PROSPERITY HERE AGAIN.

INCREASED DEPOSITS MADE IN THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Indications that Working Men and Women Have Begun Once More to Save Money—The Tide Began to Turn Last Summer.

The reports which are now being forwarded to the Superintendent of Banking at Albany from the savings banks of this city are interesting to those who wish to form an intelligent idea as to whether the people of this city are readjusting themselves to the new conditions under which manufactures and industries are now being conducted, since the effects of the financial troubles of 1893 and the new Tariff bill have been discounted.

The year 1892 was, according to Mr. Preston's report, a phenomenal one in the history of the savings banks of this city and the State. During that year the 125 savings banks of the State got an increase in their deposits of about $40,000,000 in round numbers. According to the report of one year ago, these same banks lost $12,268,824 during 1893. Of this sum the savings banks of this city lost about $5,000,000 and those of Brooklyn about $2,000,000, showing that the unemployed people of these two cities, who are usually industrious and saving, were obliged to draw upon these spare resources largely to enable them to pull through the hard times. Besides this sum, it was estimated that an equal amount, or perhaps more, was contributed through various charities for the relief of the people.

It is gratifying to learn from the reports of the banks at the beginning of this year that not only have these drains upon the savings of the people stopped, but, further, that the working men and women have begun again to save, and that the sum of their earnings put away, as represented in savings bank deposits, is rapidly upon the increase. Talks with the Presidents of many savings banks in this city bring out the fact that this condition of increased prosperity, as shown by their business, began last summer, and that since then the indications of prosperity in the way of accumulating deposits have been pretty steadily upon the increase. One of the most interesting of these exhibits is made in the recent statement of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

"This has been the greatest year in the history of this bank," said President James McMahon yesterday. "We have gained nearly $3,000,000 in deposits during the year. We have passed the $50,000,000 mark in our assets in this, the beginning of the forty-fifth year of our history. Our normal rate of growth has been about $2,000,000 a year, although in 1893 we only just about held our own. That, you see, was equivalent to a real loss during the year of about $2,000,000. The number of new depositors during the last month of 1894 and the early part of this month has also been phenomenal. Of course at this time of the year, when interest is about to be paid out and interest charges begin upon deposits, there is always a large increase in deposits and in the number of new accounts, but this year it has been unusual. In December there were opened with us 1,275 new accounts, and only 777 were closed, and in the first ten days of January there were opened 1,003 new accounts."

Mr. McMahon was asked if there was any difference in the class from which these deposits came.

"We have devoted considerable time and observation," he replied, "in an endeavor to determine this. It is very difficult to distinguish between the working people and the small capitalists, but we are satisfied that the main increase comes from the working classes. Much of the money, no doubt, has come from people who find it difficult to employ their little capitals profitably in small businesses."

The great bulk of the depositors in the Emigrant Industrial Bank, Mr. McMahon said, were still of its original class of customers—the Irish or Irish-Americans. These come from all parts of the city, and the bank's showing is of particular interest from this fact. A good many of the new accounts are from Italians. These are not considered very desirable customers among savings bank men, not because they do not save largely, but because, owing to their ignorance of the language and the frequent losses they have suffered through banks run by their own countrymen, they are very apt to get into a panic and be among the first and most clamorous to withdraw their money.

The great Bowery Savings Bank, with its army of 107,000 depositors, largely representing the east side and south side of the city, makes another interesting showing. This bank probably closed more accounts during the hard times of 1893 than any other in the city. Not only did it not make an increase in its business in that year, but it showed a great falling off, both in the amount on deposit and in the number of its open accounts. About $2,000,000 was drawn from this bank during the hard times in excess of the deposits, and 3,104 more accounts were closed than were opened. The tide turned about the middle of 1894. New accounts and new savings have been pouring in upon the bank ever since, and its report of Jan. 1, 1895, shows an increase of 1,987 in the number of depositors during the year, and deposits of $50,201,948.05, against $48,036,368.70 a year before, or an increase of more than $2,000,000 for the year. Since Jan. 1, 500 more new accounts have been opened. In December about $700,000 was deposited in excess of drafts, and $600,000 of this was all in small sums, such as usually represent the weekly or monthly savings of working people.

Another institution which has made great gains is the Dry Dock Savings Bank. Its customers are almost all to be found in that thickly settled tenement district to the east of where its office is located, on Third street, near Grand and the Bowery. This bank had the same experience as others during the panic and the winter that followed it. Many of its patrons were obliged to draw pretty heavily upon their savings to subsist. The turn came with the Dry Dock last summer, and during the last half of 1894, and particularly during the last two or three months, it gained 1,500 new depositors and added $300,000 to its deposits.

