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PART II.
PAGES 13 TO 24.

ALL QUIET AT PINE RIDGE.

THE INDIANS GIVE UP A FEW MORE GUNS TO THE AGENT.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS—A COUNCIL HELD AND BIG CHIEFS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EXCHANGE VIEWS—CHEYENNES START FOR TONGUE RIVER.

Pine Ridge, S. D., Jan. 17.—The council between the friendly and the hostile Indians has tended to relieve the anxiety of many white people, and assures the Indians that their fear of being massacred by the soldiers was without foundation. Everybody to-day seems to feel that the trouble has been brought to a close. Up to noon to-day seventy-one guns had been turned in by the hostiles. More weapons are expected to-morrow.

An order has been issued directing the 7th Infantry, Colonel Merriam, which has been serving on Cherry Creek and the lower Cheyenne River near Standing Rock Agency, to return to its post, Fort Logan, Denver. Rodney's battery, which has also been serving in the same vicinity, has been ordered back to Fort Riley. Colonel Sumner's command, comprising the 8th Cavalry and 3d Infantry, has been ordered to return to Fort Meade. It has also been decided that the 6th Cavalry, formerly under General Carr, comprising nine troops of about 500 men, will hereafter be located in the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Fort Niobrara. The cavalry force at Fort Robinson will also be increased, and it is expected that the new order of affairs will tend to the rehabilitation of Fort McKinney, at which there are now only two troops of the 9th Cavalry, under Colonel Henry. This strengthening of the cavalry along the reservation is intended as a safeguard and to revive the confidence of the people, who have been long in danger of the Indian outbreaks. The question is now being discussed of allowing members of the 1st Infantry, under Colonel Shafter, who feel so disposed, to remain in this department.

The Indian camp is quiet to-day.

Yesterday afternoon a wind-storm prevailed at the agency, raising the dust in clouds and rendering it almost impossible to traverse the streets. Great activity however prevailed. Detachments and wagon trains for supplies arrived from neighboring camps and warriors and squaws fringed the agency fences and hung with patience in and around the stores of the Indian traders. The most prominent arrival was General Carr, the veteran commander of the 6th Cavalry.

The Cheyennes under Standing Elk and Little Chief, who left here this morning on their march to Tongue River Agency, a distance of about 400 miles, are accompanied by Captain Evers. They will have no military escort. The Captain's duty among other things will be to satisfy settlers along the route that they are in no danger. This transfer is made in pursuance of an agreement entered into a few months ago by General Miles and Commissioners D. D. Smalley, of Vermont, and John Zephas, of South Dakota. The agreement was made at the request of the Cheyennes, who have not been able to live in peace and quiet with the Sioux.

Captain Cyrus E. Earnest, G Company, 8th Infantry, who has been acting as Commissary of Subsistence of Indian Prisoners of War, has in charge 55 of the survivors of Big Foot's band, 63 of White Eyebrow's, 23 of Big Thunder's, 7 of Yellow Hair's and 152 Brules, who remained here when the hegira took place. These he is supplying with rations which will keep them from starvation.

Yesterday afternoon a council took place at the instance of the Ogallalas and was held in what is known as "Loafers' Camp," in the vicinity of the friendlies. Six hundred Brules were present. The former had prepared a feast of hot coffee and boiled dog. The braves squatted in a circle, in the centre of which steamed the viands. The only white man present was Lieutenant Taylor, 9th Cavalry, commanding the famous Ogallala scouts. Among the Ogallalas present were Chiefs Standing Soldier, American Horse, Standing Bear, Fast Thunder, Spotted Horse, White Bird and Bad Wound. Among the Brules were Chiefs Short Bull, Hole-in-his-Pants, Kicking Bear, High Pipe, Iron Bull and Two-Strikes. American Horse reviewed the circumstances which had led up to the present difficulty and had impelled General Miles to issue the order disbanding the Indians. The order, he said, ought to be complied with and they should return to their homes and bring their young men to respect their white friends, dissuade them from violence and compel their children to return to school.

Short Bull said that he had been in trouble with the whites before, but that he had signed a treaty which always prompted him to be a good friend of the white man. A great many of the Rosebud Indians wanted to come to Pine Ridge Agency because they knew they would be treated better there. Rosebud was in a hole. They were starved there sometimes. They wanted to leave it and live with their brothers in one place. People carried lies about the Indians when they were separated. They wanted to live in one family; then everything would be all right.

