POLICE SUPPRESS COXEY.

Continued from First Page.

adjoining the House side of the asphalt plaza and within plain sight of the crowds on the Capitol steps.

JONES IS ALSO ARRESTED.

Old Christopher Columbus Jones, leader of the Philadelphia contingent, attempted to rescue Browne from the officers, and it is said that a number of Coxeyites assisted him. The old man's silk hat was jammed over his ears in a jiffy, and he, too, was placed in custody. With a mounted officer on each side of him, their hands grasping his leather collar, and followed by more officers with Jones, the sensational leader of the Commonweal forces was dragged off to a cell in a police station.

Just before they entered the police station Officer Stramline passed his hand over Browne's hips, and pulled a small revolver out of his trousers hip pocket.

When arraigned Browne gave his name as Carl Browne, date of his birth, July 4, 1849, at Springfield, Ill., and his occupation as that of a journeyman artist. He had $7.55 in cash, several medals and a gold watch. He requested a receipt for these things, but was informed that that was not necessary. When the officer was asked what the charge was, he replied: "Disorderly conduct, and as for myself, why, he assaulted me."

Browne was not charged with the assault, however. The pistol, he declares, he took from one of his followers, as he had strictly enjoined them not to carry weapons of any kind, knowing the strictness of the laws of the District against carrying concealed weapons. It was a miserable little affair, unloaded and broken. It was perfectly useless, and no charge was preferred against him on this ground.

He was placed in cell No. 1, and had nothing to say except: "I am going to let the American people speak for me." He requested that some one be sent to tell Jesse Coxey to get the army back to camp as quickly and quietly as possible.

When Jones was arraigned he gave his name slowly and distinctly, "Christopher Columbus Jones," his age as fifty-nine, and his occupation as that of a pump-builder. He had only 79 cents in money, a paper of pins and a knife. When asked to talk, he said: "The press done the whole of it." He then repeated the Lord's Prayer to himself, and laid down on his bench in the cell, refusing to say anything else.

NOT TAKEN TO COURT.

Police Justice Miller remained at his court until after 3 o'clock this afternoon waiting to give a hearing to two arrested Coxey leaders. But up to that time he had received no official notice of the arrest of Browne and Jones, and he left the court. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. Mulloney, said that the offence of trespassing on the Capitol grounds was punishable by a fine of $100 or sixty days in jail, or both in the discretion of the Court.

About 6 o'clock to-night "Chief Marshal" Browne was released from the Fifth Precinct station-house on a bond of $500, furnished by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Haines, a, drygoods-dealer, in Southeast Washington. Browne was not in a pleasant mood when he went to the clerk's desk to receive the articles taken from him when arrested, and to question he made surly and unsatisfactory answers. He did not ask for the return of the broken revolver, and that matter was passed without comment. He was not disfigured by the handling he received from the police. He talked in his usual strain about his constitutional rights and being on an errand of peace, and stated that he would fight the case in the courts. He went to the house of a Mrs. Briggs, who was willing to go on the bond of Christopher Columbus Jones, but was not permitted to do so, because her property was encumbered. There he took dinner, and was almost lionized by a party of admirers who had gathered about him. Subsequently he went to find Coxey to make a report.

Jones is still in his cell, acting in a tragic manner when approached, and refuses to talk.

The courtroom where the cases are to be tried tomorrow morning is capable of holding 200 people and it is likely that the jam in and around the courthouse will be enormous. No demonstration will be allowed, however, and a large police crowd will be stationed about the building to preserve order.

The new camp is as dismal and barren an acre of ground as can be found anywhere within the District and the sun poured down its hot rays upon the unprotected army with considerable warmth. Coxey returned to the camp about 2:30 p. m. The men were greatly fatigued, and as soon as camp was reached the commissariat opened up with a dinner of hard boiled eggs, soup, bread and water.

BROWNE'S CAREER AS A POPULIST.

HE IS KNOWN IN NEBRASKA—THE MARSHAL REFUSES TO TALK.

