of employes account for this to a limited extent, but the main reason seems to lie in the fact that the majority of persons employed in such industries secure employment through some man of "influence" with the powers that be, and looks to that source, rather than to a record of efficiency, for permanency on his job.

As a rule, the people have been quick to reform abuses where they have been found to exist, but in the main the reformers have fallen into some other error of management when intrusted with power, and it has come to be regarded as an accompanying necessary evil of municipal ownership that some persons must profit personally at the expense of the city. Three cities have recently permanently abandoned the effort to run their plants, two others have leased their municipal utilities for a term of years because unable to raise money for repairs, and throughout the state there is a growing antagonism to such ventures.

The constitution of Indiana fixes a limit of 2 per cent to the indebtedness of municipal corporations, and beyond this they cannot go. When the rush for municipal plants began nearly all the cities were dangerously near this limit and some, having passed it, purchased plants on the instalment plan and levied taxes to meet the indebtedness as it came due. As a rule these plants were run down and from the first repairs had to be made, as at Washington and Peru. Then, again, those economic devices that private capital is always quick to take advantage of were out of reach of these cities because of the scarcity of money, and the service by comparison was poor and the patrons constantly becoming more dissatisfied.

Some of the developments in connection with municipal ownership in Indiana would be very amusing were it not for the serious consequences that flow from them to that already overburdened individual—the taxpayer. For instance, when the new administration was installed at Anderson the discovery was made that the city was carrying $124,000 insurance on the electric light, waterworks and filtration plants. On an immense water tank, made of cement and assumed to be full of water all the time, there was an insurance of $26,000. It couldn't have burned if the whole city had turned out with firebrands and thus attempted to destroy it. The city waterworks was insured for $32,000, with all the probabilities of fire against it. There was $66,000 insurance on the electric light plant, though employes were always present and such a loss by no means probable. The new board reduced the insurance and saved $4,000 in premiums. The secret of this heavy insurance lay in the fact that a member of one of the city boards was the agent for the insurance company that was carrying the "risks."

This city is running its own street cleaning department and the manner in which it is doing it has proved an eyesopener to taxpayers. When the authorities concluded that the city could clean the streets more cheaply itself than by letting the work out by contract, equipment was purchased, but when it came to buying the livestock the money on hand had been exhausted. There were demands for the revenues as fast as taxes were paid in and bonds could not be issued, as the limit of indebtedness had been reached. Then a deal with local stock dealers was engineered that affords a pleasing illustration of municipal financiering.

Twenty-eight mules were hired for the season from April to November at a cost of $4,365, the city to feed the mules, keep them shod and to be responsible for deaths and disabling accidents. In order to determine the value of the animals they were appraised and three dealers found them to be worth $312 each, or about $1,500 in excess of the rental which the city pays for seven months. The wags are poking fun at the city administration for this example of municipal financiering, but the taxpayer is looking at it from a more serious standpoint.

TRAINING OF CANARIES.

Where They Come from and How They Are Taught to Sing.

The breeding and training of canaries, a large number of which are shipped to the United States from the Harz Mountains, in Germany, is an interesting and little known industry. The breeding and selling of canaries in Germany has reached such proportions that it now controls the markets of the world. The annual value of the trade is conservatively estimated to be $258,000. In St. Andreasburg alone 50,000 birds a year are raised for export. For an exceptionally good singer and breeder at least 300 marks must be paid, and 100 marks is often the price of a good so-called "Vorsänger," or a bird used to teach the young canaries to sing by example. The normal price for good singers varies from 12 to 35 marks. It may be mentioned that the mark is equivalent to about 24 cents.

Absolute quiet and undisturbed intimate relations exist between the breeder and his birds. Many of the so-called "Harz canaries" which are imported into the United States are bred in the city of Magdeburg, where some of the best singers are trained.

The training of the young birds to sing correctly is one of the most important and laborious parts of the breeder's business. The young birds learning by imitation for the most part, acquire bad singing as well as good, and while it is the plan of the breeders that the birds should hear only the good singing of the "Vorsängers," some of them naturally chirp and whistle in an undesirable manner, and care must be taken that these are removed before their comrades have acquired from them the same bad habit and are rendered unsalable. The art of the breeder lies in his ability to discover the slumbering talent in the bird at an early age and develop it to its highest possibilities.

