HOGS FREELY DISCUSSED.

THE PUBLIC JOINING HEARTILY IN THE SUN'S CRUSADE.

The Hog of Foreign Antecedents is the Worst and Most Numerous of All—Suggesting Plans for his Extermination.

The readers of THE SUN are undoubtedly an army of hog haters, and it is evident that they are joining heartily in the righteous crusade against the beast in this and other communities. The loudest complaints are against the hog of foreign antecedents, and there is no doubt he is the most obnoxious and most difficult to deal with of all the swinish tribe. He is the most insolent, most thick-skinned of all, and, as THE SUN has said, only the most radical measures are effective in dealing with him. If the imported hogs could be suppressed it would be a comparatively easy matter to dispose of the native American hogs

William Newberger, a drummer for a dry goods firm, entered the Sixth avenue elevated station at 116th street yesterday, carrying a lighted cigar. He refused to throw away the cigar, and was arrested. In the Harlem Police Court Justice Duffy lectured him and fined him $3.

Here are a few of the many letters THE SUN has received:

Abolish the Hog Pen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Now that the question is being agitated as to the "Great American Hog," it would seem apropos to inquire why the ferry companies concede so much space to his exclusive use.

Women who use the ferries are constantly complaining through the newspapers that they are deprived of seats by members of the other sex, who frequent their cabin for the alleged purpose of staring at them. The managers of the ferries are responsible for this condition of affairs. By dividing the boat into two compartments respectively designated "Men" and "Women," and permitting the use of tobacco, not only in the cabin assigned to men, but throughout the deck, there remains a limited space, equal to about one quarter of the carrying capacity of the vessel, to which women and children and non-smokers must have recourse if they would travel at all. The atmosphere of the cabin assigned to "men" is generally so disgusting that many smokers refuse to inhale it, and the non-smoker is compelled either to crowd into the limited space assigned to women, or, if the weather permit, to stand in the front or rear of their cabins, and even the smoke from some vile cigarette, if the wind be favorable, or rather unfavorable, will assail his nostrils.

If smoking were prohibited on the boats, the distinction between cabins could be removed and the entire boat made habitable to every one, accommodating without difficulty all who desire to sit. The resulting advantage of cleanliness in the now so-called "Men's" cabin ought to commend itself to the managers of the boats. It has been found practicable upon the elevated railways and the East River Bridge not only to prohibit, but to carry into effect the prohibition against smoking.

Frequently a non-smoker, faint and tired from working all day in a confined or ill-ventilated office, seeking to obtain fresh air while crossing the ferry, is compelled to stand, while waiting for a boat, wedged in a crowd in a ferry house, the close atmosphere of which is redolent with the stench of vile tobacco, augmented by the puffing of some animal in his immediate vicinity who respects neither man, woman, nor child; and when the bow of the boat is finally reached even the atmosphere there, that he had a right to expect to find pure and invigorating, is mingled with the wafted odors of a two-for-five cigar or a paper cigarette.

The majority of non-smokers are not so selfish as to desire that any person fond of tobacco should deny himself the use of it, but all persons are entitled as a matter of right that the air which they breathe should be as pure as possible and free from every known or preventable pollution, and in public conveyances, where no opportunity of avoiding the smoke is afforded as in the street—though it is questionable whether the right should not be limited even then under some circumstances—no privilege should be permitted to persons of, one class, even if they be in the majority, which can cause discomfort and inconvenience to others. Such a principle is the climax of selfishness, the vital essence of hoggishness; and so long as ferry managers uphold and favor it by permitting the sale and affording accommodations for the use of tobacco in their ferry houses and even in their boats, any crusade against the "Great American Hog" or any other kind of animal in the shape of a man will be unproductive of lasting results. A. C. WEEKS.

Would Even a Masculine Hog Do This?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* All the hogs are not men. This morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the 125th street station, two well-dressed women looking like ladies got on the train. Each had a very small child, easily carried in the arms. They immediately put each child in a seat. Presently the cars became full, and two old ladies stood right in front of the women, but they did not make the least move toward taking the babies on their laps and offering the old ladies the seats. Presently I said to one of the women:

"Could you not take those children in your arms and give these old ladies seats?"

She looked at me in astonishment, and said: "If these old women want a seat, let them go and find it. I shan't take my baby off that seat."

I said, "You will," and took the child off the seat and gave it to the old lady. The woman would have struck me had she dared, but all the passengers laughed at her.

Women walk up the steps in pairs talking to each other, and many a train have I missed trying to get by them. They think nothing of occupying four seats with one child and two small bundles.

