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THE WORLD'S
AVERAGE CIRCULATION
FOR
FIRST TWO MONTHS
of 1894,

433,167 PER DAY,

A GAIN OF
over 125,000 per day
in THREE years.

A GAIN OF
over 67,000 per day
in ONE year,

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

(From this morning's "World.")

The extraordinary increase in "The World's" circulation, as shown by the figures for the first two months of this year, suggests a study of cause and effect.

The average circulation for January and February was 433,167. This is the largest daily average circulation on record. It is a gain of over 125,000 per day in three years. It is a gain of over 67,000 per day in one year. No other newspaper in the country, it can with confidence be asserted, has made an actual or a relative gain approaching this during the business depression of the past year.

A growth like this is not a mere happy accident. It is a result due to an adequate cause.

Is any cause more obvious or more adequate then the public service which "The World" has rendered during this time? The period has been propitious for the work to which this journal has been specially dedicated—the service of the people. It has seen the culmination of "The World's" long fight against bossism and corruption in Kings County in the trial, conviction and imprisonment of McKane. It has witnessed the conclusion of the Brockway investigation, completely proving the inhuman cruelties that have been practised in the name of prison reform. It has seen the long agitation for a Greater New York bear fruit in the passage of "The World's" bill submitting the plain question of consolidation to a vote of the people.

The record of the year includes the successful moral revolt against the attempt of a political machine to reward the tainted Maynard with a seat in our highest court. It has written high on the scroll of honor the splendid feat of securing through the generosity of the people more than three-quarters of a million loaves of bread for the destitute poor of New York.

In the field of National politics and government "The World's" fearless independence and devotion to Democratic principles have still further commended it to the people. Its honest criticism of the Administration which it helped to place in power, for departures from those principles in the Hawaiian affair and the Olney appointment, was as much in the line of duty as its earnest support of the repeal of the Sherman act and the passage of the Wilson bill. Alone of all the metropolitan journals "The World" has advocated a tax on large incomes as both necessary and just.

In a hundred other ways "The World" has fought Wrong and espoused Right, kept in touch with and been the servant of the People. And while being thus true to its highest mission it has maintained its supremacy as a newspaper.

These are the causes which have produced the remarkable result. This is the open secret of "The World's" extraordinary circulation and influence.

Plans still come, but rapid transit lingers.

The way to investigate is—not the way the Lexow Committee has proceeded up to date.

Mayor Gilroy refuses to see anything in Congressman Dunphy's resignation from Tammany Hall. None is so blind as he who will not see.

Representatives Meredith and Funk should know that striking fighting attitudes in the House is not the way to make a hit with the country.

Mr. Cleveland went after duck and killed a bear. A tiger has lately taken to the woods, but hardly within the President's present range.

"The Evening World" cartoonist has a prophetic eye. As the roster at Sing Sing grows in the distinction of the names that adorn it, the era of full dress at the famous institution on the Hudson may easily be conceived to draw nearer. Birds of fine feather fairly flock to the old cage.

Ex-Bridge Policeman Lally's "pull" has not broken altogether. It has simply stretched. While other men convicted of misdoings at the polls are getting terms of imprisonment he gets off with a $250 fine. His counsel explained to the Court that Lally "had only erred by being over-zealous." It was a touching plea. Lally has, indeed, been a very constant victim of a superfluity of zeal, it having been manifested in everything except the efforts of the regular police to catch him at the different periods when he has been wanted for one crime or another.

THE OFFICIAL EXODUS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the health of the city is exceptionally good, an epidemic of indisposition seems to prevail among the official heads of the municipality and the leaders of the dominant political organization. At least, many of them are leaving the city, and if their visits to the South and the Pacific coast are not caused by need of rest and recuperation, to what can the extraordinary exodus be attributed?

Mr. Richard Croker, the head of the political organization and the recognized director of the city government, has been for some days travelling through the Southern States on a roundabout journey across the continent. Police Justice Divver is already enjoying the balmy breezes that come over the beautiful bay of San Francisco. Public Works Commissioner Daly left for Arkansas a few days ago, and is expected to bring up on the Pacific coast. Lawrence Delmour, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-fourth District, went with him. Police Justice Burke and Dock Commissioner Phelan announce their intention of spreading their wings and flying off to the land of gold by way of Florida. Mayor Gilroy has locked his desk and starts this morning, it is understood, for the land beyond the Rockies. City Chamberlain O'Donohue goes South next week, but he has been ill and this trip is really in search of health. Now there is a rumor that Police President Martin, President of the Dock Department Cram and President Scannell, of the Fire Commission, will also be birds of passage before long. Park Commissioner Dana is in Europe.

What does it all mean? Are the people expected to pay the big salaries of the wandering officials while they are absent from their posts and doing nothing to earn the money? Is it right that eight or ten high-salaried officers should be drawing large amounts from the city treasury while enjoying themselves in voluntary idleness, while more than sixty thousand people are suffering through enforced idleness and compelled to appeal to charity to save them from starvation?

LEAVING TAMMANY.

Beyond doubt Tammany has received a severe blow in the resignation of Congressman Dunphy from the organization and in the reasons he gives for his retirement.

