

HENRY GEORGE ON THE SITUATION IN OHIO.

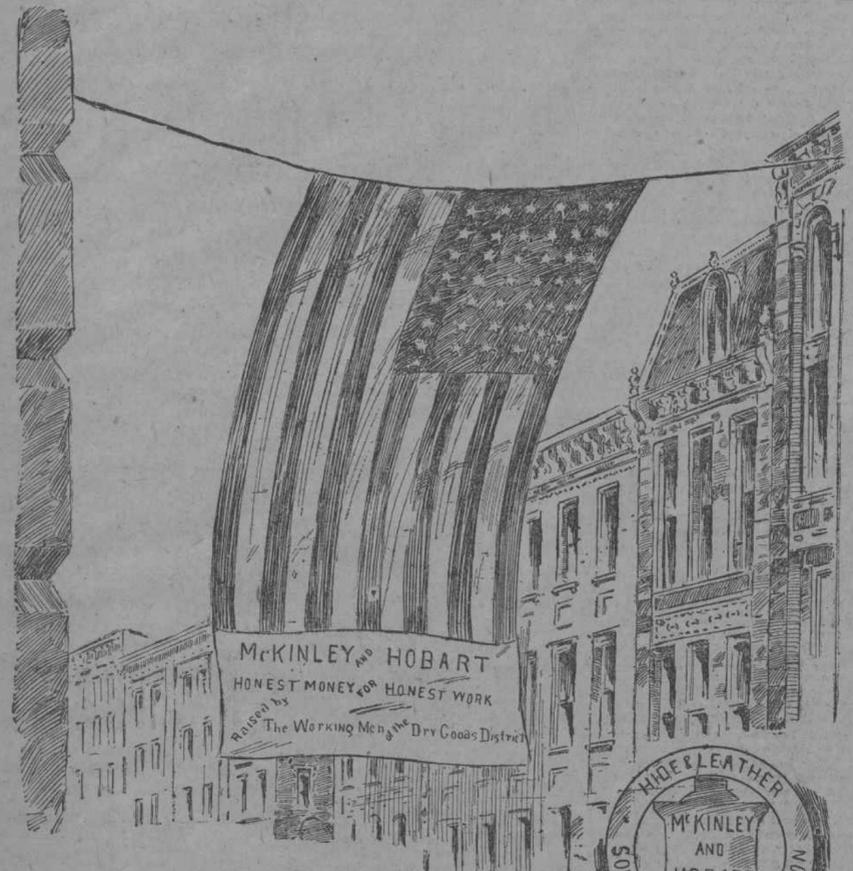
He Finds That Ohio Democrats Are Gaining Recruits from Their Opponents.

Strong Bryan Clubs in Cleveland Composed of Men Who Once Were in the Opposite Party.

Supporters of the Nebraska Man Certain He Will Carry the Buckeye State--McKinley Men, It Is Said, Are Not Confident.

By Henry George. Cleveland, Sept. 24.—The Republican primaries held in this county yesterday

the general secretary. Four of these clubs are composed entirely of Republicans; three are composed entirely of Populists,



Pay for Banners; Wear Buttons.

This is the edict which Republican manufacturers and wholesalers have issued to their employees. No matter what party they belong to, the employees are "expected" to comply when "requested" to subscribe for or wear G. O. P. insignia, but when the compliance is denied or the "voluntary" contribution falls short of expectation, dismissal follows.

showed a vote as large as that of 1894, the year when the dispute with the Cleveland Administration and its first Congress brought about a Republican landslide, against which even Tom L. Johnson's run of 6,000 ahead of his ticket could not save him from being buried in the disaster he had on the floor of the House predicted as the consequences of the Democratic party's surrender of the principles it had advocated before the people.

But it is far, I think, from indicating a similar result. There are opposing candidates for some of the Republican county nominations, and there were, as I am informed from Democratic sources, a good many Democrats who voted in the Republican primaries, for the purpose of helping Democratic friends, by nominating weak Republicans, while there must have been very many of the voters in the same state of mind as Judge Ogden, of the Court of Common Pleas, an old Republican, who, essaying to vote and claiming a right to vote, was refused because he would not deny that it was his intention to vote for Bryan.

