IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

UTAH PRESENTS HER NEW CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESIDENT.

SECRETARY HERBERT ANXIOUS TO HAVE ONE OF THE NEW BATTLE-SHIPS BUILT ON THE PACIFIC COAST—FOR A CABLE TO CUBA—DECISIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT—DISMISSALS IN THE NEW-YORK NAVY YARD.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The delegation charged with presenting to President Cleveland the certified copies of the State Constitution adopted by the people of Utah and a transcript of the result of the vote for Statehood were received by Mr. Cleveland at the White House to-day. Governor West, the Election Commissioners, J. R. Letcher and Hoyt Sherman, jr., Delegate Cannon and Colonel Trumbo headed the party. The certified copies were handsomely bound in black leather. Mr. Cleveland formally received the volume, and said it would be his duty to examine the documents contained to see if they complied with the provisions of the Constitution and the Enabling act. The President, upon the completion of this examination, will issue a proclamation naming the date on which Utah shall be admitted to Statehood.

Secretary Herbert has decided to give the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, an opportunity to secure one of the two battle-ships—Nos. 5 and 6—for which bids were recently opened at the Navy Department, through the medium of modifying its bid, made at that time, for constructing one or both of the vessels on the plans prepared by the Department. In the bid for building the battle-ships on the Department idea the Newport News Shipbuilding Company was the lowest bidder, agreeing to construct one for $2,350,000 or both for $4,500,000. The Union Iron Works was next lowest in this class, with a bid of $2,740,000 for one, or $5,280,000 for both. The highest bidder was the Cramps Company, of Philadelphia, with $2,820,000 for one vessel, or $5,500,000 for both. The Naval Board of Construction has been examining all the plans and bids submitted, giving careful and particular attention to the proposition of the Cramps Company, not only to construct two battle-ships on their own plans and also furnish the armor, but in addition to construct another similar vessel without armor, and all for the amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose, namely, $8,000,000. The San Francisco and Philadelphia concerns also submitted bids for the construction of two vessels on plans prepared by themselves. These bids were lower than those submitted by these firms in accordance with the Department's specifications, but neither was as low as that of the Newport News Company—the only one it made—for carrying out the Department's ideas without change. Secretary Herbert is anxious to have one of the battle-ships go to the Pacific Coast, but he feels that he cannot conscientiously accept the proposition of the Union Iron Works at their present figures. His decision to give the San Francisco firm an opportunity to reduce its bid, based on the Government's plans, indicates his willingness in this respect. It also shows that the Newport News Company will secure one of the vessels, and that the proposal of the Messrs. Cramp with respect to the construction of three ships has been rejected.

The proposed construction of a telegraphic cable from the United States to Cuba was brought up anew in the Senate by a bill introduced to-day by Mr. Carter, which contemplates the building of such a cable by a private corporation. The company is organized under the laws of New-York, and asks for authority to lay its cable through the waters controlled by the United States and make a landing on the coast. It agrees to complete the work within two years, and asks as an indirect subsidy from this Government a contract to carry any and all Government messages at the rate of $25 per nautical mile per annum, without additional charges of any character.

A case appealed from the court of Judge Isaac C. Parker, for the Western District of Arkansas, was the occasion of an important declaration by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in an opinion read by Justice Harlan, of the effect of a plea of insanity set up as defence in a criminal proceeding. Dennis Davis, charged with murder, was convicted and sentenced to death. Judge Parker instructed the jury that the defence of insanity could not avail the accused unless it appeared affirmatively, to the reasonable satisfaction of the jury, that he was not criminally responsible for his acts. The fact of killing being clearly proved, the legal presumption, based upon the common experience of mankind, that every man is sane, was sufficient, the Court said, to authorize a verdict of guilty, although the jury might entertain a reasonable doubt upon the evidence whether the accused by reason of his mental condition was responsible in law for the killing in question. In other words, if the evidence was in equilibrio as to the accused being of sound mind he was to be treated just as he would be if there were no defence of insanity, or if there were an entire absence of proof that he was insane. In concluding the opinion, which reversed the judgment of Judge Parker and sent the case back for another trial, Justice Harlan said: "It seems to us that in most of the cases holding that in a prosecution for murder, where the evidence does no more than create a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the accused, too much stress is placed upon the fact that the defence of insanity is frequently resorted to, and is sustained by the evidence of ingenious experts whose theories are difficult to be met and overcome. Thus, it is said, crimes of the most atrocious character often go unpunished, and the public safety is thereby endangered. But the possibility of such results must always attend any system devised to ascertain and punish crime, and ought not to induce the courts to depart from long established principles, fundamental in the criminal law, and the recognition and enforcement of which are demanded by every consideration of humanity and justice. No man should be deprived of his life, under the forms of law, unless the jurors who try him are able, upon their consciences, to say that the evidence before them, by whomsoever adduced, is sufficient to show beyond a reasonable doubt the existence of every fact necessary to constitute the crime charged."