Mr. Dunphy says plainly that his abandonment of the old association is because he cannot sanction the election methods of the leaders, whom he believes to be more responsible for the recent offenses against the ballot-box than the tools who have been tried, convicted and punished. He objects, also, to boss dictation, and he charges that Mr. Croker's efforts to defeat the Wilson bill, which he says was the object of the leader's visit to Washington, were neither in the interest of the party nor of the country.

Tammany cannot at this time afford such secessions as that of Congressman Dunphy.

A WIFE WITH A CANDY APPETITE.

The Williamsburg girl who thought matrimony was a perpetual candy pull, and so got married, is now wrapt in regret and repentance. Her husband found out that he couldn't earn money enough to pay her candy bills, and, arriving at the conclusion that remonstrance wouldn't take the edge off her appetite for caramels and marshmallows, he boxed her ears, swatted her father in the midriff, and did other things that busted up his home.

The husband had no bank account, and the wife no resources of her own. The only dowry she brought to her lord and master was a consuming hunger for confectionery. She could live on gumdrops and chocolate creams forever, but the husband probably hankered after corn beef and cabbage or boiled spare ribs, or something unpicturesque but substantial, and when he didn't get them there was trouble.

Brides nowadays are sweet things, and "sweets to the sweet" is all right so far as it goes, we suppose, but a girl ought to shut off her yearning for candy after the honeymoon at least. No man wants a wife who makes a mere candy-hopper of herself. She is bound to sour on the situation some time, particularly if the flow of taffy happens to run short. The wife with a sugar tooth is a perpetual menace in a household. So is the wife with a chewing-gum jaw. Look out for the tutti-frutti muncher next!

Unnecessary legislation is always undesirable legislation. Sometimes it is an unmixed evil. A piece of legislation now proposed at Albany is certainly unnecessary, and if the truth is told about the latest reports, it is gravely mischievous. The matter in question is Mr. Childs's bill, in the State Senate, regarding the use of soft coal in the big cities. It is unnecessary, because the Board of Health in New York has demonstrated that the black smoke nuisance can be abated under the present statutes. It is an evil because, while it pretends to be aimed at the smoke nuisance, it really destroys the powers of the Health Board in the premises and leaves technical grounds on which the soft-coal burners would probably be safe to follow their own bent. If there is to be a new law on the subject, let it be a positive one, not a measure which negatives the community's existing means of defense.

Unusual progress has been made with the appropriation bills at Washington, four of them being ready for immediate action in the House. If this state of things could only indicate a fair prospect for a speedy adjournment the country would be the better for it. But, alas! there is the Senate at sea on the tariff! And there is the unknowable future of the Bland bill in the upper chamber.

Hard Times in Michigan.

(By Associated Press.)

LANSING, Mich., March 2.—The State Commissioner of Labor says that during the five months ending Feb. 1, in 2,066 factories inspected, the employees lost a total of 1,763,060 working days of ten hours, and 43,752 men were laid off. There was also an average reduction in wages of 9½ per cent. Of the total number of factories inspected 377 were wholly shut down and 572 were run on short time, resulting in a loss to labor of 36,627 hours a week in the short-time factories.

Fortune Hunters.

(From Puck.)

"How beautifully American girls talk!"

"M-m! It depends. Some of the rich ones like to affect broken English."

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Two American Hunters Found Dead and One Still Missing.

(By Associated Press.)

DURAT, Mexico, March 3.—A party of Americans left here about fifteen days ago on a hunting expedition in the Sierra Madre mountains. At Saite they secured a Mexican guide and went in search of big game, but soon became separated, and three of the members were lost in the mountains.

The locality is wild and dangerous, and search was at once instituted. The bodies of two were found in a ravine. They had been partly devoured by wild beasts, but whether they died from exposure or were killed by panthers is impossible to tell.

Their names were H. L. Denton, aged thirty-five years, A. L. Hall, aged about forty years. They were both mining men and came to Mexico from Colorado about three months ago. The other missing man is named Frank Turnstal, of Pennsylvania.

YOUNG JAP TAKES POISON.

Disappointment in Love Believed to Have Caused Suicide.

(By Associated Press.)

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—Chickanora Tomohiera, a brilliant young Jap, died at his boarding place last night from the effects of some unknown drug. Tomohiera was twenty-four years old. He came here from Japan with Frederick Stearns, the wealthy drug man; was educated at the University of Michigan and soon entered the drug business here, making a phenomenal success.

He committed suicide because, it is supposed, he had been rebuffed in a love affair. The young man's father was one of the most famous of Japanese generals.

CHICKEN WALK TO 'FRISCO.

Omaha Man Wants to Win Fame Through His Leghorns.

(By Associated Press.)

OMAHA, Neb., March 3.—An Omaha man named Davis, who longs for fame, has evolved a new scheme. He is the son of a prominent Omaha minister. His plan is to drive his twelve thoroughbred Leghorn chickens to San Francisco. He will travel by easy stages and give the birds all the rest they require. He says the idea is feasible, and he will prove that chickens can stand long distance walks.

Starting soon, he expects to complete his journey before the end of the Midwinter Fair, where he will exhibit his feathered pedestrians.

KANSAS FAMILY POISONED.

Both Parents Dead and All the Children May Die.

(By Associated Press.)

NEWTON, Kan., March 3.—The entire family of E. L. Snyder, a merchant, at Sedgwick, a few miles from here, were accidentally poisoned by some unknown substance in their coffee yesterday.