The smoking of cigars and cigarettes on the station platforms, and the carrying of them into the cars at 125th street still continues. The guards make no attempt to stop it. They say that Mr. Hain doesn't care as long as the money comes in. S. M. C.

Eight Out of Ten Hogs of the Same Nationality—What is It?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Objections are made to the sweeping epithet of "American" hog. Why American?

To illustrate this objection and to show the "hog" has long been a subject of observation of a portion of our population, I will state a bet made over a year ago between two members of the Stock Exchange.

A bet B that any act of rudeness, discourtesy, ill-bred action, suffered by either, in eight cases out of ten would be committed by a person of a certain nationality, which was stated—not American, however. It was agreed that no provocation should be given by either; messenger boys not to be counted; any act apologized for not to count; where there was a doubt of the nationality, it should be considered as doubtful. Each was to keep a correct account, in honor bound. Some of the offences were enumerated, such as stepping on one's heels or feet, crowding from behind in passing, running against one in passing, pushing into a door when you had opened it to go out, &c.

The first bet was won by A, who repeated his success three times, and each time with two offences to spare. The bet is still open and no takers.

There is a hog that travels on the cars that is very offensive. I mean the animal that, as soon as seated, opens the car window to its full extent, and gives the person sitting behind him the full benefit of the wind and dust that pour into the car. AXIOM.

The Tobacco-spitting Hog Must Go.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* This crusade against the biped hog in America should not be looked upon as a joke, but considered seriously, as meant by THE SUN. First let every one guard his own actions, lest he unwittingly **act a hog**, and then let us go for the every-day hog in true earnest and butcher him wherever found. The spitting-tobacco hog is the worst of all. His habit of spitting on car and upon the room floor is intolerable, and can and should be stopped. Conductors should be compelled to stop it, and it is the duty of all decent passengers to assist the conductor even to necessary violence. Put the spitting hog off the car. His payment of fare does not protect him in spitting on the floor any more than it does to cutting off the seats. He has no legal standing. He is an outlaw. These are not the expressions of a dude, but of an every-day traveller who has assisted the conductor more than once to enforce order, and stands ready to do it always. WM. H. WELLS.

Yes, the Female is Apt to be the Most Exasperating of All.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have been very much interested in and highly approve of your crusade against the great American hog, but except for a passing allusion in today's paper I have not seen anything about the female of the species. She exists, however, and has the following characteristics: She is generally well and sometimes expensively dressed, and often bears all the outward semblance of a lady. She is found chiefly in the street cars, rather than the elevated. I have one specimen in my mind whose methods were substantially as follows:

She entered a street car in which all the seats were occupied, and, having placed herself against the door so as to prevent ingress or egress, and utterly regardless of the polite request of the conductor to move forward, looked round the car with an expression which plainly said, "Why don't some of these men offer me a seat?" One man, unable to stand the pressure, arose, offered him his seat, and she thereupon flopped (there is no other word to express her motion) into it, and entirely omitted to say "thank you." As soon as opportunity occurred she turned sideways so as to occupy space sufficient for two persons, and when a poor woman with a bundle entered the car to the male hog never so much as moved an inch, but let the poor woman hang on a strap until the the conductor requested her to make room for the later comer. Then she turned round and fixed a look on him as much as to say, "What business have you to disturb a lady?" Thank heaven there are not as many female as male hogs, but they are there just the same.

MARGUERITE.

Indiscriminate Smoking in Restaurants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* While writing up the hog why not mention the kind that goes into a public dining hall and, after eating his meal, lights a cigar and puffs smoke into the face of his neighbor, who dislikes tobacco? B. B. HART.

HOW TO GET ON IN POLITICS.

Judge Lippincott Says that in Jersey City it is Through Corruption.

James Dean, the first man in fifteen years to be convicted in Hudson county of a crime against the election laws, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment in the county jail for one year, which is the maximum punishment provided for illegal voting by the New Jersey law. The court room was crowded with politicians, who were more or less interested in Dean's fate. Dean looked very hot and uncomfortable when he was led into the court room by two constables and stood up facing the Judge. Judge Lippincott looked at him a moment before he spoke. Then he said:

