WAR UPON THE LANDSHARKS

FRAUDS TO WHICH THE PRESIDENT WILL TRY TO PUT AN END.

Interesting Revelations in Commissioner Sparks's Annual Report—Petty Swindlers whose Practices are as Bad as those of the Big Land Grabbers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A vigorous attack is made upon the land sharks of the West and North in the report of Commissioner Sparks. The laxity of the national land laws, and the brazenness with which the public domain has been grabbed, are evils which the present Administration is determined to correct. Commissioner Sparks expects to have the support of Congress and all the powers that be in his war upon those who have fraudulently acquired Government land. His report is strikingly interesting. In the circumstantial exposure of the various kinds of land frauds it amounts to a sensation, and will probably have considerable influence in the direction of repealing the preëmption and timber culture acts. Under these laws, which were framed for the benefit of bona fide settlers in the Territories and new States of the North and West, non-resident speculators have managed to get possession of millions of acres of the public domain. The gigantic operations of wealthy cattle companies, both English and American, whose unlawful possessions amount in many instances to entire counties, are held to be no worse than the petty peculations of thousands of individuals who have secured title under the preëmption law. There is about as much difficulty in ferreting out the little fellows who steal by the quarter section as the big ones who grab whole townships.

The design of the land laws was to induce settlers to inhabit and reclaim the fertile but unoccupied prairies of the West. Under the Homestead act a citizen is entitled to 160 acres by maintaining a habitable dwelling upon the place for five years, and not leaving it for more than six months at a time. Under the Timber Culture act another 160 acres is secured without a residence, but the claimant or an agent is required to cultivate ten acres of trees for eight years. The value of such work is about $25 per annum. No purchase money is required in either of these cases, so that to an actual settler it is an easy way to acquire 320 acres of land. Under the Preëmption act, which right is generally used first, title is secured after a residence of six months upon the payment of $1.25 per acre, provided that the place is being improved to such an extent as to suggest bona fide settlement. When an individual wishes to use the three rights and secure 480 acres, it is necessary to take the preëmption before the homestead. After title has been secured to the preëmpted land the residence may be changed to the homestead. A widow or any adult single woman has the same right to land as a male citizen. By these three acts an individual obtains 480 acres by the payment to the Government of less than $300 altogether.

A mild system of inspection is in vogue in all new land districts, but an evasion of the law is the rule rather than the exception as regards substantial improvements and actual residence. Not more than one person out of every twenty who take land under the Preëmption act intends to become an actual resident. A majority of them borrow what money they can upon the property after securing title, and then leave the country, trusting to the development of population and wealth to bring them purchasers for their farms at a good profit. Speculators of means send young men out to take up claims, and deed the land over to them. The property then lies unoccupied until the speculators get their price for it. In the mean time it is the honest settler or bona-fide resident who develops the community and raises the value of the real estate.

The result of the system described is a sparsely settled country and a virtual waste of choice land, which ought to be in the hands of resident farmers. The growing scarcity of desirable Government lands makes this system a serious matter, and public sentiment has become very pronounced on the subject in localities which are directly affected. The chief loss, of course, falls upon the business centres. The non-resident speculator and land shark often holds title to three or four sections, upon which there are no actual improvements and no families. The value of the public land which has been thus fraudulently acquired in either Dakota or Washington Territory surpasses the pilfering of the old Star route gang, which made its big hauls in connection with frontier mail carrying. These beneficent land laws have evidently been more abused than any other enactments of Congress, not excepting either the River and Harbor bills or the pension laws. The provisions are in themselves lax, and there has been but little care taken to enforce them.

One view of the matter expressed by those who are exposed to the preëmption and timber culture acts is that the Government is morally responsible for having placed a great temptation before the people—in other words, for having made stealing easy. The laws and the inspection are so loose that in thousands of cases the improvements to which men make oath are almost wholly imaginary. A shack or hut that costs about $20 is made to count as a residence, and after final proof has been made and the Land Office receipt secured the building is dragged to another quarter section, and made to serve as a residence there for some other adventurer. In the matter of breaking the land and raising crops perjury is also common. In hundreds of cases preëmptors and their witnesses swear to improvements aggregating from $200 to $500, and an intention to make permanent residence, whereas in reality the improvements do not amount to $50, and the claimant leaves the country as soon as his title is secure. These abuses are practised commonly and with impunity in all the Western States and Territories where Government land is open to settlement.