"Those who are drawing out money at all now," said President Tiebout, "are taking out only small sums, and I believe that the people have readjusted themselves to the new conditions, and by careful calculation and economy of living are again saving money."

Two of the great savings banks of this city have long been favored with a very large percentage of accounts with domestic servants. These are the Bank for Savings, now at Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, but long known popularly as the Bleecker street bank, and the German Savings bank, at Fourth street and Third avenue. As a fact, the Bank for Savings was known as the "Servant Girls' Bank," even before it went from Chambers street up to Bleecker street, more than a generation ago. Household servants are usually prosperous people in the hardest times, but there is a curious difference shown by the reports of these two big banks which are their favorites for their savings. During 1893 the German Savings Bank's deposits fell off from $33,359,091 to $33,123,401, or about $170,000, and about 1,600 more accounts were closed than were opened. In 1894 the new report shows the number of accounts has again got up to about 17,000 and the deposits have gone up more than $2,000,000, to $35,375,028.

In the phenomenal year 1892 the total sum received was $[illegible],106, and in 1894 it reached $10,377,142. German servants seem to be prospering, and a great part of the check in 1893 seems to have been due to simple withdrawals of money, perhaps to keep it in a stocking, and now it is all coming back with more.

The depositors in the great Bank for Savings seem to have been somewhat more backward in getting over their scare, or perhaps more of them were obliged to draw upon their savings, during the hard times. In 1892 the sum drawn was $9,655,000, and only $7,358,000 was paid in, making a net loss of more than $2,000,000. More than 15,500 accounts were closed in that year, and only 13,000 new ones were opened. During the year just past $8,735,000 was paid out and $8,048,000 received; but the amount that came back in December indicates that it will not be long before this bank will show gains such as nearly all the others do. In December more than $1,000,000 was paid in, and this came nearly all from small depositors, the average being only $110. Much of this, too, came from new people, owing, no doubt, to the new location of the bank, and perhaps the tardiness of the bank's depositors in catching up with the changing of the times may be due to its having moved.

The old Seaman's Bank makes another good showing, but it is not as significant as that of some others. This bank did not lose either in assets or depositors in 1893, and its gain last year was just about the same as it has been before. The deposits there in January, 1893, were $32,185,000; in January, 1894, $32,500,000, and January, 1895, $33,920,000, and the number of depositors is 72,958. The moral that President Strong draws is that the people are not so badly off as some folks would have us believe. The increase of deposits in his bank during 1893 Mr. Sturges attributes largely to a desire on the part of some depositors to take their savings out of the smaller banks and get them into the big institutions.

Several of the savings bank Presidents spoke of another feature in the deposits offered, which does not argue so well for the general prosperity. Large sums have been offered at many of the banks which they would not receive. This money came from the custody of the trust companies, where capitalists have put it on deposit, earning interest. The demand for money has been light, and since its earnings have fallen to 1 or 1½ per cent. per annum the owners have been trying to get it into the savings banks, where it would draw 3½ or 4 per cent. Another feature of the general situation which the savings bank Presidents spoke of with very faces, is that the holders of such bonds as the banks may invest in have stiffened the prices for them since it has been discovered that there was such a lot of money going into the banks.

Another of the savings banks which have made gains recently is the East River Savings Institution. Its net increase of deposits during the first week in January was about $70,000, and it was nearly $200,000 in December. The money seemed to come from small tradesmen and well-to-do people mostly.

The Citizens' Savings Bank, at Canal street and the Bowery, which draws its deposits, like the Bowery Bank, from the lower part of the east side, shows an increase since Jan. 1, 1894, from $11,900,432 to $12,473,731 in assets. The report of this bank has one very interesting feature—a list of its new depositors by occupations. It is as follows:

