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PART II.
PAGES 13 TO 24.

NEW NAMES BROUGHT IN.

TESTIMONY IN THE SILVER POOL INQUIRY.

SEVERAL NEW-YORK BANKS AND ONE FIRM MENTIONED—THE COMMITTEE TO MAKE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 24.—While the testimony before the Silver Pool Committee to-day did not implicate any member of the House or Senate or officer of the Government in silver speculations, it possessed several features of interest and brought in the names of persons and business organizations from whom it is barely possible that more evidence may be obtained. One curious feature was the difference between the statements of three witnesses in respect to the amount of silver bullion on deposit and in storage. The Director of the Mint submitted an official report as to the visible supply of silver in the New-York markets on December 1, 1890, and January 1, 1891—about 11,692,000 ounces in December and 12,439,000 ounces in January, being an increase of about 747,000 ounces in one month. This, he said, was covered by certificates of deposit issued by the Mercantile Trust Company, to each of which is attached a coupon issued by the Western National Bank, said certificates and coupons being for 1,000 ounces each, and the coupons being transferable without notice, either to the trust company or the bank. The certificates first became an active feature of the market about May 1, 1890, when silver legislation was pending in Congress; before that silver not purchased by the Government was usually shipped to London. The certificates were bought and sold like stocks and bonds, either on a margin or for investment.

H. V. Parsons, New-York agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., testified that, in his opinion, the surplus silver bullion on deposit in New-York amounted to $8,000,000 or $10,000,000, about six million of which was represented by silver certificates and the balance by warehouse receipts.

Mr. McCartney, a Washington banker and broker, who is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, testified that the amount of silver certificates outstanding is for 7,300,000 ounces, each certificate being for 1,000 ounces, and that "to carry" these certificates costs the holder about 7 per cent a year in commissions, interest and storage. The Washington firm in which he is a partner holds about $200,000 of these certificates—all for private account—and, so far as he knows, no Senator, Representative or officer of the Government is interested in these certificates or has ever dealt in them. Mr. McCartney took occasion to denounce the Wall Street newspapers, a copy of one of which he exhibited as a sample, as utterly unworthy of credit, and their editors and proprietors as men "who would sell themselves, body and soul, for $2." He also declared, with some heat and a good deal of emphasis, that "there never was any silver pool outside of the newspapers."

It may be remarked that the only witnesses who have testified thus far that they were convinced of the non-existence of a silver pool are Messrs. Littler and McCartney, both of whom have been engaged in silver speculations. The testimony of Messrs. Leech, McCartney and Parsons to-day seemed conclusively to demonstrate one fact, which is, that any effort to trace and identify persons who have speculated in, or bought or sold silver bullion certificates, warehouse receipts or Calcutta bills of exchange by calling as witnesses bankers or brokers through whom such purchases were made, must fail. The officers of the Mercantile Trust Company or the Western National Bank, for example, could not tell, nor would their books show, who the owners of the certificates are, because the certificates are transferable in blank, without indorsement or notice, either to the trust company or the bank. The only practicable way in which the committee can ascertain the facts respecting alleged silver speculations and transactions by Senators or Representatives, therefore, seems to be to call upon each of them to testify to the facts within his own knowledge. This is what Representative Dorsey did to-day, and what Senator Cameron would have done if he had appeared before the committee, as it was expected he would do.

Colonel Dorsey's testimony was rather interesting. He is a banker and naturally, when Speculator Hedenberg, of Chicago, showed him one of the 1,000-ounce certificates, he examined the form of it, but he did not invest in one; and Hedenberg did not ask him to do so, although he might have remarked that it would be a good investment. He added that Hedenberg "seemed to be a philanthropist, but had lived in Chicago a number of years," where people were in the habit of speculating a good deal. Colonel Dorsey did not know of silver purchases by any Senator or Representative, nor did he know that any effort had been made to prevent the pending investigation, after it had been proposed in the House by Mr. Dockery, of Missouri.

There is a rumor that two Representatives—one from Nebraska and one from Kansas—saw Senator Cameron after the resolution was introduced and proposed that he should see Senator Vest and have him persuade Mr. Dockery to drop the matter, and that Mr. Cameron did not do it. Of course he can easily dispose of the rumor, if it be untrue, when he appears before the committee, or can substantiate it if true. It is evident, however, from Mr. Dorsey's testimony that he is not the Nebraska Representative referred to in the rumor.