"Dean, you have been convicted of voting fraudulently in the Eighth precinct of the First district in this city. The evidence that you were a resident of one precinct and voted in another was beyond question. The evidence was conclusive that you voted in the Eighth precinct, First district, three times. The evidence also disclosed that you voted a fourth time and even attempted to vote a fifth time. Under testimony so clear and conclusive as it was in this case the question forcibly came to the Court, Why was it that the jury took so long to reach a verdict of conviction? It has come to pass, and the knowledge is now the common property of all, that the path of political preferment in this city and county leads through a stuffed and corrupted ballot box. It is the interest of those so preferred and elected to office to see to it that those who commit these daily outrages against the elective franchise. Thus a combination is formed which retards and often defeats the ends of justice and gives almost full protection to the offenders. That is a conspiracy, and a conspiracy that must be broken up or good government ends. The end must come in either one way or the other, and if the courts and those officers of the law who stand true have not authority and power to break up the conspiracy; if the ballot box continues so corrupt that honest citizens cannot get the opportunity to correct and remedy the abuses by electing honest officials, then either wrong and anarchy will become law or the people will resort to that right which is inherent in them and by revolution remedy these outrages. The Court is conservative in all its acts, but these facts stare it in the face and cannot be disregarded. You, Dean, are but the tool of others. You were perhaps a weak, but a willing tool. Others higher in social and political position gave you the method by which you were to commit the offences you are charged with. Your masters, if all could be reached, would be subject to greater punishment than can be imposed upon you. We cannot reach them, and the Court is sorry it cannot."

The Judge then imposed the sentence, and the politicians, who had listened silently to the Judge's denunciations of their methods, pulled out their handkerchiefs and wiped the perspiration from their foreheads. Some of them left the court room in a hurry. Dean remained standing while his counsel asked that he be admitted to bail pending an application for a new trial. The Judge refused to permit it, and Dean was taken to the jail to begin his term of imprisonment at once. Among the politicians in the court who listened to Dean's sentence were several of the election officers who are under indictment for stuffing ballot boxes. One of them said to a SUN reporter after he got outside:

"It's tough; but a man's a d—— poor Democrat if he ain't willing to do a year for his party."

A DROWNING STORY.

It is Told by Jacob Dressler, but the Police Doubt It.

A story that four men were drowned in Jamaica Bay by the capsizing of a yacht during a storm on Wednesday was started by Jacob Dressler, who said he was the sole survivor of the accident. He says that he and four companions bought a boat from a man called French Louis, at the Old Mill, a fishing station on Jamaica Bay, on Monday, and that the party started out on Wednesday for a sail. Dressler says that he fell asleep in the boat, and when he awoke he was in the life saving station on Coney Island. He says he was rescued by the life saving crew. Dressler lives in Atlantic avenue, near Miller street, East New York. He told his story to the police of the Seventeenth precinct, and acting Detective Joseph Kaiser was sent out to see if he could find any trace of the missing men.

He went to Canarsie, and there he learned that John Schoonmacher, a clam digger, had found a small boat containing one occupant ashore at Rockaway Point early on Thursday morning. He said that he left the man at the Life Saving Station in Coney Island and took the boat home with him. A detective saw Dressler near the place, and had him tell his story at the police station. He also took him before Schoonmaker, and the latter fully identified Dressler as the man he found at Rockaway Point. The detective then took Dressler to the old Mill Fishing Station to see French Louis, but no such man was known there. Dressler was taken to the Seventeenth precinct station house last night. He told the sergeant that the names of three of his companions were Harry and George Taylor and William Lyons. He did not know the name of the other man. The police spent several hours last night trying to find the residences of the men, but failed.

Later Dressler admitted that the men might have left the boat while he was asleep. Schoonmaker says that Dressler had a fit after he took him out of the boat. The police are inclined to believe that the boat was stolen. No owner has been found. The boat is fifteen feet long cat-rigged, and painted white. There is no name on it. Dressler has been detained.

Searching for His Missing Daughter.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., June 13.—Charles Glave, the father of Amelia Glave, the girl who has been missing since May 11, and, it is supposed, went to New Haven, where she met a young Italian who had formerly worked in her father's tailor shop, and went with him to New York, has made two trips to that city for the purpose of looking up his daughter. Mr. Glave secured the services of the New York police, but was unable to find any trace of the girl. Amelia was about 14 years old, of light complexion, with blue eyes and flaxen hair, and when she left home wore a red dress with light yellow trimmings. Mr. Glave traced the girl as far as the Grand Central Depot, but there lost all track of her. He found the Italian, Antonio Coctinecclo, who it was thought had enticed the girl away, and had him arrested, but he stoutly denied all knowledge of the girl, and as Mr. Glave had no proof that he had abducted his daughter, the police were obliged to release him. Mr. Glave wanted to remain in New York to look for the girl, but as his wife could not take care of the store he came home to-day to finish settling up his business affairs, and as soon as possible he will return to New York and renew his search. Mr. Glave is positive that his daughter has fallen into the clutches of a gang of New York Italians, and he intends to spend the rest of his life if necessary in looking her up.