High Pipe and Two Strike also spoke. They were followed by Standing Soldier, a fine young man of the Taylor scouts. He said that some had come to the agency to make trouble and had killed friendly Indians. That had caused the soldiers to be sent against them and made General Miles command them to lay down their arms. He hoped all of them would comply with the order, because it would bring peace again. A short time ago, he said, he had brought to White Hat (Lieutenant Taylor) a good many of Sitting Bull's men. They were now in camp. The scouts, when they were brought in, were told they had given up their arms and reminded where they were to remain, and had been well treated and their ponies had been fed with grain and hay. If Big Foot and his band had come in they would have been treated in the same manner. The trouble which killed him and his people was brought on him by his own people. If they were here now they would tell them something.

Dr. McGillicuddy then gave them a talk in which he pointed out the errors which they had made in the past, the leaders they had followed and the result. He gave them good advice and encouraged them to obey regulations in the future.

Lieutenant Taylor was asked to speak and said that he knew many Ogallalas and was satisfied that they were friendly. He did not know the Brules so well, but felt that there were many brave men among them who would listen to reason. The trouble they had experienced had been occasioned by a variety of circumstances. In the greater part of the Indian troubles he observed the Indians had always good excuse for bringing it on. He thought they had had some excuse in this instance. The trouble was now over and if they wished to remain in peace all they had to do was to comply with the order of General Miles. Those who had good sense and judgment should set an example to and control the young men. They had turned in very few guns and everybody knew that they had many more. It was now the middle of winter. The Great Spirit had given them extraordinary good weather, differing from all other winters. If a blizzard should now come up their children and women should die and the soldiers would suffer. He hoped they would immediately comply with General Miles's order; that the soldiers could soon go home and would be comfortable. If they complied with General Miles's order, some of them would be allowed to go to Washington to see the Great Father and state their grievances. He closed by stating that their rights would be recognized by the present officers who had been placed over them.

The council closed in the best possible humor, and it was noticed that some of the Brules had heard arguments and facts against their rebellious course to which they attached considerable importance. The best result is expected of the council by the people at the agency.

A DANCE AMONG THE IOWAS.

A SCENE IN OKLAHOMA—INDIANS IMITATING VARIOUS ANIMALS OF THE CHASE.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, Jan. 11.—The Messiah craze has for several weeks been uppermost, not only in the minds of the Indians in the Indian Territory, but also those of the white settlers. It was learned recently that the Iowa tribe and the Kickapoos, on the east line of the Oklahoma country, were to be visited by Sioux runners, and that a dance was to take place seventeen miles east of Guthrie on January 1. In company with White Cloud, Hotch-e-she and Running Deer, I set out at 2 o'clock in the morning for the camp. We were joined at Bear Creek by a number of Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos and Iowas. The Iowas did not wish to participate, but they were talked down. Finally it was decided to proceed to Hotch-e-shee's camp, six miles over the Iowa reservation line. When the settlement was reached, everything was still. The twenty or twenty-five tepees were closed. The smoke ascended from them all. But in less than ten minutes, and before the sun rose, activity was noticeable. Young men emerged from the tents dressed in beaded buckskin, with bells around their ankles. A big bass drum was brought out; the camp fire was replenished, every Indian endeavoring to secure fuel with which to make the fire brighter and better. The drum was placed and the blind chief of the Iowas, To-Hee, with other representative men circled around it. The drum was beaten at first slowly and gently, but gradually the thumping became rapid, and one by one the Indians entered the dance. Some extended their arms upward, while others leaned forward until they could touch the ground with their hands. Thus the dancing began. White Cloud, a relative of the old renowned Black Hawk, led the dance, holding in his right hand the tomahawk that dealt death unsparingly to the first settlers of Iowa. He seemed—as the drum beat faster—to put his whole soul into the ceremony. He imitated a buffalo. With a pair of buffalo horns buckled on his forehead and with his hands touching the earth, he snorted and pawed the earth as only a buffalo bull does. Then came Running Deer, and, in keeping with the character of the animal he imitated, with a pair of horns fastened on his forehead, he pranced merrily around. Now and then he would stop and look in every direction, and then dart off to one side and stand, with head erect, watching the others. Then the music would become louder and quicker and Running Deer, true to his name, would rush frantically off. Next, Victor-Du-Pee (a name that is a combination), clad in a Cimarron bear suit, walked around the camp fire. After making the circle he rose on his haunches and snarled at all his companions. Ponies were represented by young men. They kicked and pranced about like unbroken colts.

The music quickened and little boys scarcely five years old entered the ring. Old men, gray and tottering, participated, while the squaws peeped from the tepees. For five hours the sound of the drum was heard, mingled with the slow, mournful cries of the Indians. Now and then, after several hours of incessant dancing, some fell from exhaustion. They were lifted to their feet by their friends and urged to continue the festivities. Strength eventually failed them. They were compelled to stop, and, folding their blankets around them, sought their wigwams, assisted by their squaws, who served them with dried venison, dried pumpkin and a drink known only to the tribe.