The offer of Mr. Stevens, Washington correspondent of "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat," to read a letter which he had received from J. A. Owenby, expressing his willingness to appear and testify, was declined, and he handed the letter to Chairman Dingley, who examined it, as did other members of the committee. The same course was adopted in regard to a list of names furnished by Owenby to Mr. Stevens, and by the latter submitted to the chairman. It is understood that among the names or firms on the list are those of the officers of the Hanover National Bank, the Western National Bank, and Koontze Brothers, of New-York. According to Owenby, the last-named firm had the management of what he styled "the Colorado pool."

In the examination of Mr. Parsons, Colonel Oates asked a question respecting the character of Owenby, when Mr. Rowell, a member of the committee, remarked that he thought it would be better for the committee to abstain from entering upon that question until Owenby appeared. That line of inquiry probably will not be renewed, at least before it is certain that Owenby's testimony cannot be obtained, as his character does not seem to be at present a legitimate subject of investigation.

After the last witness had been retired, Mr. Dingley made a pleasant, short speech to the newspaper correspondents present, saying that he realized that the reading public would derive its information and impressions from the news-paper reports; that such reports had been accurate in the main, and that he believed that the representatives of the press were inspired by a sincere desire and purpose to give the facts and convey correct impressions. The text of his remarks was a Washington dispatch published in Boston, in which it was stated that it seemed that the committee had purposely delayed the examination of Senator Vest until after the senatorial election in Pennsylvania in order that his testimony might not injure Mr. Cameron's prospects. Chairman Dingley declared that neither he nor any other member of the committee had received any intimation whatever from any source until after Mr. Vest took the stand on Wednesday that his testimony would bring in the name of any Senator. It had been understood that he desired simply to deny that he (Vest) had been interested or concerned in silver speculations. Colonel Oates explained that the adjournment of Saturday to Wednesday was at his request, as he had an engagement in New-York. These statements must be accepted as relieving the Committee, but there is still excellent reason to believe it is altogether probable that the testimony of Mr. Vest would have been given on Saturday if no senatorial election in Pennsylvania had been impending. Of that, however, the Committee was unaware. Chairman Dingley to-day said with emphasis that if the Committee had been advised of the nature of the testimony which Senator Vest would give, it would have insisted on his appearance last Saturday.

Chairman Dingley's declaration that the Committee intends to be thorough and searching, and to shield no Senator, Representative or officer of the Government probably will reassure those observers who have sometimes felt that it was dealing with the subject in too gingerly a manner. The Committee is a strong one; it is clothed with ample authority, and there seems to be no reason why it should not obtain all the facts.

Mr. Parsons, the New-York agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., in his testimony said that part of their business was the sale, but not the purchase of silver bullion on commission. He had sold bullion for many years, from day to day, to business houses. He never, either directly or indirectly, bought or sold silver for any one connected with the Government, except the Government itself, and knew absolutely nothing about any silver speculation by Government officers. Mr. Parsons said he could give absolutely no information about the reported silver pool and silver lobby. He knew Owenby slightly. Owenby, when in New-York, frequently came in the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. and witness made his acquaintance in that way. In response to a large number of questions he gave the substance of conversations with Owenby. His testimony was, in effect, that Owenby had stated that he had an interest in silver given him in consideration of information furnished. Witness paid but little attention to it, but remembered that Owenby said a cashier of a New-York bank was his associate in the enterprise. Afterward Owenby spoke in denunciatory terms of this cashier and said he had repudiated his (Owenby's) interest. After a number of questions the witness finally said he could not remember the name of the cashier because it was that of a man he did not know, but that the bank mentioned was the Hanover National. The witness was questioned rather closely as to why he had not paid much attention to Owenby, and after saying he should prefer not to answer, finally said, "I would not like to give any man a bad character."

Mr. McCartney also had no knowledge of speculation by Government officers, and said that so far as he knew he had never bought or sold silver for any person representing Government officials. Two or three members of Congress had accounts with his firm, but on examination he found that none of their accounts related to dealings in silver. The speculation in silver by his firm was confined to two or three persons who had no connection with the Government and so far as he knew did not represent Government officers. He had no knowledge whatever about any silver pool or organization to further legislation outside of what he had read in the newspapers. He did not think there was any silver pool outside the newspapers. His firm did a very large business, and if there had been a silver pool he thought he would have known it and would have had a share in the business, which he would have liked.

The statement that Koontze Brothers and the Hanover and Western National banks are connected with the "silver pool" was positively denied here yesterday. Luther Koontze said that his firm had no connection, direct or indirect, with the "pool." A high official of the Hanover Bank and Charles J. Canda, a director of the Western National, made similar absolute denials of the charge for their institutions.

MR. OWENBY LOADED WITH FACTS.

READY TO MAKE THINGS LIVELY IN WASHINGTON NEXT THURSDAY.