Washington, May 1 (Special).—It appears that "Colonel" Carl Browne and his "panorama wagon" figured rather largely in Nebraska in the political campaign of 1892. If Browne was "reincarnated" at that time, he was not aware of the fact. He was then a plain Populist, but not less fluent than he now is, and he travelled through the IVth Congress District of Nebraska with his "panorama," delivering speeches in behalf of the Populist candidates for the Presidency and Representative in Congress. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent today Mr. Hainer, the Republican who was then elected and now represents that district in Congress, said:

"Every speech that Browne delivered made votes for the Republican ticket. If he had not been paid by the other side, I could have well afforded to pay him $100 a month myself to make speeches in behalf of my Populist opponent."

When Browne was seen in his cell at the police station this afternoon by a Tribune correspondent, he was in a defiant mood and disinclined to talk.

"Do you not desire to give your version of the facts relating to your arrest, in order to prevent a wrong impression from going abroad?" he was asked.

"No, I do not. If I were to give the facts, my statements would be misrepresented by the newspapers, no matter how faithfully you might reproduce them. Everything relating to this movement has been misrepresented from the beginning by all the newspapers I have seen. Of course I shall have to testify in court, and, while I do not wish to be discourteous to you, I must decline to say anything now."

"Has Mr. Coxey been to see you since you were brought here?"

"No, he has not, because he has more important business on hand in looking after the 500 men whose comfort and welfare are in his keeping. I am only one man, and I can spend one night here without any special inconvenience. It will not be the first time that I have done such a thing."

"How did you happen to change your line of march to-day so as to bring your column south of the Capitol instead of north of it, as your permit indicated?"

To this question Browne made no answer. He showed no signs of the severe clubbing by policemen which it was asserted he had received.

MAY HAVE TO STARVE KELLY OUT.

DES MOINES HAS ORDERED HIM TO GO, BUT HE IS STILL THERE—LIONIZED BY THE POPULISTS.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 1.—It is evident that a game of "freeze-out" is to be played between Kelly's "army" and the people of Des Moines, in which the chances seem to be against the "army." The chances of seizing a train or chartering one at reduced rates are daily decreasing, and it seems probable that the "army" will ultimately be compelled to accept the standing offer of the city to transport its baggage by wagon to Colfax, twenty-six miles east. The "army" ran short of food for breakfast, and the city authorities refused to furnish any more. The Citizens' Committee had four wagons out soliciting food, but the Mayor has recommended that the committee cease its efforts until Kelly shows a disposition to move. The committee will ignore the Mayor's recommendation.

The Mayor this morning, in accordance with a resolution passed by the City Council last night, sent notice to "General" Kelly to move his "army" out of town. The "General" smiled when the notice was read to him, but said nothing. To a reporter he insisted that the "army" would remain until transportation should be provided. Mayor Hill admits that he knows no way of driving the "army" away except to starve it. The short rations at camp this morning and the hostility of the local officials are discouraging individual members of the "army," who are quietly preparing to desert. Kelly is being lionized by the Populist and reform element of the city, and enjoys the situation immensely. This morning he lectured before the students of Drake University, at the request of President Aylesworth, who is a Christian Socialist of a radical type. Kelly may go to Topeka to lecture within a day or two. He has received an offer of $500 for an address, and dislikes to let it pass.

DIDN'T KNOW THEY WERE LAWBREAKERS.

Portland, Ore., May 1.—United States District Judge Bellinger yesterday afternoon ordered the discharge of the Portland contingent of the "Industrial Army" charged with contempt of court in violating an injunction of the Court restraining them from interfering with the property of the Union Pacific Railway Company. Fifty-two men, when arraigned, said they were not aware they were violating an order of the Court, and promised to obey the laws in future. The Judge then discharged them.

"COLONEL" GALVIN'S BAND AT WHEELING.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 1.—"Colonel" Galvin's detachment of 204 Coxeyites arrived at Bellaire at 3 o'clock this morning. They were marched to the City Hall, where they were lodged for the night, and the city gave them a good breakfast this morning. They crossed the river, marching four miles to Wheeling.

Galvin spent the day at Bellaire and Benwood, where he secured a dozen recruits. The "army" intend to remain here until Thursday, when they will start for Pittsburg on their way to Washington, the local trade assembly having decided to defray the expenses. Galvin came to town to-night and took a room at a hotel. The men will sleep in the open air, and the city will provide them with food during their stay.