At the close of the dance only three men remained, and, they presented a pitiful sight. Not one of the three could make the circle without falling. But after strong efforts they would regain their feet and continue. At last they fell to the ground, apparently insensible.

BISHOP HARE ON THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK—THE INDIAN HAS NO FAITH IN HIMSELF.

Chicago, Jan. 17 (special).—Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, who for twelve years has spent a great deal of time among the Indians of the Northwest, is in the city. Speaking of the present troubles, he said to-day: "The Indian is the worst specimen of a man that ever lived. He has no faith in himself. I doubted at first whether hunger had anything to do with the present trouble, but I am beginning to think that my first impressions were wrong. But the suffering of the Indians has not been any greater than that of the whites of South Dakota. The red man is not reasonable, like the white man. He will never believe he helped to bring suffering on himself. The Government wished to teach the Indian to do something for himself, so the rations were cut down. The result, helped on by the ghost dance, was the tragic affair at Wounded Knee.

"But the Indian Bureau is open to criticism for the present state of affairs, to a great extent; and the thieving and blunders of the agents are largely responsible for the outbreak. For several years the Indians worked on farms, and took kindly to missionary and educational efforts in their behalf. The Woman's Auxiliary especially did noble work. But when the demands of the white settlers for more room became urgent, and efforts were begun to divide the land into more reservations, the Indians complained of broken pledges, and they were right. In the summer of 1889 the Indian men, women and children were called in from their farms on the Pine Ridge reserve to the agency. They were kept there a whole month, and on returning to their homes found that their cattle had broken down or eaten all the crops. The measles and the 'grip' broke out among the families, with appalling results. Then the whooping cough spread among the children, and the drouth came. Sullenness and gloom began to gather, especially among the heathen Indians; the very earth seemed to be sliding beneath their feet. Then the chiefs and medicine men began to talk fight. They said they might just as well be killed as be carried away by disease and starvation. So Indian men, women and boys were called into the field to fight, and Indian men, women and boys paid the penalty."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM FATHER CRAFT.

General O'Bierne received a letter yesterday morning from Father Craft, dated at Pine Ridge on January 13. In it he says he is rapidly recovering from the wound he received in the recent Indian battle. He asserts that the whole trouble will be ended, and the Indian problem solved when the Indian agencies on the Sioux Reservation are placed under military control. The civil agents should be removed from the locality altogether, and permitted to have no influence over the Indians whatever. If this had been done before, he adds, the late trouble would have been averted and not a drop of blood would have been shed. This plan has been put in effect in one or two instances and, he says, the result is wholly satisfactory.

AN INDIAN DANCE BEGUN IN WASHINGTON.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Coulee City, Washington, says that the Okanogan Indians near Ruby City are dancing, and the inhabitants are expecting an attack from them at any time. The town has little ammunition.

MR. WESTINGHOUSE HOPEFUL.

TELLING THE PITTSBURGERS OF THE RESULT OF HIS NEGOTIATIONS IN THIS CITY.

Pittsburg, Jan. 17.—George Westinghouse, jr., returned from New-York this morning to attend the meeting of the creditors of the Westinghouse Electric Company this afternoon. In speaking of the movement to place the preferred stock of the company for the purpose of helping it out of its financial difficulties, Mr. Westinghouse said:

"I can say only this at present: A subscription for 4,000 shares has been made by one interest. Negotiations are well advanced for a block of 12,500 more, both conditional upon a total of 30,000 shares being taken, and I can answer for another 4,000 shares. If the creditors of the Westinghouse Electric Company join in the preferred stock movement, as some have indicated they will, and the stockholders and others to be benefited take an immediate active interest, there is no reason why the retirement of the Advisory Board should have more than a momentary effect. Some of the subscribers to the fund have already said they would take preferred stock to the amount of their subscription. I am to be in New-York Monday on this business."

DR. KOCH'S REPORT CRITICISED.

BOSTON PHYSICIANS THINK THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LYMPH TOO VAGUE.

Boston, Jan. 17 (Special).—The dispatch from Berlin purporting to give the secret of Professor Koch's lymph does not convey information of much practical advantage to Boston physicians. Dr. H. H. A. Beach, who has been prominently identified with a case of lymph treatment in Boston, said: "It is impossible to tell from what is published in this country what Dr. Koch has said. It may even be that he has not spoken at all. The article as printed here does not, it will be noticed, account for its own origin. But the statement probably is from Dr. Koch. It is too much to believe that it is all he said, and is correctly translated into English. An abstruse scientific document of such length would easily become almost unrecognizable in being cabled to America. From one of these causes probably the closing half of the article, the part which purports to explain the action of the lymph in the body, is unintelligible. Consequently it is impossible to explain in popular language the action of the lymph as here described."