The Indian Bureau to-day received advices from Agent Myer, of the San Carlos (Arizona) Reservation, of the death of Eskimazin, a noted Apache chief. He was one of the oldest chiefs of this tribe, and during the days of the Indian fights was a great warrior. Three or four years ago he was held as a prisoner of war and placed within the confines of the military post at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, but about a year ago he was released and returned to Arizona.

The repeated dismissals among the mechanics employed at the New-York Navy Yard during the past six weeks has led Mr. Fisher, who represents the IVth New-York District, to introduce to-day a resolution bearing upon the subject, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Service Reform, when appointed, investigate the report that mechanics employed at the New-York Navy Yard, and who obtained their positions after a competitive examination, have been discharged by the constructor at said yard on the charge that they were incompetent, and for the purpose of this investigation the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

In explanation of his resolution, Mr. Fisher said:

"The present constructor at the Brooklyn yard is Mr. Bowles. He was appointed six weeks ago. Since then the dismissals among the skilled laborers at the yard have been numerous. They aggregated week before last, forty. During the preceding week the number was fifty. Possibly 200 men in all have been discharged since Mr. Bowles assumed control. It strikes me as extraordinary that the men who secured their places after a competitive examination, and who built the Maine and the Cincinnati, should be dismissed for incompetency by the officer under whose direction the Texas was constructed. Moreover, being dismissed for incompetency, they are stopped from being enrolled and employed in the future."

Mr. Fisher (Rep., N. Y.) to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to prepare and submit plans and estimates for continuing the work upon Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, with a view to secure a depth of eighteen feet from Percival-st. to Hamilton-ave. bridge. This action is not to be construed to commit the Government to proceed with the construction of this improvement.

Mr. Fisher explains that the Government work now stops at the intersection of Percival-st., while the jurisdiction of the city of Brooklyn ends at Hamilton-ave. bridge. This leaves a bar between the two points over which there is only seven feet of water. This results in an anomalous condition of affairs. Where the Government has been operating there is twenty-six feet of water, and where the city has dredged there is eighteen feet. As a result no boat can get from the Government dredging into the city basin. The purpose of Mr. Fisher's joint resolution, therefore, is obvious. It is to make the Government work of some moment and permit vessels to get up to the city and thus have the navigation perfected.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day was honored by the attendance upon its sessions of the Attorney-Generals of three States—R. F. Walker, of Missouri, who was a member of the bar; Milton Remley, of Iowa, admitted to practice on motion of Senator W. B. Allison, and A. S. Churchill, of Nebraska, admitted on motion of Senator J. M. Thurston.

Mr. Arnold introduced in the House to-day a bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection in Washington of a statue to Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside. The proposed statue is to be erected under the supervision of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Arnold, speaking of the measure, said that at present there was not a statue of a New-England General in the city, although there were many of Western officers.

Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States refusing to issue an order to the District Courts not to proceed with the trial of the recalcitrant Sugar Trust witnesses before the Senate Investigating Committee until the question of the jurisdiction of the District Court has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. The defendants assert that the District Courts have no jurisdiction of the charge against them, but the courts themselves have ruled that they have, and an appeal from the judgment is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. As the Supreme Court has refused to advance that appeal for an early hearing, and also denied all other forms of relief proposed by counsel for the accused witnesses, their trial will doubtless proceed next month, as fixed by the District-Attorney to-day.

Officials of the Indian Bureau here were to-day shown the United Press dispatch from Milwaukee saying that the chiefs and head men of the Oneida tribe of Indians say that the white farmers had stolen their lands by extending fences. A communication has been received at the bureau from Indian Inspector Thomas H. Savage, to the effect that it would appear that the Oneidas were correct in their allegations. The settlers were on what is known as the French claim, and it extends into the Indians' reservation. Mr. Savage suggests that a surveyor be sent to ascertain the exact lines in dispute. The Bureau has not yet taken up the matter.

The somewhat famous case of A. W. Bellew, convicted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, and sentenced to imprisonment for two years for unlawfully withholding pension money from a client and charging an illegal fee, was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. Bellew secured $3,775 pension money for Lucy Burrell, and, after it had been deposited in bank to her credit he took from her a check for $1,887 for his services as attorney in her behalf. The indictment against him was in two counts, the first charging an unlawful withholding of pension money, and the second charging an illegal fee. A general verdict of guilty was rendered. Upon these circumstances, Justice White, speaking for the Supreme Court, said the first count had not been made out; that withholding of money in the meaning of the law meant a failure or refusal to pay it to the claimant, which was not the case here. The judgment of the lower court was therefore reversed, with instructions to the trial court to enter judgment upon the second count of the indictment—that charging the collection of an illegal fee.