"Lieutenant-Colonel" Woods, next in command to Galvin, said to-night: "Coxey's experience will cut no figure with us, as we don't intend to follow his methods. We expect Senator White and Senator Stewart to put our demands before Congress for recognition. We will demand it of them, for we put them where they are. All we want is the Government to stop selling Western lands to foreigners, to irrigate and sell it to American citizens. It would not cost over $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. Coxey's scheme is only temporary at best, and won't benefit the vast body of workingmen in this country. Then, We want immigration stopped, too."

SWIFT'S INCENDIARY LANGUAGE.

IF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THINGS GOES ON "AN EPIDEMIC OF ASSASSINATION" WILL FOLLOW.

New-Haven, May 1 (Special).—Probably the most startling statements delivered by a leader of the present Coxey movement were made here to-night by Morrison Swift, the head of the New-England Industrial Army, which left Boston ten days ago. He was interrogated as to the letter he received last Monday from Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and said: "Senator Hoar proposes to be influenced only by withdrawing from office and not by letters or delegates. This is a complete shift in the American system of politics. If things go on in this way and the rich and the lawmakers turn their backs on the poor, refusing to listen to the workingmen, there will follow an epidemic of assassination. Bombs will be exploded and all the devices known in taking off oppressors will be the fate of our delinquent legislators and capitalists. Every half-cracked man in the country will then think he is doing his country a blessing by assassinating a lawmaker or a capitalist.

"Senator Hoar says that we are giving a Guiteau or a Prendergast every opportunity to mingle in our ranks. On the contrary, we are preventing a possible era of assassination. Our movement gives a legitimate outlet to the pent-up rage of the people, and we will save disaster if we are listened to. If not, nobody can be responsible for what will happen. We have taken this way of reaching the lawmakers because now petitions are treated as huge jokes in Congress, and this was the only recourse. It may not accomplish anything immediately, but it means that the people are coming into close quarters with the lawmakers and will get their hands on them soon."

Another Coxey corps arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. They are "Captain" Murray's squad, organized at Middletown, and pilfered here from that city. Twenty-four men entered the town a tired, disheartened body. "Captain" Murray deserted on the way. They immediately rejoined the North Connecticut delegation, who came last night, and all are now the guests of the Central Labor Union. To-night the Fitzgerald forces, which left Boston ten days ago, reached Guilford, where they encamped.

The Yale Academic Faculty to-day summoned prominent members of all classes and talked over the proposed Coxey demonstration with them. They absolutely forbade bringing any Coxeyites on the Yale campus, and strongly advised all the students not to sympathize with tramps while they are in this city. After the Boston industrials arrive tomorrow all three squads will unite in a parade as they leave town.

OTHER "ARMIES" STARTING FOR WASHINGTON.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 1.—Carter and his band, said to number 150 men, left this city yesterday. All negotiations with the Rio Grande Western Railroad Company having failed, the journey was begun on foot. Carter made a fiery speech. In substance he said that the movement was the best scheme started in Utah. The cause of its birth was twenty-one years of unwise legislation. Should all peaceful supplication fail to bring relief, "then," shouted Carter, "I say, to arms! We will endure tyranny no longer!"

Chicago, May 1.—At 10:05 o'clock this morning "General" Randall and his "industrial army" of 450 men, with four commissary wagons and plenty of supplies, left their barracks here for Washington, headed by twenty policemen in uniform to escort them to the city limits. Six thousand persons assembled to see the "army" start. In the procession was a barouche, in which sat Mrs. Greer and her two little girls, dressed in white silk and waving white flags. Randall, wearing a black mackintosh, rode a big bay horse, presented to him by Dr. Greer.

Indianapolis, May 1.—"General" Aubrey and twenty-three men left the city for Washington to-day. The Pennsylvania Company is expecting an attack and has prepared for it. The officials of the road say that they will sidetrack any train that the "industrials" board. The Big Four has ordered its detective force on the stations east of the city, and will block any attempt of the kind along its lines. "General" Frye and the remainder of the "army" are still here, and the indications are that they will hold together only so long as the few sympathizers here are willing to feed them.

MRS. COXEY WANTS HER DAUGHTER.