"Has the dispatch added any positive, definite item to your knowledge of the composition or action of the lymph?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; one thing," answered Dr. Beach; "in this statement Dr. Koch is quoted as saying that the lymph is a glycerine extract from the cultivation of tubercle bacilli. We had supposed that it was a glycerine product, and now are assured of the fact. Aside from this, I cannot say that there is a single definite and intelligible fact added by the article to our knowledge of the lymph. Even this hints nothing at the chemical composition of the lymph. This is not surprising, however, for it is beyond doubt a highly complex substance, and difficult to analyze. Its chemical symbol would likely prove to be a string of eight or ten letters, with exponents running up into the tens, fifties or hundred."

Another Boston physician said: "The first part of the dispatch, the description of the experiments on the guinea pigs, is all plain sailing as far as it goes; but it is of little practical value. This account of the inoculations of guinea pigs with tuberculosis bacilli sheds no light at all on the more intelligent experimenting later in the work, when we consider the great gulf between these crude poisonings of brutes with bacilli and the curing of consumption with the delicate, volatile and mystic remedy extracted, by the subtlest achievement yet known in modern science, from the growth of the bacilli themselves."

Le Boutillier Bros.
14th St.,
BET. UNION SQUARE & 5TH AVE.
SILK HOSE GIVEN AWAY.
In order to quickly introduce to the public our enlarged Cloak and Suit Department, in our new building, we will, on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 19 and 20, give away to every purchaser of a Jacket, Wrap, Cloak, or Suit one pair of
Black Silk Stockings
worth $1.65, per pair.
In this sale we offer a Manufacturer's entire stock (just purchased) of fine
Jackets, Wraps,
Sacques, Newmarkets, &c.,
AT 1/2 PRICE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
14th St.

J. S. Conover & Co.
The largest, the oldest, the best-known establishment in this country for the manufacture of
OPEN FIREPLACES,
WOOD MANTELS,
GRATES AND FENDERS.
Warerooms, 28-30 West 23d Street.
Foundry and Factory,
526, 528, 530 West 25th-st.

MR. DEPEW MAKES MERRY OVER A SUIT.

THE BIG MAP NOT SUCH A GREAT DISCOVERY AFTER ALL.

Saturday half-holiday is a term which is not to be found in the lexicon of Chauncey M. Depew, and late yesterday afternoon he was busy among a lot of papers in his office in the Grand Central Station. He was not so much engaged, however, that he could not take the time to tell a Tribune reporter about the suit which Alexander Saunders and D. Saunders, of Yonkers, have brought in White Plains against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The suit is made to gain possession of some property along the Hudson River. It is said that property worth $5,000,000 is involved in the suit, but Mr. Depew did not seem to be excessively worried over the danger. He said:

"This map, 250 feet long, which seems about to dart into court like a writhing, wriggling serpent, and to spread fear and trembling abroad, has been in the County Clerk's office at White Plains for a quarter of a century. Not only that, but it has been exhibited in court many times, both in suits against and in suits by the New-York Central. It is the enlargement of an old one, which formerly existed in book form. I have seen it myself more than once in a big tin case.

"Besides, the map is only fifty feet long, instead of 250. This exaggeration is not so surprising to me because I have been a Westchester County lawyer myself, and, having been at the county seat frequently, I know that there are places there where the normal size of a Hudson River eel assumes the length, body and proportions of one of those sea serpents that are seen at summer resorts before the guests arrive.

"No, this suit is by no means startling in its nature, for a number of the same kind have been brought before, and the New-York Central has won all of them. In 1847 the road received authority to fill in and take possession of certain waters of the Hudson River, under certain conditions. These provisions were changed in 1867, and a copy of the map, showing just how much of land and of water the road had taken, was filed in every county in which the company had thus availed itself of its rights.

"The statement that the New-York Central has encroached on estates belonging to the Astors, to Jay Gould and others is a misfaction one. No, I have no fear that the suit will be successful."

EDWARD H. HORNER ARRAIGNED.

A DENIAL OF THE CHARGE THAT HE CARRIES ON A SWINDLING BUSINESS.

