PART II.
PAGES 13 TO 22.

New-York Tribune.

SUNDAY EDITION.
FEBRUARY 16, 1896.

A CHASE FOR AN INSANE MAN

HE LEAPS INTO THE RIVER AND NARROWLY ESCAPES DROWNING.

AFTER KNOCKING DOWN A KEEPER AT BELLEVUE HE RUSHES THROUGH THE YARD AND JUMPS OVER THE SEA WALL—ELUDES HIS RESCUERS UNTIL ALMOST EXHAUSTED.

An exciting chase after an insane man took place in the Bellevue Hospital grounds yesterday afternoon. The patient was Edward Rodgers, who escaped from the insane pavilion after knocking down one of the keepers. Rodgers is a clerk, forty-five years old, and lives at No. 422 Hudson-st. It is said that he became insane a few days ago, and yesterday afternoon his brother, Michael Rodgers, and three friends decided to take him to Bellevue Hospital. He insisted on walking all the way. At Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-ave. he became unmanageable and refused to go any further. His brother called upon Policeman O'Connell, of the East Twenty-second-st. station, who assisted in taking Rodgers to Bellevue. He was carried into the insane pavilion, where O'Connell left him and went into the reception room.

At the time that Rodgers was taken in several patients were being transferred from the rear door of the pavilion. Rodgers, watching his chance, made a dash for liberty. Thomas Butler, one of the keepers, was passing near the door when Rodgers suddenly sprang up, struck Butler behind the ear and felled him to the floor. He dashed out of the door and ran across the lawn to the sea wall. His brother Michael raised an alarm, which was heard by Policeman O'Connell, who ran after the insane man. Warden O'Rourke, Deputy Warden Rickard and Policeman Morrell, who was on duty at the Morgue, joined him. Rodgers jumped over several benches and, reaching the sea wall, leaped into eighteen feet of water. He swam around close to the wall and threw aside a rope which was thrown him. Several attempts were made to rescue him, but he eluded his rescuers. At the end of about ten minutes he showed signs of exhaustion, and a life ladder was formed in order to pull him out. Harold Logan, a newspaper man, reached down over the wall and was held by Warden O'Rourke and some others. He managed to get hold of Rodgers's coat as he was sinking for the second time and pulled him out.

When the man was brought to the ground Michael Rodgers struck his brother in the face. The men there wanted to have Michael arrested, but this was not done. The insane man, addressing the crowd, said: "My name is Edward Rodgers. I live at No. 422 Hudson-st. They are trying to put me away. I have money and they want it."

He was taken back to the insane pavilion and put under restraint. The keeper, Butler, was rendered unconscious by the blow he received from Rodgers. He had a serious gash behind the ear and was removed to the hospital for treatment. Dr. Russell, of the insane pavilion, will examine Rodgers as to his mental condition.

THE OCEANIC HEARD FROM

SIGHTED IN TOW OF A BRITISH SHIP.

THE GERMANIC HAS A ROUGH TRIP—THE EPIDEMIC OF MARINE ACCIDENTS AT AND NEAR THIS PORT.

All doubts concerning the safety of the steamship Oceanic, which was spoken by the American Line steamship New-York about 350 miles east of Sandy Hook on February 7, in a disabled condition, were set at rest yesterday by the White Star Line steamship Germanic, whose captain reported that on Thursday, in latitude 41.14, longitude 61.24, he sighted the British steamer Galileo, from Hull for Boston, with the Oceanic in tow. Upon exchanging signals it was learned that the latter vessel's shaft was broken, and she was in a precarious condition when the Galileo fell in with her and passed her a hawser.

The Oceanic carries no passengers and has a crew of about thirty men, and was bound from Sunderland to Hampton Roads, having left the former port on January 29. When the Germanic continued on her course the Galileo, with her tow, was heading west, one-half north, evidently making for Halifax.

The Germanic herself had a stormy voyage of eight days, twenty-two hours and fifty-two minutes across the Atlantic, which is about two days behind her usual run. Throughout the entire passage the veteran ship battled with heavy westerly and northwesterly gales and high head seas, but she came through with hardly a scratch.

