status of gentlemen."

"To what do you attribute the prejudice against actors?"

"The fact is," said the manager, knecking the ashes off his eigar, bringing his chair to the floor, and crossing his legs," the name of actor and masher are almost synonymous. Of course, you will not quote my name in this talk for I am talking very freely, and actors never forgive people who tell the truth about them. I have a family and a place in the country. If anybody should introduce a handsome, well-dressed young broker, lawyer, or dector to me, and I found him congenial and pleasant, I should not hesitate to ask him to come down to my place in the country and spend a week or two in the house. I should feel secure, because I know that his conduct would be governed by the rule which governs all honest men with people who entertain them. On the other hand, I would not for an instant permit an actor to cross the threshold of my door. The reason for this is that out of twenty young and well-dressed actors nineteen of them would attempt to make love to my cooks or chambermaids, and be guilty of any indiscretion for the purpose of practising their irresistible mashing proclivities. There are always a lot of girls at the house visiting my people, and I would never feel at liberty to introduce an actor among them. It is not that actors are more

never feel at liberty to introduce an actor among them. It is not that actors are more dangerous than other men, except that they are more jushing and conscienceless."

"Then actors are not received in society in New York at all?

The moneyer smiled and short his beat dangerous than other men, except that they are more pushing and conscienceless."

Then actors are not received in society in New York at all?

The manager smilled and shook his head. "Nor, for that matter, are actresses either. Occasionally Mary Anterson will be received by Scrosis, but Scrosis has no social position. Actors are not the same off the stage as on. A man may play a gentleman to periection on the boards, and have very misty and remote ideas of gentlemanly conduct in the drawing room. I many people feel a keen disappointment when they meet actors off the stage, in any event. There are very few who look better off than on the stage. Occasionally I meet one, Frank Wilson, for instance. As he depends a great deal on his make-up for achieving grotesque effects, his personality is more or less dwarfed in obscurity. Wilson on the stage appears to have bow legs, an enormous nose, and bothing sise. Off the stage he has the manners of a man of the world, a shock of straight hair pushed up from his forehead, and a remarkable knack of talking intelligently and clearly. He has no society pretensions. He has hostages to fortune in the shape of a lovely wife and three charming children in an up-town flat, which is decorated in the most artistic fashion. All of his time which is not passed on the stage is spent with the majority of actors, and particularly those who play the leading roles. Maurice Barrymore, who looks like a hero in military costume on the street. In fact, it is almost difficult to recognize him on Broadway. Mantell is similarly unfortunate. The front part of his head is quite baid apole, and the pushing nature of the testic is rathor careless in his attire and decidedly negligent in appearance when on the street. In fact, it is almost difficult to recognize him on Broadway. Mantell is similarly unfortunate. The front part of his head is quite baid spot, and the pushing nature of the teeth is not impressive. His recent escapade in Cincinnati with a woman has hort Mantell very much, for until the C carefully folding them up after they have been in use for a day the cloth which has been so more than the same part of the common lace looking person on the street, of common lace looking person on the street of common lace looking person on the street of the common lace looking person on the street of the common lace looking person on the street. It had seen him from the first throatened to make him great. I shall never forcet the first time that I saw Nat Goodwin on the street. I had seen him from the front of the theater, and sever lating the makes up my mind that he was the handsomest man I had ever seen on the strage. He makes up his cree admirably and Lis art is consummate. I had conceived an admiration for him which was largely based on his personality on the strage. One day somebody introduced limb to me in a cale, and I was perfectly amezed to find him a short, red haired, and aclemn man, with white cyclashes, and a sort of mottled face. Since that time Goodwin has rather improved so this description may be somewhat libelous; but he is by no means the man on the stage that he is off. Dixey never had any particular leanty of face, but his form was gost. Gradually if the becoming the same of the strage of the strage of the street of the strage of the street of the same of degrees of the because of the street of the same of degrees of the because of the strage of the st

for twenty years, and I know something about the personnel of the actors of New York. It attrices me that the most remarkable thing about no test is the accommon settimate of the personnel of the test is a possible of the personnel of the personnel of the personnel of the test of the personnel of the

PROPER ENGLISH COTHES.