Edward H. Horner, of No. 88 Wall-st., who was indicted in Illinois on the charge of sending a list of prizes drawn in a lottery through the mail, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning for identification. This question was soon settled, Mr. Shields deciding that Horner was the man named in the indictment. Then Horner was taken before Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, and Maxwell Evarts, Assistant United States District-Attorney, applied for a warrant for his removal to Illinois. The prisoner's attorneys, Alexander Taylor, jr., and Herman Aaron, opposed the application on the ground that no man could be tried in Illinois for an alleged offence committed in New-York. Mr. Horner had never been in Illinois, and the lists were mailed in this city. Mr. Evarts and District-Attorney Mitchell argued that the offence was a continuing one, being committed in the place where the lists were delivered as well as where they were mailed. Judge Brown reserved his decision, and gave the counsel on both sides until Wednesday to hand in briefs.

Mr. Aaron said yesterday that the charge of Post-office Inspector Fleming that Horner's business was a swindle was an outrageous untruth. The firm, he declared, handled only securities which were listed on European Exchanges. Its business had been held to be legal by a decision of the Court of Appeals of this state. Mr. Aaron said that he was in correspondence with the authorities at Washington about Horner's business, and thought it in bad taste, to say the least, to arrest his client while he was conferring with the Chief Post-office Inspector.

A representative of Horner's told a reporter that Inspector Fleming's statement that Horner retained prizes won by his customers was untrue. He admitted, however, that the firm charged par for bonds which sold on the market for between 40 and 60. He said that from 40 to 60 per cent was only a reasonable profit, as the expenses were numerous and heavy. Mr. Fleming says that the bonds are, in many cases, worth not more than $3.

AN ITALIAN SOCIETY IN TROUBLE.

The Societa Reali Carabinieri is an Italian benevolent institution, at No. 239 South Fifth-ave., incorporated under the law, and has been in existence for two years. About a month ago a name was proposed for membership, and the majority voted against admission. At this the minority got up and withdrew. Among the number was the secretary, Giovanni Conti, and he took all the records and books. The minority set up as the original association at No. 140 Mulberry-st.

Yesterday morning the president, Dr. Devieto, was in the Tombs Court with Conti as a prisoner. He told the story to Justice Tainter, who set the case down for a hearing to-morrow. The prisoner was allowed to go until that time.

POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

SEVERAL MAY BE DISMISSED FROM THE EAST SIDE STATIONS FOR BREACHES OF DISCIPLINE.

Inspector Williams and Sergeant Price visited the police stations on the East Side of the city on the night of January 10, and yesterday they appeared before Commissioner MacLean, at Headquarters, as witnesses against several policemen who had been caught shirking duty. Sergeant McNally, of the 64th-st. station, was accused of being asleep in a chair in the sitting-room of the station at a time when he ought to have been on patrol. He denied yesterday that he was asleep, but he admitted that he was sitting in a chair with his eyes closed. McNally's record as a sergeant had been good previously, and it was said that he had gone to the station to rest during his time of patrol because he was not well.

In the trial of Acting-Sergeant Goodell, of the Grand Central station, Inspector Williams gave testimony that indicated a sad want of discipline in Captain McElwain's squad. When the Inspector reached the police station, in the basement of the big railroad station, at Forty-second-st. and Fourth-ave., after midnight, he found the lights turned down low and the door closed. As he pushed the door open a big poker fell on the floor. The poker had been placed in a position to fall and give an alarm when the door was opened. Gbodell got up from a cot behind the desk and rubbed his eyes, as if he had been asleep. The doorman had been excused by Goodell without authority, and had gone home, so that Goodell was left alone for a quiet nap until the Inspector interrupted it. In his defence yesterday Goodell denied having been asleep and said he had laid down with his back against a steam radiator, because he had the rheumatism. He could not excuse himself for letting the doorman go home without the captain's permission. Goodell has been in the department twenty-six years, and he asked the Police Board to retire him on half-pay as soon as he was caught by the Inspector. The Commissioners decided to try him on the charges before considering his application, and they may dismiss him without a pension.