Some birds show an exceptional talent for trilling, while others are remarkable for the beauty and variety of their song. The birds are divided into classes and kept in separate rooms, those having harsh and sharp voices being often placed in covered cages, where, instead of singing themselves, they are forced to listen to other good singers, through which their faults are often overcome. The better singers, after passing a certain stage, where their habits are established and they do not require the close daily watching of the breeder, are taken into a room reserved for the best singers. The elementary training for the singer is generally finished by the end of November, and the singing is at its best at the beginning of January, and again after the mating time.

The canary is in every way a house bird, and some people, with good intentions of giving the bird a little fresh air, make a serious mistake by hanging the cage out of the window on the first warm spring day. The bird is not used to the outside air, as he and his ancestors have been raised for centuries in the house, and the only result of this well intended kindness is a cold, which results in partial, if not entire, loss of the voice. Canaries are very sensitive to drafts, and some singers, the results of years of careful breeding and training, have been ruined by a few moments' exposure at an open window.

TRAIN LOAD OF BUFFALOES.

Calgary, Alberta, May 23 (Special).—A trainload of the buffaloes which the Dominion government has purchased from Montana passed through Calgary this week. There were eighteen cars in the train and about two hundred head of the old prairie kings on board. The bulls were carried eight in a car, each in a separate partition, and the younger stock in open cars like range cattle. The second train will leave some time in August. It will be composed of the cows and young calves, and there will be more animals in this train than in the one this week.

It is expected that there are nearly five hundred head in the entire herd which is being shipped to Canada. The buffaloes will be shipped from Havalli to Helena, thence through Great Falls, Sweet Grass, Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton, and will be unloaded at Lamont on the Canadian Northern, near which place their range will be. On their own range they had no restrictions, no fences, no hindrance at all. They had located and remained where they were. Up to a couple of years ago they were herded by Indian boys and corralled every night, but latterly they have only been rounded up occasionally.

The range was near the Flathead lakes, and they stayed there all the time, rustling through the winter and getting fat through the summer. No hay was ever cut for them. They were purely range animals, and the only trouble caused was when they were rounded up, and that was not much, as they are very quiet. Howard Douglas had charge of the train on behalf of the government when the buffaloes crossed the line, and H. C. McMullen, livestock inspector of the Central Pacific Railroad, accompanied him to see that the train came through with as little delay as possible.

HELP WANTED.

Male.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BOY, genteel appearance, 11-14, good home, clothes and a little spending money and schooling, to learn an excellent light trade, with good future; Protestant orphan preferred. Crist, 19 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

BE INDEPENDENT.—Start a mail order business. We tell you how and furnish everything needed at wholesale. An honorable and profitable business for men or women. Success guaranteed. Particulars free. Murphy Mfg. Co., South Norwalk, Conn.

COMPETENT MEN to sell "Dr. Thomas's Unscalded Wheat Bread" to the retail drug and grocery stores in city; liberal commission basis; special introductory offer to the trade. Call Monday morning between 10 and 12, 522 West 27th st.

I MADE $50,000 in five years in the mail order business; began with $5. Any one can do the work home in spare time. Send for free booklet. Tells how to get started. Manager, Box 848, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED.—Salesmen, experienced in any line, to sell general trade in New England territory; liberal commissions, with $35 weekly advance; one salesman earned $1,298.28 during last three months, his first work. The Continental Jewelry Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Female.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK—Reliable girl for light housework and assist in confectionery; good wages. 1227 Third ave., near 71st st.

WORK WANTED.

Male.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT (19); beginner; has high school education. Address Charles Schumann, 168 Maujer st., B'klyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, experienced; employed during day; situation evenings; keep small set; $5 weekly. H. Rice, 144 East 22d st.

CLERK.—Day or night, as clerk, stenographer, office assistant $24; good education; experienced; knowledge French and German; best references; formerly teacher. 231 Quincy st., Brooklyn.

COLLECTOR, salesman, or some other reliable place, by man, 36; A1 references or bond. Jac. Lesser, 456 East 75th st.