Mrs. Snyder died within a few hours in terrible agony and Mr. Snyder lingered until evening. It is not expected the children will survive.

SUNK OFF PIER 28.

Coal Barge of the Lehigh Road Goes to the Bottom.

A coal barge owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, lying off pier 28 North River, sprung a leak this morning and went to the bottom. The barge was loaded with 150 tons of coal. Nobody was on board.

WHAT IS LOVE?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Will Tell Sunday World Readers the Signs.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has contributed an article to the Sunday World on the subject of love. She is a Past Grand Mistress of the Lodge of Happiness, and has worked the ritual for many years at the meeting rooms in Domestic Temple. She knows all the signs of the order. Her claim is not disputed. In this particular Ella Wheeler Wilcox is ahead of Mrs. Lease, who said she knew the lodge secrets of the Masons. Mrs. Wilcox explains what is not love in these words: "I remember once having a very unsophisticated young woman confide to me that a certain man was in love with her, because when they were dancing in a quadrille together a complete shock passed through both as their hands touched.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

"'I had never thought of him in that way,' she said, 'but evidently he was so full of emotion that it caused the shock when he touched my hand.'

"'My dear girl,' I said, 'it was because you were dancing on a carpet, and the shuffling of your feet across the floor generated an electric force—that was all. Had it been any other man or woman of similar physical conditions, it would have been the same.'"

SOME SCRIBES SAY.

Compulsion for Platt.

Platt was compelled to give way and permit police investigation in New York. He may [illegible] to allow [illegible] investigation to be th [illegible]—Syracuse Standard (Rep.)

Why Some of 'Em Are Left.

It is a triumph for slow combustion that a n ber of the World's Fair buildings are still un sumed.—Philadelphia Record.

Voice of the Conscious Hustle

One hundred clerks are already at work for Paris Exposition of 1900. It takes Europeans long to get up a little thing like that.—Chi News.

Dance Over, Piper Paid.

The McKane jig is up.—Boston Herald. Ye the [illegible]—Buffalo Times.

Chicago's Hope.

Chicago may annex Milwaukee and Joliet be still in line with Greater New York.— Blade.

Making It Chilly for Jack F

Artificial ice can be manufactured at a eight cents a ton. At that rate it should natural article a close rub. It is not at tain that Jack Frost can long endure that competition.—Albany Times-Union.

CLEVELAND'S CRITICS

Popular Review of the First Year of His Administration.

"Evening World" Readers Pass Judgment on Work He Has Done.

A Few of Hundreds of Letters on This Interesting Subject.

Some of the communications received in competition for the $20 Cleveland achievement prize, are here printed. They represent the variety of opinions expressed by the writers. In them are some opinions that are not complimentary to the President. Many hundreds of letters have been received, and the selection of those here given does not necessarily imply that they are the best. They are published simply to show the diversity of sentiments called out by the contest.

E. TAYLOR, 1900 North Broad street, Philadelphia—The best and the only good achievement of Grover Cleveland during the past year has been to become the father of a girl baby, whose mother is a true American woman.

FRANK DE HYMAN—President Cleveland's best and most valuable act for our Republic has been his zeal, fidelity and courage to carry out the pledges given by his party, of which the repeal of the Silver bill is a great beginning. It abolishes a scandalous enormity, which stopped the circulation of money, exported our gold, raised prices of everything but wages, impoverished individuals and diminished the revenue. His energy and ability to make the balance of trade turn in our favor by actions of justice, moderation and honor, restored confidence in a near, flourishing and solid future.

HENRY R. MOSER, Easton, Pa.—I think the best thing President Cleveland has done was appointing Mr. White, of Louisiana, to the Supreme Court Bench. That bright New Yorker, Hill, opposed such good men as Hornblower and Peckham, of his own State, simply because he was disgruntled with the Administration, and with what result? Well, if New York wishes to support Mr. Hill, if Hill persists in fighting all the good men in the State that Cleveland may see fit to appoint to office, then let some other State capture all the plums, I say.

THEODORE M'GARRAH, Westfield N. J.—The greatest achievement of President Cleveland during the past year was the construction of his first Hawaiian message to the Congress. Based upon the highest plane of National justice, patriotism, honor and morality, it compelled indorsement by our foremost journalists, our greatest international lawyers and the great majority of thoughtful American citizens, while it placed our country in an impregnable position both at home and in our relation to foreign powers. Its influence will be great and lasting, and it will be quoted in future eras as often as questions of acquisition of foreign territory come before the American people.

NELLIE HOLMAN, 281 Fourth avenue.—The President's best act has been the withdrawal of the order to place the Queen of Hawaii on the throne. My reason for thinking this the best act is because I don't see anything else he has done better than this to help the Republic.

JOHN G. KING, Port Richmond, S. I.—It is the sincere judgment of the writer that by no act during his present administration has President Cleveland so benefited the country and reflected so much credit upon himself as by the repeal of the Silver law, both from the fact of his signing it and by convening Congress earlier than originally intended, owing to the urgent demand of the times. My reasons for giving this act such prominent distinction are: Improved condition since the repeal, the present favorable business outlook and the small exports of gold compared with this time last year, indicating confidence, needful for prosperous times.