Chicago, Jan. 24 (Special).—J. A. Owenby, of silver pool fame, returned to the city to-day, not from Salt Lake, but from Detroit. While at breakfast he was called upon by an assistant sergeant-at-arms of the National House of Representatives, Mr. Forsythe, and summoned to appear before the Investigating Committee in Washington next Thursday. Mr. Owenby appeared surprised, but suddenly asked Mr. Forsythe for his mileage and witness fees. The messenger regretfully admitted that he did not have them. "Merely an oversight, I suppose," said Mr. Owenby. "Just telegraph to Washington for them and then call round again." It was hard, but there was no help for it, and the messenger departed for the lucre necessary to make the summons compulsory. "Not that I have any objection to going to Washington," said Mr. Owenby later, in explanation. "In fact, if I am permitted to tell all I know, something interesting will be forthcoming on next Thursday. I see 'Dave' Littler says I borrowed money of him. That's true. I was short at the time, and was unaware that borrowing from Littler was a disgrace. You may say that if my fees are paid to me I shall be on hand on Thursday next, and that if I have a fair show the investigation will not have been in vain."

WHAT HEDENBERG SAYS.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 24.—J. W. Hedenberg, the Chicago real estate dealer, whose name has recently been connected with the silver pool, is in this city. Talking about the investigation, he said:

"I have not been in Washington since last winter. I have seen in the papers something about a silver investigation, but I know of no such thing as a silver pool. I do know of silver bullion certificates issued by a financial institution of New-York, and which are regularly quoted in Wall Street reports. I never heard of any pool in them, however."

"Did you have any dealings in them?"

"Any connection I may have had with these silver bullion certificates concerns my private business."

"Do you know E. M. Hill and James George, of Washington?"

"Yes; I know both men, and any business relation I had with Hill and George concerns them and myself. I saw what the papers have had to say about their alleged testimony, and have read the dispatches. I will give my evidence before the committee when I go to Washington. This will probably be next week."

"Do you know of any Congressman or member of the Senate having any interest, directly and remote, in these silver bullion certificates?"

"I do not, most emphatically. I do not know of any Congressman or member of the Senate being interested in any bullion certificates. I certainly never asked them to become interested in them, and have no knowledge of this being the case."

HAD A MANIA FOR FORGED PAPER.

Denver, Jan. 24.—Miss Mamie Smith, a beautiful young girl of twenty-two, was arrested here three months ago for attempting to pass a forged check upon one of the local banks. She was subsequently released on bail and remained here pending her trial. Last night after a brief illness she died of pneumonia and it is now learned that she was not compelled to attempt the crime from necessity, but was a monomaniac upon the subject of passing forged paper. She had an estate in Louisville, Ky., valued at $75,000, from which she received a monthly income of $400. Her body was sent East to-day.

THEIR MEXICAN MINE WAS SALTED.

St. Louis, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says: "Captain Charles P. Eagan returned yesterday from Mexico, where he has been engaged upon the famous Mulatto Mine swindle of Sonoro as a representative of Hayward & Co., of San Francisco. He succeeded in compromising the case by which the Haywards will lose not more than $200,000. The firm purchased the mine three years ago from three Mexican brothers for $2,000,000, paying one-tenth cash and the balance in notes. The mines had been badly salted but the fact was not discovered until after the money had been paid. Suit was entered and a change of venue from Sonoro to the City of Mexico was fought by the swindlers, who had control of the Sonoro courts and expected a decision in their favor; but the change was granted, whereupon the swindlers sought a compromise."

E. J. DENNING & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO. (Retail),
OFFER IN
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
(MAIN FLOOR)
REAL LACE CURTAINS,
(Odd lots, slightly soiled),
at $5.00 to $12.00 per pair;
WORTH FROM $8.50 to $17.00.
CHENILLE PORTIERES
at $9.50 per pair;
REDUCED FROM $13.00.
TABLE COVERS
(imported Flax Velour),
one and a half yards square,
at $4.00 each;
REDUCED FROM $7.50.
FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
at $3.00 per yard;
REDUCED FROM $4.25.
Orders placed for
RE-UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE
prior to 1st March next will be executed at very low prices.
Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

FURNITURE.
AS RESULT OF STOCK TAKING, AND TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING EXHIBIT, WE HAVE REDUCED PRICES ON MANY LINES OF FURNITURE, WHICH INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF.
Art Pottery and Bric-a-Brac
At Half Price.
THESE GOODS COMPRISE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HUNGARIAN, DRESDEN, VIENNA AND SEVRES WARE AND BISQUE FIGURES, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS. HAVING BEEN RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE, THEY ARE OFFERED AT HALF REGULAR PRICES.
R. J. HORNER & CO.,
FURNITURE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS,
61, 63 and 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

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.