Harvard's Law School.

CAMBRIDGE, June 13.—There are 1,390 members in the Harvard Law School Association, as shown by the annual report just issued. During the past year the council has appointed corresponding secretaries in forty States and territories, and also in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Japan, with a view to increasing interest in the work of the association. This action has been followed by the most gratifying results. A member of the association has recently offered to the law school the sum of $1,000 annually for the period of five years toward defraying the expenses of a course of instruction in Massachusetts law, and the faculty of the school has voted to establish such a course at the beginning of the next academic year. The course will be a Massachusetts supplement to the general instruction in law at the school. The instruction for the next academic year will be further increased by enlarging the course on criminal law and by adding a course on the law of the measure of damages. The faculty has been increased by the appointment of an assistant professor and of an additional instructor.

The Harvard Vandalism.

BOSTON, June 13.—The story recently published that the Harvard vandals were known, and that owing to their high social connections an exposure was not to be, is emphatically denied by the authorities at Harvard. It is reported that the faculty are doing all they can to find the offenders. They have no clue even as to what sort of men committed the outrage. It can further be stated on the best authority that the faculty are quite as much concerned as on the day after the indignity was discovered and would doubtless be more severe with a junior or senior of good standing than a freshman. As the case now stands they are entirely at sea.

PRESIDENT HOGUET'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Richard H. Clarke Chosen by the Managers of the Catholic Protectory.

Dr. Richard H. Clarke, whom the Board of Managers of the Catholic Protectory have elected to succeed the late Henry L. Hoguet as President of the institution, has long been engaged in Church work in this city.

He was born in Washington on July 3, 1827, and is descended on his father's side from Robert Clarke, one of the founders of Maryland under Lord Baltimore and one of the Members of Assembly who framed the Maryland Act of Religious Liberty. On his mother's side he belongs to the family of Boone, early settlers in Maryland, North Carolina, and Kentucky. Dr. Clarke was educated at Georgetown University, from which he received a few years ago the degree of Doctor of Laws. From 1848 to 1864 he practised law in

RICHARD H. CLARKE.

Washington, and during that time was a member of many charitable and religious bodies. When he came to this city in 1864 he took up his residence with Dr. Ives, the founder of the Catholic Protectory. He has been an associate of Dr. Ives, Dr. Anderson, and Mr. Hoguet, his predecessors as President of the Protectory.

Dr. Clarke is also a writer. He is the author of "The Lives of the Deceased Bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States," and is a contributor to two Catholic magazines, the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* and the *Catholic World*. He has just completed a volume entitled "The Illustrated History of the Catholic Church in the United States."

UNCLE SAM GOT HIS GOODS CHEAP.

Stationery Supplied to the Navy Yard by Contractors who Stole It.

According to the confession of a prisoner, who is now at Police Headquarters, Uncle Sam has been an unconscious receiver of stolen goods for the past eighteen months. Two other persons have had stolen goods palmed off upon them in exchange for wares which Uncle Sam wanted. The prisoner who made the confession is one of two that Byrnes's men arrested on Thursday for robbing their employer, John S. Hulin, a stationer and printer of 369 Broadway. One is Michael H. Voss, who was Hulin's general manager, and the other was the foreman of the bookbinding department, Reuben Stoddard. Hulin has been missing stock for a long time. On Wednesday night, about closing up time, Detective Crowley saw a boy leave the shop with a bundle. The boy left the package in a place on the corner of Mott and Broome streets, and shortly afterward Voss went into the same place, got the package and carried it home. Voss and Stoddard were intimates and spent many evenings together. Both of them were arrested on Thursday. Byrnes stirred them up and Stoddard confessed. According to his story, Voss suggested to him that there was a lot of money to be made by taking contracts for Government supplies, and stealing the goods to fill the orders. In accordance with this scheme, Voss put in low bids for stationery supplies for the Paymaster's Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and got the contracts. Both of them stole such goods as were to be had of the kinds that were wanted, and when special goods were wanted they got them of a printer named Eldridge, of 272 Grand Street, Williamsburgh, or of a bookbinder named Robinson, of 205 Water street. These men were paid with other stolen goods. Hulin thinks his loss will amount to $10,000.

Both men are married, and they had been in his employ for many years. Voss is 35 and Stoddard is 40.