H. H. HART, 67 Exchange place.—While seeking to determine the greatest good thus far done our country by Cleveland let us not overlook the fact that within thirty days after the expiration of the year since his inauguration the Wilson bill will most probably receive Cleveland's signature, and the effort made by him in December, 1887, to reform the tariff laws will bear good fruit. His determination to accomplish the repeal of the purchasing clause of the uneconomic Sherman law is, so far, the President's chief achievement, thereby placing our country on a sound business, honest and Democratic basis.

THOMAS L. SANDFORD, 231 West Eleventh street.—I look down the vista of the past year of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and it appears to me like the great desert of the Sahara, minus the Sphinx and the Pyramids—great in its barrenness. Microscopically, methinks, I can see written upon the sand, presumably by some Western Congressman, "called here by the acts of Mr. Cleveland's policy." The history of the first year of the time of Cleveland the Second, can be exhaustively written in about the number of words which you have allowed contributors for this essay. His "special session" is the oasis of the desert.

"BULLY," Division street.—It is my private opinion that what you desire to know is not quite appropriate to the occasion. Having looked over the mistakes of Moses and the errors of Ingersoll, I find that the blunders of Cleveland outshadow them all. Therefore it would be more in keeping to facts to ask what "His Fatness" has not achieved. In looking over the first year of Cleveland's regime, I can only find one achievement that can be called creditable. That is his refusal to bow his neck to the wishes of Hill and Tammany. That, only that, has been Cleveland's achievement.

HELEN M. RAWSON, Portchester, N. Y.—It is conceded that monopolies and also unrestricted immigration are the two greatest curses with which this grand and glorious republic is afflicted. Through the wisdom of President Cleveland, both have been held in check. Before the close of his Administration, the rich will be forced to carry the burdens they have imposed upon the poor. This is God-like. His greatest achievement is in forcing the foreign element back to their respective countries at their own expense, instead of the nation's.

J. B. GRADY, Orange Valley, N. J.—The most praiseworthy act of President Cleveland during his first year for the permanent good of his countrymen was his victory over the silver barons, or owners of silver mines, and those who favored the Government buying silver and issuing silver or coin notes to pay for all silver purchased. This act made the mine-owners of the silver States millionaires, while it threatened to debase the currency. President Cleveland, by his energy and determined will, won over his party to repeal the Sherman Silver law, and forever gave every wage-earner throughout the Union honest dollars for his wages.

S. M. SILLIMAN, Jersey City.—Vetoing the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill. It would obstruct the view of over twenty miles of the most beautiful scenery in the world—viz., the Hudson River and the towering Palisades—from all European travellers arriving on steamers, and thousands of people who go over the ferries daily, and it would be of no benefit to the city of New York. Every facility is now offered to the travelling public that can be desired. I hope he will never sanction the nuisance in any form.

G. S. DUNKIN.—While reviewing Cleveland's Administration, I note embargo against immigration removed; Hawaiian question neatly whitewashed clear up to a Doleful countenance; North River Bridge bill vetoed, New York unrepresented in the Supreme Court; tariff wriggling; Silver bill reappearing as cattishly as Banquo's ghost, and the general dissatisfaction of everybody with everything. I am convinced this illustrious President's greatest achievement was the becoming a father to a winsome daughter, who, doubtless, inherits the mind, tact and finesse of her charming mother, and so will be a greater and more lasting benefit to this country than any other achievement of this great administrator.

E. G. DEAN, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.—The best act thus far in President Cleveland's administration was performed when he called John G. Carlisle into his Cabinet. A weak or vacillating man at the head of our nation's finances would have retarded, if not prevented, the repeal of the Silver bill and produced a feeling of insecurity as to Government stability on finance. Whereas, President Cleveland, represented by a firm financier, has proved to the country that the financial policy of the Administration is worthy of confidence, as is illustrated by the ease with which the last loan was floated.

S. E. BRYNER, Brooklyn—To my mind the most praiseworthy and patriotic act performed by Mr. Cleveland during his present term as President was when the country was plunged in the slough of despondency as a result of the tardiness exhibited by Congress in repealing the Sherman Silver bill, and he sent word to that august body of Representatives that "no compromise" would be accepted, thus forcing the repeal of the obnoxious law.

JOSEPH CONDON, 68 Coles street, Brooklyn—Grover Cleveland's greatest act was in turning down the bosses. In disabusing the minds of would-be bosses that he was responsible to them Grover Cleveland showed the American public how useless and harmful bosses are; how weak and plastic an Executive of the bosses might be, and how powerful the Executive of the people, for the people and by the people is; showing the public that when they attend to public business they get the salvation of our country, and when they allow bosses to attend to public business they get the damnation of our country.

Rev. G. G. HEPBURN, P. E. Church.—In competing for your prize for the "greatest act of Mr. Cleveland's Administration during the past year," I feel like "Briefless Barrister," who said "The case is, I have no case at all." Perhaps he has thought it best to pursue the role suggested by the prophet Isaiah. "His strength is to sit still." His message convening a special session of Congress, while enjoying fishing with Joseph Jefferson, is the only act thus far which signally marks his second term. His accident in entering the carriage during the naval review is scarcely to be reckoned a great act.