Massillon, Ohio, May 1.—Miss Mamie Coxey did not secure her mother's consent on leaving for Washington Sunday night to join the Commonweal Army as the "Angel of Peace," but ran away. Mrs. Coxey refused to allow the girl to leave with the "General's" son Jesse, and while the latter was bidding his mother goodby, Mamie packed her clothing and departed. The brother and sister met at the station and took a train for Washington. Mrs. Coxey, who is the "General's" divorced wife, will resort to legal means to regain possession of her daughter.

IT WILL BE SETTLED BY THE COURTS.

THE DISPUTE OVER THE MALE PRINCIPALSHIP OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 6 CAUSES A DISPUTE AT THE SCHOOL.

Grammar School No. 6, at Eighty-fifth-st. and Madison-ave., was opened for business yesterday morning. It was thought that there would be some trouble, and there was some, but only of a wordy nature. Superintendent Jasper was on hand, and did what he could to smooth it over, and in the end seemed to have matters all his own way. An act has been passed recently by the Legislature which alters the manner of appointing principals of schools which has hitherto been in vogue, and, pending a construction of the act by the courts touching the appointment of principals in other cases, the trustees of No. 6 had arranged to have Magnus Grosse serve in that capacity. But the Board of Education, with Mr. Jasper as its mouthpiece, would not agree, for it had Thomas S. O'Brien, formerly of Grammar School No. 29, selected for the place. Mr. Jasper insisted that Mr. O'Brien should be placed in charge of the boys' department, and he was, against the protests of Mr. Grosse's backers. "I have done all that I can do in this matter, for the present at least," said the Superintendent, "until the question has been settled legally."

The remainder of the day was spent in classifying the children who applied for admission. About 300 boys and 200 girls applied. The girls were placed under control of Miss Blake, principal of the girls' department, who was formerly connected with School No. 29, where she was so popular with the children that many of them followed her to the new school in Madison-ave.

BROKE HER CONNECTING-ROD AT SEA.

The steamer Andes, of the Atlas Line, arrived at Quarantine last night, two days overdue, from Colombian and West Indian ports. Captain Lowe reports that on April 25 at 2 p. m., just below Castle Island, the engine connecting-rod broke. Finding repairs could not be made, after several hours' delay he got under way with a single engine and proceeded slowly for Fortune Island, where he made temporary repairs and started again for New-York. Captain Lowe says that the repairs necessary will not delay the vessel over her usual time at this port.

MR. MACLEAN'S SUCCESSOR NOT APPOINTED.

Mayor Gilroy made no appointment yesterday of a Police Commissioner to succeed Charles F. MacLean, whose term expired at midnight on April 30. There was a conference in the Mayor's back office in the morning, at which Corporation Counsel Clark, Police Commissioner Martin, president of the board, and some other Tammany men were present, and several rumors were emitted which indicated that the subject of Commissioner MacLean's successor was under consideration, but nothing was done by the Mayor. Later Police Commissioner Sheehan called and had a talk with the Mayor. The impression prevailed yesterday that the Mayor was waiting to hear something definite from the Governor as to what his action will be on the Bi-Partisan Police bill.

FLIGHTS OF PHILADELPHIA PIGEONS.

Philadelphia, May 1 (Special).—The first journey of the season in the regular series from 400 miles was flown yesterday. The entry was from the W. B. Potts loft in this city; the start from High Point, N. C., at 6 o'clock. The first returns were Redzo, at 4:50 p. m., and Louis M., at 4:59 p. m., the average speed respectively being 1,050 and 1,035.7 yards a minute. The air line distance covered is 387 miles. Two birds of the entry, Red Jacket and Freddy, have the record for 200 miles for the season to date, with 1,204 yards, but neither was home at evening.

The Royal Blue Line flyers will be flown this season in four lots. The first, consisting of twelve birds, made the start from Bennings, D. C., this morning at 11 o'clock. Half of the entry were returns last year from the 500 miles stadon. The W. T. Innes reserves were sent to Harboursville last night to fly to-morrow for the Pen and Pencil Club's legband, now held by Megargee, for the journey from 200 miles in 1,032 yards last Wednesday. The prize is for the best break of the Megargee record between May 1 and December 31 in a 200-mile journey. The first of the New-England birds to try for the prize will be to the Samuel Hunt loft, Fall River, from a New-Jersey station some day this week.