Actors	1	Instrument makers	1
Agents	95	Jewellers	30
Apothecaries	3	Laborers	733
Artists	6	Lager beer sal'n k'p'rs	30
Bakers	100	Laundresses	1
Barbers	80	Lawyers	5
Barkeepers	55	Liquor dealers	28
Blacksmiths	7	Lithographers	3
Boarding-house keepers	1	Lodges and Societies	34
		Machinists	26
Bookbinders	14	Manufacturers	67
Bookkeepers	48	Masons	8
Boxmakers	14	Mechanics	2
Brass finishers	3	Merchants	82
Brewers	6	Milkmen	9
Brokers	11	Millers	1
Brushmakers	3	Milliners	6
Butchers	123	Moulders	2
Builders	4	Musicians	20
Cabinetmakers	20	Opticians	3
Capmakers	25	Oyster dealers	2
Carpenters	35	Painters	90
Carriage makers	1	Peddlers	337
Carriers	3	Photographers	13
Cartmen	1	Physicians	18
Carvers	6	Pianoforte makers	2
Chairmakers	1	Plumbers	23
Cigarmakers	108	Pocketbook makers	3
Clerks	504	Policemen	7
Clergymen	5	Porters	16
Coal dealers	24	Printers	19
Compositors	6	Provision dealers	7
Commission dealers	1	Restaurant keepers	19
Conductors	10	Refiners and distillers	1
Confectioners	7	Roofers	4
Clothiers	27	Saddlers	1
Collectors	19	Salesmen	113
Cooks	12	Seamen	6
Coopers	4	Seamstresses	1
Cutlers	1	Shoemakers	81
Cutters	113	Shipwrights	1
Dentists	7	Smiths	13
Domestics	1	Soldiers	1
Drivers	32	Stewards	1
Dyers	10	Stonecutters	2
Editors and publishers	1	Storekeepers	77
		Tailors	1,392
Engineers	12	Tanners	2
Engravers	3	Tassel makers	3
Farmers	10	Teachers	34
Firemen	4	Tinsmiths	30
Florists	2	Tobacconists	1
Foremen	12	Trunk makers	1
Furriers	75	Turners	14
Gardeners	2	Upholsterers	21
Gilders	1	Varnishers	11
Glaziers	16	Waiters	40
Grinders	1	Watchmakers	23
Governesses	1	Weavers	18
Grocers	75	Wheelwrights	1
Gunsmiths	1	Not described, women, minors, &c.	2,692
Hatmakers	13		
Hotel keepers	8		
Housekeepers	1	New dep's d'ng'94	8,084
Importers	1	Prev'ly reported	211,353
Total number of accounts opened			219,437

Going further up town to the district between the working people's homes and the homes of the rich, one finds the Union Dime Savings Institution. Its depositors are small tradesmen, clerks, and servants principally. Its losses in deposits in 1893 were large. A great deal of this money was put back in the early part of 1894, and after that there was little change in the amount the bank had on deposit until the beginning of this month. In the first twelve days of January 701 more accounts have been opened than closed in this bank. During 1894 the deposits increased from $13,277,465 to $13,890,445.

WOMEN IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Cantinieres Who Have Shown Heroism in Battle and Received Decorations.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

In the list of decorations given by the French Minister of War on Jan. 1 there appears the name of Mme. Cordier, the cantinière of the Seventy-second Regiment of Infantry at Amiens. She received the military medal. Judged by her heroic acts she is well worthy of it. She distinguished herself during the war of 1870-71, and after the capitulation of Sedan she saved several officers by hiding them in her wagon. Before that she followed her regiment to Africa and took part in more than one expedition. Mme Cordier is one of the oldest cantinières. The oldest of all is Mme. Vialard. She served thirty-seven years, went through four campaigns, and received two medals. She is a Lorraine woman, and commenced her military career in the Crimea.

One of the most celebrated cantinières was Mother Joay. She was in the Crimean, the Italian, and the Mexican campaigns. Generally she went on foot, and supported all the fatigues of the march like a man. She was the cantinière of the Third Zouaves, and died at Blidah at the age of 74 years. She also received the military medal.

Mme. Vialard, whom we have mentioned above, received the military medal in 1866. Before her, Mme. Madeleine Trimoreau, the cantinière of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, received the same decoration for her conduct at the battle of Magenta. As long as she had any cognac in her little cask she went from rank to rank reviving the wounded and exhausted soldiers, and displaying contempt for the whistling bullets, which sometimes tore her short dress. When her last drop of cognac was given out she took up the gun of a wounded soldier and accompanied the Zouaves in their bayonet charge without receiving a scratch.

Since the month of August, 1890, an ordinance from the War Ministry has forbidden the distinctive costume of the cantinières, and, in addition to this, the Minister decided that they should not appear on parade with the troops, but should remain in their wagons. Consequently we were obliged to bid farewell to the pretty tri-color uniform, the red and blue dress and white apron so often made famous on the field of battle, and which more than one military painter has immortalized in his pictures.

In old engravings the vivandières are represented as old women, with energetic faces and a masculine air; and, as a matter of fact, such they very often were. Mingling with the conscripts, speaking familiarly to the old soldiers, they acquired masculine habits. But in some regiments, and especially the cavalry regiments, the cantinière was the pride of the regiment, and we might cite one regiment of dragoons, for example, in which there were seven that had the reputation of being extremely beautiful girls. Their green uniform and white apron were very becoming to them. In addition, they were excellent horsewomen, for they were obliged to ride on horseback when the squadrons to which they were attached were called to arms.