A London Agent Tells Us How We Ought to Dress this Winter.
"It is rather an odd thing," said the agent

of a London clothing house, who spends six months of every year in New York, "to Goserve how the fashions change in different countries. In London, for instance, it-is now proper to wear a tall hat with a short sack coat. A man who does that sort of thing here is looked upon as a cad out and out. On the other hand, men in Paris and Berlin wear low hats with frock coats, and never think a second time about the matter; but if a man appears in a freek either in New York or London and wears the Derby hat he is looked upon with withering contempt, "New York does not often originate lashions but it did so last year, and the fact is some

what notable. It is my business to observe the

changes in the attire of men, and I was very much interested when I saw a movement of an original nature among American tailors. This was to cut the walstcoat of an ordinary suit of clothes very low, and in the form of the letter U. It never struck me as being a particularly pretty combination, but for some reason or other it was supposed to be English and a

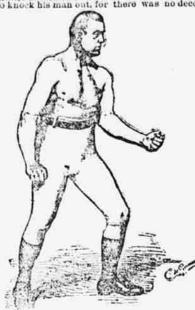
U. It never struck me as being a particularly pretty combination, but for some reason or other it was supposed to be English, and a great many of my customers requested me to have their walstecats cut in that fashion. I asked them to walt until I had made my annual London trip, and when I got over there I found that such a notion was utterly auknown, and that it was sneered at when I explained it. London tallors frowned upon it so severely that I had all the waisteoats of my American customers cut after the English fashion, though it was contrary, in some instances, to instructions. The result is that I see that all fashionable men in New York are wearing the old style of high-cut walsteoat, while the new shaped ones are relegated to office boys and men of no social protonsions."

"I have over 900 names on my list, and there are many other agents besides me. The point about English clothes is not that they fit better than American garments, but that there is a certain style about them which American tallors have not succeeded in graspang. In other words there are a great many men who profer to be properly clad, even if their clothes are not becoming, rather than wear clothes of faultless fit which are tinged with a suggestion of the antique in style. Americans are developing great taste for clothes, by degrees, and I find that they sifek closer to langlish models. The attention which the parers have recently given to the bagging of trousers at the knee is humorous to a large extent, for as long as a man's leg retains its present conformation, trousers must beg at the joint, and that is the whole thing. There is a very simple partial retained for the succeeding days. By carefully folding them up after they have been in use for a day the cloth which has been should avoid bending his legs too much, and in the second, he should have his trousers regularly presend by a tailor, and never won the same pair on two succeeding days. By carefully folding them up after they have been more subdued, until now nearly all our

ODD TAIK OF A MANAGER.

AGFORS CAN'T GET INTO SOCIETY RECAUSE THEY TRY TO "MASIL"

They are Good Fellows, but and Man Want and Man Want Transport of The Market Transport Transport of The Market Transport Transport Transp was so novel that it excited the greatest interest at once. That sivle of boxing became immensely begins and the manly art was given a great boom everywhere. Some very elever men have been produced since the four-round centest came into vegue among patrons of this branch of athletics, but the master of them all and the greatest glove lighter of this or any other time is the founder of the school-Sullivan. He was a wenderful combination for just such a style, and was able to take every advantage of the rules. A born boxer, strong, quick, with uncerting judgment, brave as a lion, possessing the most worderful confidence in his own ability, he was always successful. He could ever be relied on to knock his man out, for there was no deceit



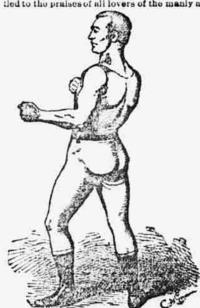
JOHN L. SULLIVAN GAUGING HIS MAN.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN GAUGINO HIS MAN.

about the big fellow, and nothing could induce him to treat a man gently who entered the ring as his foe. No matter who he was, all friendship ceased then, and he went at his man with the ferceity of a mad bull. In a contest Sullivan cared little for display.

Mentally weighing his antagonist, he generally assed the first or second round in an endeavor to draw his antagonist out or by giving him a warning. His rushing tactics followed. No n an ever withstood the onslaught, He naid no attention to his opponent's guard, but beat down his arms and deaft sledge hammer blows right and left. When his man went down Sullivan stepped back a few feet ready to give another blow if an opportunity was given. Then it was that he exhibited the ferceness of his nature, for as he stood over his foe, his eyes aftren, savage expression on his face, his breath conting thick and fast from the exertion, head slightly lowered, arms drawn half back left foot forward, legs bent ready for immediate action, the very appearance of the maddened puglist was enough to make the strongest heart quali.