Commissioner Sparks favors repealing the preëmption and timber culture acts, and will insist upon a more rigid inspection of the improvements upon land to which settlers are seeking title.

TIP LITTLE IN A NEW LINE OF TRADE.

Going Around with a Negro Pal Trying to Work Off Spurious Checks.

D. F. Higgins, furniture dealer at 487 Eighth avenue, told Inspector Byrnes on Saturday that a white man, who was accompanied by a negro, had the day before ordered $300 worth of goods, to pay for which a District Telegraph messenger subsequently brought a check on the Nassau Bank of Brooklyn for $896. The messenger said the goods were to be sent to 91 Macdougal street, and that $596 in change was expected back.

Mr. Higgins, as a precaution, sent the check to the West Side Bank, which communicated with the Nassau Bank. The latter sent the check to Henry Carson, grocer, at 1,205 Fulton street, Brooklyn, whose name was signed to it, and who promptly identified it as a check for $4 which he had given to a negro in the course of trade. The $4 had been altered to $896.

The furniture buyer, of course, was not to be found at 91 Macdougal street, but, furnished with a description of the white man and his colored confederate, Detectives Valiely and Murray posted themselves in the neighborhood. On Saturday they caught the men they were looking for at Bleecker and Macdougal streets. The white man called himself John B. Ryer, but proved to be Tip Little, the shoplifter, who but recently finished a term on the Island for robbing a Maiden lane jeweler. The negro called himself Isaac Cooper. The pair had tried to pass a check for $1,200 on William Wise & Sons, jewellers, in Fulton street, Brooklyn, but their game did not work.

ROPER IS HIS BUSINESS NAME.

Don't Deposit Money with Ex-Convicts When they Advertise for Dupes.

Thomas H. Kane, an engineer, of 301 East Forty-eighth street saw this advertisement in the *World* of Nov. 24:

"WANTED—A young engineer for a theatre; short hours; steady work; good wages; must pay a moderate bonus. Address CEDAR, box 79 Herald office."

Mr. Kane sat down and wrote a letter to this address, and got an answer from Stephen Roper, 33 Park row. Mr. Roper has advertised before, and has been in the Penitentiary. Mr. Kane called on Roper, paid him $250, and says that Roper promised him that he would be engineer at the Metropolitan Opera House within twenty-four hours. Kane waited around the office until Saturday at 5 o'clock, the hour stipulated in the agreement, and as his job as engineer did not come, he caused Roper's arrest.

In the Tombs, yesterday, Roper said his right name was Moses Stephenson. He said that he had told Kane that he had employment as engineer for him, and so he had.

Then six other men whom he told that he had employment as engineer for them stalked up before Justice Gorman, and their names were put on the paper as witnesses.

She Could have Shouted for Joy.

Mrs. Weston, aged 65, widow of Judge Weston of Vermont, has lived in Brooklyn for ten years, during which time until a few weeks ago she was an invalid. For a long time she was confined to her room at 201 West Baltic street, suffering from malaria, neuralgia, and other ailments. She thinks she has been restored to health by the mind cure, a young friend from Vermont being the operator. She thus describes how her remarkable recovery was brought about:

"The young man took my left hand in his his right, and placing his left hand over his eyes sat down and dropped into a sort of reverie. He seemed to be praying, and I prayed also. Soon I felt an indiscribable current passing through my left arm to my body, and with it the pain seemed to leave. I arose and felt as if I were in a new world, and could have shouted for joy."

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE PROFITS.

The Seventh Avenue Railroad Stockholders Not Benefited by Mr. Sharp's Road.

When the success of the Broadway surface railroad was assured the stock of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad rose from $175 to $325. It remained at the higher figure while the early harvest of nickels was gathered by the old Broadway cars, but when the new line got down to business the market value of the stocks in some way fell to $275, at which it is now quoted. A good many people were glad to get in at the highest figure named, because they were quite sure that the dividends would justify an investment of $500 per share. The trouble began when they found that they were receiving the old quarterly dividend of two per cent., and a call was issued on Saturday for a meeting of the stockholders, who are dissatisfied with the present management of the road. The meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon at the office of C. F. Frothingham & Co., 50 Exchange place.