Collided at the Crossing.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—A freight train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad collided with a passenger train on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern at the crossing of the two roads near Jones avenue, in this city, at 9¼ o'clock this morning. Both trains were coming into the city. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh locomotive crashed into the first car of the passenger train and threw it over on its side upon the signal house, which was smashed into kindling wood. The freight locomotive was thrown from the track.

Nobody was killed, but several persons in the wrecked car were more or less seriously injured. They are: W. R. Carter and Mrs. Joseph Nash of Kent; Mrs. W. Westfall and Mrs. Stephen Parker of Bedford; Miss Ada Fisher of Cleveland, and the Rev. D. H. Muller of Canton.

The signal at the crossing was set for the passenger train. The engineer of the freight train says it was set for him and suddenly changed for the other road when it was too late for him to stop his train.

Clara Louise Kellogg in Court.

Clara Louise Kellogg was a witness in Judge McAdams' court yesterday, in the suit of Edgar Strakosch against his cousin, her husband, Carl Strakosch, the manager of the Kellogg Opera Company, for $1,125 for breach of contract. The defense was that the plaintiff's contract, as advance agent, was conditional, and was to be terminated in the event of Miss Kellogg's sickness. She was taken sick and the season terminated on January 26. Miss Kellogg so testified yesterday. Decision reserved.

Got In Without Registering.

An immigrant landed at the Barge Office yesterday unobserved by the inspectors. He didn't have a cent in his pockets. In fact, he didn't even have any pockets. His mother's name is Mrs. Ellie Pursell, aged 30, formerly of Ireland. She arrived on the Germanic. Dr. Houghton helped the young stranger ashore. He is the first infant who ever entered the Barge Office without getting his name on the books. He will be christened to-day. Col. Weber and Gen. O'Beirne will be his godfathers.

Oystermen Invited to Get Out.

Frank Flandran, who has a lease of property on the North River front, including pier 47, has obtained from Judge Ingraham an order to the oystermen who have sheds at the foot of West Eleventh street within this leasehold to show cause on Friday why the sheds should not be removed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 22	Sun sets	7 38
Moon rises	2 41		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 20	Gov. Island	6 00
Hell Gate	7 50		

Arrived—FRIDAY, June 13.

Ss Germanic, Cameron, Liverpool.
Ss Gallia, Murphy, Liverpool.
Ss Saale, Richter, Bremen.
Ss Amsterdam, Stenger, Amsterdam.
Ss Columbia, Vogelgesang, Hamburg.
Ss Guyandotte, Kelly, Norfolk.
Ss Rosanora, Bennett, Portland.
Ss Bermuda, Fraser, Trinidad.
Ss Chattahoochee, Daggett, Savannah.
Ss Colon, Henderson, Aspinwall.
Ss Chalmette, Percy, New Orleans.
Ss Borneo, Wilkens, Jacmel.
Ss Charles Morand, Marshall, Baracoa.
Ss Biela, Spratly, Rio Janeiro.
Ss Venezia, Haine, St. John.
Bark Antigua, Holmes, Windsor.
Bark Violet, Harding, Bordeaux.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss City of Chester, from New York for Liverpool, was sighted off Browhead.
Ss France, from New York for London, sighted off Dover.
Ss Fulda, from New York, at Bremerhaven.
Ss Lahn, from New York, at Bremerhaven.
Ss Bothnia, from New York, at Queenstown.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Augusta Victoria, from Southampton for New York.

SETTLING STEAMSHIPS.

	Sail To-day. Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston	11 00 A. M.	1 00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	1 30 P. M.	3 30 P. M.
Burgundia, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Gallia, Mediterranean	.....	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	1 00 A. M.	8 30 A. M.
Miranda, Halifax	.....	10 00 A. M.
Muriel, St. Thomas	10 00 A. M.	12 00 M
Norge, Copenhagen	12 30 P. M.	3 00 P. M.
Paland, Rotterdam	1 30 P. M.	3 30 P. M.
Parima, Liverpool	11 30 A. M.	2 00 P. M.
Tauromia, Hamburg	.....	.....
Titanic, Trinidad	.....	.....
Venezuela, Laguayra	11 00 A. M.	1 00 P. M.
Werra, Bremen	11 30 A. M.	3 00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	1 00 P. M.	3 00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Ems	Southampton	June 4
Polonia	Stettin	May 29
Etruria	Liverpool	June 7
Egyptian Monarch	London	May 30
Due Sunday, June 15.		
La Gascogne	Havre	June 7
Britain	Gibraltar	May 31
Due Monday, June 16.		
Rugia	Hamburg	June 3
Illinois	Antwerp	June 1
Sail Tuesday, June 17.		
Ethiopia	Mordle	June 7
Wyoming	Liverpool	June 7

SOME NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting New Publications.