Republicans for Bryan. In fact what one hears of the number of Republicans who intend to vote for Bryan is utterly inconsistent with the belief that McKinley can carry his own State unless some marvellous change takes place before November.

This movement among Republicans is stronger in the country than in the cities, but it exists here in Cleveland, and a business man, up to this time a very active Republican, told me to-day that he was a member of a sort of downtown club composed exclusively of Republicans, comprising 193 members, who intended to vote for Bryan.

Charles P. Salen is the president of the William J. Bryan Association of Cuyahoga County, the county in which is located the city of Cleveland. He tells me that this association comprises eighty-five separate clubs, whose membership ranges from 100 to 400 voters each, a total of over 20,000 voters, whose signatures to their applications for membership are in possession of

TOOK A PERILOUS TRIP.

Injured Workman Lowered Five Stories on an Elevator Improvised from a Ladder.

While working on the fifth floor of the new building at Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Union square yesterday morning, Louis Seiden-schwartz, of No. 139 Ewen street, Brooklyn, was crushed between an iron column and one of the side walls. With other workmen he was handling the column suspended from a derrick. It was swinging to and fro, and one end struck Seiden-schwartz in the chest and ploughed him against the brick wall. The column swung back and the injured man fell upon the crossbeams unconscious.

An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital. It enabled the workmen to conceive just how they would be able to lower Seiden-schwartz to the sidewalk without doing him further harm. The two elevators used for hoisting bricks were of no service, because too small. An elevator was improvised from a ladder. To the ladder was attached a chain with an iron ball as a counter weight. Seiden-schwartz was placed upon the ladder and fastened to it with ropes. A fellow workman, Mike Gledricks, volunteered to make the descent with Seiden-schwartz, and the perilous trip began with the two men on the ladder.

This method was extremely venturesome and attracted a throng, who watched the slowly moving ladder with intense interest. The workmen who had witnessed the accident on the fifth floor stood in a group, with white, set faces, as their two companions were lowered to the street with painful redoubt. The elevator, however, with its human freight, descended in safety, and a hundred hands were outstretched to grasp it when it came within reach. Seiden-schwartz was then loosened

from the ladder and placed in the ambulance. Seiden-schwartz will recover soon. He is married and has two children.

BRYAN'S MARYLAND HOPE.

Senator Gorman Claims His State Will Be Surely Found in the Democratic Column.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Senators Gorman and Faulkner held a long conference at Democratic Headquarters to-day, the greater part of the time being occupied in a discussion of the situation in Maryland. Senator Gorman is confident the State will roll up a good majority for Bryan, and bases his hopes on a careful canvass of the city of Baltimore conducted by veteran Democrats. He thinks, however, that some steps must be taken at once to bring all the Democratic voters to the registration booths, as the country majority must be swollen as much as possible by the city vote.

There is no doubt, he explained, but that Maryland manufacturers having large forces of men in their employ are instructing their Democratic employees not to register, as they know by this means they can be sure of killing votes that could not be delivered to McKinley even if promised under threat. According to the present estimate of the Maryland Democratic leaders, a large majority will be rolled up for Bryan outside of Baltimore, and the silver candidate will come up to the city with sufficient votes to carry the State into the Democratic column. After Senator Gorman's departure, Senator Faulkner stated that he felt absolutely certain of Maryland, and counted the State in the column of safe electoral votes.

BURNED WHILE AT PLAY.

Little Julia Burke's Mother Found Her Blistered and Unconscious.

Julia Burke, a child of five years, died at St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. During the temporary absence of her mother from her apartments, Miss Murray is a fluent and magnetic speaker, and held her audience for almost two hours. She is billed to make a long series of talks throughout Iowa during the campaign.

PAYS THE CHECK AND GOES FREE.