CITIZENS TO THE RESCUE

TO EXAMINE STREET-CLEANING METHODS.

THE MAYOR MAKES A PITEOUS APPEAL—SUPERINTENDENT WHALEN RESIGNS.

The frightful condition of the streets of the city has aroused Mayor Grant to the necessity of positive action of some sort. He has selected a committee of five well-known citizens to inquire into the whole subject and report to him what ought to be done. This commission, or advisory committee, is composed of Morris K. Jesup, Thatcher M. Adams, Professor C. F. Chandler, David H. King, jr., and F. V. Greene. Yesterday the Mayor sent them the following letter of authority to act:

Gentlemen: I have to request that you will give your services for the next thirty days, or so much longer as you may find necessary, as an advisory committee on the subject of street cleaning.

The present condition of the streets is not satisfactory either to the public or the city administration, and the purpose to be attained by your labors is to discover the causes of this unsatisfactory condition and suggest the remedy.

I shall be obliged if you will examine the whole subject in all its bearings and report your judgment upon the following questions, to wit:

1. Is the Department of Street-Cleaning efficiently managed, and, if not, in what respect is it inefficient?

2. Is the present law adequate, and, if not, what additional legislation is required?

3. Is the amount of money now appropriated sufficient to clean the streets properly, and, if not, what in your judgment is necessary?

The Commissioner of Street-Cleaning is requested not only to place the records of his department at your disposal, but also to carry out your suggestions in regard to a certain district, to be selected by you, extending from river to river, in which a complete and thorough trial is to be given, under your directions, to the "patrol system" which has been suggested by one of your number.

I can assure you that all the departments of the city government under my control will cooperate with you to the full extent of their power in the investigation to which I have requested you to give your time, and from the results of which I anticipate great benefits to the city.

The Mayor also sent a letter to H. S. Beattie, Street-Cleaning Commissioner, in which he said:

I inclose herewith a copy of a letter which I have to-day sent to Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Thatcher M. Adams, C. F. Chandler, D. H. King, jr., and F. V. Greene, requesting them to serve as an advisory committee for the purpose of thoroughly examining the subject of street cleaning in this city and suggesting the proper remedy for the present unsatisfactory condition of the streets.

This committee will select a certain district of the city extending from river to river, and will indicate the essential features of the "patrol system" to be applied as an experiment in this district. I have to request that you will comply fully with their suggestions, and employ the resources of your department to give this "patrol system" a thorough and complete trial under their direction, and determine its feasibility and its cost. You will also please put the records of your department at the disposal of this committee.

Captain Michael H. Whalen resigned his place yesterday as Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department. His letter to Commissioner Beattie was not made public. The cause of his resignation was variously stated, one reason given being that he wanted to engage in other business, and another that his health prevented his remaining. The salary of the office is $2,500. William Robbins, assistant superintendent, will succeed Mr. Whalen, at least temporarily.

John McCormack, a Tammany man, of the XXth Assembly District, was yesterday appointed a district superintendent at $1,500 a year. Mr. McCormack has been a copying clerk in the County Clerk's office.

MRS. TERRY SUED BY HER MAID.

ANTONIE GROPPMAN WANTS $50,000 FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Mrs. Kate Louisa Terry, the widow of Juan Pedro Terry, the wealth Cuban planter, will be called upon in twenty days to file her answer in a suit recently brought by her former servant, Antonie Groppman, in the Supreme Court, for $50,000. To this extent Antonie claims to have been injured by her incarceration at Police Headquarters pending the decision of the Grand Jury upon a charge of theft brought against her by Mrs. Terry.

Antonie Groppman entered the service of the defendant ten months ago, and from the beginning was dissatisfied with her place. Her mistress, she said, was uniformly unfriendly to her, and yet unwilling to let her go. She therefore remained at the flat-house No. 213 West Thirty-fourth-st., Mrs. Terry's home, until January 11. Then, while Mrs. Terry was at a matinee, Antonie packed up her things and left. When Mrs. Terry returned and was informed by her little daughter, Juanita, of the departure of her maid-of-all-work, she hurried to her dressing-case, to find that a diamond ring, valued at $1,000, was missing. She immediately reported the case to Police Headquarters, and two days afterward Antonie was arrested at the apartments of a friend at No. 370 West Forty-sixth-st. She was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court before Judge McMahon and committed by him to await the action of the Grand Jury. She was locked up again at headquarters. When the Grand Jury met it decided that there was no evidence upon which Antonie could be held. Her discharge followed, and she now brings suit against her former mistress for damages.