"We are not kicking on high moral grounds," a stockholder who got caught on the fall of the stock said yesterday. "We want our share of the boodle and we are not getting it, and we want to know why. We want to know what relations exist between the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company and the Broadway Surface Railroad Company. There are some things about this business that we do know, but there are more that we don't. For instance, we know that the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Company issued $500,000 worth of bonds to build and equip the new road. When the new road was built it guaranteed $1,500,000 of first mortgage bonds, which were at once sold at 110, and $1,000,000 of second mortgage bonds of the new road. Then $1,000,000 worth of the stock of the new road was issued. That makes an increase of $3,000,000 in the liabilities of the Broadway and Seventh Railroad, but we are getting the same old two per cent. a quarter. We want to know what has become of the money received on the sale of these bonds, and who has the $1,000,000 worth of stock.

"We think some of the stock ought to be in the treasury of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Company, so that our dividends could be increased along with the increase of liabilities. It is a fact that the stockholders do not know anything about what has been done, and only four of the directors of our company have been permitted to have any hand in it."

"How much was used in getting the franchise and in building and equipping the road?"

"We don't know. Of course it cost something, but the Aldermen were cheap, and the road and equipment cost less than $175,000. One of the papers suggested that the Gibbs committee should look into this matter. If we don't learn something about it soon we'll see that the Railroad Commission does look into it. That is not all that troubles us. Sharp has run his Bleecker street cars into Broadway, and catches a lot of the profitable short fares between Bleecker street and the Post Office that ought to go to the Broadway surface railroad.

"The directors of the Bleecker street line are also the directors of the Broadway and Seventh avenue line. They arranged with each other that the Bleecker street line should run down Broadway in return for guaranteeing about $365,000 worth of the Broadway line bonds. It is reported that the Twenty-third street line will also be turned into Broadway to gobble a share."

Jacob Sharp was out of town yesterday. President James W. Foshay read the call for the meeting of inquiring stockholders, and then said:

"This is news to me. I don't know what to think or say. I had no idea that any one was dissatisfied."

Secretary Thomas B. Kerr used almost the same words when the call was shown to him.

THE RIGHT USES OF SUNDAY.

Prof. Adler Urges the Opening of the Theatres and All Rational Amusements.

Prof. Felix Adler told the members of the Society of Ethical Culture, who crowded Chickering Hall yesterday morning to hear his lecture on "The Right Uses of Sunday," that the fanatical, Puritanical idea that would make Sunday a day of gloomy and frowning aspect was a modern Calvinistic innovation that had not even the advantage of ancient usage in its favor. It was a forbidding departure from the old, beautiful, cheering, and lovely view that prevailed for thousands of years before it, that Sunday was a day for high and noble thoughts and for rational and innocent amusement and recreation.

Rational men had a right to demand that all manner of innocent enjoyment should be encouraged on the Sabbath, so long as men did not go to the extreme and give themselves wholly up to recreation to the exclusion of those religious and moral reflections that should always be a part of the day's occupation. The primary idea of the Sabbath in the old Chaldean days was a day of rest for the toilers, and it should be made so to-day, and the toiler should be afforded the means of securing rest and recreation too.

The blame for the Sunday debauchery and crime of the present day, Prof. Adler insisted, rested largely upon the orthodox extremists who cut off all means of innocent amusement and healthy enjoyment to the toilers, and by insisting that they shall either go to churches or use turn away to the dram shops. These sufferers from orthodox selfishness had a right to demand that the theatres should be thrown open on Sunday, and the law which prohibited their opening, but permitted the absurd hypocrisy of sacred concerts, should be abolished.

With clean and pure drama upon the stage on Sunday, the theatre would become as efficient a pulpit for the inculcation of moral lessons as the church itself. To see a good wholesome comedy on Sunday would be a good thing too. It would drive away the toiler's mind from brooding on the weight of cares that oppressed him. Furthermore, the toiling masses had the right to demand that the public libraries and reading rooms should be thrown open to them on Sunday. There was no sane reason for keeping them closed. The good sense of the trustees of Peter Cooper's library set an example that ought to be followed all over the land when they opened its treasures to the public on Sundays.

Prof. Adler also urged that there ought to be free public concerts for the people on Sunday in the winter as well as the summer months. The music of the concerts was a police force in itself that was better than all the policemen's batons in keeping the masses orderly. The city ought to open a number of halls at which these concerts should be given for the people's benefit on Sunday. The art museums ought to be opened on Sunday, too, and there ought to be lectures on art and history for the benefit of those who visited them on the Sabbath.

Prof. Adler finally urged the organization of a Sunday League, the whose purpose should be to elevate the Sunday life of New Yorkers by securing for them all these various kinds of proper and rational recreation for the Sabbath.