The history of the vivandières, if it were written, would contain more than one thrilling chapter and many amusing pages. On more than one occasion they distinguished themselves by their courage. Like the soldiers themselves, they loved the number of their regiment, and their wagon was often used as an ambulance. Under fire they followed their battalion, picking up the wounded and quenching their thirst, and often consoling the dying.

As one can easily imagine, under such conditions these life of the cantinière is not without danger. Many of them were not spared by the bullets. Mme. Rajan, the cantinière of the Second Algerian Rifles, received four wounds during the last Franco-German war, and another cantinière, Mme. Massey, was also wounded. In regard to this latter, there is one act of heroism that is worth mentioning. The mother of a soldier in her battalion asked her to watch over him. He was killed. Mme. Massey ran up to him, kissed him, took up his rifle and cartridge box, and, crying out, "You shall be avenged!" rushed to the front rank in the place of the dead soldier, and was among the last to fire a shot.

At Palestro on May 30, 1859, a cantinière of the Zouaves, Mme. Rossini, had her shoulder broken by a rifle ball. She had a worthy colleague in the person of Mme. Perrine Cros, the cantinière of the battalion of the Guard. She was not only wounded at Palestro, but also at Magenta. Mme. Rossini and Mme. Perrine Cros also received the military medal. Mme. Vermelin of the Thirty-first Regiment of the line was at Sedan, where, in the midst of a cross fire, aided by a member of the ambulance corps, she picked up the wounded and brought them to her wagon.

Mme. Bourget, the vivandière of the First Regiment of Algerian Rifles, has eight campaigns to her credit. Mme. Petitjean, the cantinière of the 127th Battalion of the National Guard at Paris, distinguished herself by her bravery on the plain of Avron, and was decorated for bravery on the field.

Mme. Bonnembre was all through the campaign of 1870-71 as cantinière of the Twenty-first of the line. She was intrusted with a despatch, but was captured by a detachment of Prussians. The moment she saw that escape was impossible she swallowed the despatch at the risk of being shot. She not only wears the military medal, but also the cross of Medjidie, the Crimean medal, and the Italian medal.

Mme. Telman, cantinière of the Second Regiment of Zouaves at Reichsdoffen, lifted up Col. Defrie, who was badly wounded, and did so under the very lances of the Uhlans. She took part in a memorable defence of Bitche. The poor woman is now blind.

Finally, we have Mme. Bondy of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of the line, who distinguished herself in the combats of Patay and Coulmiers.

A few days after these battles, in which she displayed the most remarkable courage, she gave birth to a son. Speaking of the baby she said: "That's a child that will never be afraid of the rattle of artillery!"

There are also cantinières who are decorated with the Legion of Honor, among them Mme. Jarrethout, the cantinière of the Free Shooters of Chateaudun.

JEWS IN CITY POLITICS.

THEIR GROWING INFLUENCE SHOWN IN MANY WAYS.

Hebrews Who Have Come to the Front as Leaders—Strength of the Jewish Vote—Influences that Help to Make It Solid.

The blackballing of Theodore Seligman at the Union League Club has had a far-reaching effect upon municipal politics, and a very recent manifestation of the change wrought by it was the election of Edward Lauterbach, a prominent and representative Hebrew, as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. The blackballing of Mr. Seligman had the double effect of greatly diminishing the political influence of the Union League Club as a Republican agency, and of bringing Jews more prominently forward in local politics than they had been at any previous period. Until the Seligman episode in 1893 the Jewish voting population of New York, received occasionally some minor recognition on the tickets of either party. Among Jews so nominated for elective offices were Emanuel B. Hart, Myer Stern, Samuel A. Lewis, Myer S. Isaac, Moritz Ellinger, and Philip J. Joachimsen. At the previous municipal election to the last—that of 1892—a Republican who is a Hebrew, Edwin Einstein, was nominated for Mayor of New York. In the recent contest Nathan Straus was nominated for Mayor by Tammany, and after his withdrawal the substitution of ex-Comptroller Theodore W. Myers was first considered by the leaders of Tammany Hall.

The election of Mr. Lauterbach he ascribed in part, in his speech of acceptance, to the leveling by the Republican party of "class and racial distinctions." The prominence of politicians who are Jews in New York city of late may be said to date from the Seligman episode and the controversy to which it gave rise. The abnormal increase of late years in the Jewish vote is due partly to immigration and partly to the fact that Jewish immigrants, after the legal period of probation, lose no time in becoming naturalized as American citizens, and there are, practically, no Jewish male aliens in the city. One reason for this is the fact that a large majority of the Jewish newcomers take at first to business pursuits which require licenses issued only to citizens.