YOUNG DOCTORS GRADUATED.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The fifty-third annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York took place last evening at Carnegie Music Hall. The building was packed with the friends of the young doctors.

The graduating class received their sheepskins from Dean Charles Inslee Pardee or Chancellor MacCracken.

The valedictory was delivered by Francis L. Oswald, which was followed by an address by the Rev. Dr. C. De Witt Bridgman.

The money prizes were awarded as follows: First, $200, to Henry Lee Whitener; second, $100, to Robert Leith; third, $50, to Hugh Klamer.

Hospital appointments were awarded as follows: First, R. E. Brown; second, J. A. Brown; third, James H. Hackett.

The following were members of the graduating class: O. W. Butler, R. E. Brown, J. Broder, W. R. Babcock, G. Brown, E. F. Brooks, H. R. Barringer, F. G. Burnham, S. A. Brown, S. Basch, A. Barsamian, S. Baum, F. J. Brodil, S. M. Bandirt, C. J. Coffey, E. J. Callahan, H. O. Carrington, J. K. Carver, C. Chausvegros, H. L. Dwight, S. E. Donovan, E. Dunziger, R. L. Edwards, W. C. Everett, J. J. Foote, J. F. F. Fermander, E. F. Foerster, R. K. Zolter, H. Grad, R. H. Glover, M. Girsdausky, J. Goldlust, J. J. Grady, J. H. Hackett, B. M. Howley, J. D. Hayes, G. P. Hoffman, J. C. Houston, J. T. Inge, F. C. Jacobson, O. P. Jacob, J. R. Keith, P. Y. Kamenoff, A. B. Kelloge, J. T. Kennedy, H. Klamer, M. L. Knapp, J. E. Latman, O. J. La Fontaine, R. Leith, C. F. J. Lease, C. E. Meramble, W. H. Muchmore, E. G. Marks, G. F. McKay, J. A. Mitchell, R. J. Macdonald, J. E. McCormick, A. D. J. MacDonald, J. H. Mittleman, A. Mayer, T. Monoghan, F. E. Oswald, P. O'Reilly, J. J. O'Neill, R. H. Orpthaw, A. C. Purcell, H. Robbins, M. Robins, S. A. Rowe, E. K. Ripley, W. Ross, D. J. Rosenthal, F. C. Robertson, A. P. Sheinman, W. Steadman, F. C. Smith, W. Sickels, R. R. Sinclair, L. I. Siegelstein, R. McL. G. Taft, A. J. Tanner, W. W. Taylor, F. Townsend, E. Vanderbergh, H. L. Whitener, C. H. Walker, W. H. Warren, H. A. Wade, J. A. Weigand, A. Wickman, J. C. Walker, E. E. Wilcox, M. Davidoff and A. P. Zoller.

INVESTIGATING A COUNTY'S FINANCES.

A SHORTAGE IN STATEN ISLAND ACCOUNTS WHICH HAD BEEN "COVERED UP" IN THE BOOKS.

The Citizens' Committee of Twenty-five of Richmond County held an executive session on Monday night in the Hotel Castleton, at St. George, to hear the reports of the experts engaged to examine the accounts of Matthew S. Tully, treasurer of the county. It was midnight before the committee adjourned. The members of the committee surrounded themselves with much secrecy, and refused to talk to newspaper men. The accountant, in the report presented, criticised the condition of the assessment rolls. In many instances the figures were almost impossible to read.

The annual report of the treasurer showed a balance of cash in bank and on hand of $44,549.09, but the examination showed a shortage of $11,624.42. This difference was "covered up" on the books by crediting the Treasurer and obtaining certificates from the banks of the amount there before the checks were presented.

The experts also said an examination of the quarterly report from January 1 to March 31 had been made. The balance reported was $111,630.87. A statement from the Treasurer of the cash on hand and in bank could not be obtained. Inquiry at the banks show $118,300 to be $2,269.15 less than reported. The expert refused to say this was a shortage. A subcommittee of five was directed to go over the report and examine it.

COMMISSIONER M'CLAVE DENIES CHARGES.