It cannot be said that he relied on a particular style of boxing to win. His opponents never attempted to defeat him, their only object being to stand for four rounds without being knecked out. Naturally they fought on the defeasive, and John L. was forced to rush them. The blow on the jugular, which usually laid out his man, was accomplished with a half swing of the round arm. In attempting to get in that blow on Cardiff at Minneapoils he landed on the latter's head, doing no damage to the Western man and breaking his own wrist. The result was that the danger of the round arm blow became apparent, and it has now failen almost ontirely into disuse. As an originator of a style, and the man who made bexing popular in America, the famous Bostonian is entitled to the praises of all lovers of the manly art.



JAKE KILBAIN.

Sullvan. There is nothing aggressive in his nature, whether he is seen on the street or in the ring. For as a bover Jake never ranked near Yullivan as a heavy hitter or a knocker out. In a finish fight with Joe Lannon he defeated him after a red-hot contest, But Lannon was never rated more than a big, stout fellow who made a good chopping block for Sullivan on one of his tours. While Kilrain always stood high as a scientific man with a clear head or a style peculiarly his own, he never could hope to attain the success in four-round matches that the big Boston boy did when he travelled through the country knocking out every man who would face him. He now believes that his forte is under London ring rules and refuses to meet any one on any other than the regulation prize rules. If a man will torce matters with him, the chances are that Jake will use him severely under any rules. He has a wonderful reach, stands with his left well extended, presenting only the left side to the elemy. No more shifty man on his feet ever entered a ring, and he is liable to puzzle any one who ventures to oppose him. Kilrain does not push matters in a fight, but rather waits for an opening, and is quick to take advantage of it. He knows how to use advantageously his left, which in most puzzlists is of little consequence. As a two-handed fighter, Kilrain stands ahead of any



CHARLES MITCHELL. chastes MITCHELL,
heavy weight in the world. He is a game and
puntshing fighter, but lacks the ferocity of Sullivan, without which no man can ever attain
the top of the purifiste holder. Impartial
indiges admit that Kitrain is the best man in his
class, for with his splendid physical development, his knowledge of ring rules, he is a
wrestler of no mean abilities.
No cleverer man ever stepped in a ring than
Kitrain's great friend and chum, Charley Mitch-

Dempsey is undoubtedly the greatest general of all American boxers. Beloro an antagonist he is the personification of coolness, and remains so under any and all circumstances. This was especially noticeable when he first appeared as a boxer, when a single false step would have retired him forever. He was not only cool and collected in the midst of a contest, but, taking advantage of every opportunity, always won, even though the odds were against him. His reach is long, and in attitude he stands with the left well out, the right foot being so far back that he presents almost a side view, the best of all defensive positions. Being a left-handed fighter, he has a decided advantage over men who depend on their right, for when they attempt to land on him that terrible left blocks the way and before the opposing boxer can get away or recover he swings his right. Dempsey never rashes. He likes to have the other man do that, for with his wonderful reach he can jab the left, meeting his opponent half way, and, while preventing the former from doing any damage, administers punishment that costs him little effort. It is a singular fact that Dempsey has won all his late fights with very little exertion, simply owing to the fact that he has a left hand, the wonderful exertity of which none of his wary opponents have ever been able to overceme. Like a successful general, Dempsey mansout his plan of battle, after a careful study of his man, and then carries it through successfully, for the Nonparel has never suffered defeat, When he fought La Blanche, the Marine, the general conviction was that the latter would win. But Jack won very easily, simply because his left prevented La Blanche from landing blows any of which would have knocked Dempsey out. When skilfully done by a good left-handed man, it is a wonderfully effective blow. Dempsey's style is original, his mode defective, his general-ship supreme, for without doubt he is the greatest middle weight the prize ring has seen, JACK DEMPSEY. Dempsey is undoubtedly the greatest gen-



DOM M'CAFFREY. Dominick McCaffrey has always been an uncertain quantity in pug contest with Sullivan at tity in pugilism. After his glove Sullivan at Cincinnati, which erecontest with Sullivan at Cincinnati, which created a great deal of interest among the sporting fraternity, he was looked upon by many as the equal of the "big fellow." But he is not inclined to work, not has he advisers who are what they should be. As a scientific boxer he has few peers in the world, and he has shown that his right hand is a regular knocker out. In his celebrated battle with Mitchell he displayed the nerve and cochness necessary for a lighter; and though he got an adverse decision when he and Dempsey met, it was simply on points. He is deliberate in action, and never rushes until it is necessary to finish a man. If his opponent will push matters, McCaffrey will make a display which few men can equal, and as he is a defensive boxer he generally waits for that opportunity. The coming match with Fat Killeen will show this quality prominently in McCaffrey. The Western man is bigger and heavier, and he will want to rush things, but the willy Philadelphian has but to employ the tactics he used successfully on Sparrow Golden in order to win.