Justice Gray to-day announced the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States not to interfere, at the present stage of the proceedings, at least, with the State courts of Connecticut in its management of the case of Dr. George E. Whitten, who sought release by suit of habeas corpus from the custody of Charles A. Tomlinson, Sheriff of New-Haven County. He had been arrested in Massachusetts as a fugitive from justice, under an indictment found against him in New-Haven, charging murder in the second degree. Being released on bail, he was surrendered to the officers by his bondsmen and committed to jail by a Justice of the Peace. He filed a petition in the Federal Court in Hartford for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging irregularities in the indictment and the action of the Justice of the Peace. The writ being refused, Whitten appealed to the Supreme Court. These, said Justice Gray, were not sufficient to warrant the courts of the Nation in interfering with the State Courts, and the judgment of the court below was affirmed.

LEFT PATIENTS AND CREDITORS.

AN "OBESITY REDUCING" DOCTOR DESERTED BOTH AND WENT TO LONDON.

There came to this city from London last March a man about forty years old, with iron-gray hair and of commanding appearance. His name was G. Elliott Clark. He engaged rooms for himself, wife and child at No. 160 West Twenty-third-st., where he opened an office. He then announced that he was prepared to relieve persons suffering from obesity. About the same time he offered for sale an appliance guaranteed to increase a person's height from one to six inches. The alleged merits of his appliance were printed upon large signs, which were displayed on the elevated road platforms.

Mr. Clark was fairly successful in his venture. Many fleshy persons placed themselves in his care, and his appliance to make pygmies taller found a good sale. However, he was not able to meet his debts. He owes the advertising company for placing his signs on the elevated roads, and there are many other persons to whom he is indebted.

Clark bade his landlady goodby three months ago, saying that he was going to return to his native land. He and his wife are now living in London. Since he disappeared his patients and creditors have been longing for him to return. The former declare that Clark was able to cure obesity, and that they were losing flesh rapidly when he departed for Europe. Should Clark not return soon, they fear they will grow fat again. His creditors avow that he was just as successful in reducing the size of a bank roll.

Miss Henrietta, Clark's landlady, told a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon that Clark wrote to her soon after he reached London, apologizing for going away in her debt.

Clark had the letters "M. D." on his cards. He did not openly practise, though, as a physician.

THE PARK BOARD GIVES IT UP.

PERMITS THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GIFT OF THE HEINE MOMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

The Park Board yesterday received the communication from the Heine Monument Committee withdrawing its offer. Without reading the letter, it was decided to grant the committee permission to withdraw the gift, and to return the pictures.

Cyrus Clark asked the Board to put either electric or gas light on Riverside Drive.

James Van Dyck Card asked that the elevated road pillar of the Sixth-ave. road at Seventy-second-st. be removed, as it was a source of danger to vehicles. He said it would cost $30,000. He also asked that Manhattan Square, between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first sts., be inclosed, that a passenger entrance to the Park be provided between Sixty-fourth and Seventy-second sts., on the west side, and that Seventy-ninth-st. be tunnelled, so that ashcarts could get to the river without inconvenience to persons using Riverside Drive. All the requests were filed.

The Board decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $10,000 for a road to the new Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park.

SANITARY UNDERCLOTHING.

Individually, all intelligent people accept the motto that "health is wealth," but not all intelligent manufacturers live up to this time-honored adage. There is one firm, however, well known to Americans, that has put forth its best efforts to secure the sanitary results from the use of its products. This firm is the one founded by Dr. Gustav Jaeger, of Stuttgart, Germany, and represented in this country by the Dr. Jaeger Sanitary Woollen System of New-York. To enumerate the list of articles sold by this company would be useless, for the Jaeger underclothing and blankets are well known throughout the country. In the manufacture of the Jaeger undergarments the strictest attention is paid to the normal functions of the skin, and every effort is made to make the garments a help instead of a hindrance to the work that the skin should do as an excreting, absorbing, breathing and health-regulating organ. What is really aimed at by the Sanitary Woollen System is to strengthen the weak and to preserve the strength of the strong. The system adopted by the company has already received the cordial support and indorsement of many of the best physicians of our time, and is recognized as beneficial to health by all who have tried its goods. In addition to the underwear, camel's hair blankets, travelling shawls, slippers, couch rugs and double-faced lap robes are supplied. For the holidays the prices have been marked down so low that they cannot fail to attract those who wish to secure useful articles of apparel for holiday gifts. Bathrobes, lounging jackets and night garments are also to be found in all styles adapted to health and comfort.