WILLIAM APLIN, 188 Bridge street, Brooklyn—Cleveland's crowning achievement is found in his characteristic obstinacy in forcing a tariff measure repeatedly and gloriously repudiated by the American people. Industrial shutdowns and openings of soup kitchens and "World's" relief enterprises, consequent thereon, followed his Administration like a shadow. Yet the terrible handwriting on the wall—the slump in Brooklyn, the hundred thousand majority for McKinley, the nearly two hundred thousand for Grow, and the sweeping New York elections—only aggravated his dogged persistency. This inexplicable pigheadedness will drive the country into good times again the first opportunity the people have of a "whack" at Clevelandism next November.

AMERICAN, Jersey City Heights—The one act of Grover Cleveland that will live forever in the heart of every true American is the signing of the bill repealing the Federal Elections law, which was a blow at the manhood of every American citizen and a direct step in favor of the evil, which the founders of our Government were fearful would eventually cause the disruption of the Republic, namely, the concentration and centralization of power in the Federal Government, thereby doing away with the glorious right of home rule or the right of each State to control its own elections.

MARGARET M. CADWELL, Sheepshead Bay—The dispute between this country and Great Britain relative to the Behring Sea, which was settled by arbitration. This dispute, if not settled by conciliatory means, would lead to war between United States and Great Britain. War in many ways, even to the conqueror, is very disastrous, and the fact of this dispute being peaceably settled between two great nations leads me to conclude that it is the greatest achievement of President Cleveland.

JOHN MASON, Williamsbridge, Westchester Co., N. Y.—Judging from his injudicious selections and appointments, the utter indifference he has shown to his high office and the welfare of this great Republic, Cleveland's best acts seems to be fishing and hunting.

J. FRANCIS KRESSELL, Brooklyn.—Of the many things which President Cleveland has done for the good of the country I think that the best act which he accomplished was in making the "Pension roll a roll of honor." When we think of a veteran, we think of a patriot, a man who sacrificed his life and fortune; left wife and family, perhaps forever, to defend and maintain his country. Why, then, should a deserter enjoy the same pension as a veteran? Is it because he got it by false pretenses and perjury? Cleveland should not be accused of enmity to honest veterans.

WILLIAM LOCHEAD, 23 Manhattan street.—Mr. Cleveland has shown himself to be the people's President in all his appointments in steering clear of the advice of such Representatives as Hill and Murphy, who do not represent the majority of voters of their State. He has shown to the American people that a man can obtain the highest position in this nation if he looks after the welfare of the masses, regardless of self-interest, politically. And what the people admire most of all in Mr. Cleveland is that he would rather have lost the high positon he now holds than to have gained it by making pledges to the corrupt politicians.

ROBERT N. WAITE, Jr., 63 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Cleveland's greatest action? I have given thought to it, cogitated, meditated, contemplated. It was, I think, when he went fishing to Buzzard's Bay. He was then engaged in a harmless pastime and out of mischief. The next best was when he made love to Queen Lil. To make love is always a meritorious action the world over.

Miss EMILY F. LORD, Brooklyn.—The appointment of Mr. Gresham was the best act of Mr. Cleveland's year, for the following reason: Unreasoning partisanship is the fruitful parent of all political woes. When men blindly follow party leaders and vote for party candidates regardless of fitness, political corruption follows. Soften party prejudices so that each citizen can view the acts of public officials without party bias, and political evils wither. As Mr. Gresham has not only been a life-long Republican, but a favorite with the better half of that party, his appointment to the highest place in the Cabinet has greatly weakened party prejudice.

Mrs. A. HENGEVELD, Midland Park, N. J.—These words that Mr. Cleveland is reported to have said express his greatest act for his country: "Gentlemen, I will accept nothing but unconditional repeal of the Silver bill. No compromise will do." In taking this stand Mr. Cleveland was cheered on all sides for thus bravely asserting his views for his country's good when so many were against him. Mr. Cleveland, with his keen foresight, saw, as every right-minded citizen must now see, that it was ruinous to this Government to have to buy over four million ounces of silver every month.

T. E. CONNELLY, 111 Broadway—Mr. Cleveland has made more mistakes in one year of his present term than during his entire first term. Why? Because he was guided by a wise counsellor during his first term whose advice he unwisely disregarded during his present term. This is secret history. His undemocratic, un-American "policy of restoration" will benefit this Republic more than any other act of the year. It fired the American heart, provoked discussion, educated the masses and thus insured two grand results—i. e., annexation as soon as practicable and Cleveland's permanent retirement. Of his many mistakes—his chief blunder was his greatest achievement!

W. H. BENNETT, Pearl street, Brooklyn—The most valuable act of Grover Cleveland during his first year in office was his persistent efforts in bringing about his free trade, or tariff reform measure, as he calls it. It has educated the young men of our country. They now realize what we older people fully understand, what radical free trade really meant. The persistent destructive policy of Grover Cleveland will be the cause of placing the Republican party in power again, which means another twenty-five years of protective prosperity.

BRAIN FRESHENERS.

[This column is for mathematical problems. Only he popular kind that exercise and refresh the mentall faculties and do not require elaborate algebraic solution will be printed. Our type does not include algebraic signs, so it will be impossible to give answers in which these are used. The names of the first ten persons sending correct solutions will be printed. Address answer to "Problems, Evening World, P. O. box 2,855, New York City."]

Making the Dresses and Capes.