SHOT TWO BROOKLYN DETECTIVES.

Twenty Years' Imprisonment Looking Robert Hovan in the Face.

The term of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, Pennsylvania, of Robert Hovan, alias Harrington, Parker, and Monroe, for burglary, expired a few days ago. Mr. Hovan was transferred to the custody of Detective Adams of New York, who arrived with him in this city at 8 A. M. yesterday, and he is now locked up in the Police Central office. He is to be tried for shooting two Brooklyn detectives.

He committed a burglary in Brooklyn early in 1883, was arrested, and jumped his bail. Detectives Corr and Looney of Brooklyn came over here to look for him. On Feb. 17, 1883, they saw him leave his house, at 1,723 First avenue, and followed him to Second avenue and Sixty-first street, where they tried to arrest him as he was about to ascend the stairs of the elevated railway station. He shot them both, wounding them badly, and escaped. Detective Hickey came along in time to superintend the removal of the wounded policemen to the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

When Hovan was arrested for the burglary which brought about his incarceration in the Western Penitentiary, Inspector Byrnes, having obtained his description, suspect that he was, want to see him, and identified him.

Hovan is a professional thief, and has often been in prison. He is brother of "Little Horace," the bank sneak. Detectives Corr and Looney identified him yesterday as the man who shot them. The extreme penalty for Hovan's crime is twenty years.

Open the Doors on Sundays.

Petitions are being extensively circulated about town for signatures asking the trustees of the American Museum of National History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art to open these institutions to the public on Sundays. The petitions are printed and issued by the American Secular Union, whose headquarters are at 39 Clinton place. The Union make these facts the basis of the petition:

1. The city of New York, of which every citizen is a tax payer, contributes largely to the support of these institutions, and on most of these citizens can visit them only on a general holiday, it is an injustice to these citizens that on the most generally observed of holidays the doors are shut in their faces.

2. By opening these institutions many people will be drawn to them, acquiring knowledge which will make them better citizens, thereby adding to the welfare of the community and the stability of the republic.

3. It is the custom of many cities to have museums, public libraries, and institutions of like character open on Sunday, and we submit that New York should not be backward in a movement that conduces to municipal prosperity, individual education, and public morality.

Rent a Negro and Fired Thrice at Him.

Charles Cavanagh, 22 years old, of 214 West Twenty-seventh street, was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, on complaint of Wm. Peterson, a colored waiter, of 143 West Twenty-sixth street, who charged Cavanagh with attempting to kill him. Peterson said that Cavanagh and two companions met him in Seventh avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, late on Saturday night, and assaulted him. He ran away from them, and Cavanagh fired three shots at him. Policeman Roberts, who arrested Cavanagh, said that he took the pistol out of Cavanagh's hand, and that it was warm from the firing. Justice Welde held Cavanagh in $1,000 for trial.

ROBERT GARRETT'S PALACE.

The Handsome and Costly Mansion the Rich Baltimorean is to Occupy.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—The palatial residence of Mr. Robert Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Mount Vernon place, in this city, which has been in course of construction since the early part of 1884, will be ready for occupancy some time in January. It is the most costly dwelling ever erected in Baltimore. Exclusive of furnishings the cost of it will amount to more than $750,000. Like Mr. Vanderbilt's Fifth avenue mansion in New York it is built in the most aristocratic section of the city, with the further advantage of a magnificently arranged square before it, in which are the celebrated Bayne statues, donated to the city by Mr. William T. Walters. Not very far to the right of the building are the Washington monument and the Peabody Institute, and across the square to the northwest and north are the residences of some of Baltimore's richest bankers, merchants, and lawyers.

During Mr. Garrett's last visit to Europe he purchased in Paris and London unique designs in decorative goods such as are rarely seen on this side of the water. It is said that he paid $1,500 a pair for curtains for the parlor and library, and for carpets almost phenomenal prices.

The furniture and decorations for the parlor and bedrooms are to be of the most original patterns, luxuriously upholstered and handsomely gilded and bronzed. In the chambers modern art predominates. The walls are white-coated in imitation of basket work, with here and there a simple flower intended to relieve the monotonous interlacing of straws. The ceiling of the main hallway is made in cherry panels of octagonal shape extending back to the grand spiral stairway, finished in the same wood with ebony trimmings. Overlooking the area is an atlas-shaped skylight made of cathedral stained glass in delicate tints, all blended together in perfect harmony.