A WOMAN AND HER NEW CHURCH.

Boston, Dec. 16.—The Rev. Helen Van Anderson was ordained as pastor of the Church of the Higher Life last evening. The organization is a new one, and is intended, to quote its articles, "to supplement and strengthen the spiritual life of all churches as well as individuals, and to bring into manifestation that love, peace and good will which constitute the foundation principles of the only true church—the Church Universal, whose altar is to be found in that holy inmost of every soul, called the 'secret place of the Most High.'" It is also set forth that the church is sustained, not by arbitrary organization, but through voluntary association.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Every piece of furniture at 45 West 23d st. is plainly marked at the lowest possible price. Store crowded with newest designs.

THE CONTROLLER OBJECTS.

A LIVELY TILT WITH GENERAL COLLIS OVER THE FINAL BUDGET.

MR. FITCH DECLARES THAT THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SHALL NOT EXCEED THAT OF LAST YEAR—SOME OF THE FINAL ESTIMATES.

Work upon the tax budget of 1895, known as the final estimates, was begun yesterday by the Board of Estimate in the Mayor's office. The Board must complete the budget by the last day of the year. The estimates of the Mayoralty, the Common Council and the Park and Public Works Departments were down for consideration yesterday. The interesting part of the proceedings came when Controller Fitch gave notice of his purpose to exercise his veto power if the estimates for the Department of Public Works were increased above those of last year.

The Public Works Department was allowed $3,135,480 95 in 1895. This year it asked for $3,341,082 66, and was allowed, provisionally, $3,185,130. The Mayoralty was allowed $26,000; the Common Council $88,800, and the Park Department $1,191,255. The last named received $1,198,555 last year and asked for $1,195,755 this year.

The Mayor's Marshal was allowed $12,800 for the next year.

The Department of Public Works was the first department taken up. Controller Fitch took General Collis's breath away by announcing that he would hold the department's appropriation down to what it was last year, $3,135,480.95. General Collis replied that if that was the Controller's ultimatum it would be foolish to discuss the items separately, and he added that he could not run his department with such a sum. Mr. Fitch retorted: "This department has always been a political department. Squeeze the political water of the department and I think this department can be run for much less money and with fewer men."

General Collis said he could not see it.

"Then you admit that you cannot save any money in your Department?" asked the Controller.

General Collis replied that he had already done some saving in that respect. The Board then took up the consideration of the appropriation item by item. It was slow work and tedious, too. Corporation Counsel Scott said that if Mr. Fitch was going to adhere to his broad statement, there would be no use in parleying over the items. The Controller, when it came to the question of lighting the Annexed District, learned that General Collis wanted $60,000 for the work. "Why, they must have lighted up the woods," observed Mr. Fitch. It then came out that the Westchester people in anticipation of annexation, had placed arc lights everywhere, on the supposition that the city would pay the bills.

When the item of repairs to public buildings was taken up, a letter was read from Sheriff Tamsen asking for $14,500 for repairs to the locks, walls, cells, etc., of Ludlow Street Jail, and "for the preservation of the health of the prisoners confined therein." Warden Roe was on hand to talk for the $14,500, but he was not allowed to speak, as the matter comes properly under the head of the Sheriff's office.

The Board finally adjourned until this morning without finishing the Public Works Department.

FESTIVITIES OF THE WEEK.

MANY PUBLIC DINNERS COMING IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

A remarkable amount of after-dinner oratory is to be delivered in this city this week, and some of the chief orators of the metropolis will be in an overworked state when Sunday comes. The dinners of the Columbia College Alumni and the National Society of New-England Women last evening were only a beginning of the dinners which are crowded into this week. This evening the chief dinner will be that given for reform Mayors by Herbert Booth King, at the Waldorf, but the Williams College Alumni will also have their annual dinner at the same hotel.

Mr. King's dinner is in honor of Mayor Strong, of New-York; Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Curtis, of Boston. Covers will be laid in the state apartments of the Waldorf for some seventy guests, who will include representative citizens from the three cities. The guests of the evening, together with General Horace Porter, Recorder Goff, Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia; Mayor-elect Wurster, of Brooklyn; Curtis Guild, jr., of Boston; ex-Mayor Hewitt and others, will be among the speakers.

At the Albany Society dinner, which takes place at Delmonico's to-morrow evening, and which will bring together about 150 former Albanians and their friends, John A. McCall, the president of the society, will preside. Among the speakers will be Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia; John Boyd Thacher, Mayor-elect of Albany; ex-Judge Howland, William H. McElroy, Judge Hugh Reilly, John R. Van Wormer, Colonel Frederic J. De Peyster, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Colonel H. L. Burnett, of the Ohio Society. The organization is composed of former residents of Albany now living in New-York and Brooklyn.