CHEMIST or FOREMAN.—Fourteen years' experience in ores, metals, agriculture, sugar and soap manufacturing; best references. Bousquet, 205 East 33d st.

CHAUFFEUR.—By good mechanic, 22; strictly temperate; three years' references; in private family; do own repairs. Henry Wischert, 816 Bushwick st., Brooklyn.

WORK WANTED.

Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—By young man, 24; speaks German and English; good, careful driver; city or country; best reference. Address Competent, Box 366, Tribune Uptown Office, 1364 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, French; 8 years' experience; first class driver; toured through France and Canada; good mechanic; do own repairs; French and American references. C. Goudron, 400 W. 57th st.

CHAUFFEUR, just out of school; willing and obliging; will go anywhere. Wissmann, 1546 First ave.

CHAUFFEUR—By careful driver, strictly temperate; city or country; can do own repairing on gasolene cars. Wm. Nagle, 161 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private family preferred; experienced with Rambler and Northern autos; best references. M. Lauritsen, 28 Smith st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR; 27; German-American; experienced mechanic; good appearance; position, city or country; careful driver; wages moderate; strictly temperate. Etel, 211 East 76th st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 33; expert mechanic; sober, reliable; shop and road experience; permanent position desired; city, country; references. Gorman, 3 East 41st st. phone 2434—38th.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, wishes position; is willing to go anywhere; can drive in races. Chauffeur, 1794 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designing and developing new work; old machines remodelled. Call or write, Benn, 1757 72d st., Brooklyn.

DRIVER (29); married; 6 years' experience in route driving; strong; honest; willing to work at any driving position. O. Benesch, 322 East 73d st.

ENGINEER; young man; sober, steady; experienced gasolene engines, direct current dynamos, motors, pumps, automobile work; own repairs; go anywhere. L. W. Probasco, 200 East 102d st.

ELECTRICIAN.—Familiar with electric cranes, motors and wiring of all kinds. Thompson, 34 7th ave.

ELECTRICIAN, now employed, desires steady position; understands plumbing also; married. Farrey, 707 Tremont ave., Bronx.

ENGLISH gentleman, Oxford University, as companion to old gentleman, one of weak mind in good social position, or resident tutor and companion to backward boys; patient, gentle and bright disposition. M. A. Box 32, Tribune Office.

ENGINEER (steamfitter by trade); all tools; strictly temperate; good mechanic in all branches; understands his business; good worker; best references. Tobin, 214 East 74th st.

ELEVATOR RUNNER—By middle age man in building, or porter, or driver; good references. Geo. Myers, care Smith, 167 W. 31st st.

ENAMEL MIXER and enameller for cooking utensils and special articles, signs, etc. Steaven Hodusko, 272 Central ave., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

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Attendant—Swedish; A-1 references	$30
Governess—French; excellent musician	40
Nurse—Capable taking entire charge infant	25
Cook—Capable; Swedish; A-1 references	40
Lady's Maid—French	30

HELP WANTED.

Cook—Must be first class	$50
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Kitchenmaid—Willing	25
Nurse for two children	25
Cook—Small family	25

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211 East 42d st.—First class domestics are supplied; also managing housekeepers, matrons, governesses, tutors, etc.

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65 WEST 38TH STREET. Bet. 5th and 6th aves., New York. 'Phone 1092—38th. Competent Servants Always on Hand.

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AT CARPENTER'S Employment House, 154 6th ave. Established 1847. We have best coachmen, gardeners, grooms, married couples, farm foremen, farm hands. All nations, well recommended.

SUMMER RESORTS.—TAKE NOTICE. BEST MALE AND FEMALE HELP SUPPLIED AT IRWIN'S OLD ESTABLISHED BUREAU, 77 WEST 11TH ST.

FOR FIRST CLASS servants apply to Universal Employ't Bureau, 28 East 23d, nr. Madison Sq. Park.

WOMEN'S DOMESTIC LEAGUE, No. 11 East 33d st. High class domestic positions; male and female. Tel. 1790 Madison.

WORK WANTED.

Male.

MACHINIST.—Heavy planer or lathe hand; also all round; able to take charge; age 30. Address E. Cramer, 83 Broadway, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.

MESSENGER.—By young colored man; in office or store; best reference. 349 West 55d st.