Most of the fleet of overdue steamships are now in port or accounted for, but some of the sailing craft are still causing their owners or agents great uneasiness, and among these is still the big steel British ship Andelana, which left Hioga 188 days ago, with a crew of thirty-five men, and has not yet been reported. The ship L. Schepp left the same port a month and a half later and came into this port on January 28, and the El Capitan, which left Hioga several days later still, arrived here on Friday. The Andelana is said to be faster than either of these vessels, and shipping men shake their heads gloomily when asked concerning her chances. She is commanded by Captain Gillies and has a cargo of tea and Japanese goods, consigned to Delacamp & Co., of No. 108 Worth-st.

The new year has opened anything but auspiciously for ships and shipping men, not only as regards quick voyages, but for the ships themselves. Nowhere has this proved more true than right here in New-York Harbor or in the vicinity, where seven vessels in rapid succession have made glad the hearts of the wrecking companies, who have had all they could do to keep up with the procession.

The gallant St. Paul, of the American Line, appropriately led off by poking her graceful nose in the Jersey sands on January 25, and keeping it there for ten days, until the elements came to her rescue. The British ship Foyle got into trouble nearly about the same time, but soon got off. The steamship Lamington ran into the beach on Long Island and is there yet, and then the ship J. B. Walker tried to take up the entire bay on the day of the big storm, and finally ended her wild escapade on the rocks off Bedlow's Island. She is there yet, too. The Ardandhu came next, with a fire aboard, and she was grounded on the flats near Bedlow's Island for safe-keeping. Bedlow's Island caught still another prize in the El Dorado, which went on the flats on Thursday, and to round up the series of marine accidents right here at home so far, the steamship Otranto tried to make a short cut through Fire Island yesterday, and she is "there yet." Rarely before in the history of New-York have so many accidents happened in so brief a space of time.

WALTER JONES MUST GO TO COURT.

John J. Sullivan, attorney and assignee of George R. W. Notman, the photographer, obtained from Justice Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday an order requiring Walter Jones, the actor, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in not appearing for examination in supplementary proceedings on an order issued by Justice Pryor calling on Jones to appear for examination on February 3, which at that time was extended by Justice Beach until yesterday. As Jones did not appear at that time Mr. Sullivan got the order. On December 31 last judgment was entered against Jones by default for $21 15, which, it is alleged by the assignee, is due to Notman for photographs furnished to the defendant while he was playing in "1492."

VANDERBILT ALLEN IN CONTEMPT.

Vanderbilt Allen was adjudged guilty of contempt of court by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday for failing to appear to be examined in supplementary proceedings on a judgment that was obtained against him in 1892 for $12,926 in favor of Sherman W. Knevals, as assignee of Charles B. Caldwell and William H. Bunker. Allen has paid $1,117 of the amount due. The motion to punish was garnted by default.

FRANCIS WILSON PAID THE ACTRESS.

Lottie F. Trites brought an action some time ago against Francis Wilson, the actor and theatrical manager, for breach of contract, averring that she was discharged from the "Devil's Deputy" company without cause and claiming $450 damages as salary for the rest of the season. When the case came up in the City Court before Justice Conlan yesterday the matter was settled by the payment by Wilson of $300 to the plaintiff's attorneys, Fromme Brothers.

TUG FOUNDERED. CREW SAVED.

The small tugboat Rescue foundered off Red Hook yesterday, but the crew were saved. The commander and owner of the tug is Captain Gully. The Baxter Wrecking Company will begin the work of raising the vessel this morning.

TO DIVIDE THE EXAMINATIONS

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS MEET AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST DISMISSING PRELIMINARY BRANCHES EARLY IN THE MEDICAL STUDENTS COURSE OF STUDY.

Pursuant to a call issued by Melvil Dewey, secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New-York, a number of educators who are interested in the question of examinations by the State Board, assembled at Parlor F, Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday. The question to be discussed was the division of the medical examinations so that the preliminary branches, such as anatomy, physiology and chemistry might be disposed

DR. MAURICE J. LEWI.

of during undergraduate life, leaving only the practical branches, such as surgery, pathology and diagnosis, obstetrics and practice for disposal after graduation.