There is so much in the style and general characteristics of Jack McAuliffe that resembles his friend and prototype, Jack Dempsey, that he might be called a miniature of the Nonparell. The light-weight champion is wonderfully elever and has a heart that will brave anything. Without question he made one of the greatest contests ever known in his long battle with Jem Carney, which he fought to a draw, although so sick that he should nave been in bed. None of the American light weights have so far shown themseves able to cope with him in science.



generalship. Standing with the left much in Dempsey's style, his ability to lead and get away without return, to stop a rush with a straight and punishing left, and to cross counter with the right, makes him a fee against whom a man with only a good right can have little hope of victory. Such was the position of Billy Dacey in their late "mill," and it looks as though Meyers would fare the same way if they ever meet.

The most unique of all the boxers is little like Weir, the "Belfast Spider." Nothing controls him but his own mood. He is generally fast and furious, but he may be the soul of deliberation. As a boxer he has few peers, while he is undoubtedly plucky to the last degree. Using both hands with equal freedom, with an extremely long reach, and with as much agility as a dancing master, it is no wonder the little fellow stands at the head of the feather weights. All boxers of note have styles peculiar to themselves, but the left-handed men are having the call, for, from Kirain to Dempsey and McAuliffe, the champions depend on that member to do most of the execution.

winter is the doing away with fall exhibition games. At a first glance one will say that such games are good enough, but when they are looked into it will be seen that the longer they are continued the greater will be the injury to have ball. After a long season of hard work the men do not care to play, and as a consequence they grow careless. No manager wants to force a player to take part in an exhibition game when there is nothing at stake but a few dollars. As a consequence many of our fall exhibition games are badly played and the spectators who go to see them are disgusted when they find that many of the best men do not play, that the outfleld men are playing on the bases, that the pitchers are only experiments, and, in fact, that they have paid their money to see a game that could be equaled on any open lot by amateur teams. As soon as the championship season is ended the clubs should disbond. If the players care to make up teams after that, no one could have my objection, for those who then wanted to see the games would know just what they would get for their money.

The first effort which has been made toward the formation of a new base ball league for next season is now going on hereabouts. The league is to include cluts from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Connecticut, and promises to be one of the most successful of the minor leagues that will take the field. These are the clubs that have already promised to join:

Quicksteps Wilmingria Dei. Chester Che	
Chesters Careter, Fa. Cuban Glants Hoboker, N. J. Norristowns Norristown, Fa. Frankfords Frankford, Fa. Norwalks Norwalk Conn. Danburys Danburys Conn. There will be ten clubs, and the three that are needed to complete the list will be selected from the following cities: Germantowa, Bor-	
Cuban Glants. Hoboken, N. J. Norristowne. Norristown, Fa. Frankfords. Frankford, Pa. Norwalks. Norwalk, Conn. Danburys. Danbury, Conn. There will be ten clubs, and the three that are needed to complete the list will be selected from the following cities: Germantown, Bor-	1
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from the following cities: Germantown, Bor-	
from the following cities: Germantown, Bor-	
dentown, Haverstraw, Stamford, and Rahway.	B
A meeting of the clubs' representatives will be	
held in this city in December, when the forma-	13
tion of the league will be completed. Arrange-	E

non of the league will be completed. Afrange-ments will be so made that there will be five clubs in the East and five in the West. Only one game will be played in each city on a trip. The players' salaries will be limited.

The players' salaries will be limited.

The Brooklyn team for next season has now been completed. The addition of Lovett and Visner as a battery will make the team across the river as strong as any team in the American Association, and from the playing strength that can be put on the field, it should make a much botter showing than it did last season. Catcher Peoples was not reserved, and will probably not play with Brooklyn next season. In fact, the engaging of Visner has virtually settled that point. Feoples is a fine catcher, but the only trouble is, he knows it, and as soon as a ball player reaches that stage the club that has him on its team can let him go without fear of weakening the team. This same trouble affects the good work of Baldwin, the Cincinnati catcher.