Mrs. Kate Louisa Terry is the latest name of a woman who has had a remarkable career. As Kitty Wells, her first husband, Spence Pettis, was one of the most expert counterfeiters and forgers this country has ever produced. After his death she became the wife of Charles Ballard, alias "Piano Charley," who was sentenced to twenty years in State prison for complicity in the robbery of the Boylston Bank, in Boston. After serving three or four years, he broke jail, with the assistance of his wife, and escaped to Canada. In 1878 he was heard of as the proprietor of a gambling house in Paris which was a favorite lounging place for the English and American residents of the city. Even in easy-going Paris, Pettis got into trouble and was imprisoned. His wife went to England, where she formed the acquaintance of Juan Pedro Terry, whom she afterward married.

FOR THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.

William B. Stewart, of No. 54 William-st., treasurer of the Washington Memorial Arch Fund, reports the following subscriptions received during the week just ended: Archbishop Corrigan, $100; Frederick Butterfield & Co., $100; Joseph Stickney, $10; James McCreery & Co., $100; Henry W. Bibby, $50; Harris & Russak, $25; Gardner & Vail, $10; Leslie Pell Clark, $5; previously received, $87,535 44; total amount subscribed, $88,025 44.

The Shakespearean Society has offered to give a concert in aid of the fund on the evening of Washington's Birthday, and an offer to give a benefit lecture on the same evening has been received. The committee is greatly encouraged by these offers and by many other evidences of a renewed interest in the success of its enterprise.

Work upon the structure, which had been suspended for a few days owing to a delay in getting out marble caused by flooding in the Tuckahoe quarry, was resumed on Friday morning, and, weather permitting, will be actively prosecuted to completion. About $75,000 remains to be raised.

KING KALAKAUA AND THE HAWAIIANS.

DR. COAN TELLS SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES—THE RULING QUEEN.

Some interesting observations on the subject of the present political and social conditions in Hawaii are furnished by Dr. Titus Munson Coan, a practising physician in this city, whose father, the late Rev. Dr. Titus Coan, was for many years the chief missionary in the islands:

"I was born at Hilo, in Hawaii," said Dr. Coan yesterday, "and lived there until I was about nineteen years old. My first remembrance of King Kalakaua is of his visiting my father's house at Hilo, in company with Prince Lot, afterward Kamehameha V. We all received our education together at what was called the Royal School, a small, unpretentious place, where the sons of the different chieftains were instructed. I had the honor of going to school with no less than three Kings. David Kalakaua was always a pleasant, genial, easy-going, good-natured fellow, but as a boy he scandalized us by his fondness for trapping birds."

"The full population of Hayti is about 95,000 and the destinies of the country are controlled by three forces," said Dr. Coan in further conversation. "Those forces are the money power, vested for the most part in the Americans and English, the political power, of which naturally the Hawaiians have the lion's share, and the physical power, in which the Chinese predominate. Hawaii contains 20,000 Chinamen and 9,000 Japanese, and although the natives number 37,000, it has to be remembered that a large number of them are only women and children, while the Chinese and Japanese are all adults, and mighty well built and powerful adults at that. There are only about 3,000 Americans in the country, while the miscellaneous population, including Britons, does not amount to more than 1,500.

"Now, it is undeniable that the feeling of China against the American Government is bitter to the last degree. The Chinese are keenly sensible of the treatment accorded their immigrants into this country and also of the persecution of the Chinese in San Francisco. In case of any future difficulty with the United States, it is probable that the Chinese Government would seek revenge by means of inciting to disturbance the Chinese population in Hawaii. If that ever happens, and the Chinese on the island—like the revolutionary mob in France—suddenly discover their own overwhelming strength, I am really afraid to think of what will happen. Unless they are incited to disturbance by their own Government they are likely to remain quiet enough, being too apathetic and too fond of money-making to start a revolution on their own account.

"The Americans in Hawaii are not placed in the most enviable position, although they possess nearly all the material wealth. On the one side, they have the Chinese and Japanese, who are bitterly hostile to them, and on the other side are the natives, who, while not absolutely unfriendly, still nurse in their breasts that old race prejudice which will never die out. They believe that the island should be theirs. 'Hawaii for the Hawaiians' is their cry.

"Then again the political adventurer, generally an American or Englishman, has ever to be reckoned with, and under these circumstances a revolution is always a near possibility. The death of King Kalakaua will, in my opinion, make no difference in the political situation. If there is any change it will be for the better. Kalakaua was a good fellow, but not especially remarkable for any kind of ability. His sister, Mrs. Lydia Dominis, otherwise the Princess Liliuokalani, who succeeds him is a bright, clever, brilliant woman, possessing the finest judgment and tact. She will make an admirable ruler. Her husband is a Honolulu merchant. The next heir apparent is the Princess Kaiulani, a lovely girl, and niece of Mrs. Dominis, who is now being educated in Paris. The only possible danger of any disturbance lies, as I have said before, with the Chinese on the one hand and the adventurers on the other. One thing is certain, however, sooner or later the United States Government will find itself compelled to establish a protectorate in Hawaii."