The committee appointed by the Board of Regents to hear the arguments in the case consisted of Dr. George Ryerson Fowler, of Brooklyn; Dr. William Warren Potter, Buffalo, and Dr. Maurice J. Lewi, New-York. Among those present were Father Sylvester Malone and Professor Lewis A. Stimson, of the Board of Regents; Dr. Daniel Lewis, president State Board of Health; James Russell Parsons, jr., Director of Examinations, Board of Regents; Professor J. H. Raymond and William Browning, of the Long Island College Hospital; Professors Rudolph Witthaus and W. G. Thompson, University Medical College; Professor James W. McLane, College of Physicians and Surgeons; Professor Phoebe Waite, of the Medical College and Hospital for Women, and Professor George W. Boskowitz, Eclectic Medical College.

In the published circular the Regents say:

The friends of the change say that in ordinary colleges the final examination, the biennial and the annual, have practically disappeared, and that it is unjust to the medical students to compel them to pass on a subject in which they completed their studies two years before. The opponents of the change say that while the argument holds good for the schools and the examinations given by them, the State examination goes no further than necessary to make sure that the candidate still knows enough of the subject to be a proper practitioner, and that if he is unable to pass the examination at that time he should not receive a license. The Regents have expressed no opinion or interest on either side of the question, but the committee in charge of this work will be greatly interested in a full and clear expression of opinion as to whether such a change will be desirable.

The sentiment of those present was strongly in favor of the proposed division, and letters were read from educators in which the plan of division was indorsed.

Professor Witthaus said that he could teach better under the present system than he could under any other. He had much to say in favor of the system introduced by the Regents, and said that the plan now suggested should be tried.

Dr. W. G. Thompson was the next to speak in favor of the change. He was followed by Dr. McLane, who said that if he felt that the law would raise the standard he would favor it, but having doubts on that score, he was opposed to any change. Dr. Waite, representing the Women's College, spoke in favor of the division, and was followed by Dr. Boskowitz. They both agreed that the present method was in every respect good and productive of the best results, but if the division could bring about a further improvement they would favor it. That was, in fact, the sentiment of all, except Drs. McLane and Lewis. Dr. Lewis said that there were dangers in amendments to the present good examination laws; that once begun others would follow, and the system which has already demonstrated its worth might become weakened. He was opposed to any change.

After all who wished to do so had expressed their views, the Board of Examiners went into executive session, and will make a report of the meeting to the Board of Regents, which body has not taken sides on the question, but will probably be guided by the opinions expressed at yesterday's hearing.

SALE OF THE OCEAN HOUSE.

AN EXCHANGE FOR NINE NEW-YORK APARTMENT HOUSES.

JOHN C. BARTH ACQUIRES THE LONG BRANCH HOTEL FROM COLONEL GEORGE BLISS —NEW MANAGEMENT PROBABLE NEXT SUMMER.

The celebrated Ocean House at Long Branch has again been sold, passing to the ownership of John C. Barth, the builder and contractor, of this city. This property, which has made vast sums of money in its more than a quarter of a century of history, was bought in about three years ago under a foreclosure sale by Colonel George Bliss for about $150,000, and he has now disposed of it. The buyer assumes a mortgage of $50,000 drawing 5 per cent interest. Colonel Bliss receives in payment nine apartment-houses situated between One-hundred-and-third and One-hundred-and-fourth sts., Central Park West. He assumes a mortgage of $285,000 at 4½ per cent interest, and gives a second mortgage on the houses of $85,000 at 6 per cent. The lots which Mr. Bliss has secured are 27.5x100 feet on the corners, and the inside houses are 21x100 feet. The houses have altogether fifty-five apartments, and are of modern finish.

The Ocean House, which Mr. Barth has thus secured, has been a prominent object from the ocean side of Long Branch beach for many years, not only because of its immense size, but on account of the conspicuous entertainments there at night in the summer months. It has a frontage of 525 feet on Broadway and of 625 feet on Ocean-ave. The building has 300 rooms, and it can entertain 800 guests. The clubhouse, theatre and servants' quarters pass to the new owner with the hotel. In front of the hotel is the great iron pier, and immediately southward of the hotel stands the old Mansion House, which was partly destroyed by fire a few years ago. It is said, in view of the change of ownership, that the hotel will pass to entirely new management the coming summer.