The most extravagantly finished apartment is the ballroom adjoining the east parlor. In it are little niches for statuary, and at regular intervals massive columns support a ceiling elaborately worked in plaster and then bronzed. The flooring is of solid polished yellow pine, while the walls, except the lower portion, which is wainscoted in Italian marble, are snow white. The conservatory immediately in the rear is already filled with plants and shrubbery, though space has been reserved for Mr. Garrett's fine collection of orchids. Majestic chandeliers and electric jets in tinted globes by special contrivance make the furnish soft, luminous rays, are plentifully scattered throughout the house. The most striking adornments of the apartments are the imitation-antique mantels, selected by Mr. Garrett himself while abroad. They are for the most part made of mahogany, upon which are carved characters of the mediæval ages. The one in the library is perhaps the oldest. Its shelf is supported on either side by a child scantily clad, and frowning under her heavy load. Above the shelf the space is occupied by a panel bearing the inscription, "A little place called Paradise."

The top floor, with its large, airy rooms and bath, is to be occupied by a *chef* and his assistants, as well as by the other domestics. Many of the ideas used in the construction of the building were those of Mrs. Garrett, whose good taste is well known in Baltimore. At present Mr. and Mrs. Garrett are the guests of Mr. Frick, Mrs. Garrett's father, at his handsome country place on the Frederick road, a few miles from this city limits.

BISHOP POTTER AT THE SICK BEDS.

Confirmations in the Wards of Bellevue Hospital.

In Bellevue Hospital chapel yesterday afternoon tier after tier of seats arranged in a semicircle were occupied by the lame, and halt, and sickly, a score of convalescents, and many ladies and friends of the hospital. Assistant Bishop Potter addressed them, and then asked those who were able to come down to the chancel rail. One woman and five men knelt before it, and the Bishop laid his hands upon them and confirmed them. Then he went from seat to seat confirming those who could not kneel at the chancel. Three more women were confirmed and four men. One of the men was a negro, another an old war veteran with whitened hair. The women wore the loose calico gown of convalescents. One of them could not bend, but she managed to slip down upon her knees and bow her head.

After the service in the chapel the Bishop went to the wards to confirm those patients who were unable to reach the chapel. In the first ward lay Thomas Jones, a sailor lad. He had fallen from the rigging to the deck of his vessel just before she reached New York. He lay with closed eyes, his breath coming painfully through his lungs, and his wasted face stamped with a look like death. His eyes opened as the Bishop bent over him and spoke a few words. He tried to answer, but the words ended in a cough that racked him cruelly. He smiled assent to the Bishop's question, and closed his eyes when the hands were laid upon his head.

In one ward a woman lay dying. "She will hardly live until morning," said the nurse. She could not speak to answer the questions. Among the women confirmed were two negresses.

ROBBED JUST AS HE GOT HERE.

A French Immigrant Parts with his $700 in a West Street Saloon.

Louis Herview, a young Frenchman, who got here on Tuesday on the steamship Noordland from Antwerp, appealed to the agent of the French society at Castle Garden yesterday for assistance. He said that while he was in a saloon in West street on Saturday evening he was seized by a man who had silently approached him from behind. The man pinned his arms to his side, while another man searched his pockets, taking from one of them a pocketbook containing $700. He attempted to shout for help, but the man who held him stopped his mouth with a big, muscular palm. When he was released he ran into the street. He spoke to a policeman, but could not make himself understood, as he could speak no English. Detective Groden will investigate the case.

The Frenchman is 28 years old, and good looking and intelligent. He came from Evreux, a little manufacturing city about sixty-seven miles from Paris. He intended to go West and become a farmer.

Left the Poker Table to Fight.

John Johnson of 58 Macdougal street and Thomas Healy of 27 King street were playing cards in a saloon in Macdougal street at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday. They quarrelled, and came out on the sidewalk to fight. Healy knocked Johnson down, and Johnson stabbed Healy in the stomach. Both are prisoners.

He's Been Heard Of Before.

Charles A. Clark, who said he had been living at 22 Fulton street, Brooklyn, a few days, was held for trial by Justice Smith yesterday on a charge of collecting $2 from Charles Ayres for an advertisement in the *Gramercy Park Semi-Monthly*, which paper is not now published.

Wanted—Females.

OPERATORS on lawn and lace caps. OPLER MANUFACTURING CO., 7 Clinton place, near B'way.