Policeman William Smith, of the Harlem squad, who is a prisoner at the Tombs, charged with causing the death of his wife, was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday and tried for going into the liquor store of Thomas Lewis, at Fifth-ave. and One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st., on the night of January 2, and drinking with Mrs. Mary Stuart. The woman and two bartenders testified that Smith was in the liquor store drinking, in full uniform, when he ought to have been on patrol. He probably will be dismissed from the force on that charge, even if he escapes punishment for his wife's death.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.
Stock-Taking Bargains.
Just what we have been offering in the way of Bargains in each of our Fifty-five Departments preparatory to stock-taking, has been amply certified by the immense volume of business transacted the past two weeks. Just what we intend to offer in the way of Bargains for the last two weeks of present Clearing Sales, commencing Monday, January 19, can only be judged by a visit of inspection.
LADIES' AND MISSES'
CLOAK, SUIT AND FUR
DEPARTMENTS.
AT THE END OF THIS MONTH WE TAKE OUR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY. ACCORDING TO OUR USUAL CUSTOM WE HAVE MADE GREAT SACRIFICES IN PRICES IN OUR LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAK, SUIT, AND FUR DEPARTMENTS, SO THAT WE MAY REDUCE STOCKS BEFORE THAT TIME TO THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE VOLUME. BUYERS FAVORING US WITH A VISIT WILL BE ABLE TO SECURE THE GREATEST BARGAINS WE HAVE EVER OFFERED IN
Ladies' Paris Embroidered Plush, Cloth and Silk Wraps;
Ladies' London-made Walking Jackets;
Ladies' Newmarkets (Light and Heavy Weights);
Ladies' Traveling Garments;
Ladies' Plush Jackets, Sacques and Wraps;
Ladies' Waterproof Garments (Imported and Domestic);
Ladies' Jersey Waists (Imported and Domestic);
Ladies' Alaska Seal Jackets, Sacques and Wraps;
Ladies' Fur Capes, Collars, Muffs, and Boas;
Misses' Imported Jackets, Coats Newmarkets and Suits.
WE HAVE ALL OF THE ABOVE IN FULL RANGES OF SIZES, AND RECOMMEND AN EARLY EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON.
No charge made for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Suits, Cloaks, Fur Garments or Fur Capes.
Reduction Sale of Men's
Smoking Jackets and House Coats.
TO CLOSE OUT THE REMAINDER OF OUR IMPORTED ENGLISH AND BERLIN SMOKING JACKETS AND HOUSE COATS PREVIOUS TO STOCK TAKING, WE HAVE MARKED THEM AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES WHICH ARE BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION:
$4.98 Jackets reduced to $2.98
$8.00 Jackets reduced to $5.50
$9.50 Jackets reduced to $6.98
$12.50 Jackets reduced to $7.98
6th Avenue and 19th St.

HEARN
22, 24, 26 AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.
OUR JANUARY SALE
With
Specials for Coming Week.
Ladies' Cloaks—"The Lucky Three."
THIRD WEEK
of the great sale of the
THREE GREAT STOCKS
of the
THREE GREAT CLOAK HOUSES.
THREE, from immemorial time Fortune's favorite number, shall not lose its reputation in this THIRD week of our great offering.....To TREBLY break the record of our previous sales we will make prices most fortunate for buyers, esteeming ourselves amply recompensed by favor of the friends we'll gain.
SALES ARE WHAT WE SEEK.

At $1 98	JACKETS	were $6 00
At 1 98	NEWMARKETS	were 8 00
At 2 98	JACKETS	were 10 00
At 2 98	NEWMARKETS	were 10 00
At 6 00	PLUSH JACKETS	were 14 00
At 8 98	PLUSH JACKETS	were 24 00
At 8 98	PLUSH REEFERS	were 24 00
At 9 98	PLUSH COATS	were 24 00
At 9 98	FUR FACED REEFERS	were 30 00
At 10 00	PLUSH SACQUES	were 22 00
At 20 00	PLUSH SACQUES	were 40 00
At 13 00	PLUSH WRAPS	were 28 00
At 8 00	CLOTH WRAPS	were 20 00

At TEN, TWELVE and FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Jackets, Wraps and Newmarkets; were $25 00 to $35 00.
At TWENTY, THIRTY and FORTY DOLLARS, Jackets, Wraps and Newmarkets; were $40 00 to $85 00.
At FIFTY, SIXTY and EIGHTY DOLLARS, Magnificent Long and Short Plush Garments that were $100 to $150 00.
Those who visit us this week will find a stock THREE times as great as any other store can show.....The very best of Cloaks and Wraps are included in this offering.
Misses' Cloaks.
In this department all recent purchases were at half value bought and at half value marked.....To make a clearing sale again we cut the prices, thereby reducing new and desirable Jackets, Newmarkets and Gretchens to one-third value.
GRETCHENS AT THIRD VALUE.
One ninety-eight.....were $6 00
Two ninety-eight.....were 9 00
Three ninety-eight.....were 12 00
All this season's styles.
These prices are next to giving them away.
NEWMARKETS AT THIRD VALUE.
Three ninety-eight.....were $12 00
Four ninety-eight.....were 14 00
All this season's styles.
JACKETS AT THIRD VALUE.
One ninety-eight.....were $6 00
Two ninety-eight.....were 8 00
Three ninety-eight.....were 11 00
Four ninety-eight.....were 14 00
Above are the best styles—garments that we will be glad to duplicate a month later at double price.
Specials in Upholstery.
At THIRTY-FOUR CENTS,
Five hundred pieces
Double-faced Cotton Plushes
for
Portieres, Curtains and Table Covers,
in twenty desirable shades,
Full 60 inches wide, worth 60 cts.
A thousand pair
SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS,
full width and length—thirty-six patterns
Sixty-nine cents. Ninety-seven cents. One forty-nine. Two forty-nine. } Half regular prices.
Two hundred pair
Tambour and Irish Point Curtains,
Four dollars. Six dollars. Eight dollars. } Value $7.00 to $12.00.
LACE PILLOW SHAMS,
double thread.....forty styles.....all sizes—
19 cents.....29 cents.....39 cents.
worth double and more.
Special Reductions in Portieres.