HAVERTY'S POSSIBLE SINECURE.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS AT A LOSS WHAT TO DO WITH HIM.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court having reinstated Major P. M. Haverty as Tax Assessor, the Tax Commissioners are in doubt as to what action they can take to prevent him from becoming a burden on the city. Major Haverty was removed from office on the ground that he was physically unable to perform his duties. His salary was $3,000 a year. Three other members of the old Tammany Board of Assessors were removed for other reasons. They were Edward Gilon, Edward Cahill and Charles E. Wendt. The new Board of Assessors consists of John W. Jacobus, Thomas J. Rush, William H. Bellamy and Edward McCue. The restoration of Major Haverty adds a useless fifth wheel to the coach. It is said that he can collect his salary, even if he does no work.

President Barker of the Tax Department said yesterday that he had not been responsible for the dismissal of Major Haverty, and he referred newspaper men to Commissioner Sutro, who handled the case. Mr. Sutro said he had followed the advice of the Corporation Counsel, and that it would be for that law officer of the city government to say what would be done with Major Haverty.

John H. Conway, who was Deputy Commissioner in the Tax Department, was removed on the charge that he had mutilated one of the tax-books. He was reinstated by the Supreme Court on the ground that there had been no record of the charge made. The Commissioners dismissed him again, after making a record, and now he is appealing for reinstatement again. He declares that he made the changes in the tax-book at the suggestion of a Commissioner.

ROBBERS MAKE A RICH HAUL.

Shepardsville, Ky., Feb. 15.—During the absence of Judge W. T. Morrow at Frankfort, robbers entered his house here and made off with a box containing notes, bonds and other securities valued at $30,000. The discovery was made yesterday morning, but no clew has been found as yet.

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CORTRIGHT AN INSPECTOR.

APPOINTMENT OF TEN NEW CAPTAINS ALSO AGREED UPON.

THE PROMOTIONS WILL BE MADE FORMALLY TO-MORROW—O'BRIEN CHOSEN HEAD OF THE DETECTIVE BUREAU—SKETCHES OF THE NEW OFFICIALS.

The Police Board yesterday afternoon decided to promote Captain Moses W. Cortright, who has been Acting Inspector, to the full rank of Inspector, and to make captains of the following sergeants, who have been acting captains: Walter L. Thompson, of Oak-st.; George S. Chapman, of Mercer-st.; William F. Kirchner, of Eldridge-st.; William Dean, of East Eighty-eighth-st.; John Harley, of Fifth-st.; Stephen O'Brien, of the Detective Bureau; John M. O'Keefe, of Macdougal-st.; Andrew J. Thomas, of West Twentieth-st.; Michael Sheehan, of East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., and Henry Frers, of West Chester.

The appointments were not fully confirmed, on account of this being a half-holiday, but

STEPHEN O'BRIEN.

the men will be regularly appointed Monday. The Commissioners agreed on the promotions in executive session. Captains Thompson, Chapman, Kirchner and Dean are veterans of the war, and received a preference over others on the eligible list.

Concerning the Inspectorships, it is said the Commissioners could only agree on Cortright.

INSPECTOR CORTRIGHT'S CAREER.

Inspector Moses W. Cortright was born in Sussex County, N. J., December 29, 1839. He was a tanner. When the war broke out he joined the 56th New-York State Volunteers, enlisting September 3, 1861. In the course of the war he rose to first lieutenant. He fought in all the principal battles and was honorably discharged in 1864. He was appointed on the police force January 17, 1867. He performed patrol duty until March 19, 1875, when he was made roundsman. On May 19, 1876, he was made a sergeant, and he rose to the rank of captain on February 8, 1884. He commanded the Eldridge-st., Old Slip, West One-hundredth-st., West One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. and Tremont stations. He was made Acting Inspector May 27, 1895. Inspector Cortright has always been regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the Department. He is a strict disciplinarian. Cortright is a Republican.