To the Editor:

By the question, the first two dressmakers can make a dress and a cape—that is, two articles, in 5 days: in 1 day they can do 2-5 of the articles. The three dressmakers can make three articles in 6 days, or 3-6 articles in 1 day; working together for 1 day, the 5 can make 2-5 plus 3-6, or 9-10 of 1 article. Now, 1 dressmaker working 1 day can make 1-5 of 9-10, or 9-50, and 4 can make 36-50 of 1 article in 1 day. To find the time required by 4 dressmakers to make 2 dresses and 7 capes, or say, 9 articles, it is only necessary to divide 9 by 36-50, and we have the answer in days, viz., 12 1-2. Now, in regard to cost, the first cape cost $1.75; second, $5.75; third, $9.75; fourth, $13.75; fifth, $17.75; sixth, $21.75, and seventh, $25.75; total cost of capes, $96.25. The first dress costs as much and a half as the first 3 capes. Cost of first dress, then, is $25.87 1-2. The second dress equals the value of 2-3 and 1-7 of fifth cape; cost of second dress, $14.28 19-21. The answers required are 12 1-2 days and total cost, $136.49 17-42.

JOHN M'NALLY, 549 West Forty-eighth street.

The Dock-Cleaning Problem.

To the Editor:

There is coal now on the dock and there is also coal running onto the dock from a chute at a uniform rate. It takes six men one hour to clear the dock of coal, but it takes eleven men twenty minutes. How long would it take four men? It takes the steady work of three and a half men to keep up with the discharge from the chute, so having four men will leave a surplus of one-half of a man's work to go towards reducing the heap on the dock. One hour's work for the chute represents one and two-fifth times the amount at first on the dock. Hence six men in one hour remove two and two-fifth times the amount of the dock heap. Consequently one hour's work for one man equals two-fifths of the coal on the heap. Having (with four men) the equivalent of one-half a man's work to spare for the heap, it will take four men as many hours to clear the dock as one-half of two-fifths is contained in five-fifths or five-fifths divided by one-fifth equals five hours.

L. B. OLNEY,
841 Elton avenue, city.

That Extra Inch.

To the Editor:

In answer to the "Create an Extra Inch" problem of James A. Trimble, I submit the inclosed diagrams. If you cut Fig. 1 or 8 inches by 8 inches on the dotted lines and place them as in Fig. 2, you will have a figure 5 inches by thirteen inches on its edges, or 65 square inches, but on the diagonal the pieces will not come together, and the space between the lines will equal the square inch apparently gained.

Fig. 1

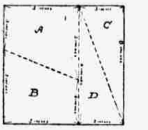
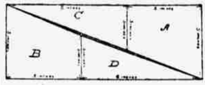


Fig. 2



FORDHAM, N. Y.

An Infinite Number of 'Em.

To the Editor:

In answer to "What two numbers besides 2 and 2 will have their sum and product the same?" let us suppose any other number than 2, say 3, be one, and x the other of the two numbers whose sum and product are the same, then 3x will equal 3+x, from which equation x equals 1 1-2, therefore 3 and 1 1-2 are two numbers whose sum and product are the same. In a like manner 4 and 1 1-3 are two numbers whose sum and product are the same, and so an infinite number of two numbers can be found whose sum and product are the same. There are, however, no two whole numbers other than 2 and 2 whose sum and product are the same.

A. D. RAPHAER,
60 Monroe street.

The Nail Problem.

To the Editor:

Allow me to send correct solution of the nail problem: 18 102-181 pounds of ten-penny nails, at 3 1-3 cents per pound, cost 61 159-181 cents; 9 51-181 pounds of twelve-penny nails, at 2 6-7 cents per pound, cost 26 94-181 cents; 4 116-181 pounds of twenty-penny nails, at 2 1-2 cents per pound, cost 11 103-181 cents; total cost, $1. Notice that 18 102-181 is twice 9 51-181, and 9 51-181 is twice 4 116-181; total number of pounds, 32 88-181.

MICHAEL RATH, bricklayer,
1482 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn.

Overhauling the Enemy.

To the Editor:

A body of troops retreating before the enemy, from which it is at a certain time twenty-six miles distant, marches eighteen miles a day. The enemy pursues it at the rate of twenty-three miles a day, but is first a day later in starting; then after two days' march is forced to halt for one day to repair a bridge, and this they have to do again after two days' more marching. After how many days from the beginning of the retreat will the retreating forces be overtaken?

JOHN M'NALLY.

The Jealous Husbands.

To the Editor:

Here is a problem that may be new to some of your readers: Three jealous husbands, with their wives, wish to cross a river in a boat which will hold but two. How may it be done so that no woman shall be in the company of one or two men unless her husband is present?

JOHN M'NALLY.

The Piper Lost Some Time.

To the Editor:

A piper was engaged to play for twenty days at $10 a day for each day he played and to forfeit $4 for each day he did not play. At the termination of the contract he received $172. How many days did he play?

WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, Musician,
340 East Fortieth street.

The Hen and a Half Problem.

To the Editor:

If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half how many eggs will six hens lay in seven days?

FARMER.

With the Problem-Workers.

No correct answer to the Prisoner puzzle. Several readers have written to say that it cannot be done.

Denis Noonan's answer to the two numbers whose sum and product are equal is 5 and 1 1-4, which is correct.

The marksman's problem was misstated again last Saturday. It seems to be hoodooed, so we will drop it.