Not alone among the Republicans, however, are Hebrews taking positions of prominence in politics. Tammany has several in important posts. Ferdinand Levy is Register, Jacob Blumenthal Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, Joseph Koch a Police Justice, Henry M. Goldfogle a Civil Justice, and Jacob A. Cantor and Joseph C. Woolf State Senators. If, as is rumored among politicians, Patrick Keenan retires from Tammany leadership in the Sixth district, Joseph E. Newburger, now a City Court Justice, will take his place.

Among Tammany's Democratic opponents some of the most active workers are Jews. They include Otto Kempner and Oscar S. Straus of the State Democracy, Julius Harburger and William A. Gans of the Independent County organization, and Simon Sterne and Henry Rice of the Committee of Seventy. The three Steckler brothers, Alfred, Charles, and Louis, have been active in the warfare waged against Tammany, notably on the east side of town. Two leaders of the Milholland organization, Otto Irving Wise and Leon Cohen, are Jews.

The Jewish vote in New York now amounts to 40,000. In all there were 72,000 votes cast at the last election. Its importance is very great for two reasons. First, it is constantly increasing, and, second, it is, through a peculiar clannishness, cast almost solidly. Alderman Nick Brown of the Second Assembly district attributed, a few days before election, the defeat of Tammany to the loss of the Jewish vote of the city. How far right or wrong that view of the case may be, it is undeniably a fact that in the downtown east side districts the Jewish vote went pretty solidly against Tammany. It is equally a fact that the Jewish vote is increasing very rapidly, and for the reasons following: The normal birth rate is larger everywhere among Jews than among Christians. The excess of male over female births, five per cent. among Christians, is 15 per cent. among Jews. Again, according to the same statistics, the marriage rate among Christian girls is 12 per cent. below the age of 20, whereas among Jewish girls it is 24 per cent. below the age of 20. The ancient sanitary rules, carefully observed by orthodox Jews, are cited by American medical authorities agree, to good health and long life.

By the official figures of naturalization last year 1,837 Russians (nearly all Jews) and 1,337 Austrians (mostly Jews) were made citizens in this State, a total of 3,100 out of a total of 18,000, or one-sixth of the entire number. In New York city, of course, the number of Jewish naturalizations was materially larger than in other counties. It was probably 40 per cent. of the total number of new citizens, and was certainly larger than the number of Irishmen, Germans, or Italians naturalized.

In the unimpassioned estimate of the leaders of both parties, Jews, next to Irishmen, make the best local politicians. They are shrewd, diligent, discreet, persistent, and "tight." They are practical business men, businesslike, and easily amenable to political discipline. Many of the east side Jews—a majority, in fact—are more or less illiterate. A large majority are very poor. Some speak only the Jewish jargon. The newcomers are deferential upon their first arrival to the leaders of their race for guidance in political duties. This gives the Jewish ward leaders, often reënforced by the local rabbis, a peculiar and exceptional political power. The position of the rabbis in respect to political influence, perhaps, needs some explanation. There are forty-five Jewish synagogues in New York, the great majority of them on the east side of town. The rabbis in charge of the chief orthodox synagogues perform other labors than devolve upon them through their calling. For instance, they are counsellors, advisers, and instructors, and having, generally, more general knowledge than is possessed by the congregation, are appealed to in many matters. Each Jewish congregation is a separate and distinct body. As a result of this the members of a congregation usually act together in matters affecting any one of them, and this is particularly the case where a Jewish candidate for public office seeks, through the influence of a rabbi, the support of his co-religionists. The strength of the congregation's effectiveness of this support is enhanced by the fact that the majority of the congregation of an orthodox synagogue usually live in the same neighborhood and are closely connected in business and family relations. Again, the great majority of the adult Jews of both sexes in New York are members of provident societies of a semi-social character. The distinguishing feature of these organizations is the provision for sick benefits and for the payment of funeral expenses. These societies naturally help to keep the Jewish vote together.

There are two divisions of Jewish voters in New York—the up-town reformed Jews, who are mostly of American birth and German or English descent, and the down-town or orthodox Jews, who include Russians, Poles, or Roumanians. Included among the former are those who are only nominally Jews. Included among the latter are the Hungarian, Roumanian, and Portuguese Jews. Up to a few years ago the Eleventh ward on the east side of town, north of Tompkins square, and east of Avenue B, contained the largest resident Hebrew population, while the streets immediately off Chatham street, now Park row, contained a considerable number. The opening of the Second and Third avenue elevated railroads gave rise to the removal of many Jewish families from down-town districts to sections on the east side of town above Forty-second street on the line of these two railroads. As German-speaking or English-speaking Jews moved away from the lower parts of the Eleventh ward, vacating the small houses in that neighborhood, large tenements were constructed which served the requirements of the inflowing tide of Hungarian Jewish immigration. When the Russian Jews began to arrive in great numbers they established themselves in and about Grand street, beginning at the intersection of that thoroughfare with the Bowery, and extending east until now, as the Board of Health figures show, the Tenth ward, between Division and Houston streets, Norfolk and the Bowery, is a Jewish district. The Jewish residents of Chatham street practically abandoned it when its name was changed on motion of Justice Divver, then Alderman of the Second district, and they settled in the streets between Henry street, and adjacent streets, giving the Seventh ward a Jewish complexion almost as decided as that of the Tenth. Now it may be said that along Grand street, East Broadway, and Avenue B as far north as Tompkins square, and east and south from that territory is occupied largely by Jews. These geographical distinctions correspond to the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Assembly districts.