Captain Walter L. Thompson was born in the Eighth Ward, this city, in 1836. He came from an old New-York family. His father, who was a stone-mason, worked for the Government. He was known as "Square John" of the Bowery. Captain Thompson was brought up in the neighborhood of the Bowery. He was a gilder.

In 1857 he joined Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, where he spent two years working on the Pacific Railroad. After his return to New-York he became a clerk, and went to the war with the 12th Regiment, in 1861. He served throughout the war. He is one of the surviving men who put a locomotive together to carry troops from Annapolis Junction to Washington. Thompson is a member of the Old Guard, and wears an Old Guard medal of honor. At the last dinner of the Old Guard he was congratulated by General Butterfield. He was appointed a policeman April 23, 1867, and made roundsman May 1, 1877. He has been a sergeant since July 7, 1887.

THE NEW DETECTIVE CHIEF.

Captain Stephen O'Brien was born in this city November 30, 1851. He was appointed patrolman November 30, 1875, and made a roundsman December 21, 1881. He became a detective-sergeant November 2, 1885. In order to make him eligible to be appointed captain the Board had to reduce him to the rank of patrolman and then promoted him to roundsman and sergeant. He has been acting captain in charge of the Detective Bureau for several months.

Captain John M. O'Keefe is a native of Ireland, where he was born June 24, 1845. He was formerly a clerk. He was appointed on the force February 1, 1871, made roundsman May 27, 1884, and sergeant December 30, 1892.

Captain George S. Chapman was born in this country May 6, 1847. In his younger days he worked as a clerk. He was in the war and became a policeman May 1, 1877. He was made roundsman December 4, 1884, and sergeant September 16, 1887.

Captain William F. Kirchner was appointed to the police force November 1, 1865. He resigned August 30, 1870, and was reappointed December 1, 1870. On June 2, 1873, he was made roundsman, and he was promoted to sergeant April 9, 1880. He was born in this country, and is a veteran of the war.

Captain Andrew J. Thomas became a policeman August 5, 1879. He was made a roundsman September 12, 1883, and promoted to sergeant April 8, 1884.

Captain John Harley joined the force March 22, 1871. He was made a roundsman April 19, 1876, and appointed sergeant July 7, 1887. He was for several years in charge of the Bureau of Information at Headquarters.

Captain Michael Sheehan has been on the force since March 6, 1868. He was made roundsman February 3, 1873, and promoted to sergeant July 21, 1876.

Captain Henry Frers was appointed patrolman September 21, 1880. On June 23, 1887, he was made a roundsman and rose to the rank of sergeant June 10, 1890.

Captain Dean was appointed patrolman October 13, 1869, made a roundsman March 27, 1872, and a sergeant November 16, 1888.

Inspector Cortright stood at the head of the list of captains examined. His percentage was 94.

STANDING OF THE CAPTAINS.

Of the new captains Harley stood highest on the list, his percentage being 90.53. Captain O'Brien was second with 89.98. Captain O'Keefe was third, his mark being 89.82. Captain Thompson's percentage was 89.20. The others were next in this order: Captain Frers, 88.89; Captain Sheehan, 88.03; Captain Chapman, 85.35; Captain Kirchner, 84.78; Captain Thomas, 84.74, and Captain Dean, 78.56.

The Commissioners also agreed upon the appointment of a number of patrolmen as roundsmen. All the present acting roundsmen will be remanded to patrol duty Monday when the new roundsmen are confirmed.

Commissioner Roosevelt had Inspector Cortright and the ten new captains before him at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the presence of Senators Pavey and Laimbeer, Frank Moss and Commissioner Parker, the president addressed them in part as follows:

"All of you know that nine months ago this force was in a horribly demoralized condition. It was under a black cloud. It will take some time yet before we can lift it out of the slough and we count on you to help us. I don't have to say that if the Board finds that any of you relaxes his efforts to do his duty, the Board will be more relentless toward him than any one else. You have won your promotion without outside interference. We expect you to show the qualities you displayed while on trial."