Police Commissioner McClave made a speech at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday in which he complained of certain statements which had been published about the board. He denied that he or the other Commissioners had conspired to prevent Commissioner MacLean's candidates from being appointed or promoted. "I am also accused of voting with the Tammany Commissioners," said Mr. McClave. "I vote with my Tammany colleagues because I have never known either of them to do anything they need be ashamed of. I am here to perform my duty and not to be an obstructionist. It is not true that Commissioner MacLean has been turned down. A great deal of criticism that has been heaped upon this department in the last two years has been unjust."

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 1 (Special).—Wheat deliveries were light this morning. That started the market strong and narrowed up the May-July spread. For an hour or more shorts in May were more anxious to get out than holders in May were. The market, however, finally closed weak. The deliveries were not over 1,500,000 bushels—extremely light, considering the enormous stock here, and the length of time the May has been traded in. The winter wheat markets were weak. There was no cash demand here, and a poor one at the seaboard. May opened at 58⅝c, sold between 58¼c and 57⅞c, and closed at 57⅞c. July sold as high as 60⅛c, but closed at 59⅝c. The world's visible supply decreased 1,551,000 bushels. Export clearances from all ports made a total of about 500,000 bushels. The business here up to noon was changing. Then there was some straightout selling of July by local professionals. Corn was firmer early but closed weak. Deliveries amounted to about 1,500,000 bushels, of this, half was taken in and paid for by one of the local bulls—Schwarz. Receipts were 472 cars, the estimate for Wednesday was 275 cars. May opened at 37⅝c, sold between 38c and 37⅝c, and closed at 37⅝@37¼c. Samples were ½c higher. Cables were lower. Clearances from all ports were only 60,000 bushels. The contract stock—3,102,000 bushels—showed a decrease of 93,000 bushels. No oats went around on the deliveries at all, that made prices firm for awhile. Toward the close, however, oats began to sympathize with the decline in wheat and corn. May opened at 23½c, sold between 23½c and 23⅛c, and closed at 23⅛c. Receipts were 466 cars; the estimate for Wednesday was 175 cars. Provisions were dull. Hog receipts, 14,000 head—were less than expected; prices were 5c higher; the estimate for Wednesday was 22,000 head. There were no deliveries except a little pork. Prices opened firm, kept dull all day, and closed at a trifling decline. Pork showed a loss of 2½c to 5c for Monday; lard, 2½c to 12½c; ribs, 5c to 7½c. Provision stocks show even smaller supplies than expected—70,196 regular pork, 4,009 prime lard, and 6,792,000 short ribs.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, May 1.—A new series of wool sales opened to-day. The attendance was large. Six thousand bales were offered. There was a good demand for scoured merinos, most of which grade went to the Continent. Good New South Wales greasies were keenly competed for, and the home trade bought eagerly of extra greasy. Port Philip and South Australia wools sold slowly. Following are details of the day's sales of greasies and the prices obtained:

New South Wales—1,500 bales; 4½d@8¾d.
Queensland—1,000 bales; 5¾d@8d.
Victoria—1,000 bales; 6¼d@11¾d.
South Australia—500 bales; 5½d@8¼d.
New-Zealand—2,000 bales; 5½d@9¼d.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Boston, May 1.—The market for wool is steady and the demand continues fair. Ohio fleece sells at 20½@21c for X and 22c for XX and XX and above. Michigan X is steady at 19c. Fine delaine selections are firm and scarce at 24@25c for Ohio, and 22@23c for Michigan. Unwashed combing is in demand at 19@21c for one-quarter and three-eighths blood. New fat sheep wool sells at 11@15c. Territory wool is in good demand at 16@17c for fine and fine medium, or on a scoured basis of 34@36c per pound. Texas and California wools sell on about the same basis as Territory. Pulled wools are in good demand and firm, and domestic scoured wools sell freely. Australian wool is more active. Foreign carpet wool quiet.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston, May 1.—Cotton easy; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 299 bales; sales, 160 bales; spinners', 82 bales; stock, 41,765 bales.

Norfolk, May 1.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 55 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 28,860 bales.

New-Orleans, May 1.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7 5-16c; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net receipts, 1,425 bales; gross, 1,622 bales; exports coastwise, 3,021 bales; sales, 5,750 bales; spinners, 1,132 bales; stock, 155,715 bales.