FOR A LYMPH SANITARIUM HERE.

Arrangements are being perfected for the establishment in this city of a sanitarium for the treatment with the Koch lymph of patients afflicted with tubercular diseases. Dr. George F. Shrady, of St. Francis Hospital; Dr. E. C. Wendt, of the New-York Infant Asylum, and others are the chief promoters of the project. Negotiations are in progress for the lease of a commodious house on the east side of the city, and it was said yesterday that it would probably be ready for occupancy within a fortnight. Patients who are admitted to the sanitarium will pay a nominal sum for their treatment, the amount thus collected to be devoted to paying the current expenses of the institution. Dr. Shrady received two five-gramme vials of the lymph from Berlin on Wednesday, and expects to receive still further supplies from time to time. There now seems to be no doubt that sufficient lymph will be secured to satisfy all of the requirements of the various hospitals in the city.

There will be no discrimination in the character of the tubercular diseases with which patients who may apply for admission to the sanitarium are afflicted, except that persons suffering from consumption in advanced stages will be refused. William Degan, who was sent to Berlin for treatment by W. J. Arkell, and recently returned, was admitted, to St. Francis Hospital yesterday, and the lymph treatment was resumed by Dr. Shrady. Degan has improved in some respects and is hopeful of recovery.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.
Final Reductions in
Ladies' and Misses' Suits,
Cloaks, Fur Garments, Fur Capes,
Collars, Muffs and Boas;
Also in Imported and Domestic
Jersey Waists & Mackintoshes.
MONDAY WE ENTER UPON THE LAST WEEK PREVIOUS TO OUR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.
TO REDUCE THE ABOVE-NAMED STOCKS IN THE SHORT TIME LEFT US, WE HAVE MADE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN PRICES, WITH THE RESULT THAT BUYERS WILL THIS WEEK FIND THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON IN THE VARIOUS LINES ENUMERATED.
Sizes of Ladies' Garments, 32 to 48 bust measure.
Sizes of Misses' Garments, 4 to 18 years.
No charge made for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks, Suits, Fur Garments or Fur Capes.
Extraordinary attractions in all other Departments.
6th Avenue and 19th St.

HEARN
22 24, 26 AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.
OUR JANUARY SALE.
THIS IS NOT A CLOSING SALE.
We do not take account of stock till March—prices quoted are for desirable, seasonable goods in full assortment, not odds and ends . . . . . The fact that we are known to be daily buying with ready money enables us to offer values far surpassing those of other years . . . . . Our sixty-five departments teem with inducements that bear testimony to the value of cash.

Wash Dress Fabrics.
All that's new we have—we have what's new at prices far below the lowest elsewhere named.....If because we name such popular prices, some erroneously may think it cannot be possible we quote the finer and the finest, inspection of our stock will rapidly dispel illusion.....Not alone at popular prices do we sell the finest, but at those popular prices sell those very designs which others claim "exclusive"—oftimes at half the price—Foreign Sateens and Ginghams NOT excepted.
Come and inspect the following:

Finest Fancy French Sateens,	33 cents
Fine Fancy French Sateens,	19 cents
Fine Plain French Sateens,	19 cents
Finest American Fancy Sateens,	12½ cents
French Printed Sateens,	9¾ cents

Included in SATEENS you will find the novelties in colored effects on black; lace effects on Stripes; large and small figures and white and colored Spots, Dots, Vines, Checks, and Stripes.
The ever-changing assortment of our stock of Ginghams—Foreign and Domestic—may be best compared to a kaleidoscope revolved from day to day—literally thousands for choice.

Finest Scotch of Ginghams,	45 cents
Finest French Ginghams,	35 cents
Scotch Plaid Ginghams,	25 cents
Scotch Zephyrs,	19 cents
Lace Stripe Ginghams,	15 cents
Best Novelty Ginghams,	12½ cents
Best American Ginghams,	8¾ cents
Extra Wide Ginghams	6¾ cents

THE NEW CHALLIES ARE HERE.
with a special sale of extra wide
At EIGHT CENTS and three quarters.
Wool finish—fast colors—light and dark, besides delicate Cashmere effects in French colors.
New Styles in Outing Cloths.
Non-shrinkable.....colors warranted
The popular fabric for
Children's Dresses, Boys' Waists, Ladies' House, Boating and Outing Dresses—the largest assortment anywhere to be found.
New French Percales.
Blue, White, and Cardinal grounds, 6¼ cents to 12½.
Over Two Hundred Styles.
At THREE CENTS and seven-eighths.
Five cases
BEST SHIRTING CAMBRICS.
Best styles for Dresses, Shirts, and Boys' Waists.
Quality always sold at seven cents.
With FASHION LININGS, sure fit.
Ladies can safely make their own dresses.