The engaging of several of the best players of the Detroit team by Boston does not seem to frighten our world's champions a little bit. Managor Mutrie is confident that his team, with Ewing at its head, will hold its own against the Bostons with all its new players. The New York players, on the other hand, say that the Boston Club can go ahead and buy up all the men it wants, and still they will not be any too strong to give them (the New Yorks) a good race.

During the coming winter the American Association will be compelled to do some lively work in completing its circuit for next season. The dropping out of the Cleveland Club leaves a vacancy to be filled, while there is also a fear that the Baltimore or Louisville clubs may break up before the next season begins, in which case the Association would indeed be in a bad way. At present only one club is needed to complete the circuit, and Buffalo is the town most likely to get the place. The managers of the latter club have made the regular application, and it is more than likely that the Association will investigate its backing before they meet in December. Buffalo with a good club will be one of the best cities in the Association.

The Ward trouble is not settled by any means. Two of the Boston Club's directors were in the city during the past week for the purpose of looking into the case, but the \$15,000 which the New York managers demand for his release seems to be a little too high for them. Still they may pay for it. These Boston men do not hesitate to secure a man at any price a look as a would make them a good men do not hesitate to secure a man at any price, so long as he would make them a good advertising card. Their experience in high-priced men has paid them well.

Two games of ball will be played to-day. A pleked nine, which will include these of the New York players who have not left the city, will play the Cuban Giants at the Long Island grounds, while picked nines of resident players from this city and Brooklyn will play a final game at Ridgewood. This will probably be the last base ball until spring, althours Secretary last base ball until spring, although Secretary Ebblis of the Brooklyn Club says that he will arrange a game for Christmas Day at Wash-ington Park.

arrange a game for Christmas Day at Washington Park.

Many times has the question been asked. "Why are Keefe and Ward on bad terms?" The question cannot be answered further than they have not stoken to each other since last spring. Keefe says that Ward does not support him, while Ward has nothing to say. It is rather surprising that two men at the head of the Base Ball Brotherhood should become such bad friends. It has been rumored that Keefe was the cause of Ward's de ire to get away from the team, and that in ease Ward did not get his release, Keefe would demand his own.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—Stanager Tom Loftus wired the directors on Wednesday: "Get into the League: I'll get the team." He is now looking over the West for two outfielders and a pitcher, and has got two of the three in his eye. Neither will be purchased, however, until after the League meeting, at which Ceveland will be represented by Fresident Robison, Secretary Hawley, Treasurer Howe, and Manager Loftus. The only possible har to Cleveland's election in Detroit's place will be an attempt to place some restriction on the franchise. Cleveland will accept nothing but a clean title, and in the event of it not being forthcoming, will retire from base ball. There is nothing for the club in the American Association. There has been so much take report about Cleveland was elected in 1879, and continued its membership until 1825, in the January of which year it resigned its membership. This was after a disastrous season, after and McCormick, Glass-cock, and Briody had deserted to the Union Association. Before the resignation was sent in Henry D. Lucas offered the club \$3,000, \$3,000, cash and \$2,500 when St. Louis secured a League franchise, to resign and make a vacancy for St. Louis. The \$500 was paid and \$1, Louis elected. But Lucas did not get the players he expected to got and refused to pay the other \$2,500. A judgment for that amount was secured in the New York courts, but has never been satisfied.

During the past week the professionals wintering

other \$2,500. A judgment for that amount was secured in the New York courts, but has never been satisfied.

During the past week the professionals wintering here have played two exhibition games to fair crowds. The men here are Hawes. Milwaukee; Sommer, Boston; Delehanty, Philadelphia; Patton. St. Paul; Lave Cross and Seward, Athletics; Strife of Toledo; McMillian, Lima; Knauss, Detroit; Sprague, Chicago; Bakely, Mctiulre, Zimmer, and McKean, Cleveland. Already a large number of season tickets for 1898 have been ordered. Each will cost \$50 and will admit the bearer and ladies to all games. An especial effort will be made to attract the ladies to the games. Cleveland in the old League days was famous for the large number of ladies at its games, but Sunday games and noisy Association bail drove them away. A little light can be thrown on the Association's intention when money prizes were set aside for the leading clubs in its race. The Cleveland Club, at a Director's meeting, adopted a resolution promising any money won to its players. When Cleveland's action was announced, President Byrne of Brooklyn rushed into print with the statement that the resolution was unnecessary, because it only reiterated the Association's stated disposition of the money. And yet Yon der Aherefuses to divide the money among his players. There is still excellent reason for believing that Brooklyn and Clincinnati will supplant Washington and Indianapolis in the League, During the past week President Sten of Cincinnati admitted that he was watching Brooklyn, and would follow it into the League, should tgo. Such a break would virtually ruin the Association, and is very probable.