Savannah, May 1.—Cotton easy; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 340 bales; exports to the Continent, 14,068 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 29,494 bales.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, May 1, 1894.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Alta	.48	.45	Mexican	1.60	1.60
Best & Belcher	1.05	1.00	Mono	.45	.45
Bodie Consol	2.00	1.85	Ophir	3.45	3.50
Bulwer	.16	.14	Potosi	1.20	1.25
Challenge Con	.67	.65	Savage	.90	.87
Con Cal & Va	4.85	4.60	Sierra Nevada	1.00	1.35
Crown Point	.75	.83	Union Consol	1.25	.95
Gould & Curry	1.05	.95	Utah	.25	.10
Hale & Norcross	.75	.68	Yellow Jacket	1.00	1.00

ENDORSEMENTS.

The few following names are selected from a long list who have been my patients from seven to thirteen years, and from whom permission to use their names has been obtained or voluntarily given:

Gen. C. C. Dodge.....1 West 834 St.
C. L. Tiffany.....Union Square.
H. B. Plant.....584 5th Av.
Col. F. K. Hain.....Manhattan "L" R. R.
Sheppard Knapp.....6th Av. and 12th St.
John E. Currier.....American Bank Note Co.
Thos. J. Flagg.....5 Washington Place.
Henry Maillard.....Fifth Avenue Hotel.
E. P. Bullard.....Box 3,063, New-York City.

If your teeth are irregular and ill looking, I can regulate them, make them handsome, and as good as anybody's, without employing plates or strings, IMMEDIATELY AND WITHOUT PAIN.

If you have lost some teeth and have a few left, I can replace those lost with good and useful ones, solid and immovable, like your natural teeth, without pain and without trouble, and it will take but little time.

If your teeth are loose and useless, I can make them firm and useful.

If you have an aching tooth, I can stop the ache and restore the tooth to its original usefulness without pain.

If you are wearing a partial plate don't do it; it is uncomfortable, wears the natural teeth, and will eventually loosen and destroy them. I can make teeth for you with which you can eat at once as well as with the natural ones.

This applies only to those seeking the best.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D. M. D., 26 West 23d St.

RAKING UP

the old patterns of all the grades of

CARPET

made by us, we have marked them at such remarkably low prices as to insure their speedy clearance.

Our new Spring stock surpasses in beauty and low prices all our previous efforts. We want you to see it.

All our MATTINGS are new this season, and the prices down to bottom.

J. & J. DOBSON,

2 EAST 14TH ST.

SMASH ON THE LONG ISLAND ROAD.

AN ENGINE MISSES A SWITCH AND RUNS INTO THE REAR OF A TRAIN ON THE MAIN TRACK.

There was a smash on the Long Island Railroad at Flushing Junction yesterday afternoon which wrecked two cars and a locomotive and delayed traffic on the road for almost four hours.

Just west of Flushing, toward Corona, the trains on the Great Neck and Whitestone branches come together and are coupled together for the run into Long Island City. A train at the Bridge-st. Station ran through on time, and after taking on her passengers, proceeded to the junction, and stood on the main track waiting for the Whitestone branch train to come out from the Main-st. Station. When the second portion of the train was near the junction it stopped and the engine uncoupled. The engine of the Whitestone section runs on a siding, while the Great Neck engine backs up to the cars brought in by the Whitestone engine. This time the engine of the Whitestone train started ahead rapidly, and instead of going off on the switch, ran along the main track toward the rear end of the train there. The engineer, Lewis Compton, tried to stop his locomotive, but the distance was too short, and both he and his fireman jumped. Some one in the smoker of the Great Neck train saw the engine coming and gave an alarm. The passengers rushed forward to jump off. Most of them succeeded. A number of them in the forward car also were safely out before the crash came. Those who were still in the car received a severe shaking up.

The light engine struck the rear platform of the train with a crash and wrecked the rear end. The platforms between the two cars were crushed, and the forward car was badly broken up. No one was injured.

The wreckage blocked the tracks for four hours, and the wrecking trains from Long Island City did not have the tracks clear until 6 o'clock last evening. The accident was the fault of a new man in the switch tower who made a mistake in throwing the switches.

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