Silks and Plushes.
Costumers, dressmakers, manufacturers of fancy articles and all who use colored Plushes, Satins, Surah and China Silks will not only find our prices invariably the lowest, but will also find our stock to be by far the largest, comprising an extraordinary variety of bright shades, such as are elsewhere shown in limited assortments.

Colored Silk Plushes	79 cents to $1.50
Seal Cloaking Plushes	$1.00 to $1.00
Velvet—all shades	98 cents to $1.00
Velveteens, 32 inches, worth 50	19 cents

AT THIRTY-NINE CENTS.
Satin striped Brocadines in a variety of colors, also China Silks, nearly 28 inches wide, in all the desirable shades for Evening Dresses, Tea Gowns, Theatre and House Waists, Chair and Easel Scarfs, Draperies and all fancy work for which these Silks are now so in demand—the best quality and widest width ever sold at this price.
AT SIXTY-NINE CENTS.

Evening Drapery Nets	all silk		worth $1.25
Wide and narrow Striped Indias		Evening shades	
Black Faille Francaise	rich lustre		soft finish
Black Silk Armures			Dollar quality
Black Taffetas for shirtings			Extra heavy
Black Satin Merveilleux			for lace foundations
Black Brocades and Satin Stripes			were $1.00

All these now SIXTY-NINE CENTS.
CREPE DE CHINES.
plain and striped, black and colored.
69 cents; value 85 98 cents; value $1.50

Men's Furnishings.
At 69 cents. The Best Shirt Yet Made.
BOSOMS three ply—twenty hundred linen—interlined.
BODIES—Utica Nonpareil, full size, cut lengthwise, Butcher linen backs, reinforced front, placquet openings.
SLEEVES, one piece, placquet facings.
SEAMS, hand stayed, double stitched and felled.
COLLAR AND CUFF BANDS, three ply linen.
BUTTON AND EYELET HOLES, hand made.
These shirts are not only the best made, but each weighs one-half ounce more than any competing shirt.
In this our January Sale,
which is not a sale of odds and ends, but a sale of new and desirable merchandise in full assortments at the lowest prices yet known for goods of similar qualities.
We offer the following in

Blankets and Bedding.
Specials in Blankets.

10-4 White,	69c.	11-4 White,	$1.79
10-4 White Wool,	$1.29	11-4 Fine Wool,	2.69
10-4 Extra fine,	1.79	11-4 Extra heavy,	3.19
10-4 Extra heavy,	2.49	11-4 California,	4.69
10-4 Fine California,	3.69	11-4 Australian,	5.98
12-4 Fine Wool,	3.98	12-4 Fine Scarlet,	5.98
12-4 Fine California,	8.39	12-4 Australian,	9.98

Specials in Comfortables.

Full sizes		best white cotton filled.	
Chintz Covered,	98c.	Imported Sateen,	$2.49
French Cambric,	$1.25	Best Turkey Red,	3.19
Bordered Sateen,	1.69	Down Filled,	4.97
Fine Sateen,	2.17	Silk Covered,	17.95

Specials in White Quilts.

Full size, fringed,	39c.	Eng. Miteheline,	$2.79
Full Size, crochet,	69c.	French Marseilles,	3.45
Extra heavy crochet,	98c.	Extra heavy, French,	4.69

Specials in Mattresses.

Single Bed.		Full-Size Bed.	
25-lb. Hair,	$4.25	40-lb. Hair,	$6.79
25-lb. Iron Gray,	6.98	40-lb. Iron Gray,	9.98
25-lb. S. A.,	9.98	40-lb. S. A.,	14.98
30-lb. Imperial,	13.79	50-lb. Imperial,	23.00

Usual prices Eight Dollars to Forty.
Specials in Feather Pillows.

22x32,	$1.25	22x28 Live Geese,	$2.15
22x32,	1.79	27x30 Live Geese,	2.79
24x30,			

Down Cushion and Chair Rests in all sizes—plain White Cambric or Sateen Covered, at lowest prices.
Down Mixed Cushions, Sateen Covered, 49 cents.