Recently there has been a new addition to the east side of Jewish voters by the appearance of the Roumanians. By the last official report at hand it appears that Roumania has a larger proportion of Jews in her population than any other European country. There were 400,000 Jews out of a total population of 5,000,000, whereas the number in Russia was 3,000,000 out of 82,000,000, and in Hungary 650,000 out of 16,000,000. The Roumanian Jews have established themselves in and about Orchard street, and at the recent election they took, for the first time, an organized part. The naturalization of natives of Roumania as American citizens is limited in New York State to this county almost exclusively.

Further up town, on the east side, the German-speaking or English-speaking Jews not Russian, Hungarian, Polish, or Roumanian are most numerous. The strongest Jewish districts are the Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Assembly districts, north of Forty-second street and south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The Sixteenth district is represented in the Assembly this winter by Charles Stomberg.

Some of the most active leaders of the Socialist party in this city are at present some of these are Anarchists. At the late November election the Socialist candidate for Governor, Mr. Matchett, polled 7,614 votes in this city. The Fifth Assembly, in which the Russian cloakmakers are most numerous, gave him 1,084 votes; the Fourth, which adjoins it on the south, 973; the Third, which adjoins it on the west, 495, and the Sixth, which adjoins it on the north, 690. Of the 7,600 Socialist votes cast, nearly 4,000, therefore, were furnished by four Assembly districts in which Jewish voters practically predominate. Heretofore, the Socialist vote in New York has been recruited almost exclusively from the wards or districts containing the large German population, for it is to Germany that the Socialists look chiefly for inspiration. The Socialist party, being largely made up of extremists, furnishes a favorable opportunity for young men of pronounced or radical views about government to secure a hearing, and a number of intelligent and quick-witted young Jews of fine education have within the last two or three years been pushing to the front in the Socialist party and developing it greatly. They have more fluency than the Germans as public speakers, and usually acquire more readily a knowledge of American ways and English speech. Some are able to talk in English, German, and jargon with equal facility.

About the only political party or group in New York in which there is no material representation of Jewish politicians is the Prohibition party. There is a Jewish police Captain and there are many Jewish policemen, but Jews are very sparsely represented in the Fire Department.

CHIMMIE AND A WILY WIDOW.

With Mr. Paul to Manage Them, Mr. Faddea and the Duchess Play a Drama.

"Say, dat Mr. Paul will be de deat of me one of dese old days, unless I die before me time; and if his Whiskers ever gets on t' de games Mr. Paul is alway putting up, den his Whiskers will be de deat of Mr. Paul, and dat would do de wine trade no good.

"Listen till I tell you: We had what dey calls a fancy dress bal mask out to our country house de odder day, what all de swell mugs what has country houses 'round dere for miles comes to; and we had a house party de same time, what's a party what lasts a week, and don't last no longer, cause if it did it would be a scrapping party; all 'cept Mr. Paul, who never don't quarrel wid nobody. See?

"Well, in de house party dere was a widdy what ain't got a cent, only she's a corker for good looks, and has a last name wid two parts to it and a full stop in de middle of it, and something dey calls a 'peddy gree' a mile long, dough I never seed it, unless it's what she fixes onto her dress and drags after her when dey goes in t' dinner.

"Say, I always taut dat widdys wuz old. Dey is down where I lives, and has rhumatiz, and never has no fun; but dis widdy don't trot in dat class. Why, dis one ain't much older dan de Duchess, who ain't much older dan me, and she ain't got no rhumatiz, fer she's livelier on her pins dan a cable car going round Union square. Everybody says dat she ain't got a penny, but dat don't mean de same ting in de purlieus—say, dat's a winner, dat 'purlieus.' Do you cop it?—it don't mean de same ting in de purlieus of de air'stockracy as it do in de Fort' ward.

"Say, I'm dead on t' dat. Listen: De odder day I was coming in t' town for some errants for Miss Fannie, when de widdy cops me, and she says t' Miss Fannie, says she, 'Fannie, dear,' she says, 'Can your man do a errant or two for me?' says she.