"Poems," by Slack Davis (J. B. Weldin & Co.) are musical and dramatic.

"Blindfold," one of Florence Marryat's readable novels, is published by the Lovells.

"The Evil that Women Do" is a faithful translation from the German of Helene von Racowitza's curious but rather diffuse novel. Mrs. A. Howard is the translator. (G. W. Dillingham.)

"Christian Theism," by the Rev. C. A. Row (Thomas Whittaker), presents in reasonably compact form the philosophy of the Christian belief, and defends that belief from its scientific assailants.

One of the very superior novel writers of the day is Pedro de Alarcon, a Spaniard, and a clever story of his, entitled "El Final de Norma," is published by the Avisador Hispano-Americano Company of this city.

"The Union State," by John C. Hurd (D. Van Nostrand Co.), is an historical inquiry and discussion concerning the rights of the States, with reference to secession, the author maintaining the inviolability of the Federal compact.

The twelfth volume of Dr. Joseph Parker's notable work, "The People's Bible," is concerned with the Psalter. It is divided into fifty-four sections, or discussions, and is full of strong and vivid commentary (Funk & Wagnalls).

"Joost Avelingh" is a story from the Dutch of Maarten Maartens. The translation was favorably received in England. It is a story of the conscience, serious and didactic. Those who like the story sermons of Ibsen should like this also. (Appletons.)

There are charming illustrations by Miss A. G. Plympton in "Bonnie Little Bonibel," a captivating story for children, by Mary D. Brine (E. P. Dutton & Co.). "Wikkey," by Yam, and "Friday's Child," by Frances, are two short stories, conveying moral and religious teaching, from the same publishers.

People who are going to build or live in houses of their own will want to read William Paul Gerhard's little book, "The Disposal of Household Waste" (D. Van Nostrand Co.). Some who are paying rent may also want to read it, in order to be able to instruct and influence their landlords in regard to one of the most important of sanitary matters.

"The Fourfold Gospel," by Dr. J. Glentworth Butler (Funk & Wagnalls), is a combination of the stories of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, preserving the letter of the Bible text, but so changing its usual order as to make a continuous narrative wherein the events of New Testament history are presented in their proper sequence. This arrangement of the Gospels has appeared before as part of Dr. Butler's "Bible Work." It is now first offered in a volume by itself. It is a useful reference book, as well as a story ever wonderful to read.

"The Society and the Fad" is an amplification of an address delivered before the Shakespeare Club of this city by Mr. Appleton Morgan, its President. The "society" in the title refers to the club, and the English slang word refers to the Browning, Ibsen, and Tolstoi ideas and to ideas similar. Mr. Morgan founds a sensible and interesting address upon a text furnished by a sentence from a young ladies' magazine, namely: "Browning and Ibsen are the only really dramatic authors of their century." The allegation in the young ladies' magazine is full of opportunities for the commentator, with a sense of humor, and Mr. Morgan has lots of fun with it (N. D. C. Hodges).

The wonderful stories of Du Chaillu—not so wonderful now as they seemed to many scientific minds before the recent explorations—are republished in compact form under the title of "Equatorial Africa and Country of the Dwarfs" (Harpers). The battles with gorillas and with the diminutive poison-shooting Africans of the equator are all here, done up in Du Chaillu's vivid text, and strongly and abundantly illustrated. Stanley has removed the suspicion which attached to the earlier explorer's stories of the dwarfs, and new exploration may restore to the gorilla all the terrors which Du Chaillu bestowed upon him, but which home-staying scientists have shorn away.

New England should be proud to be the occasion of such a novel as "The Broughton House," by Bliss Perry (Charles Scribner's Sons). Better stories are not often written. Simple in its methods, it convers the most vivid impressions. It is natural without being commonplace, and its suggestions are as powerful and as charming as what it actually tells. It is the story of a little group of persons in a Massachusetts village—a minister and his wife, an artist and his wife, a schoolmaster, a hotel keeper, and a visiting manufacturer. There is a trout-fishing episode in it which is as strong and as fine as any description of the kind, there is very capable character delineation, and there is a closing tragedy of surpassing art and power. No novel reader should miss "The Broughton House." It shows how good a story may be written of American life of to-day. If there is a reward for the writer of an able American story, it belongs to Mr. Bliss Perry.