Who Wants the Job?—Correct answer, 5 hours, sent in by W. E. Havens, 71 East Eighty-fifth street; J. E. Anderson, 415 East Seventeenth street.

Correct answers to the nail problem, as solved above by Michael Rath, were received from Thomas Vail, jr., South Amboy, N. J.; Halsey Fish, Belford, N. J.; J. E. Anderson, 145 East Seventeenth street.

Explanations of Mr. Trumble's extra inch problem, similar to that given here by Fordham, N. Y., were received from J. B. Euclid, Amsterdam, N. Y.; B. J. B., Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn; Euclid, Westchester, N. Y.; H. P. Clark, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; L. B. Olney, 841 Elton avenue, city; William Parrott, 1020 Gates avenue, Brooklyn; Cabria and "A Member of the Dry Dock Gang."

HOUSE AND HOME

Dress for Girl 4 to 6.

Long empire frock in flat plaits before and behind, and quite loose, with woollen braidings at bottom. Straight collar. Puffy sleeve joined to a close foresleeve.

Facings are adapted on the bodice, framing a draped stomacher and forming a round bertha behind. Small bow on either shoulder and floating bow below the facings.

Favorite English Breakfast.

Fruit.

Soft Boiled Eggs. Cold Ham.

Toasted Muffins.

Iced Water Cresses.

English Breakfast Tea.

Sweetening the Mouth.

A bad taste in the mouth and a white tongue will always warrant the use of an antidote for a bad breath. Cinnamon, ginger, cloves and orris root sweeten the mouth, and will disguise unpleasant odor for the time being. Spruce and mastic gum are used for the same purpose.

A New Craze.

One of the latest society crazes, says a London correspondent, is an unhealthy fancy which has developed among aristocratic girls for being photographed as undraped classic and pictorial celebrities. Numerous studios are in active work, and are conducted by both male and female operators. Pictures of Andromeda and Aspasia are the favorite subjects, and every girl who has a figure seems burning with a desire to see it presented as an original of these celebrated studies. The photographs get passed around among the girls, their brothers get hold of them, the servants steal them, and ultimately they find their way into a photographer's store, labelled the Countess of So-and-So, or Lady Blank as So-and-So. There have already been several scandals of this kind, and some photographs have been bought for their weight in twenty-dollar bills. The mania still goes on apace, however, and where no names are given a resultant new amusement is to spot the beauty.

A Dainty Luncheon.

A menu that would serve for an informal luncheon is the following: Bullion; creamed oysters in scallop shells, with thin bread and butter; broiled chicken with rice croquettes; lettuce salad with French dressing, Neufchatel cheese and plain wafers; fruit, charlotte russe and lady fingers. Coffee and chocolate for beverages.

The New Trimmings.

A long range of new trimmings have fringes formed of bunches of spear heads of jet clustered together, and some of the drops are shaped like fans, larger than spear heads. Tassels of these play an all important part, and deep fringes are used. The trimmings, which follow the idea of the circular cuttings, are sometimes crocheted with cord and jet. Moire ribbons and galons are a dominant idea, these being often worked in designs with sequins or smaller paillettes. Some of the wider makes of such ribbons have fringes falling from the edge. An extremely pretty novelty is a light make of lace worked all over with jet, plaited with a narrow jet galon down the centre, ready for trimming capes and mantles. Occasionally leaves of jet are laid on the plaits of lace; sometimes there is only one row with a jet heading, but often the lace is joined down the centre and covered with jet, the ornamental border of the lace showing at each edge. Then, again, this class of trimming is diversified with deep fringes and deep vandykes of jet.

Names.

The spreading custom of a married woman calling herself by her husband's surname, with no distinguishing initials, is a very confusing matter. When one knows half a dozen Mrs. Smiths, for example, it is not easy to set one apart at sight of her card from the rest if her address does not assist one. In small places, where the street and number are not added to the card, confusion reigns worse confounded. All the mighty war which waged in the Astor family as to which was really "Mrs. Astor" pure and simple comes to the surface wherever this fashionable whim is attempted.

Little Miss Fair.

Little Miss Birdie Fair, who is a millionairess, is not a fair little birdie, at least not in the sense of complexion. Like money, she has lots of good looks and to spare, but she is as dark as a gypsy and has a bright, ruddy complexion, snapping dark eyes, a wee bit of a rosy mouth and an assertive little way about her which is very delightful. Nobody can mistake that she has a will of her own and opinions as well.

LETTERS.

[This column is open to everybody who has a complaint to make, a grievance to ventilate, information to give, a subject of general interest to discuss or a public service to acknowledge, and who can put the idea into less than 100 words. Long letters cannot be printed.]

Trades Unions and the Tariff.