The five other sergeants on the eligible list and their percentages are: Henry Stainkamp, of East Fifty-first-st., 83.47; Stephen Brown, of West One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st., 78.23; Francis J. Kear, of West Thirty-seventh-st., 76.30; Dennis Brennan, of Church-st., 79.95, and Richard Walsh, of East One-hundred-and-fourth-st., 75.23.

MORE APPOINTMENTS SOON.

It is likely that all five will be appointed next week. The appointment of the ten captains creates as many vacancies in sergeancies. These are the roundsmen who now stand highest on the eligible list and will doubtless be promoted: Charles S. Colton, Charles L. Schauwecker, S. J. Fuchs, George McCluskey, Dennis F. Ward, J. W. Smith, Arthur Jesser, F. W. Postoff, H. W. Schlottman and Michael Smith.

Inspector Cortright and the new captains will be sworn in on Monday after they have been formally appointed.

NO NEW FORTS ON STATEN ISLAND.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL REGARDING THE MILITARY RESERVATION.

"The fact that a bill has been introduced in the Assembly giving the Government jurisdiction over the military reservation on Staten Island does not point to new fortifications." This was the statement of a military officer to a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon. "You may remember," he went on, "that some time ago the Government did acquire additional land down there for fortification purposes, to be used some time in the future. Well, it is always the case that when land is acquired by the Government for use as a military reservation the State authorities cede to it the right to absolute jurisdiction. Really it is little more than a form. In point of fact, it is to prevent a clash between civil and military law. On all reservations martial law exists. If the State alone had jurisdiction a liquor-dealer might set up shop here on Governor's Island, and if the military authorities arrested him he could appeal to the State courts and secure a release on the ground of false arrest or because the military were encroaching upon the magistracy. That is all there is to the question."

So far as the land involved is concerned, The Tribune, in a recent article on Fort Wadsworth, showed exactly what has been acquired recently by purchase. It is the design ultimately to use this new land, which lies eastward of the present fortification round the bend of the Lower Bay, as a site for heavy water batteries and for masked batteries of powerful mortars on the wooded slope, well concealed from the waterfront. Then, too, the line of parapets may be continued from the present western limit of the fort for fully a quarter of a mile toward the New-Jersey shore, if the exigencies of the future demand so elaborate a system of defences for the port of New-York on that side of the channel. But it is not likely that anything will be done for years to come with the new reservation. The Government simply bought for the future.

ARRESTED FOR KILLING AN ARMENIAN.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 15.—Bagadasar Shervonian, suspected of the murder of Mesak Der Sahagian, the Armenian who was stabbed to the heart while asleep early on Thursday morning, was arrested this morning on the farm of Pliny Moore, about two miles from the city. The prisoner protests his innocence and suggests that the murdered man probably killed himself. The police have not the slightest doubt of their ability to convict Shervonian. On the suspect was found a wicked-looking knife. The blade had been filed recently, and the man for whom he was working said that Shervonian had borrowed a file since he came there. A part of the lining at the top of the metal sheath of the knife had been replaced by newly whittled wood. Shervonian said that he left the city because he had a row with the murdered man and was afraid that the latter would kill him.

APPOINTMENT BY MAYOR WARWICK.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—Mayor Warwick this afternoon appointed Frank M. Riter to be Director of Public Safety to succeed Abraham M. Beitler, whose appointment by Governor Hastings as a Judge of the Common Pleas Court was announced to-day. The salary is $10,000 a year. Mr. Riter is a well-known lawyer and for four years was an assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from this city since 1889.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ADAMS.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—The United States warsloop Adams went out on a trial cruise yesterday. Should all her machinery work well she will probably sail for Honolulu on Tuesday. Should any fault be discovered she will go back to Mare Island for repairs. Captain C. E. Clark, of the receiving-ship Independence, was at the head of the Inspection Board, and his report will decide the destination of the sloop.

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And to-morrow will offer A SPECIAL LINE OF
Black Duchesse Satin,
(24 inches wide),
at 78c. yard.

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Will place on Sale, Monday,

500 pairs Frilled Muslin Curtains,
Figured and dotted centre, $1.45 pr.