There is brilliant work in the first volume of Justin McCarthy's "French Revolution (Harpers). The spirit of the artist in the author is superior to the spirit of the special pleader, and that fact will procure for him the blessings of all those who prefer a stirring narrative to a dull discussion. Not that there is no discussion in the book, but it is devoid of any which is dull. He has approached his subject with a fair mind, caring, we think, rather more for the dramatic wonders which are in it than for any of its other opportunities. It is a spirited, absorbing story, at once simple and splendid. The fascination is not intermitted; one who begins must go on. The story of the diamond necklace, of De Rohan and Mesmer and Cagliostro is told in this volume, and a wonderful story it is in Mr. McCarthy's hands. We believe we are venturing upon safe prophecy when we say that this history will rank itself among the most popular narrations of the great epoch. It is so fascinating that even the lazy and the careless will be brought to read it. The first volume ends with the fall of the Bastile. The second volume will be eagerly awaited.

The applications of the United States tariff laws to particular cases have not heretofore been easy to get at, but the subject is now simplified through the valuable labors of Mr. George Huntington Adams, who has provided in his "Hand Book of the Tariff" a volume of the first importance to importers, lawyers, customs officers, and other persons interested (Baker, Voorhis & Co.). The book considers also the free list and the bond and warehouse system now in force, and includes notes of judicial decisions and decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury bearing upon the subject. Some idea of the complicated condition of the tariff laws through the interpretations that have been made of them may be gathered from the fact that the tariff decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury since 1868 have numbered 9,791, and that 612 appeared in the year 1889. The gist and significance of all these decisions and of all germane interpretations is given by Mr. Adams, and the book is so perfectly indexed that any question relating to the tariff may be referred back to its solution or to all the law bearing upon it with the least possible trouble. The volume shears the tariff of its terrors and makes it explicable. It supplies a great want and is a practical blessing.

$90,000 a Year Added to the City's Revenue.

In September, 1882, an injunction was obtained by Thomas Crocker restraining the city authorities from filling in in front of the bulkhead extending from West Twenty-sixth street to West Twenty-seventh street. Early in Mayor Grant's administration he made a tour of the water front, and found that pier 57, which could be rented for $25,000 per year, was rotting down. He took vigorous measures to have the injunction against the city dissolved. This has been accomplished, and the city will derive a revenue of about $90,000 a year from piers which, since the granting of the Crocker injunction in 1882, have lain idle and unused.

Must Pay Damages in Park Row.

Judge Larremore has awarded $15,000 as ten damages and $1,200 a year as rental damages in an action brought against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company by Warren S. Allicocks for 160 and 162 Park row. This is the first property on Park row for which damages have been awarded against the road.

LADIES ('tis said) do not like mathematics, or even figures. Prudent housewives, however, calculate carefully, and have proved by practical results in the kitchen the correctness of the figures shown in Government and State Official Reports that Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder is the strongest and best of all the cream of tartar powders.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co.,
81 & 83 Fulton St., New York.

Business Notices.

Announcement.—Our own make men's Peppereli Jean Drawers, 28 to 52 in., 50c.; Undershirts, summer use, 39c., 50c., 69c. Own make Dress Shirts, $1, $1.25 each. Flannel Outing Shirts, 75c., $1, $1.50 each. J. W. JOHNSTON, 280 Grand st.; also, 579 6th av., above 22d st.

New Shapes IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS, superior and medium qualities; styles absolutely perfect; decided saving. McCANN'S, 218 Bowery, near Prince st.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

Barry's Tricopherous gives gloss, silkiness, luxuriance and flowing, wavy beauty to the hair. 50c.

Keep's Negligé Shirts, flannel, cheviot, and silk fabrics, $1.50 to $5. 809 and 811 Broadway.

DIED.

BAUDOUINE.—After a lingering illness, Ann P. Postley, wife of Charles A. Baudouine.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 718 5th av., to-day at 11 A. M. Interment private.

BRADLEY.—On Wednesday, Samuel J. Bradley, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 154 7th av., on Sunday, June 15, at 1 P. M. Members of Noah L. Farnham Post, 458, G. A. R., and Puritan Temple, T. of L., are invited to attend.

HEADQUARTERS VETERAN ASSOCIATION, 165TH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS (SECOND DURYEE'S ZOUAVES), 52 UNION SQUARE.—Members of this association are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 P. M.
J. F. FERGUSON, President.

BRENNAN.—At his home on Friday, June 13, John P. Brennan, aged 24 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, June 15, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 164 104th st.