On Thursday evening there will be the American Commerce dinner at Delmonico's, the dinner of the Quaint Club at the Waldorf, and the seventh annual dinner of the Sixth Army Corps at Morello's. Mr. Depew is down for a speech at the Quaint Club's dinner.

The Alumni of Amherst College will have their annual dinner at the St. Denis on Friday evening, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is expected to be among the speakers.

On Saturday the Pilgrim Mothers' dinner will take place at Sherry's soon after noon. In the evening the Governor's staff will give a full-dress dinner to the officers of the National Guard of the State at the Savoy.

First in the list of dinners for next week will be the New-England dinner at Sherry's on Monday evening.

BUCKET SHOP MEN IN COURT.

PETER DE LACY FURNISHES BAIL FOR THE PRINCIPALS UNTIL NEXT MONDAY.

Detective Hurd, of the Central Office, arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday Alonzo Maynard, who is said to be one of the proprietors of the three Valentine & Co. poolrooms on which raids were made Saturday by Acting Inspector Brooks.

Maynard was arrested Sunday at One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. and Seventh-ave. by Chief Conlin and two detectives. Maynard was arraigned on three charges—one for each of the three places raided—and was charged in each case with maintaining a gambling house.

A. H. Hummel, who appeared for the twenty-three clerks and Alonzo Maynard, told the Magistrate that if he would consent to an adjournment he would surrender the other three principals. He then surrendered William H. Fender, John Corker and H. Valentine, who, with Maynard, composed the firm of H. Valentine & Co. Bail was fixed in their cases at $500 each, and Peter De Lacy was present in court to offer surety if the other bondsmen that Mr. Hummel had sent for did not appear.

Assistant District-Attorney Lindsay consented to the adjournment in the hearing and for each of the cases to go over until next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The principals gave their addresses as follows: William Fender, No. 345 Manhattan-ave.; Alonzo Maynard, No. 202 West Twelfth-st.; H. Valentine, Grand Union Hotel; John Corker, No. 139 West Ninety-fourth-st.

Magistrate Kudlich held each of the principals in $500 bail on each of the three charges. Peter De Lacy furnished bail for all three. The bail in the case of the clerks remains the same.

MRS. O'HEARN'S SUIT DISMISSED.

Mary O'Hearn, forty-one years old, who was arrested on September 3 on a warrant issued by City Magistrate John O. Mott in the Morrisania City Magistrate's Court for violating the excise law on Sunday, September 1, at her saloon, No. 590 East One-hundred-and-fortieth-st., appeared in the Tenth District Civil Court, Morrisania, yesterday as plaintiff in a civil suit for the recovery of $250 damages from Magistrate Mott for alleged false imprisonment. Magistrate Mott was represented before Civil Justice McCrea by an attorney, who made a motion to dismiss the suit on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case. The motion was made under Section 1,296 of the Consolidation act, which provides that such a court (referring to the lower civil courts) can take no cognizance of a civil action when the action is for the recovery of damages for an assault, battery, false imprisonment, etc. Civil Justice McCrea granted the motion, and advised Mrs. O'Hearn to go to a higher court.

TO CONSOLIDATE COMMITTEES.

The question of consolidating the numerous committees of the Board of Education into five general committees is to be acted upon by the Board at its stated meeting to-morrow afternoon. The Committee on Bylaws, of which Commissioner Beneville is chairman, presented to the Board the plan for the proposed revision on November 6, and at the Board's last meeting, held December 5, some changes in the original scheme were offered.

A lively discussion is expected at to-morrow's meeting, as it is said that some of the Commissioners are heartily in favor of the plan, while others are radically opposed to it as formulated by the committee.

The object of the change is to obviate the present difficulties and conflicts arising from one Commissioner being compelled to serve on three or four different committees. In the new scheme, no Commissioner would be required to serve on more than one committee. This, it is thought, will simplify the work and insure its accomplishment with far greater dispatch than formerly.

It is probable that the Board will also discuss the proposed new law looking to the remodelling of the entire school system.

FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON.

A LOWER RANGE OF VALUES DUE TO HOLIDAY DULNESS—AN EXPERT ENGLISH OPINION.