"'Cert'nly, me dear,' says Miss Fannie, and de widdy, she says, 'Me man,' says she, giving me a paper, 'just stop in t' dose places and leave dose orders. Here's me purse. If it hasn't enough in it it just leave some of dem charged.' Say, as started t' hand me her wad, and it was a lulu; but it had a string on it, fer she pulls it back and says t' Miss Fannie, 'No, me dear; you know I hasn't a cent in de woeld, and I must practice economy. Your man can have dem all charged.'

"Say, what do you tink of her?

"Dose tings I orders for her was flowers and candy and bunnets and dinky stuff in the dry goods store, and golf sticks and gloves and I don't know what t'ell, and I never put up a beau; never knew she showed de color of de long green oact. But de clerks gives me de glad hand like I'd trun boodle all over de stores.

"I wisht some of dose widdys down where I usty live had a dead easy graft like dat.

"Well, I was going t' tell you 'bout de fancy dress party—I was de fanciest dressed party dere dat night. Before it comes along his Whiskers was getting t' be a regular steady for de widdy, and she was giving him de greatest jolly I ever piped in me life.

"Say, Miss Fannie was dead sore on de game. I copped dat she was before de Duchess tells me. Dere ain't notting much dat bodders Miss Fannie dat I ain't on to before any one else is, 'cause I'd radder run up against it meself, even if it was a trolley car, dan t' have Miss Fannie sore a little bit about anyting. Dat's right. She always done me right.

"Well, de Duchess she tells me dat de widdy was really stuck on Mr. Paul, but she seed she couldn't work no graft dere, so she was making a slick play fer land his Whiskers, and Miss Fannie was dead leary dat de widdy would win out. De game couldn't suit de widdy better if it was a lead-pipe cinch.

"Den I says t' de Duchess, I says, 'What t'ell?' I says, 'Ain't de widdy wise, too, only in dat form lang'wudge she spouts when she's tinkin' hard tinks. But we couldn't rig a job t' queer de widdy's game, dough! I said 'What t'ell' fifty times. I taut I'd have t' set de bull pup on her and do her, cause de pup would die happy if he had a good reason to bite de widdy's ankles. She kicks de pup every chanst she gets.

"De Duchess said dat wouldn't go, cause if de pup done de widdy de pup would have t' go, and dat would break little Miss Fannie's heart, what's dead chummy wid de pup. See?

"Say, we was dead crazy fer fear dat de widdy would win out in a walk, until Mr. Paul, de night before de party, calls me and de Duchess in t' his rooms, and he says, like he wasn't tinking much about nothing, 'Duchess,' he says, 'did you ever see dese close before?' And dere, held up a dinky suit of close like what Dagos wears in Mexico, wid a big sash, and a dicer wid a brim on it bigger dan what women wears t' de teater when dey sits in front of you.

"'Sure,' says de Duchess, 'Sure dose is de close you wored at de bal mask last mont',' she says.

"'Do you tink his Whiskers would remember de close?' he ast.

"De Duchess says his Whiskers would sure cop dem, 'cause he wored his Whiskers taking 'bout how swell Mr. Paul looked in de close.

"'Den you take dese,' says Mr. Paul t' me, 'and put dem on t'morry night and come t' my rooms.' Den he asts de Duchess if she knowed what de widdy is t' wear, and of course de Duchess was dead on, for dat's her business t' know such tings.

"'Could you get yourself up like her?' says Mr. Paul.

"De Duchess she begins t' tumble, and she says, near having a fit wid de fun, dat she could make herself a dead ringer for de widdy if she had two hours in de Broadway shops de next day, and Mr. Paul said she could go t' town if she ast Miss Fannie, and he gives de Duchess a wad de size of a house t' shop wid.

"Say, dey tells me dat Mr. Paul tows me and de Duchess, all rigged out in our monkey close, chases ourselves t' Mr. Paul's room, and Mr. Paul says dat we looks such dead ringers for him and de widdy dat he'd have to open a small bottle or else he'd think he was seeing double.

"'You're all right, Duchess,' said Mr. Paul, 'cept dat you must wear dis ribbon in your hair,' and he gives her a piece of ribbon like de color of a house afire.

"'Now, you two,' he says, 'at 10 o'clock chases yourself t' my conserv'tory and stay dere till you hears his Whiskers, and when you cops him pretend not t' cop him, but just get t'ick as two t'eves and spoon a little, but not too much.

"'Say, what do you t'ink of him? I wasn't dead on till de Duchess gives me a pointer. She tells me dat de ribbon Mr. Paul had give her t' string t' her hair wus de same as de widdy had borroyed from Miss Fannie dat very day, and de Duchess put me on dat de ribbon was de t'ing dat his Whiskers was t' know de widdy by, cause all de folks was t' wear masks over der mugs till de supper. See? Do you cop?