Edgar Valentine, real estate dealer, and his wife, Mary, were discharged by Magistrate Crane, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. They were arrested Wednesday on a warrant sworn out by Adams Co. when Mrs. Valentine passed a worthless check for \$42.50 in payment of a bill for \$22.50. Magistrate told the Court that he had received the check in the regular course of business. His attorney said John Fleming of Adams Co. had the money, and the case was dismissed.

BLANKET BALLOT IS BEYOND THEIR REACH.

Republican Intimidation Will Die on the Election Booth Threshold.

Meanwhile G. O. P. Manufacturers and Wholesalers Ply the "Education" Lash.

It's "Your Vote or Your Job" with These Dry Goods District Political Highwaymen.

FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS COMMON, TOO.

Stalwart Truckmen—One Who Gave Only a Dime and Another Who Refused to Subscribe to the Party Ho Opposes—Discharged.

Judging from the evidence that has been slowly coming to light from day to day, it is safe to say that in the present Presidential campaign the coercion and intimidation of voters are playing a more important part than for many years past.

Protests from the employes of large firms in the wholesale districts, and of great manufacturing houses, where "education" of those voters who are on the pay rolls upon the issue of this campaign has been undertaken, together with what the heads of some of these concerns make bold to say upon the subject, go to show that the Republican Campaign Committee has called for concert of action on the part of the manufacturers and wholesale houses in this city employing large bodies of men in the matter of "leading" their employes in the right direction on the question of a choice of Presidential candidates.

One of the most signal examples of the methods pursued in the wholesale district is found in the hoisting of a McKinley and Hobart flag, which now floats at the corner of Broadway and Leonard streets, bearing at the bottom the legend:

MCKINLEY AND HOBART. Honest Work for Honest Work. Raised by the Workmen of the Dry Goods District.

This flag was bought and put up by the small contributions of the truckmen and porters of the wholesale dry goods district, and the mockery of it is that the great majority of these men are for Bryan for President. Most of those who contributed to this McKinley and Hobart flag will, when election day comes, cast their ballots for the Democratic nominee. Several of them said as much yesterday, when they explained how they were called upon to sign a list of contributors to this flag and the fate that happened to some of the men who did not sign it.

Gave a Dime and Lost His Job. The experience of William Watson, of No. 19 Thompson street, bears directly upon this case. He is a truckman, but he is at present out of employment. Some time ago he was in the employ of H. B. Claffin & Co., wholesale dry goods. His companions say that he lost his place because he contributed only ten cents to the flag fund, when each man was expected to give at least a quarter. Watson takes an altogether conservative view of the matter.

"All that I know about it," he said, when seen at his home yesterday, "is that a list was passed around by the heads of departments in all of the large stores of the dry goods district. We often see lists going around to buy flowers for some poor fellow who dies or to help a sick man's family out, or some other thing of that sort, but this is the first time I ever remember one during a political campaign. We were always told to give or not as we liked. In the case of the contributions to this flag fund, every man understood that it was best for him to give. When the thing was brought to me I gave all that I had with me at the time. It was only ten cents. My name went down on the list for that amount. A short while after that I was notified that my services would no longer be needed—that an employer had been given my place. I don't know, of course, whether my donation of only ten cents to the flag fund and anything to do with my dismissal or not."

The case of William Watson is not an isolated one. There are other examples, but the men are loth to talk, fearing that what they may say will affect their future employment.

Patrick Connell is one of the oldest truckmen in point of service in the district. He, too, is out of a job, and has no hesitation in declaring that his political preferences caused him to lose it. He said yesterday, as he stood in front of his home at No. 164 West Broadway:

Discharged Because for Bryan. "I worked on Leonard street, and my boss kept talking politics to me until he said one day that I had to vote his way or give up my job. So when Saturday came I told him that I had lived before in that way, and I guessed I could live again without him, that I was for Bryan for President, and that I intended to vote that way. So he paid me my money and put another man in my job. There's none of my money in that, flag, and I'm glad of it."