Extreme dulness made lower quotations on the New-York Cotton Exchange yesterday. March cotton closed at 8.34, or 5 points under Saturday. The total sales of the day were only 120,100. In a market so narrow prices could not hold when, as was the case yesterday, there was selling against spot purchases in the South. Then it was said that there was liquidation for the account of Pacé, the Virginia banker, who assigned Saturday, and who, rumor said, was carrying 50,000 bales of cotton. This report was not credited in the trade, however. There was no diminution of the bull feeling on the New-York Cotton Exchange. The port receipts were 36,000 bales less than last year, or 42,559, against 78,317. It is expected that the movement will be free until after the New Year, when a perpendicular drop is prophesied. Southern spot markets were active yesterday. New-Orleans sold 6,000 bales; Memphis, 2,100; Galveston, 1,431; Mobile, 300; Augusta, 1,023; Norfolk, 250, and Savannah, 538. Receipts at interior towns ran light. Liverpool spot sales were 10,000 bales at 1-32d. advance. Liverpool futures were steady and practically unchanged. Among the dispatches received from the South was the following:

New-Orleans, Dec. 16.—Classer, for a large exporting house, returned from Tyler, Tex., reports: Receipts there last year, 29,000; this year to date, 11,000; expect 3,000 more. Stock in three yards, 800 to 900.

South Louisiana boat from Atchafalaya River arrived with 600 bales last Monday; preceding trips, 1,600 or over. Considering perfect weather, this falling off indicates approach of wind-up.

It is a fact that Liverpool is more bullishly inclined over the future of cotton than the American markets. As expressing the sentiments of Manchester, Henry Binns, a noted authority on cotton matters, writes as follows to "Cotton," the official journal of the Manchester Cotton Association:

Long guiding views framing general policy are in the cotton market what principle is amid the multifarious duties and trials of life—useful, indispensable. We should, therefore, in times of perplexity revert to commercial principles, to wit:

(1) Has the trade of the world now entered upon a period of revival? Answer: Yes.

(2) What is the normal price movement in the Manchester market in the months of December and January? Answer: A rise.

Reason why: Because the great "harvest demand" drives prices up. High prices (for cloth and yarn) follow, and are consequent upon the great mass of harvest business due in the fall of the year.

January values average highest, and are followed by a decline, except only during years of trade revival. In 1896 symptoms of revival are likely to be even more assured than in 1895. December (normally) is, therefore, a very strong month in Manchester. The cotton Waterloo of the season has been fought and won by spinners. The bargain for the new crop has been struck, say, at 4½d.; not at 5½d., which bulls two months ago were arrogantly sure of. Put this difference into figures:

Difference		Lbs.		Bales.		
1d.	×	480	×	7,000,000	=	£14,000,000

Worth fighting for—eh?

On February 1 last Henry Pasch was strongly bear. I thought it, therefore, not unfriendly to remind him that "price is fixed by the state of trade, not by supply." Then I went on to say:

(1) Beware of sanguine views (November, 1892) based on a small crop when general trade is going from bad to worse. I say now:

(2) Beware of pessimistic views when trade is about to revive.

In my judgment it matters practically nothing whether the crop be 6,500,000 or 7,250,000. While on the one hand the backbone of the great "bull" movement of the season has been fractured, still, on the other, the world-wide energy of trade revival (which can no more be argued with than ocean tide) is nearing the New Year. During the course of 1896 confidence will have had time to grow strong and sound and assured. The burst of the South Sea gold bubble, the fool's fury of reaction after five years of depression and depreciation, will have passed away.

Continental spinners are splendidly prosperous. Fall River gains (1895) are the largest since 1889. Our own fine spinners are in clover. The home trade is good, while it is a difficult matter to get a decent-sized warehouse in the business quarters of our growing city, although building (here as in New-York) is more active than for years past.

IMPERISHABLE MELODIES NAMED.

SOROSIS LISTENS TO A LECTURE ILLUSTRATED WITH SONGS.

Sorosis held its regular monthly business meeting yesterday morning in the banquet-room of the Hotel Waldorf. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth presided, and considerable business of a routine nature was transacted. After the meeting a luncheon was served, and the members remained, according to custom, for an entertainment in the afternoon. This consisted of a musical lecture, "Imperishable Melodies," by Miss Charlotte W. Hawes, of Boston.

As a speaker Miss Hawes is dramatic and impressive, and her audience yesterday followed the entire lecture with the closest attention. Miss Gertrude Griswold, Miss Clara Stutsman and Miss Allen supplied the vocal music necessary for the illustration of passages in the address.

Haydn's "Creation" was the first composition mentioned by Miss Hawes as a never-dying musical masterpiece. Another was "The Messiah" of Handel, concerning the writing of which the speaker related several interesting anecdotes. Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the "Preludes" of Bach, Beethoven's symphonies and sonatas, and his one opera, "Fidelio"; the songs of Franz Schubert, Gounod's "Faust" and "Der Freischütz" of Von Weber were chief among the other works described.

At the close of the lecture the audience was reluctant to go without more music. Miss Stutsman was prevailed upon to sing "Annie Laurie," which is a favorite with Sorosis, and Miss Griswold gave "What the Chimney Sang," the words by Bret Harte and the music by herself.