$3.98,	worth	$6.00	$6.98,	worth	$12.00
5.49,	worth	10.00	9.98,	worth	16.00

The following are all exceptional value:

Imported Momie Cretonnes,	11¾ cents
24-inch Crushed Plushes,	89 cents
Remnants of Rich Tapestries—Louis XIV. Gobelin and medallion designs—lengths of 3 to 4 yards.....	$1.98
Fancy Scrims—border both sides—col'd figures on cream ground,	6¾ cents
Spun Silk Mantel Bordering—12-inch	34 cents
Holland Window Shades—fringed—	27 cents
Brass-Tipped Screens—three-panel,	$2.98

In this Our January Sale
WE OFFER
Two Thousand Rugs
at the lowest prices ever known for perfect goods.

Smyrna Rugs	18x36	59 cents were 85
	21x40	98 cents were 1 49
	26x54	1 69 were 2 19
	30x60	1 97 were 2 69
	36x72	2 97 were 4 19
	4x7 ft	4 98 were 6 49
Turkish Rugs	3 to 4 ft wide 4 to 6 ft long.....	$9 98 were $14 to 17
Antique Afghans	up to 11 ft long—	17 98 were $25 to 35
All-wool Druggets	2¼x3 yds.	$3 98; were 5 50
	2¾x3 yds.	4 79; were 6 50
	3 x3 yds.	5 79; were 7 50
Angora Goatskins	30x60	1 98; were 4 00
Sheepskin Rugs	.....$1 49	.....2 49—special value

IN THIS OUR JANUARY SALE
we offer
AT 98 CENTS.....CROCHET QUILTS usual price 1 50
AT $1 98.....MARSEILLES QUILTS usual price 4 00
AT 11 CENTS.....EMBROIDERIES usual price 18 cents
AT 59 CENTS.....SKIRTINGS usual price $1 00
AT 29 CENTS.....MEN'S SILK H. S. HD'K'FS usual price 50 cents
AT 10 CENTS.....TORCHON LACES usual price 18 cents
AT 79 CENTS.....EVENING NETS usual price 1 50
AT $3 25.....SILK MANTEL DRAPERIES usual price 5 00
AT 2 1-2 CENTS.....SILK RIBBONS usual price 6 cents
AT $9.98.....WOOL SEAL CAPES usual price $16 00
Ladies' Underwear.
Thousands of dozens of new styles—all fresh and clean—with a special offering of
FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN
BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.
At 19 CENTS.
Corset Covers—tucked fronts——emb'dy and lace edge
Chemises— open front.....all sizes
Drawers— deep hem.....four rows of tucks
At 29 CENTS.
Chemises— lace and emb'y trim.....all sizes
Drawers— tucked.....lace and emb'y trim
Corset Covers—V front—lace and emb'y trim—all sizes
Skirts— tucks.....cambric ruffle
At 39 CENTS.
Night Gowns—double, yoke back——lace trim——all sizes
Drawers— cambric and emb'd ruffle, also lace trim
Chemises— lace and emb'y trim and insertings.
Corset Covers—high and low neck—lace and emb'y trim
At 59 CENTS.
Skirts— hem and tucks.....lace and emb'y trim
Chemises— emb'y fronts.....three rows insertings
Night Gowns—tucked fronts.....emb'y and lace trim
Drawers— cluster tucks——fine emb'y and lace trim
Corset Covers—fine emb'y and lace trim.....all sizes
At 79 CENTS.
Drawers— fine emb'y and lace trim, with insertings
Skirts— deep emb'd ruffle and fine lace trim
Chemises— fine emb'y trim.....extra length
Corset Covers—V front and back—emb'y and lace trim
Night Gowns—fine emb'y trim.....plaited back
At 99 CENTS.
Night Gowns—Val., Medici and fine torchon lace trim
Skirts— deep emb'y ruffle—some with insertings
Chemises— fine Medici and Val. lace trim—ribbon run
Drawers— deep emb'y and lace ruffles and insertings
Corset Covers—fine emb'y and lace trim————ribbon run
At 1.49.
Chemises— finest lace and embroidery trim—extra length
Drawers— deep lace and embroidery trim and insertings
Skirts— finest emb'y, Val. and other lace trim
Night Gowns—V emb'y front——lace trim——plaited back
IN THIS OUR JANUARY SALE
we offer
In Men's Furnishings
AT FORTY-NINE CENTS
THE BEST SHIRT OFFERED.
Bodies (36 inches long) of Utica or Wamsutta muslins.
Bosoms (set in) of extra fine Irish linen, double back and front.
Compare with any elsewhere sold at double.
Silk Tecks and Four-in-hands, made for best trade, worth $10 and $12 per dozen; and English Braces, best make, kid ends, usual price $1 00.....49 CENTS
Balance of
Gentlemen's English House Coats.
$4 98; were $7 50 $7 98; were $14 00
Hosiery.
In this our January sale, we will offer at 17 cents.....19 cents.....29 cents two thousand dozen Ladies' and Children's all wool, fine Cotton and fleece-lined Hose; black, colored and fancy stripes; but little more than half value.
At FORTY-SEVEN CENTS,
Ladies' ENGLISH SILK and FANCY LISLE Hose; worth 85 and 98 cents.
Wash Dress Fabrics.
What Have We to Interest?
Foreign Zephyrs, Ginghams, Batistes, Challies, Percales and Sateens; American Zephyrs, Ginghams, Seersuckers, Outings, Sateens, Percales, Cambrics, Challies, Crepes, Serges, Calicoes, Indigo Blues, and Turkey Reds,
Of each and all of these
we show the largest and the finest stock that we have ever shown.....For many seasons we have been known as the greatest dealers in these goods.....This season we surpass ourselves with (literally) thousands and tens of thousands of pieces of the best qualities and most choice designs which our great purchases and sales enable us to offer at the most popular of popular prices.....If you find quotations low examine before you rashly judge the qualities inferior——Better goods or better styles exist not, and in such quantities and assortments are nowhere found.....We want new customers—therefore this advertisement—We never lose the customer who once has bought.