MACHINIST.—By German, 21, in factory or repairs. John Laubmeier, care of Mrs. Mary Baker, Jackson ave., Hackensack, N. J.

MAN, 38, can speak five languages, good education, good penman, would like position where there is chance of promotion. R. Frankel, Oakland, N. J.

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office, No. 1364 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts., until 9 o'clock p. m. Advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 234 8th ave., s. e. cor. 23d st.; 153 6th ave., cor. 12th st.; 92 East 14th st.; 257 West 42d st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 263 West 125th st.; 1838 3d ave., between 96th and 97th sts.; 1026 3d ave., near 61st st.; 1708 1st ave., near 89th st.; 157 East 125th st.; 756 Tremont ave.; 650 3d ave.

WORK WANTED.

Male.

MAN, as porter, houseman or watchman; city references. Breen, 229 East 40th st.

MAN, 31; handy with tools; can do millwrighting. J. J., 277 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

MAN, 30, German; 15 years in last position; can give real estate security; position as messenger, collector, etc. Frank, 137 Wilson st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By a refined, congenial gentleman, last employed by a prominent New York gentleman, as private secretary; interview, with references. Address R. L. Digby, 218 West 44th st.

PAINTER and DECORATOR would take charge of real estate or hotel; good mechanic; best references. N. B., 116 Tribune Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, first class, six years' experience, desires position, either permanent or temporary; salary $18 to $20. W. M. Kistler, 148 West 91st st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man employed nights, as stenographer from 10 to 3:30; terms moderate. Address Steno., Box 30 Tribune Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated; legal, commercial, newspaper lines; experienced in private secretary; looks after details; tactful; good appearance; best references. A. B., Box 6, Tribune Office.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER desires permanent position; salary, $6. Address Chatwell, 605 Wales ave., The Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Forty years old; fine address, good habits and education; energetic; on the road with first class house; southern territory preferred; unquestionable references. Address Moreland, Box 25, Tribune Office.

SUPERINTENDENT.—By American, as superintendent of office building or apartment house; executive ability; 7 years' experience. Louis G. Beer, 321 W. 124th st.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR would like position. C. Miranda, 615 Gates ave., Bklyn.

THOROUGHLY experienced riding master and horse trainer, graduate of German Military Riding Academy, wishes steady position. Alfred Oberly, 27 Ditmar st., Brooklyn.

WATCHMAN, respectable, sober man; Brooklyn preferred. W. H. Goodall, 134 Prospect ave., Brooklyn.

WATCHMAN, porter or useful man, middle aged; single. Rodgers, 201 East 34th st.

WATCHMAN.—By German; A1 reference. Ch. Miller, 297 Spring st.

YOUNG MAN from South, Christian, will take up theology, desires good home with wealthy Christian man and wife; work mornings, evenings and Saturdays. Address J. R. B., 611 8th ave.

YOUNG MAN (19), as bookkeeper or office assistant; neat and rapid at figures; reference, public school graduate. A. Cole, 34 Monitoth st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 17, position in office; or at anything. Henry Hart, 31 Russell Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position where honesty, ability and industry will be appreciated; city, country or seashore. Solomon Ellingoff, 209 East 18th st.

YOUNG MAN (19), as office assistant; knowledge of stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping. Address Joseph Colonese, 216 Mott st.

YOUNG MAN, married, at anything; handy with tools. Yoman, 422 East 70th st.

YOUNG MAN, 20, well educated, seeks position as office assistant or in wholesale house; will recommended, not afraid of work. Block, 339 East 12th st.

YOUNG MAN, age 27, active, possessing tact and good judgment, business experience, seeks position; desires future advancement more than present salary. Address P. C. B., Box 29, Tribune Office.

YOUNG MAN, 17, in architect's office, is at present studying architecture; salary no object; best references. Benjamin Witt, 16 East 116th st.

YOUNG MAN, 17; bright and willing, as office assistant; experienced; will furnish best references; salary $7 to $8. Meyer Jadlowka, 775 Westchester ave., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 21, as receiving clerk or assistant shipping clerk; experienced; can furnish references. John Yuengling, 118 East 84th st.