ILLS OF TWO "SCORCHERS."

THEY ARE NOT ONLY SADLY BRUISED, BUT ARE FINED IN COURT.

The two young bicyclists who were arrested for "scorching" on a tandem in Central Park Sunday afternoon were arraigned yesterday in Yorkville Court before Magistrate Wentworth. The prisoners were Samuel Foley, of No. 63 East One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st., and Herbert Rosenstiel. Foley's nose was covered with court plaster, and his right hand was hid in bandages. Rosenstiel's face was scratched, and he limped with the right leg.

Bail was secured for them Sunday, and they started for home on their tandem. As they wheeled out of the Park at the Sixth-ave. and One-hundred-and-tenth-st. exit, in trying to avoid a carriage they pedalled in front of a phaeton driven by Dr. Michaelson, of No. 1,060 Lexington-ave. The tandem and vehicle came together with a crash. Foley was pitched headfirst over the front handlebar and landed on his head and right shoulder. Rosenstiel was hurled sidelong to the ground, and had his face cut and right leg injured. The tandem was knocked to pieces. They made a frank confession of their sins, and were fined $3 each.

RELIEVING THE TOMBS PRISON.

PRISONERS GET A CHANCE TO PLEAD GUILTY AND GET OFF THE EASIER.

Justice Patterson, Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, devoted themselves to relieving the overcrowded condition of the Tombs prison. A calendar of thirty cases, from which those involving charges of murder and manslaughter were excluded, was arranged in which the prisoners who should plead guilty would be allowed to plead to charges of less gravity than those for which they had been indicted. At 5:30 p. m. about twenty cases had been disposed of when the court was adjourned until this morning. The indictments were for burglary and larceny in different degrees, and the sentences ranged from two years in State Prison down to commitment to the Elmira Reformatory.

John Sullivan pleaded guilty to larceny in the second degree. He had been indicted for stealing a horse and buggy belonging to Dr. Brotherton, of No. 270 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., from in front of No. 22 Park Row on November 26. He said that he was under the influence of whiskey—something he was not accustomed to—when he got into the buggy and drove off. He was then so drunk that he fell from the buggy. He knew drunkenness was no excuse, and that was why he pleaded guilty, but he asked the mercy of the Court, as he had a wife and children, who had been obliged to sell their furniture to obtain food. Judge Patterson postponed decision in this case.

WORKING ON THE SCHOOL CENSUS.

The police enumerators yesterday started out at 9 o'clock all over the city, excepting in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards, in which the school census has already been taken by agents of the Board of Education. Chief Conlin has arranged to have the census taken by election districts. One policeman is detailed in every election district. They will be on duty daily from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m., until the work is completed. Chief Conlin thinks it will take about a week. Something like 1,300 policemen are engaged in the work.

AN INCENDIARY'S CONFESSION.

Boston, Dec. 16.—Albert J. Wood was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued at Laconia, N. H., charging him with having burned the drug store of Prescott C. and G. R. Lamprey, in Centre Harbor, N. H., on the night of June 5, 1894. Wood says he was employed by the members of the firm to set the fire. The contract was made, he says, with Prescott Lamprey, although G. R. Lamprey had full knowledge of it. The amount of money which he was to receive for committing the crime, he says, was $100. Of this sum only $30 has been paid, and he goes back to the Granite State as a witness for the prosecution. On the strength of his statement a telegram was sent to Laconia, N. H., ordering the arrest of both P. C. and G. R. Lamprey. G. R. Lamprey was arrested, according to a telegram received here, but Prescott could not be found.

LONG LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

THE JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT MAKE THEM PUBLIC.

The Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down the following appointments in addition to those already made:

William N. Penny and Henry Walsh, assistants to the special deputy clerk in Part I, Trial Term, Supreme Court, for the trial of criminal cases, at the same salaries as they now get in General Sessions. James J. Duffy and William L. Taylor, to the same positions in Part II, at $1,500 salary. John Lerscher, $2,000; George F. Lyon, $2,000; Walter A. Brady, $2,000; Cornelius J. Kane, Dennis A. McLaughlin, William P. Miner, Peter L. Halpin, Isaiah Kayser, Hugh Donnelly, special deputy clerks, at $2,000 each.