OPERATORS, basters on alpaca and flannel coats; work given out; good hands only. 97 6th av., 3d loft.

OPERATORS and basters on light and dark vests; work given out; learners taken. 426 East 17th st.

OPERATORS on fine white work. 234 9th st., between 3d and 4th ave., South Brooklyn.

PAPER BOXES.—Wanted, experienced girls on glue and paste work. S. ROSENTHAL & SON, 8 Howard st.

PAPER BOXES.—Good paste hands; steady work. SCHENK & SCHLICHTE, 93 6th av., near 8th st.

SMALL GIRLS to cut out Swiss embroidery; experienced hands only. 254 Canal st., 2d floor.

SEAL PICKERS and hands on fur-lined circulars. 449 Broadway.

WANTED—Hands on alpaca and seersucker coats; also pressers; highest prices paid to experienced hands. Apply 272 South 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—Good seal sewers. J. RUBZITS, 75 Mercer st.

WANTED—Collar starchers and ironers. TROY STEAM LAUNDRY, 202 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Experienced hands on the Bonnaz machine. 401 Canal st.

YOUNG GIRLS can obtain situations free, lodgings and meals at 6 cents each, at the Girls' Lodging House, 27 St. Mark's place, one block east of Cooper Institute (under care of Children's Aid Society).

Wanted—Males.

A GENTLEMAN (or lady) capable of translating from French, Italian, and German into English freely and quickly; constant employment given to a competent party willing to work for a moderate salary and devote their full time to their employer; communicate (with specimen of writing) by letter. Address RAPID, Sun up-town office, 1,238 Broadway.

A.—WANTED—Four young men and three ladies to learn telegraphy; good steady positions are attainable when qualified; competent operators command from $45 to $125 monthly. Call or address METROPOLITAN TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, 252 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park.

AN experienced cutter on white and colored shirts; steady work. ROGDEN & BISKNSTEIN, 43 East Broadway.

A MAN about 28, of neat address, who is quick to learn and willing to work, wanted at store corner of Fourth av. and 16th st., side entrance, after 9 A. M.

A FIRST-CLASS buffer on copper kettles at 52 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Come prepared for work. No scabs need apply.

A GOOD job ruler. CASSIDY & MILLER, 59 and 61 Maiden lane.

A TINSMITH wanted at 104 Hester st.

BLANK BOOK FORWARDER wanted on half-bound work. EVANS & GEDDES, 51 Maiden lane.

BRASS FINISHER—A young man used to lathe work. HENDERSON & MORRIS, 290 Monroe st.

BRICKLAYERS.—Six first-class front men at 116th st. and 6th av.; come ready for work.

BLANK BOOK finisher wanted at HEELAN & McALEER'S, 143 Elm st.

CYLINDER FEEDER wanted. Apply at 77 8th av.

COMPOSITOR and feeder at 3 and 5 Cosmetics slip.

DECENT BOYS wanted to feed Gordon presses. Address, stating wages wanted and giving references, W. N. J., box 100, Sun office.

DISTRIBUTOR wanted. Call Monday. JENNINGS, Printer, 103 Walker st.

GORDON FEEDER wanted on steam presses. 131 William st., 3d floor.

HATTERS.—Wanted, 4 hat finishers on men's soft felt hats. FELDSTEIN, 572 3d av.

JOB COMPOSITOR—Steady situation for competent hand. 24 Liberty st.

PLUMBER on new work, also gas fitter. Apply at 1,610 Av. A, at 8 A. M.

ROOFERS wanted. 609 West 52d st.

SHOEMAKERS.—Two good men on custom work. 223 Varick st. F. WALSH.

WANTED—All boot and shoe cutters to keep away from Cincinnati, on account of strike. Per order L. A. 1,901.

WANTED—All persons not paid for their labor or goods to call at VAN HOVENBERG'S law office, 4 New Chambers st. Advice free.

WANTED—American candy maker. Call at HUYLER'S factory, corner Irving place and 18th st.

WANTED—A good twine spinner. Apply to JOHN JAMESON, 106 Van Winkle st., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A plumber thoroughly competent for jobbing; state wages. Box 3,588, Post Office.

WANTED—Kindling wood sawyer. Inquire at DAVID MILLIKEN'S, cor. 76th st. and Av. A.

WANTED—Job paper ruler. JAMES H. ENGLISH, 24 College place.

WATCHMAKER wanted. ROBERT ORR, 388 Pearl st., 3d loft.