From the St. Louis Giobe-Democrat.
MARSHALL, Ill., Nov. 4.—News was re-MARSHALL, Ill., Nov. 4.—News was received to-day of a strange freak played by the
lightning during the terrible storm of Friday at
Livingston. Wabash township. The Democrats erected a handsome pole there a few
weeks ago, and drew up to its summit large
square streamers bearing the pletures of
Cleveland and Thurman. On Friday evening a
lightning bot struck the pole and split if in
line, scattering splitters in every direction.
The role was utterly destroyed. The strangest
part of it was, however, that Thurman's plepart of it was, however, that Thurman's plepart of it was, however, that Thurman's plo-ture was rent in twain and the blackened pleece hurled in different directions, while Cleveland's was thrown dozens of yards away and greatly disfigured. The superstitious re-gard it as significant.

A SUCCESSFUL MODEL TENEMENT.

harles Pratt's Apartment House in Green point Said to be a Great Institution.

Among the buildings erected for the purcose of supplying comfortable, decent, and conomical dwellings at a very moderate cost. that put up in Greenpoint by Charles Pratt is worth noting. It is to accommodate 116 fami-lies, and is a six-story structure of such massive proportions as to attract attention from the river, which it faces. It extends 200 feet on Franklin street, 135 feet on India street, and 75 feet on Java street. The chief material used is brown stone, brick, and terra cotta. There are bay windows, artistic cornices, and gables, so that its effect is not monotonous. There are really six separate buildings, which would have n them when quite full about 100 persons each. At present there are less than 400 in all the buildings. On the Franklin street side there are twenty-one families, who use one entrance, nineteen familles use a second entrance, and seventeen families a third entrance. On the India street side twenty-six families use one entrance and twenty-one famlies another. On the Java street side eleven families use one entrance. Each house is separate from all the others. All the halls are fireproof. The steps are heavy blue-stone slabs, inserted in brick walls. The staircases are nicely proportioned low risers, with broad steps. The turns are made on square platforms, with ample light at each platform. These staircases are kept heated, lighted with gas, and cleaned without expense to the ten-

steps. The turns are made on square platforms, with ample light at each platform. These staircases are kept heated, lighted with gas, and cleaned without expense to the tenants.

The rents range from \$8.50 to \$20 per month. For \$20 there are suites of seven rooms, every room with a window in it opening on a wide air space, giving two parlors, a sitting room, two bedrooms, a dining-room, a kitchen, and a separate. The seuliery goes with each set of sparaty. The seuliery goes with each set of sparaty. The seuliery goes with each set of sparaty of the seuliery seems as a greatenance of this building, and the self-seuling sink, and an ash chute in which all refuse may be emptied, leading to the cellar. Each seuliery is ventilated by an opening into a flue built for the nurpose, leading to the root. Each kitchen has a range and hot water belier. Each tenant has a separate ocal and wood bin in the cellar, a separate portion of the yard to be used for drying clothers, and has access to an elevator which can lift 200 pounds at a time. There is a folding table in each living room, and a closet to nearly every room. Walnacoting prevents damage to waits. There are galvanized from boxes on the window sills for flowers. Fleture mouldings are secured to ail the walls with nalls. The rooms average 130 square feet. Each elose has shelves and hook enough to meet the wants of the most closetwith nalls. The rooms average 130 square feet. Each elose has shelves and hook enough to meet the wants of the most closetwith of the pressure is not sufficient from the city pipe.

The bedrooms and pariors are trimmed with white wood, filled, varnished, and rubbed, Great pains have been taken to secure a perfectly dry cellar and basement. The foundation walls rost on a dry cravel bottom. They are heated with steam, and have marble floors and wainscoting. The wood work is polished ash.