Henry C. Reilly, to the Appellate branch for hearing appeals from District Court, at $2,000; Ambrose O. McCall, special deputy clerk in Part I, Special Term, at $2,000; James J. Duffy, James Mitchell and James P. Kiernan, assistants in Special Term, Part I, at $1,500 each; William Geoghegan, Edward T. McChrystal, William P. Richardson, David J. Daly, John H. Luce, Joseph H. Brown, John W. Guntzer and Edwin M. Coe, assistants to clerk in Special Term, Part II, and also Stephen H. Keating, at $1,500 each; Nicholas J. Hays and Joseph P. Early, assistants in Special Term, Part III, at $1,500; James B. F. Smith, Clifford Boese, J. H. Hobart Ward, William J. Hill and William H. Buck, special deputies, at $2,000 each; William C. Huson, $2,500. William A. Donnell, Edwin N. Robbins, Edwin A. Kingsley, John Cotter, Peter J. Loughlin, Bartholomew Monahan, James E. Munson, John Standfast, Edwin J. Shalvey, William F. Bonynge, Albert E. Cochran, James J. Neaile, John T. Martin, John J. Macklin, Henry H. Alexander, Clifton B. Bull, Robert Bonynge and Henry G. Smith, stenographers, each at $2,500.

TEMPESTS ON THE OCEAN.

INCOMING STEAMERS REPORT EXTREMELY HEAVY WEATHER—THE CORONET SIGHTED.

The new British steamship Braemer arrived here yesterday from China and Japan, and was detained at Quarantine by Health Officer Doty for cleansing and disinfection, owing to the prevalence of cholera at the ports of departure. All of the crew were taken to Hoffman Island and bathed; their clothing was subjected to steam, and the steamer was also thoroughly disinfected.

The Braemer experienced from December 11 to the 15th terrific gales, with tremendous high seas. The ship's headway was eased and her course altered in order to meet the high seas and winds for twenty-four hours. On December 10, in latitude 35:15, longitude 55:20, the Braemer passed the American schooner yacht Coronet, which left here bound for San Francisco.

The Braemer will probably be released this morning.

The Coronet is the yacht which left here recently for San Francisco. There she will take on the Amherst astronomical party, and will then sail for the Island of Yezu.

The Ward Line steamer Santiago, Captain Leighton, from Nassau and ports on the south side of Cuba, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning, forty-eight hours behind her usual time. The Santiago's voyage from Nassau was a most tempestuous one, and Captain Leighton said that it was the worst he had ever experienced. Leaving Nassau on December 10, the Santiago ran into a succession of heavy gales from the north and northeast, changing to the northwest, with violent squalls and tremendous seas. On Thursday, December 12, the seas became so high and the vessel labored so heavily that Captain Leighton was obliged to heave to for twenty-four hours. While the steamer drifted in this condition a portion of the starboard bulwarks were washed away and the decks were constantly flooded. After passing Cape Hatteras the weather moderated and the Santiago was put under her usual speed.

Captain Taylor and two seamen, who navigated the small Spanish gunboat Sandoval from Glasgow to Santiago, and Captain Davies and fourteen seamen, who took the Spanish gunboat Alvarado from Glasgow to Santiago, were passengers on the Santiago. These men are returning home to Glasgow.

Among the other passengers were five distressed seamen of the three-masted schooner Bessie E. Creighton, of Thomaston, Me., which ran ashore on the Island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, on December 4. The vessel sailed from Weymouth, Mass., on November 23, for Pensacola, Fla., with a cargo of fertilizer. She went ashore on December 4 at 1 a. m., on a reef, and became a total loss. The materials of the schooner were partly saved and were to be sold at Abaco. The cargo was a total loss.

NEW STYLES OF CARRIAGES.

One of the largest stocks of carriages to be found in the city is that carried by A. S. Flandrau & Co., of No. 372 Broome-st. All sorts of vehicles may be found there. One of the newest and most stylish makes in the line of carriages for a special purpose is the opera bus. Vehicles of this kind are usually made to accommodate six persons on the inside, and then there is an outside seat that may be removed at will, which will carry two more. These buses are handsomely painted and are lined and upholstered with light colored material.

This year broughams are taking the place of coaches and landaus, and are to be found in many styles. One of the most fashionable and exclusive is the straight-front brougham, with room for two inside. Many of these are fitted up with incandescent lights, and also contain handsome toilet sets for women. There are also larger broughams, some with a drop seat, so that the vehicle may be used for four, and others with two full-width stationary seats. The latter style is largely used to replace and improve on the old landau.

For winter use another novelty in which Flandrau & Co. do a large business is the "going-to-cover wagon," put on runners. This is largely used in hunting excursions, and ordinarily is for the use of two, but there is a rumble seat that may be used for a man. This trap is decorated in white, red and green, with light colored corduroy cushions. Besides the vehicles already mentioned, one can find in the stock a large line of sleighs of all kinds, two-wheeled driving carts and almost every style of carriage known.

THOUGHT TO BE A SAFE-ROBBER.

FRANK PALMER ARRESTED WITH SAFE-BLOWING TOOLS IN HIS POSSESSION.

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