OUR JANUARY SALE OF
Ladies' Cloaks
is not only the most remarkable of any we have ever held, but a most striking exemplification of what large assortments, fine qualities and low prices can effect—Such a sale was never known—such values, never.....At less than half the price that any other store will offer you can find with us far greater assortment of new and fashionable garments than any other house could show at height of season—the stock of the three greatest manufacturers in the United States at less than half the wholesale prices, and our own great stock reduced to correspond.....Naught that can possibly be desired is wanting—naught.
THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS
Comprise the entire balance of the stocks of
Meyer Jonassen & Co.,
Rothschild Bros. & Co.,
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.,
The three great cloak houses of America.
AT SIX DOLLARS,
Cheviot and English Diagonal Reefers, tailor bound, silk cord loops;
Tan and Gray Cheviot Jackets, lined sleeves;
Vested Beaver Jackets, tailor made;
Seal Plush Jackets, long tabs, satin lined;
English Cloth Newmarkets, double breasted;
Gray and black Cheviot Newmarkets;
Braided Cloth Wraps;
were Twelve to Fifteen Dollars.
AT EIGHT DOLLARS,
Finest Chinchilla Reefers, velvet bound;
Broadwale Cheviot Jackets, tailor;
with Astrakhan fur edge and deep cuffs;
Navy Blue Cheviot Jackets, with braided vest;
Rough Scotch Cheviot Jackets, trim;
with Soutache braid or deep Astrakhan;
Astrakhan Jackets, satin lined;
Seal Plush Jackets;
Loose fitted Newmarkets, velvet belt, collar and cuffs;
Braided Cheviot Wraps, satin lined;
were Sixteen to Twenty Dollars.
AT TEN DOLLARS,
Finest French Beaver Jackets, wine, navy and black, plush or braided sleeves;
Vaney cloth Visites, Mouton trim;
Satin-lined Matelasse Jackets,
Braided Camel's-hair Wraps, satin lined;
Seal plush Reefers and Sacques;
Imported Jacquard cloth Raglans, plush trim;
were Twenty to Twenty-five Dollars.
AT THIRTEEN DOLLARS,
Satin-lined Covert Jackets, of finest broadcloth;
Handsome English cloth Reefers, wool seal collar and edge;
Finest Scotch Cheviot Jackets, elaborately braided in wide soutache; Vest front;
Silk Appliqued Beaver Jackets, Astrakhan faced;
Seal plush Reefers, Jackets, Sacques, Wraps and richly braided black plush Wraps;
were Twenty-five and Thirty Dollars.
AT NINETEEN DOLLARS,
Magnificent Silk Matelasse Jackets, with fur cuffs, collars and buttons;
Appliqued French Beaver Coats, satin lined;
Persian Appliqued Plush Wraps;
Plain, Braided and Appliqued Plush Wraps;
Seal Plush Reefers, Persian lamb edge;
and finest English Plush Jackets, 26 inches long, or tight and loose fronts;
were Thirty-five to Fifty Dollars.
AT TWENTY-NINE DOLLARS,
Elegant Long and Short Plush Garments; plain, braided or appliqued;
with richest garnitures and finest satin linings;
were Sixty and Seventy Dollars.
AT THIRTY-NINE DOLLARS,
Elegant Long and Short Plush Garments;
were Seventy-five to Ninety Dollars.
AT SIXTY-NINE DOLLARS,
Elegant Long and Short Plush Garments, plain or combined with Brocade and Matelasse;
Were $150 and $200.
These who have waited for our January sale find their fondest expectations gratified.

Dress Goods.
We make a specialty of
CASHMERES AND HENRIETTAS
for popularity and general serviceableness, as yet without a rival—all qualities, including the well-known manufactures of Lupin and Priestley.....This week we present for public favor six special qualities, as follows:

Number One	39 cents
Number Two	49 cents
Number Three	64 cents
Number Four	77 cents
Number Five	85 cents
Number Six	98 cents

Representing the best value for the price possible to find—the quality at seventy-seven cents equals any elsewhere sold at one dollar—the other grades are proportionate value.
Besides black and all evening shades; assortment comprises:

Gray,	Old Rose,	Heliotrope,	Seal,
Tan,	Gobelin,	Strawberry,	Havana,
Mode,	Chilian Blue,	Rosedo,	Garnet,
Cardinal,	Navy,	Serpent,	Steel,
Wine,	Marine,	Myrtle,	Terra cotta.

We also offer the following, far below value:

All-wool Plaids	31 cents
Extra fine Fancy Stripes	39 cents
All-wool Tailor Cloths, 54-inch	49 cents
All-wool Flannels, colors and black	43 cents
All-wool Tricots, 36-inch	54 cents
All-wool Scotch Mixt