WANTED—Immediately, eight tin roofers at corner 88th st. and 4th av.

WANTED—A good tailor to work in the store. 425 9th av., near 34th st.

Situations Wanted.

BAKER.—A first-class foreman on all kinds of bread and cakes, or bread alone, also a good second and third hand, wants a situation; city or country. Call for three days. F. MARINES, 81 Division st.

COMPOSITOR wants situation in country printing office; can take charge if necessary. Address E., box 121, Sun office.

SITUATION as good third hand baker; city or country. TRUST, 422 East 17th st.

Meetings.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Swarthmore College will be held at Friends' Meeting House, Race and 15th sts., Philadelphia, on 3d day, 12th month, 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. HANCOCK, } Clerks.
F. A. WILLETS,
40th and Lancaster av., Philadelphia.

PROHIBITORY State Amendment Association.—Annual meeting in Free Baptist Church, West 25th st., Monday, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 8 o'clock in the evening. Mass meeting in the evening addressed by Prof. A. A. Hopkins and the Rev. C. H. Mead.

Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing Nov. 29, 1885, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Northern and Western Express, drawing room cars to St. Albans, Saratoga, Montreal, and Rochester.
9:15 A. M., Fast Limited Chicago Express, with dining cars, stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, and Toledo, arriving at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. next day.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express; drawing room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11 A. M., Western New York and Northern Express, with drawing room cars.
3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy and Utica Express; through drawing room cars. Runs to Saratoga, Ft. Edward, and Glens Falls on Saturdays only.
*4 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy.
*6 P. M., Chicago and St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M., Express; sleeping cars to Syracuse and Auburn Road; also to Montreal via Saratoga and via St. Albans.
9:15 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, and Detroit; also to Watertown and Ogdensburg daily, except Saturday.
11:15 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy; connects with trains for the West and to the North, except Saturday.
For local trains see time tables.
Accommodation in drawing room and sleeping cars can be procured at any of the ticket offices in New York city, and at 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
Baggage called for and checked from residence.
*Those trains run daily; others daily except Sunday.
D. M. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after Nov. 29, 1885,
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Ferries, as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars, at 8:40 A. M., 6, 7, and 8 P. M. daily. New York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, smoking, and sleeping cars at 9 A. M. every day.
Mt. Union, Huntingdon, and Altoona, 8 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M.; regular at 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 3:45, and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:15 A. M., 3:40 and 9 P. M., and 12 night.
For Atlantic City, except Sunday, 1 P. M.
For Cape May, except Sunday, 11:30 A. M.
Long Branch, Bay Head, and Intermediate stations, via Railway and Amboy, 9 A. M., 12 noon, 3:40, 5 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5 P. M. (do not stop at Asbury Park).
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 6:20 A. M. week days, and 8 P. M. every day; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 3:40 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburgh, 7:30, 8:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:55 and 9:25 P. M. daily. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:2, 6:50 A. M., 1:20 3:20, 3:30, 5:30, 9:25, and 10:05 P. M. Sunday, 6:25, 6:50 A. M., 3:20, 9:25, 10:05 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:35, 9:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 1:20, 2, 3:20, 3:30, 5:30, 6:20, 6:55, 7:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:35, 10:05 P. M., and 12:2 night. Sunday, 3:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:30, and 9:40, 11:30 A. M., 3:20, 6:20, 6:55, 9:20, 9:35, 10:05 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express trains leave New York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Ferries, as follows:
6:20, 7:20, 8, 9, 10 (Atlantic Limited, and 10 Washington Limited), 11 A. M., 12:20, 1:40, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Accommodation, 8:35, 11:10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 9:0 (Limited), and 10 A. M., 3:40, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12 night.
Trains leaving New York daily, except Sunday, at 7:20, 8, and 11:30 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, and 8 P. M., and 6 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Returning, trains leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 4:05, 5:40, 6:30, 7:30, 8:20, 8:30, 11, and 11:15 A. M. (Limited Express) 1:14 and 4:50 P. M., 12:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:10, 7:40, and 9:19 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 4:05, 5:40, 6:35, 8:30 A. M., 12:40, 4 (4:50 Limited), 6:30, 7:10, and 7:40 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, 849, 425, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court st. and Brooklyn E. D. station, foot of Fulton st., Brooklyn; Busch's Hotel, Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, 8 Battery place, and Castle Garden.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Sewing Machines.

$10 WILL BUY New Home, Domestic, Singer, or any other make. 276 East Houston st.