Sash Curtains,
to match above, 95c. pr.

400 pairs Irish Point Curtains,
$2.90 and $5.00 pr.

350 yards Heavy Tapestry,
reduced to 78c. yd.

400 yards Silk Brocatelle and double-faced Silk Tapestry,
$1.95 yd.
original price 3.00.

And Four Bales BAGDAD PORTIERES,
Extra quality, $3.40 each.
Embroidered on both sides, 3.75 each.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

COTTON BEARS ACTIVE.

THEY FORCE DOWN THE PRICE TEN POINTS.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE CONGRESSMEN THAT DON'T FIT THE FACTS—VALUES PUT DOWN IN THE FACE OF A SHORT SUPPLY AND LARGE REQUIREMENTS.

When the representatives of vast constituencies of discontented and restless American farmers introduce bills in Congress to abolish trading in options on the speculative exchanges of the country, delegations of well-dressed and highly respectable men from the cities journey to Washington and tell the committees that demand and supply regulate the price of commodities, that no human agency can alter this law of trade, and that the speculative dealing in options is a benefit to the producing masses of America. This course of reasoning does not seem to have much application to the great staple of ten Southern States—cotton. With a supply of cotton in the world smaller than has been seen in years, with a demand for it from foreign consumers expressed in an excess of exports for the last week of 35,000 bales over the corresponding week last year; with the supply in this country 123,000 bales less than last year at this time—a supply that was reduced 73,000 bales in this one week by reason of the urgent requirements of the foreign mill-owners; with 170,000 bales less at American ports than at this time last year, and 100,000 bales less than at this time two years ago; with the mill stocks of Europe 110,000 bales less than they were a year ago and the stocks in foreign ports a million bales below last year, it yet lay in the power of one "bear" operator on the New-York Cotton Exchange to go on the floor of that Exchange yesterday and by "raiding" the market, which means selling thousands of bales of mythical cotton, to knock down the price ten points. By the operation of this single "bear" the cotton of all kinds in the world, based on the New-York Cotton Exchange's standard, was lowered in value $500,000, in the teeth of a statistical showing of less cotton and more demand for it in the world than has existed in years.

The visible supply of cotton of all kinds in the world on Friday night was 3,870,000 bales, which was a loss of 45,000 bales during the week. This loss compared with a loss of 114,000 in the corresponding week last year. But the loss last year was due to failure of cotton to come into sight because of the severity of the weather. The loss in the corresponding week to next week last year was only 8,000 bales, and the week thereafter 16,000 bales. The total visible supply of cotton in the world is now 976,881 bales below the supply held at this time last year, 606,912 below the supply held in 1894, and 384,885 under the supply of 1893.

The total visible supply of American cotton is now down to 3,378,000 bales, which is a loss of 5,300 bales for the week. The visible supply of American is now 1,146,000 bales less than last year; 561,000 bales less than 1894, and 386,000 bales less than in 1893. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Neill, of New-Orleans, predicts the entire exhaustion of American stocks in European ports by October 1, on a basis of 6,500,000 bales for the crop, unless consumption is checked abroad. On a basis of 7,000,000 bales Mr. Ellison practically confirms Mr. Neill. Ellison's latest figures, published in yesterday's "Chronicle," show the total European consumption to be 181,000 bales a week, which is an increase of 1,000 bales a week, instead of a decrease, in consumption. Neill's figures were based on a possibility of the foreigners getting 3,500,000 bales for export, or 850,000 bales more than they have taken already from this crop. Ellison's estimate of 7,000,000 bales would make the supply available for export 1,350,000 bales. Last year, after this time, the exports were 1,700,000 bales. Will they want as much as they did last year from this time on? With their supplies admittedly 1,200,000 bales short of last year, it would seem that they would require as much. If their actual takings for last week are a guide to what they expect to do in the future, they will take a great deal more than last year, or at least they will want more. The exports last week were 140,000 bales, against 106,000 bales for the second week in February last year. The exports yesterday were 24,000 bales. The exports for the week exceeded the amount coming in sight by 25,000 bales. This drain, with the hand-to-mouth buying of American spinners, was sufficient to reduce the available supply of cotton in this country 73,000 bales, in spite of the alleged heavy movement from the plantations on which the bears lay a great deal of stress and on which they succeed in hammering down the price. The stocks of cotton at the ports and the interior towns in this country are now 1,315,000 bales, against 1,471,000 bales last year. It is true that the receipts of cotton are apparently running heavier than the "bulls" had expected to see, but the demand from abroad is heavier than they based their calculations on, and so one offsets the other. If the price continues to yield under these existing conditions in the cotton world, then the result is a complete refutation of the assertion made by respectable and well-dressed men before the committees of Congress that demand and supply regulate the price of cotton. What will these same men say if they should be called before another Congressional Committee and try to work this argument again as a reason for the defeat of anti-option legislation?