To the Editor:

Germany and America are under the same conditions in regard to trades unions and the tariff. Why, then, are wages so much lower in Germany? Because—and this is the gist of "G. G.'s" letter, "the more water there is in the well the more you can get out of it." The American well is immeasurably bigger and better than the English and German wells, and we are a very long way from the bottom of it. We have only dipped a few bucketsful from the surface. The products from our well as are varied as they are plentiful. I said we had only got a little from the surface. I was mistaken. Under a protective tariff, with a great deal of trouble and expense, we have drawn a little from a great depth. If "G. G." reads the morning "World" he will find in the issue of the 20th that we have been drawing a little pottery ware, but it doesn't pay. "The World" showed clearly that it would be more profitable for us, to pay those potters their wages to stand aside and do nothing; but, of course, they wouldn't stand idle, they would dip their buckets and draw some product that would be more profitable to themselves and to the country. Pottery ware is not the only product that it does not pay us to draw. In my way of thinking it isn't profitable to draw anything that we can get cheaper from some other country's well. Those drawers whose products are enriching the country, have to pay from their earnings for the unprofitable labor of their fellows-workers. We may be "keeping the money in the country," but not only are we keeping out the products we want, but the energy and labor of the unprofitable drawers is lost, and the progress and development of this great country are retarded.

A HEWER OF WOOD.

Restrict Immigration.

To the Editor:

I have read a number of articles in your paper on the question of restricting immigration. I think that public sentiment is veering around to the importance of this question. When we take into consideration the vast army of unemployed labor, the constantly increasing use of labor-saving machinery and the thousands of Anarchists and Socialists that are flocking to our shores who are not in sympathy with any of our institutions, it is about time that Congress enacted more stringent immigration laws. I would suggest that all citizens who are in favor of restricting immigration form immigration restriction clubs in every Congressional district in this country, and refuse to vote for any Congressman that will not advocate the restricting of immigration.

A. H. DESBROW,
185 Reid avenue, Brooklyn.

Patents and Poor Inventors.

To the Editor:

Having read in "The Evening World" Saturday that Edgar Tate & Co. advise workingmen to become inventors, and imply that thereby a poor workingman can become rich, I desire to say that I know by experience that such is not the case, that a patent is worthless until the courts decide otherwise. When you receive the patent papers setting forth that you are the sole inventor of such invention, you had better understand that our Government, while granting you a patent, does not in any degree protect you from unscrupulous men (who, if they find that your invention is valuable, and knowing that you have not the means to enter into a patent suit which will cost several thousand dollars and may take several years) making use of your invention and thereby rendering your patent rights perfectly useless to you. The sharks who make it their business to make use of poor workingmen's inventions will be the only ones who will benefit by your labor. My advice to the would-be inventor is this: Until such time as our Government will agree to protect a patentee from infringers on his invention without expense to the patentee in cases where the patentee is poor, no matter how valuable an invention you have, do not get it patented until you have saved several thousand dollars with which to defend your rights.

EXPERIENCE.

A Widower's Brave Scheme.

To the Editor:

My wife having died about two months ago, I have been severely criticised for keeping company with a widow lady who has won my admiration. In justice to the lady and myself I would like to have the impartial criticism of others who have been there before. I have eight children and she has four. My salary is $14 per week. My maiden sister, forty-two years old, objects very much to the step I contemplate taking. Don't you think I can do so without offending my first wife's mother? Her disposition is sour and distrustful, and she sent many a pang through two loving hearts when I had my late lamented Celia. The experience of others would be gratefully received by

DISCONSOLATE.

Large Legacies to Individuals.

To the Editor:

I submit for discussion the following idea: Let there be passed a law providing that no man may will to any one person or company money or property of a value exceeding $5,000,000. We have had several cases lately where a father has left to his oldest son an enormous fortune, a sum so large that it cannot be used for the personal wants of any one man. It seems the only use that so much money controlled by one man can be put to is the suppression of legitimate competition and the absolute control of the many by the few. No true American wants this, and the law proposed would go a long way towards making such a thing impossible.

GREAT GUNS.

Is He Too Old for Her?

To the Editor:

I am a young woman twenty-one years old, and have been receiving attentions from a man of forty-one years. He has taken me to several places of amusements, and I have also accepted presents from him. He now asks me to marry him. I am perfectly satisfied, as I feel certain he will do all in his power to make me happy. I do not love him but do like him. My folks and friends say that I will regret marrying him, he being so much older than myself. If some of your readers will kindly advise me I will feel very grateful.

ESTELLE, Brooklyn.

Let the Ladies Alone.

To the Editor:

In your paper of late the women seem to be getting the greatest abuse. We would like to ask some of the men what they are, that they think so much of themselves. We never comment on their actions, whether they work in a shop, factory or office, as long as they earn their living. The trouble nowadays is the men are looking for rich wives and the ladies for rich husbands; but we all can't have what we want; some have to take the poor ones. Why not let the women alone? The men can't go to a place of amusement without a lady, and have a good time, and then they have the cheek to say we are of no importance. We think the same of them.

FIVE YOUNG MAIDS WILLING TO BE OLD ONES.

Not Lazy, but No Fire-Builder.

To the Editor:

I want "Lily B." to understand that she is greatly mistaken when she says that only lazy women let their husbands make the fire. She is away off. I have been for twenty-six years a wife. I have a happy home, and I don't make the fire, and I know a great many similarly situated; but we all get the meals in first-class order and I thank God I do everything to make home what it should be.

BESSIE, Bayonne, N. J.

A Word to Wives.

To the Editor:

Yes, my dear people, if every wife should do as "A Country Girl" tells them to do I think there would be less quarrelling and fighting in this country. Dear woman, get up in the morning, start your fire, get a nice warm breakfast for your husband and your work will go a great deal smoother all day long. And don't forget that nice warm kiss.

KIT, Peekskill, N. Y.