Wanted—Females.

A.—UP-TOWN ADVERTISERS
May leave their favors for THE SUN at the only authorized up-town advertisement offices:
1,238 Broadway, corner 31st st., till 9 P. M.
953 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 P. M.
1618 West 23d st., corner 8th av., till 8 P. M.
760 3d av., entrance on 47th st., till 8 P. M.
158 4th av., corner 14th st., till 8 P. M.
1,007 3d av., near 60th st.
257 East 125th st., near 3d av., till 7:30 P. M.
No extra charge.

A.—A.—A.—S. ADAM & SON,
132 and 134 South 5th av.,
Want a number of indoor W. A. G. tuckers and expert W. & W. operators on infants' wear and children's dresses; foot power; best prices paid.

A.—OPERATORS on W. & G. machine and National buttonhole attachment; fine white work; highest prices; apply Monday.
WIGHTMAN & CO., 93 Prince st.

A.—A.—A.—Wheeler & Wilson and Willcox & Gibbs operators on ladies' undergarments; steam power. L. DANNHAUSER, 155 and 157 South 5th av.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Experienced rose and bud makers wanted. W. MAAS & CO., 119 Mercer st.

A.—TUCKERS, operators on W. & G. and W. & Wilson machines on ladies' undergarments. BONDY, 222 East 56th st.

AN EXPERIENCED Bonnaz operator accustomed to sample work. LUCHS BROS., 79 Walker st.

BONNAZ—Experienced hands only; good wages; steady work. OPPENHEIM & ISAAC, 99 Grand st.

BOOK FOLDERS wanted; none but experienced hands. at W. WATERS & SON'S, 103 Fulton st.

BOOK FOLDER—One who can do sewing preferred. ANGER'S job bindery, 181 William st.

BONNAZ.—Good operators wanted. Call at once. L. DE MAESENER, 440 Canal st.

BASTERS on white vests, 12c. to 20c.; buttonholes, 18c. a dozen. 27 East 4th st., third bell.

BONNAZ—Wanted, a few first-class operators. Apply at 33 Bond st., at 9 A. M.

BOOKFOLDERS, pasters, and gatherers. 70 Beekman st.

DRESSMAKER wanted who can cut, fit and make first-class work. Apply at 304 Elizabeth st.

EXPERIENCED corset stitchers and joiners wanted; steady work all winter. 222 West 26th st., fourth floor.

EXPERIENCED STITCHERS on ladies' linen collars. LUCHS BROS., 79 Walker st.

EXPERIENCED girls on plush boxes. NATIONAL FANCY CASE CO., 38 South 5th av.

FREE Sewing Machine School, open daily from 9 to 5, at Girls' Lodging House, 27 St. Mark's place, 8th st.

HAND wanted on dressmaking. Miss SIEBERT, 37 Ludlow st., city.

HANDS to learn neck scarfs. 252 6th av., near 16th st. Inquire for the whole week.

MILLINERS.—Experienced milliners wanted; work given out. W. G. HUMBERG & CO., 83 and 85 Wooster st.

OPERATORS, basters, and buttonhole makers on white vests; work given out. 84 North Oxford st., Brooklyn.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOV. 30.	DIE WALKURE. Siegmund, Herr Stritt; Hunding, Herr Lehmier; Wotan, Herr Fischer; Sieglinde, Frau Kraus; Brunhilde, Fri. Lehmann; Fricka, Fri. Brandt; Schwertleite, Fri. Goldsticker; Siegrune, Fri. Stach.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2.	First performance in this country of the QUEEN OF SHEBA. Queen of Sheba.... Fran Kramer Ursel. First appearance in this country. Sulamith, Fri. Lehmann; Astaroth, Fri. Brandt; King Solomon, Herr Robinson; Assad, Herr Stritt; High Priest, Herr Fischer; Hail Hiaad, Herr Alvary. NEW SCENERY. NEW PROPERTIES. NEW COSTUMES.
FRIDAY, DEC. 4.	Second performance of the QUEEN OF SHEBA.

PRICES:

Orchestra chairs	$3 50	First tier boxes, 6 seats	$50
Dress Circle chairs	2 50	Balcony boxes, 6 seats	50
Balcony, front rows	1 50	General admission to all	
Balcony, other rows	1 00	parts of the house	1

Box office open daily from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th st. Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. Orchestra, $1.50; Dress Circle, $1; Second Balcony, 50c.