The position of cotton, on which is based the assertion of the believers in higher prices for that staple, has not altered, because the bears have hammered futures down below the selling price of spot cotton. It rather grows stronger each week. The sole weapon used to knock down the price is the stories of an intention to grow a vast crop of cotton in the South this summer. Putting aside the question of how much foundation for this belief exists, a slump in the price just now may serve as an object lesson to Southern cotton growers who expect to plant heavily and thereby pave the way for the expected rise. The bulls that the study of crops show that the chances are more against than in favor of a big crop. Meantime holders of cotton solace themselves with the reflection that the price last year was continually shoved down, until the last day of February. But the face of things changed abruptly on March 1. Up to date the big crop has only grown in the minds of the bulls.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 15.—The cotton-growers' State convention adopted resolutions pledging members to work unceasingly to reduce the cotton acreage for 1896.

THE PRINT-CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 15.—The print-cloth market has been quiet during the week, the bulk of the trading having been done in the first few days. The sales have been almost altogether on odd goods, there being little demand for regulars. The following is the weekly statement: Production, 220,000 pieces; deliveries, 195,000; stock, 853,000. Sales—167,000 odds, 19,000 64x64's, 73,000 spots, 105,000 futures. Market firm at 2¾ cents for 64x64s.

TWO CARDINALS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Feb. 15.—Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University at Washington, and Bishop Gabriels, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., arrived here yesterday to attend the opening of the Catholic Winter School. Cardinal Satolli arrived from Atlanta this morning. Both dignitaries will be present in the city during the carnival festivities.

ONE BANK DRAGS DOWN ANOTHER.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—The failure of the banking house of Kopperl & Co. yesterday afternoon was followed by a run on the allied house of A. Kopperl, which does a banking and steamship agency business among the Jewish and Polish population. The result was that the latter house also made an assignment this morning in the County Court. No statement of assets or liabilities was given.

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Fine China.
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TOO LATE.

Several very large shipments of China and Glass have just been received, which should have been delivered last December. Being "too late" for our Fall trade, the representatives in order to induce us to keep the goods, have made us such prices that we accepted every package. This makes it possible for us to offer several special bargains in new and desirable goods, a few of which we mention:

LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS.

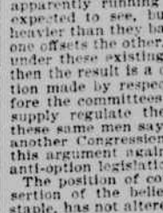
126-piece Finest Limoges China Dinner Sets.
In four different and very handsome flower decorations—clouded best gold handles. Set complete $35.00
(These are the $55.00 kind.)

115-piece Finest Limoges China Dinner Sets.
Your choice of three very artistic patterns as follows: Purple sprays with green leaves; Violets in the natural color, and Poppies—Festoon Plates: all articles having gold-traced edge. Set complete $25.00
(You'll say they are worth $40.00.) So they are.
Many other Dinner Sets at equally advantageous prices.

GERMAN STEINS.

A large assortment of Steins varying from 7 to 21 inches high, at the following very moderate prices: 75 cts., $1.00, $1.45, $1.95, $2.30, $2.95, $4.55, $5.20, $6.50, $10.40, $13.70, $14.30, $16.25.

LOVING CUPS.



A most attractive assortment of Loving Cups, both in plain and richly-decorated Bohemian Glass, at prices varying from $2.00 each upwards.

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YOU SAVE 25%
(and often more).

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