In the wholesale grocery house of Francis H. Leggett & Co., at West Broadway and Franklin street, the employes are paid off each week in envelopes that have Republican campaign arguments upon them. This plan is pursued in several houses. The envelopes used in every instance appear to come from the same source. Here are some examples of them:

Name..... Amount \$..... SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Question—What is meant by "sixteen to one?" Answer—That Congress shall declare sixteen ounces of silver to be equal in money value to one ounce of gold.

Question—Are sixteen ounces of silver worth as much as one ounce of gold? Answer—No, it takes about thirty-one ounces of silver to equal in value one ounce of gold.

Question—Can Congress alter this relative value by legislation? Answer—It cannot; the relative worth of gold and silver is determined primarily by the relative production of the two metals and will so remain despite legislation to the contrary.

The action to-day was taken to get rid of any disturbing element that may be in the councils of the party.

LUKEWARM MEN MUST GO.

Only Bryan Supporters to Be on the Allegany Democratic Committee.

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.—Democratic State Chairman Gorman spent the day in Pittsburg, conferring with Allegheny County leaders in regard to the campaign. A meeting of the County Executive Committee was held.

The most important action was the passage of a resolution demanding the resignation from the committee of any members who are not enthusiastic for the Chicago ticket and platform. There has been some discussion of the subject in the County Committee, but with a few exceptions they did not show themselves.

The action to-day was taken to get rid of any disturbing element that may be in the councils of the party.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM SNELL.

William Snell, a life-long resident in this city and prominent in politics on the East Side, will be buried to-day. The deceased man was fifty-five years old, and left a fortune of \$200,000, a great portion of which will be distributed among charitable institutions. The dead man was identified in politics on the East Side with George Hall, Edward Gale and John Scott, and had once served in the Assembly. His last years were spent in charitable work. Death came from a cold, contracted several weeks ago.

THE POOR MAN SUFFERS.

The rich man who has many dollars will not starve if all of them are out in half, but when will the poor man be who works for one or two dollars a day, who is paid off at the end of the week in dollars worth only fifty cents each, to buy food and clothes for his wife and children?

DO YOU WANT THIS?

The working men want a raise in price Saturday. Will free coinage of silver give them that? Certainly.

And the result? The same as during the inflated period of 1861-1869. Flour 100 lbs. in 1865, 1866, 1867, 25c. Butter, 17c. In 1870, rose to 55c. Coffee from 11c. rose to 40c. Coal, \$4, rose to \$12.50. A yard of cloth, \$1.25, rose to \$1.20 a yard were worth \$3.50 in 1865. \$1.20 a yard were worth \$3.50 in 1865. And the price of labor? They will add but little, if any, and very slowly.

In addition to the envelopes that are used in the house of Francis H. Leggett & Co., of the members of the firm, John C. Juhring, has had printed and circulated among the employes of the house cards which argue the money question in a novel way. On one side of the card is this argument, in verse:

IF A DOLLAR BE A DOLLAR—HONEST COIN—WITHOUT THE HELP OF THE GOVERNMENT, IT WILL MELT IT, BUT IT WILL MELT IT, ONLY IN THE MINDS OF THE GOVERNMENT. MELT TEN DOLLARS—SILVER DOLLARS IN UNMELTED METALS, AND THE SILVER "SING" RESULTING ONLY SELLS FOR "FIVE THE BELL" GOLD DOLLARS—MELT AN EAGLE IN A FORE-SAID MELTING POT—AND THE GOLDEN SING SINGING QUICKLY SELLS FOR "TEN THE BELL" GOLD DOLLARS—MELT A DOZEN OF THESE DOLLARS EQUAL ARE—if a little gold—more than only one a penny? There was never yet equation that demanded legislation to establish right to be equal in value—else it is a fallacy! And I'm thinking—quietly thinking—that a poor man has poor sense—if he will to fifty cents." AM I WRONG?

"It is a good deal better to open up the Federal States to the labor of Americans than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."

"Yes," said Mr. Juhring when asked about the matter, "I had the cards printed and gave them out to the employes of the house. I am a very ardent sound money man, and I always give them to my acquaintances outside of the building here, to people whom I meet upon the elevated trains or anywhere else. I think that they do not intend to be intimidated any of our employes, but we want them to have light on the subject before they vote."