YOUNG MAN, 19, college student, trustworthy and industrious, speaking English and German, desires position during vacation, city or country. Louis Lanyi, 541 West 41st st.

Female.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION.—Experienced teacher of French and German, good musician; excellent references from leading New York families; will take two or more children. F. Miss Fitzgerald's Bureau, 503 Fifth ave., corner 42d st.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION in family, by French Parisian lady; good references; experienced teacher; country or seaside preferred; no salary. L. M., Box 60, Tribune Uptown Office, 1364 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, school teacher, as governess and nurse; no objection to travel; moderate compensation. H., Box 57, Thomaston, Long Island.

YOUNG LADY, refined, speaking French, as companion or visiting governess; references. Address Miss H., 5 West 91st st.

YOUNG LADY, refined, wants position in doctor's office; has had some experience; best reference. Address F. M., 885 Columbus ave., care O'Connor.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED.

Male.

ATTENDANT.—Companion to an invalid, experienced, educated, gentlemanly. Graham, 69 Lexington ave.

BUTLER.—English, shore or country; references; wages $50. Address A. Street, 67 Lincoln Park Boulevard, Chicago.

BUTLER, useful man, competent; Japanese; situation in family where cook is kept; perfectly honest; willing; speaks English fluently; best reference. Tokyo, 107 Cherry st.

BUTLER or valet, excellent; Japanese; tall, 25; honest, sober, willing; high class family, city or country; has personal references. Alzawa, 107 Cherry st.

CHEF.—First class, colored. Address Medrell, 206 Broadway, Room 16.

CHEF, in small club or private family; French; $65 to $70 month. Address T. Chalot, 692 10th ave.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; superior city recommendations; thorough horseman, groom, driver; absolutely temperate; courteous, obliging, trustworthy; go anywhere. Cell, Powers, 258 W. 36th st.

COACHMAN.—By young man; understands care of fine horses; careful driver, willing; good reference. George Schneider, 312 East 14th st.

COACHMAN.—By very neat, tidy, smooth faced Swede; speaks good English, very careful and reliable; will be useful anything needed; reference the best. Peter, at Carpenter's Bureau, 154 6th ave.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to recommend a coachman who has been in the service of his family for a number of years, and leaves only on account of a death in the family; the man is an excellent driver, safe and reliable; understands perfectly the care of horses, fine carriages and harness; is sober, neat in and out of the stable, and can be seen at private stable, 112 West 40th st. Further information will be gladly given by either Mr. George R. Read, 60 Liberty st., or Mr. John S. Downey, 420 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—By careful driver; willing and obliging; country preferred; best references. E. G., 683 6th ave.

COACHMEN, 3; first class; city references; also useful man for gentlemen's country places; city, country. Mme. Mathewson's Bureau, 750 6th ave., below Hippodrome. Tel. 3108 Bryant.

COUPLES (several), for different work; also butlers, useful men, footmen; German, Scandinavian, French; references. Mme. Mathewson's Bureau, 750 6th ave., below Hippodrome. Tel., 3108 Bryant.

FARMER.—Understands farming in all its branches; could take full charge of a farm; understands all machinery used on a farm; has had charge of place sixteen years; married; no children; best of references. T. Woodendyke, Fair Lawn, Bergen County, N. J.

FARMER.—Working foreman; by a German; best reference; married; four children; long experience in all branches of farming machinery, etc.; wife board help; poultry, etc. Herman, Carpenter's Bureau, 154 6th ave.

GARDENER.—By Englishman; married, 3 children; fine vegetable grower; hothouse; glass frames; fruits, flowers, lawns and general work; 9 years' reference from last place. James, at Carpenter's Bureau, 154 6th ave.

FARMER.—Irish; married, one child; understands all stock and farm machinery; wife experienced cook, expert butter maker; excellent references. Address David, at Carpenter's Bureau, 154 6th ave.

GARDENER.—By single German; experienced in America; fine vegetable grower; glass frames; fruits, flowers, lawns and general work; neat, tidy, strictly sober; well recommended. August, at Carpenter's Bureau, 154 6th ave.