Finest fancy French Sateens,	33 cents; elsewhere .45
Plain French Sateens,	19 cents; elsewhere .35
Fancy French Sateens,	19 cents; elsewhere .30
Finest American Sateens,	12½ cents; elsewhere .19
French Printed Sateens,	9¾ cents; elsewhere .15
Finest Scotch Ginghams,	45 cents; elsewhere .65
Finest French Ginghams,	35 cents; elsewhere .50
Scotch Plaid Ginghams,	25 cents; elsewhere .40
Scotch Zephyrs,	19 cents; elsewhere 29
Lace Stripe Scotch Ginghams,	15 cents; elsewhere .25
Best Novelty Ginghams,	12½ cents; elsewhere .18
Best American Ginghams,	8¾ cents; elsewhere 12½
Extra wide Scotch Ginghams,	6¾ cents; elsewhere .20
New Dress Ginghams,	3¾ cents; elsewhere .10

French Percales, blue, white and cardinal grounds, 248 styles.....6¾ cents to 12½
The best and wildest made.
Cambrics—Dress and shirting styles—light and dark.....3¾ cents to 7½
Challies—Cashmere and silk styles—wide and extra wide.....3¾ cents to 6¾
We invite particular attention to the new
INDIA CLOTHS AT 15 CENTS.
Effect equal to all-wool goods at five times the price—designs identical with those shown in finest India Silks—light, dark and medium—not elsewhere to be found.
Fashion Linings—sure fit—45 sizes.
The only linings made in three waist lengths.
IN THIS OUR JANUARY SALE
we offer the following
Specials in Dress Goods.

Finest Silk Finish Henriettas,	77c.; worth $1 25
All Wool French Camelshair,	69c.; worth 1 25
All Wool Cashmeres—extra wide,	49c.; worth 75
Silk and Wool Plaids—48 inch,	59c.; worth 1 00
All Wool Scotch Mixtures—54 inch,	69c.; worth 1 25
Fine Wool Checks and Mixtures,	34c.; worth 60
All Wool Tricots,	37c.; worth 50
Tailor Cloths—54 inch,	49c.; worth 90
Fine Broadcloths—54 inch,	77c.; worth 1 25
All Wool Flannels and Mixtures,	48c.; worth 65

All of above in Colors and Black.
New Black Goods.
Brocades, Plaids, Polka Dots, Chevron Stripes, Diagonals and other fancy weaves in Priestley's and other celebrated makes—at popular prices.
A hundred pieces
Fine Silk and Wool Henriettas.
$1 24 value $1 65 $1 49 value $2 00