In almost every branch of the manufacturing industry McKinley and Hobart Clubs have been formed among the employes by outsiders. None of them can be said to be the result of spontaneous movement from within the ranks of the employes. The inspiration has in each instance come from the outside, and the signatures that have been attached to lists of members in the Hatters' McKinley and Hobart League and the Truckmen's and Porters' of the Wholesale Dry Goods District McKinley and Hobart Club and the Hide and Leather Sound Money Association and the various other organizations of the same kind were not attached in a spirit of conviction or enthusiasm, but in most cases to the loss, as the signers thought, of their jobs. Whether intimidation was intended or not the result was the same.

The trail of the campaign intimidator has also been left over in Orange Valley. The factory of Orange, N. J., is given almost entirely to the manufacture of hats. There are seven large factories and all of them have been visited by an emissary of the Hatters' McKinley and Hobart League, with a paper that they were "requested" to sign. That paper pledged those who signed it, not only to vote for the Republican ticket, but to work for its success.

The most signal example of intimidation that the Valley affords, and one that has been expressed out very strong indignation among the helpless employes of the big factory, is the extent to which F. Berg & Co. have gone in the effort to intimidate the workmen. This factory is the largest in the Valley. It employs altogether over 700 people. When these employes were called in Saturday they each received the amounts due them in envelopes, which they found a "Sixteen to One" story.

The employes of F. Berg & Co. read the full knowledge of what it meant. It made them feel indignant, but of course they were silent upon the subject except among themselves.

The envelopes with gold doctrine on them were followed up by a visit from G. Gallison, the secretary of the Hatters' McKinley and Hobart League, who brought in all the envelopes that each was "requested" to sign. From the Berg factory Mr. Gallison went to that of Austin & Branen & Carr, Cummings & Matthews, William Clary, and several others.

"We were much gratified," said F. Berg to a Journal reporter yesterday, "to find that a great many Democrats in our factory signed the paper." Without weighing the words, Mr. Berg continued: "I believe that most of our employes will vote for McKinley."

Mr. Berg said that he was often asked if he took the button the roll of membership in the Hatters' McKinley and Hobart League because he knew that those who did not do so would lose their places, but that he still intended to vote for Bryan, and that he believed that a majority of the men in the factory would do the same thing.

Another case of coercion has come to light from the depths of Cliff street, where is located the offices and factory of the Leather Trust, the United States Leather Company. The building a great quantity of work in the leather industry has been distributed, and every employe in the building has been called upon to sign a petition to the head bookkeeper, considers it best to wear them. If the buttons are not plainly shown questions are sure to be asked, and the button has the picture of a hide upon its face and the words: "Hide and Leather Sound Money Association; McKinley and Hobart."

When Secretary Tubby was asked about the distribution of the buttons, he said: "I've been nearly every man in the building wearing one of the sound money buttons. In fact, it has been hard to supply the demand for them. We do not intimidate our men or attempt to interfere with their views on political matters, but we want to have them informed upon the subject, so that they may know how to vote for their own interests."

CONTRACTORS COMPLAINS.

Contractors for work on grammar schools Nos. 16, 49 and 61 (John Johnson, contractor), and heating apparatus work on grammar school No. 49 and primary school No. 30 (Blake & Williams, contractors), have given notice that they will have to stop work unless they are paid the amounts due on their respective contracts.

Mr. Johnson is a very willing contractor, and is making earnest efforts to complete his work, but is in need of the money due him. Grammar school No. 49 is temporarily opened, but will be closed unless payments are made to enable the contractor to complete their work before cold weather.

Another Contractor Complains. Nos. 16 and 61 are of the schools under-going repairs which have not been opened. No. 30 is as bad a state as No. 49. Further still, Contractor E. Rutzler, who has been employed on the steam fitting of Grammar Schools Nos. 8 and 77, has notified the Superintendent of Buildings that he cannot complete the contract for \$48,558 worth of work unless he can get a fair proportion of the \$38,500 now due him.