These lided the season of the secure of these original plan comprised the exablement. It is lighted, heated, and supplied with the leading newspapers and peri

yet been developed.
One indirect benefit of the first year's opera-tions has been to materially reduce the price of rents for similar apartments in Greenpoint.

BIG MONEY MADE BY TUGS.

Winter-Long Ocean Town, "What is the most money ever made by a

in South street.
"The very largest money ever obtained was when two tugs picked up a derelict off Sandy Hook. She was in good condition, but had been abandoned by her crew, who were panic stricken. She was drifting ashore, and the courts allowed a salvage of \$28,000 for the two or \$14,000 for a day's work each. But that

courts allowed a salvage of \$28,000 for the two
—or \$14,000 for a day's work each. But that
wasn't a towing job. The biggest price over
paid by a ship for towing at this port, so far as
I know, was when a ship Captain had beat his
way up to the lightship after a long winter
voyage from Manila, Reaching this
point, with the harbor before him, the
northwest wind became a gale he could not
face, and he saw the shores of Staten Island
fade, and began to think he had Bermuda hard
aboard. He couldn't stand that prospect, and
was compelled to pay \$1,500 by a heartless tug
Captain of about my size and disposition. That
is a sober fact. You will hear tug men tell
stories of larger sums, but then those men
were intended by nature for fishermen.

"What is the best job you can hope to get in
the regular course of business?"

"Along toward spring, when the weather is
comfor ably bad and the lee in the lower bay
looks as if no ship could get through it and
the wind is from the northwest, the shipmasters can be induced to pay \$500 or \$400 at most
for a line up to town. It takes two tugs to get
them up, however, and so the best day's work
is but \$200 for a tug.

"However, if you want to know what sort of
a job is counted a good one, you must make
mate of a charter to bring a ship say from Key
West, It is a job that lasts a while that the tugman looks for. The big ones like the Ocean
king get \$3,000 for bringing a ship from Key
West, and it takes two weeks only, with ordinary delays, to go and come. That is more
than \$200 per day, but it does not give the profit
on a single day that a \$200 job from Sandy
Hook would, because the Sandy Hook job does
not take more than a quarter of a day.

"There's one more job of towing that a few
tug men have that pays very well at present,
but it is not straight towing. A couple of the
companies have gone into the coal barge business. I know one tug that took three barges
with 4.500 tons of coal from Newport to Boaton
and got \$1.40 at an or \$6.300 for the job. The
tugs and barges pay fo

THE MAYOR ELECT AS HE IS

A GOOD BOY WHO WENT INTO POLITICS

A Gentleman of Quiet Manners, Good Taste, and Ample Wealth-Nominally Engaged in Real Estate-He Drives for Exercise-He is Uncertain as to Just What is his Name, but Knows It Isn't Dennis,

No. 303 West Fifty-fourth street just off Eigth avenue, is an ordinary-looking building like a score of others in the same neighborhood, five stories high, of brick with stone trimmings, and evidently an apartment house for people of moderate means. Nobody would pay any attention to it except for the fact that over the show windows of the store room on the east of the entrance to the flats above-the room which in such buildings is usually rented out for the saloon or the grocery store of the neighborbood-is an ordinary black and gilt board sign:

HUGH J. GRANT,

There is no other sign about the place, and the windows are devoid of the placards and posters that usually decorate the windows of real estate offices. Instead, in one of them hangs a pretty canary bird in a bright cage, The bird has been singing a straight streak ever since Wednesday morning, and all the neighbors stop to chirp at it as they pass.

Inside, also, the office has few earmarks of the ordinary web into which the real estate spider lures his prey. There is a wire railing running across the room ten feet back from the loor, and behind that a desk with a young man sitting at it, and that is about all. Two or three chairs outside the railing accommodate about all of the Sheriff's customers that call at this one of his offices. Business never seems to be very rushing, and efforts to boom it are not apparent. The fact is, that about all the husiness done there is the Sheriff's personal real estate transactions, with whatever else drifts in incidentally and is collared by the young man in charge. The Sheriff's own business is no small affair, for he now has about a hundred tenants, most of them in the section of the city where this office is located, but some down on Thirty-sixth street. His buildings

hundred tenants, most of them in the section of the city where this office is located, but some down on Thirty-sixth street. His buildings are nearly all of the same type as that in which his office is situated.