BUCKHOUT.—Suddenly, on June 12, Mrs. Caroline Buckhout, widow of Capt. William Buckhout of Sing Sing, N. Y.
Funeral to-day from 333 West 57th st., at 11 A. M. Interment at Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing, N. Y., on the arrival of the 12:55 train from New York.

CARROLL.—After a short illness, John Carroll, aged 76 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, 244 Delancey st., on Sunday next at 2 P. M.

CLINCH.—At Arverne, L. I., on Thursday, the 12th inst., Charles N. Clinch, Second Lieutenant in the Third United States Cavalry, son of Charles J. Clinch of New York (now residing in Paris), aged 31 years.
The funeral will take place at St. James Church, St. James, L. I., on Sunday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONNELL.—June 12, 1890, at West Saugerties, N. Y., John F. Connell of 133 West 49th st., New York city.

CURTIS.—In San Francisco, Cal., June 5, Cecilia Carlton Perkins, beloved wife of Lucian Curtis, in her 66th year.

DUNN.—On Wednesday, June 11, Henry Harrison, infant son of James and Matilda Dunn, aged 1 year and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, 452 West 51st st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

GLASS.—June 12, Mary E. Glass, widow of George Glass.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, 405 West 46th st., on Sunday, June 15, at 1:30 P. M. Court Republic, 5,738, A. O. F. of A., and Mechanic Lodge 81, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

KALBFLEISCH.—On Wednesday, June 11, Josephine C., wife of Charles H. Kalbfleisch and daughter of the late Gustavus A. Conover.
Funeral services on Saturday at 11 o'clock from her late residence, 8 West 46th st. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

KEENAN.—On June 11, at her late residence, 414 East 15th st., Sarah Keenan, widow of Patrick Keenan.
Funeral from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 14th st. and Av. A, on Saturday, June 14, at 9 A. M. Interment in Calvary.

KELLER.—After a short illness, Julius L. Keller, in his 45th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 265 7th st., Sunday, June 15, at 10 A. M. Friends and members of Noah Benevolent Association, Edward Everitt Lodge 1, O. R. B., and Sinai Lodge, I. O. F. S. of L., are respectfully invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

MEEK.—On June 12, Kate C., wife of George Meek, aged 48 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, 452 West 57th st., to-day at 1 P. M.

MEGIE.—Suddenly, at Dover, N. J., June 12, the Rev. Bertis C. Megie, D. D., in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Dover, N. J., to-day at 3 P. M. Train leaves New York, via D., L. and W. R. R., at 1 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MEYER.—On Thursday, June 12, 1890, Lillian Brough, beloved wife of G. E. Meyer, in the 27th year of her age.
Funeral Sunday, June 15, at 3 P. M. from her late residence, 299 10th st., Brooklyn.

M'GEEHAN.—On Thursday, June 12, at his late residence, 87 North 7th st., Brooklyn, Stephen J., beloved son of James and Margaret McGeehan.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, on North 6th st., Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, to-day at 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary immediately after mass.

NICHOLS.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, June 13, Jane Ann, widow of Lewis Nichols, formerly of Brooklyn, in the 80th year of her age.
Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary L. Walton, Bergen Point, on Monday, the 16th inst., on arrival of 11 A. M. train from New York.

RAPELYE.—Suddenly, at Newtown, L. I., Thursday, June 12, 1890, John J. Rapelye.

REGAN.—June 12, 1890, Edward M. Regan, youngest son of Edward M. and Mary E. Regan, aged 1 year 8 months and 26 days.
Funeral from his late residence, 319 East 65th st., at 2 P. M. to-day. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

SEERY.—On June 11, at the residence of her son, 50 Wall st., Ann, widow of John Seery of West Chester.
Funeral June 15, at 10 A. M.

STUMPF.—On Thursday, June 12, at his late residence, 446 East 146th st., Christopher Stumpf, beloved husband of Rosanna Stumpf, aged 60.
Interment at Woodlawn on Sunday, June 15, at 2 P. M.

VIENOT.—Suddenly, at Bayonne, N. J., June 12, 1890, Louis Vienot.

VILLARD.—At Thorwood, Dobbs Ferry-on-the-Hudson, June 11, suddenly, of peritonitis, Henry Hilgard Villard, youngest son of Henry and Fanny Garrison Villard, aged 7 years and 3 weeks.
Funeral private.

WALKER.—Suddenly, though after a long illness, Mrs. John A. Walker, at her late residence, 558 Jersey av., Jersey City, N. J., aged 51 years.
Funeral at