Mr. Rutzler says he has been compelled to borrow 15,000 to do the work accomplished, and he is being sorely pressed by creditors who want pay for materials furnished. His contract was properly approved and executed and warrants have been drawn for payments due, but the Comptroller has told him there is no money to the credit of the fund on which the warrants are drawn.

The work in Rutzler's schools is fairly well advanced, but sufficiently chaotic to occasion no end of inconvenience should cold weather arrive before the work is finished. The schools might have been closed.

All this has been communicated by President Maclay to Comptroller Fitch and Mayor, and will be a subject of discussion at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Monday. President E. P. Barker, of the Department of Taxes and Assessment, who is the secretary of this last named board, yesterday wrote to the Superintendent of Buildings, asking him to attend the meeting, that the matters relating to the schools might be discussed.

FOR SCHOOL HOUSE SITES.

At the August meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment resolutions for the issue of school house bonds for the purchase of the following sites for school buildings were passed, and will be again taken up on Monday:

In East Forty-seventh street, Madison and Henry streets, East and West Thirty-third and West Thirty-sixth streets, East Broadway, Seneca, Henry and Government streets, East Ninety-seventh and Twentieth streets, Grove and Bedford streets, No. 235 East Thirty-seventh street, No. 357 West Eighteenth street, and East One Hundred and Fifth streets, at an aggregate cost of \$992,000. The failure to pay for the work of providing the school accommodations in the city needs. It is probable that the meeting Monday will result in the passage of resolutions that the bonds may be offered with others which the Comptroller will bid bids for early in November.

The Board of Education asks for \$5,990,000 in this year's budget for the salaries of the Board of Fire Department, says he will need \$2,450,412, or \$14,057 more than was allowed this year. The salaries of the Board of Education, the salaries of the City of New York \$170,000 is required, and \$150,000 for the Normal College, Louis L. Hall, Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, asks \$205,940, or \$222,540 in excess of last year's appropriation. The Board of Education asks for \$138,080, which is a decrease of \$2,270. For the salaries of the Board of General Council, the estimate is \$3,555,948, an increase of \$288,438. The total of the provisional estimates for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for 1897, or about \$5,000,000 more than in 1896.

CHAMBERS'S SKULL WAS FRACTURED.

Henry Chambers, a sailor, died of a fractured skull at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday afternoon. He had been in a cell of the Church Street Station all night. He was picked up in West street where he was drunk on the sidewalk, Wednesday afternoon, and the police say he gave no indication of his injury until the morning, when he tried to speak.

COOL SNAP IN CASE OF THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

Heating Apparatus Contractors Who Have Not Been Paid Withdraw Their Workmen.

No Money to the Account of Schools and Firms Who Have Made Repairs Are Annoyed by Creditors.

Important Conference of City and Education Officials Appointed for Next Monday—Plans for the Temporary Buildings.

UNLESS the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will sell school bonds and provide funds for the payment of contractors' bills, Primary School No. 30, which is in Baxter street, and Grammar School No. 49, which is in Thirty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, will have to be closed.

The contractors on these buildings were urged by the Superintendent of School Buildings to hasten their work so pupils might be admitted September 14. They complied with the requests, and the schools were opened, but the heating apparatus was not completed, and as the contractors could get no money from the city for work done, they withdrew their men on the opening of school, leaving the steam pipes disconnected or unset.

School Buildings Snyder, and Chairman of the Building Committee Joseph J. Little sent this letter to the president of the Board, Robert Maclay.

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ASK BIG APPROPRIATIONS.

City Departments Call for \$5,000,000 More Than Was Allowed Them for Expenses Last Year.

It was decided yesterday that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall begin the consideration of the provisional estimates for all the city departments for 1897 on October 14, and sit each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday until they are disposed of.

The Board of Education figures already filed are \$6,715,189, against \$5,609,632 last year, an increase of \$1,105,557. The Civil Service Board asks \$35,000, an increase of \$5,000.

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