GARDENER; Scotch; single, 46; life experience all branches, outside or under glass; good references. X. Y., 12 East 24th st., Paterson, N. J.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By German-American, 40; married; no children; six years' reference from last place. Address A., Box 40, Tribune Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Time shown below from Liberty St. Station. Leave West 23d St., 10 minutes earlier except as noted by footnotes marks.

PHILADELPHIA TWO-HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR.

†12.15, 6.30, n7.00, n8.00, 8.30, *9.00, *10.00, *11.00, 11.30, n*12.00, *1.00, 1.30, 2.00, *3.00, *4.00, †*5.00, 5.00, n*6.00, *7.00, *8.00, *9.00, p10.30 p. m., †*12.15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—‡*1.30, *8.00, **10.00, **12.00, *2.00, †*4.00, †*6.00, *7.00.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST—‡4.00, 10.00 a. m., 1.30, k3.40, 5.00 p. m. Sundays, *7.00, 10.00 a. m., 2.20 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY—*10.00 a. m., x1.00, p2.30, k3.40 p. m.

ALL RAIL ROUTE—Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove (Sundays, North Asbury Park), ‡4.00, 8.50, 11.30 a. m., ex12.40, ‡1.30, 3.30, b4.15, ‡4.45, b5.15, 5.30, 6.30, f12.01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, ‡3.30, 9.15, 10.00 a. m., 4.00, 8.30 p. m.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. Leave Pier 81, N. R. (42d St.) 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45. Sundays, 9.00, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 6.30, 7.45 p. m. Leave Pier 10, N. R. (Cortlandt St.) 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10. Sundays, 9.30, 10.30 a. m., 1.30, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

Time tables giving time to EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, WILLIAMSPORT and all other points can be obtained at following offices: Liberty St. (West end of St.), Tel. 3141 (Chelsea); 6 Astor House, 245, 434, 1305, 1353 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2798 3d Av., 105 West 125th St., 243 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 343 Fulton St., 479 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn; 380 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. n Sundays. ‡Parlor cars only. m Dining car, except Sunday. x Saturdays only. e Liberty St. only. f Dining car Sundays. *Dining car daily. b Except Saturdays. (Except Long Branch. From West Twenty-third street—e10.20, 6 m., e4.30 p. m., j11.50 p. m., k3.20, c4.20 p. m.

W. G. BESLER, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. W. C. HOPE, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS. "Every other hour on the even hour." TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

Leave New York City.	23d St.	Liberty St.
*WASHINGTON Special	11.50 am	1.30 am
*WASHINGTON Diner	7.50 am	8.00 am
*WASHINGTON Diner	9.50 am	10.00 am
*WASHINGTON Diner	11.50 am	12.00 n'n
*WASHINGTON Buffet	1.50 pm	2.00 pm
*WASHINGTON Diner	3.50 pm	4.00 pm
*WASHINGTON Diner	5.50 pm	6.00 pm
*WASHINGTON Buffet	6.50 pm	7.00 pm

*Daily.

Through Daily Trains to the West.

Leave New York City.	23d St.	Liberty St.
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG	7.50 am	8.00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS	12.50 am	12.40 n'n
BUFFALO, CLEVELAND	3.50 pm	4.00 pm
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS	7.50 pm	7.50 pm
CIN., ST. LOUIS LOUISV.	11.50 pm	1.30 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS LOUISV.	9.50 am	10.00 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS LOUISV.	5.50 pm	6.00 pm

Offices: 306 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 26 Union Square, 271, 591 Grand St., N. Y. 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

After 6 p. m. Sleeping Car Reservations and full information regarding trains, etc., can be obtained above Ticket Offices. Information, B. & O. R. R. 23d Terminal. 'Phone No. Chelsea 3144.

N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry.

Leaves	Desb. St.	W. 42d St.
Local Daily, Livingston Manor, Cochecton, Deposit	3.30 A.M.	3.45 A.M.
Kingston & Montello Sts. Sun.	6.25 A.M.	6.45 A.M.
Middle Express to Oswego, ex. Sun.	7.45 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
Scranton Express, ex. Sun.	8.05 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
Liberty Express, ex. Sun.	8.25 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Liberty Express	9.05 A.M.	9.15 A.M.
Saturday Spl. to Liberty	10.50 A.M.	11.15 A.M.
Walton Express, ex. Sun.