"Say, we hadn't been dere, me and de Duchess, in de conserv'tory more dan a minute before I cops his Whiskers come waltzing in like a two-year-old. He was in his right close, 'cause he and Mr. Burton had been t' visiting de folkes de glad hand when dey comed t' de house.

"De Duchess was standing so as a light shined plumb on dat ribbon, and I was standing wid me Dago dicer drawed over me mug like, wid me shoulders kinder a droop like Mr. Paul stands, all of a sudden his Whiskers cops us, and, say, honest, I near quitted de game, 'cause I seed outter de corner of me eye dat his Whiskers had been jolted hard.

"But I knowed Mr. Paul had laid out de game for his Whiskers's sake, and so I lifted de Duchess's mug, and, pertending not t' cop his Whiskers, I snaiks her wid a kiss square on de mout'.

"Say, his Wiskers staggered so dat he near loses his base, and he chases from de place like bull scared t' death.

"Den we sneaks up stairs and puts on our right close, and shows ourselves wid de odder help what was serving tings where his Whiskers could see us.

"Say, what do you tink Mr. Paul had done? He'd hitched on t' de widdy so sweet dat she taut she had him landed, and dat made her break her date wid his Whiskers in de conserv'tory, and den as soon as his Whiskers comes out from dere Mr. Paul goes up to him so as his Whiskers could see he wasn't rigged up like a Mexican Dago. See? All de rest of de night his Whiskers was kinder snooking round like a Headquarters detective, looking for de mug wid de Mexican Dago close, but he never copped him no more, as he looked like he was saying 'What t'ell' all de time.

"De next morning he chases himself t' town before de widdy was up, and he never comed back till de widdy went, and Mr. Paul he chases himself and he never comed back till de widdy comed in, and den it was de widdy what looked like she was saying 'what t'ell'.

"I never tumbled t' wedder Miss Fannie was on t' de game or not, but after de widdy chases [illegible] de Duchess gives de Duchess a swell dress as a sign. Dat's how she knows dat cross' and it was de ribbon what de Duchess and de widdy wored de night of de party.

"'Chimmie,' says de Duchess t' me, 'wid a French maid and a Bowery boy and Mr. Paul t' manage us, dat game can't be beat. Neat pa?

"'Not in a t'ousand years, Duchess,' I says. See?

"Say, you know dat mug what writes pieces 'bout me in de papers? Well, all dese pieces is going t' be printed in a book here. Me dicer will hit me too quick, den. See?"

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SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Green and White Luncheon—Reception to the Gridiron Club—A Dancing Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Henry T. Thurber, wife of the President's private secretary, gave a green and white luncheon party yesterday, complimentary to her sister, Mrs. Bradben of Detroit. The floral decorations of the table were of narcissus. Those present besides the hostess and the guest of honor were Mrs. Rockhill, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs. Major Parker, Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mme. Zeballos, wife of the Argentine Minister; Mrs. Perrine, Mrs Cleveland's mother; Mrs. Austin E. Wing of Detroit, one of the visiting belles of the season; Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of the Solicitor-General; Miss Morton, sister of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. W. K. Carlisle, daughter-in-law of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mme. Mendonca, wife of the Brazilian Minister, and Mrs. Tom L. Johnson.

Major John M. Carson of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and Mrs. Carson gave a reception last night in honor or the Gridiron Club. Mrs. Stevens, wife of the President of the club, and Miss Butler assisted Mrs. Carson in receiving her guests. Mrs. Carson wore a very handsome gown of black satin and moiré, with duchesse lace on the corsage. Palms and rubber plants, pink roses and ferns were in the windows and on the mantels of the drawing room. The supper room was open all the evening, and the table was decorated with beautiful La France roses, orchids, and ferns. There were pink candies and shades, and the pink effect was carried out even in the ices and bonbons. During the evening the club quartet gave some pleasing selections, and there were songs by Mr. Herndon Morsell, Mr. Hay, and Mrs. Seager.

Mr. and Mrs. Leiter gave a small dancing party on Thursday night, preceded by a dinner. The mansion was fragrant with roses, and the company present was just large enough to make the scene in each of the drawing room suites an animated one. Among the guests at the dance were Miss Cameron, Miss Bonaparte, Miss Hay, Miss Sherman, Miss Pauncefote, Miss Wilson, the Misses Boardman, the Misses Hamlin, Miss Rergers, Mr. and Mrs. Truxton Beale, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Riggs, Count Reventlow, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Fred Bagner, Mr. Montgomery Blair, Mr. Curtis, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, Minister Kurino, Mr. Henry Adams, Mr. Kasson, Mr. Ph