He got his financial start from his uncle, who left him, it is said, from \$150,000 to \$200,000, when he died some years ago. By judicious investments in real estate Sheriff Grant has probably more than doubled his inheritance.

The Sheriff's own home is in one of the apartments over his office, where he lives with a cousin. He has no near relatives, his parents being dead. His lather, who is well remembered by those who knew the Sheriff hoyhood, was a man in very poor circumstances, it is said. The Sheriff has never married. Why this is so is not apparent, for he is as handome and manly a young man of \$5 or so as any maiden could desire, and, besides this, even before he attained his present distinction, he was a desirable catch on account not only of his comfortable wealth, but of his excellent habits and kindly disposition that would make him an admirable husband. His intimates say that there is a romance connected with the unusual prolongation of his bachelorhood. There ought to be, if there isn't.

From all accounts, the Sheriff is one of the good boys who falled to die early. He first attracted attention for the sensible fashion in which, while still a young man, he handled the fortune that came into his hands so easily. He kept his head level, sowed no wild cats, and conducted himself quite as a model young man should. The habits that marked him then he still retains. He is quiet in his manners, moderate in his appetites, never dissipates, takes as good care of his health as he does of his money, and is in almost overy respect the ouposite of the general ideal of a successful politician. His chief recreation is driving, and he keeps his horses for health as well as plenaure. He keeps his horses for health as well as plenaure. He keeps him so filed in his manners, moderate in his appetites, never

that purpose,
Sheriff Grant is a Catholic, of course, and a
good one, being a regular attendant of the
Paulist Church on Ninth avenue, near Fiftyminth atreet.

Sheriff Grant is a Catholic, of course, and a good one, being a regular attendant of the Paulist Church on Ninth avenue, near Fifty-minth street.

Besides the ordinary education of a young man in his circumstances, Sheriff Grant has passed through Columbia College Law School and also spent some time in a lawyer's office in this city, but he has never practiced, the management of his own property taking up all his available time. His dress is as quiet as his manners, but he likes good clothes and has a fondness for natty fits. He likes his leard and hair well dressed, too, and affects pretty ties and similar little trimmings to the aftire.

Sheriff Grant's most intimate friends are Richard Croker, Bourke Coveran, and a few others of the leading men in Tammany. He is a leading light in the Narraganest Club. His popularity beyond these limits arises from his genial bearing and unfailing couriesy, and not from anything approaching familiarity. Only his intimates know him for what he is, or, at any rate, for what they say he is, a man of iron will and indomnitable obstinacy beneath his quiet and unassuming bearing. Of this spirit he has manifested something in the Sheriff's foffice, where he rooted out abuses with much courage and against a pressure to which a many deputies as the politicians demanded, and those that were appointed only about half as many deputies as the politicians demanded, and those that were appointed he held to an accountability never before known in the office. All money collected had to be turned by the deputes into the office within forty-eight hours of its receipt, and by the office must be passed on as promptly to those to whom it belonged, although the law allows eixy days in which to make the transfers. Any deputy whose money was not handed in within the prescribed time was discharged, and no presence it is said, could secure his reinstatement.

A curious thing about the next hisyor is that he isn't quite certain of his own name. It is either Hugh James or Hugh John, and just which, is a

Belightful but Upsetting.

Minister's Wife-Will you be able to go out rith me for a few moments this evening, William? I want to make a short call on the Wigginses want to make a short call on the Wigginsea.

Minister—No, my dear. Prof. X. will be in to-night, and we want to discuss the question of the relations of Church and State during the Middle Ages, and their effect upon mankind during that unealightened period of the world's history.

Wile (emphatically)—Now, William, you must be careful. You know how interested and excited you become in discussing such matters, and are always the weres for it next morning.

To Allay

Irritation of the larynx, which causes that troublesome and dangerous complaint known as a "dry cough," use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In most cases, is Nature's effort to eject must be desired by the lungs. When expectoral is the lungs, and, till I used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, was accarcely ever free from a cough. This medicine always relieves me and strengthens my lungs, as no other medicine ever did. I have induced many of my acquaintances to use the Pectoral, and it always proved beneficial, particularly so in the case of my son-lu-law, Mr. Z. A. Snow, of this place, who was cured of a severe cough by its use."—Mrs. L. Cloud, Benton, Ark.

"I was recently troubled with

A Dry Cough

which seemed to be caused by an irritation is the throat. When other remedies falled, I con"I have taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occa"I have taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occa-