M'ADOO SHAKES 'EM UP.

REWARDS FOR FAITHFUL.

Won't Tell Why He Shifts Brooklyn Captains.

As was to be expected, the "faithful" and those with pulls are to be rewarded under the present administration of the Police Department in Brooklyn. The work began yesterday, when Deputy Commissioner Haggerty gave out the transfers of seven captains at the Smith-st. headquarters at 11 a. m., almost an hour before Commissioner McAdoo had signed the transfers. None of the transfers were much of a surprise to those who have a knowledge of Democratic politics in Brooklyn. All were the undoing of work that had been done by the fusion administration.

Captain Martin Short, in being sent to Bedford-ave. station, returns to a place that he held for many years. After he was sent to Parkville Captain Dooley was sent there, and he found plenty to do in harassing alleged poolrooms in the precinct. The station is in the district of Senator P. H. McCarren. Short is a Democrat, and it is said that his administration of the precinct had always been satisfactory to the Senator.

Captain Pinkerton, who is placed in charge of the Detective Bureau, is another friend of Senator McCarren. For years he was a sergeant in the Bedford-ave. station. He is not of the well known family of Pinkerton detectives, and, it is said, has had little experience in "sleuthing." The Detective Bureau is considered one of the best berths in the business. Captain Formosa, who was transferred from there to Parkville, is well known as a Republican. He is a brother-in-law of ex-Railroad Commissioner Ashley W. Cole.

Captain O'Brien, who is banished to Newtown to make room for Captain Toole, who had to be moved from Bedford-ave. for Captain Short's sake, is also a Republican.

Captain John Buchanan, who is sent back to Gates-ave. from Liberty-ave., where he was put for what seemed good and sufficient reasons by Commissioner Greene, is affiliated with the Republican organization, but he is much of a politician and has powerful friends among the element that has much influence with Senator McCarren. Captain Bedell, who has had to change places with Buchanan, has several times threatened to retire. Now he may do so. He is a Republican.

More transfers of the kind made yesterday are expected in Brooklyn at any time.

Two hours previous to the announcement of the transfers by the Commissioner the news of the shakeup was known in Brooklyn, and word was sent to the various newspapers, and this nettled the Commissioner.

It was looked on as a significant fact at Police Headquarters that two of the transferred captains had been sent back by Commissioner McAdoo to precincts from which Commissioner Greene had removed them "for the good of the service."

"These transfers in Brooklyn are made, of course, for service reasons, and on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner in Brooklyn," said the Commissioner. "Captain Pinkerton, who goes to the Detective Bureau, comes very closely in touch with the people of Brooklyn. He is a Brooklyn man, having lived there all his life, and he knows the people there, and actually knows the geography of the place, and a man who knows the geography of Brooklyn ought to get something."

"Will you tell why you transferred Captain Short from Parkville to Bedford-ave., from which precinct he was removed by Commissioner Greene?" Mr. McAdoo was asked.

"No, I will not."

"Or why you sent Captain O'Brien from Flushing to Newtown?"

"No, I won't discuss that either."

"Will you discuss the transfer of Captain Buchanan?"

"No."

In announcing the removal of Property Clerk Charles D. Blatchford, Mr. McAdoo said:

I have appointed a new property clerk this morning, Thomas F. O'Connor. The old incumbent, I believe, disputes the right of removal under the charter, the position he takes being that he is irremovable. There are only two or three places exempt—the property clerk, the assistant property clerk and the complaint clerk. Commissioner Greene, before going out of office, approved putting them in the Civil Service list, but Mayor Low did not sign the order to the Civil Service Commission, so, of course, it fell through, and the present Mayor, I believe, vetoed it, so that those places we consider in the exempt class.

"Who is Mr. O'Connor, the new property clerk?"

"Mr. O'Connor is a resident of the XXIXth Assembly District. He is a very estimable gentleman, and was highly recommended to me, and he has this morning filed his bond of $25,000 and qualified for the place."

"In what business was he engaged before he became property clerk?"

"He was engaged in some mercantile business, I believe."

"Will you tell who recommended him for appointment?"

"No, I won't discuss that."

"Will you state why you removed Mr. Blatchford after his long and faithful services in the department?"

"No, I won't discuss that."

"Mr. Blatchford says it is politics pure and simple."

"Well, I don't think it is very good discipline to discuss an order. It is not permissible in any service having even a military atmosphere, and I would be very much surprised to hear an officer make a statement of that kind. If he made that statement I am very glad that I removed him. I won't permit officers to make comments on my orders. I hope it is not true that he said that. If it is I will look him up."

The Commissioner was asked at what time the transfers of the Brooklyn captains would take effect, and he replied:

"Maybe to-morrow; maybe not till Monday; if they want to stay over a little while I suppose they can do it. That matter rests with the chief inspector."

It has been the rule in the department heretofore when transfers were made to announce the hour and date in which they were to go into effect.

Mr. O'Connor, the new property clerk, is said to be prominent in politics in the XXIXth Assembly District, and to have been a valuable assistant to one of the men who was struggling to win the leadership there. He is identified with the Osceola Club, which is a Tammany organization of that district, and is said to be one of the board of directors in that club. He is also said to be a close friend of Andrew Lawlor, who was removed from the position of property clerk by Commissioner Partridge when Blatchford was appointed.

It was learned later that Chief Inspector Cortright had ordered that the transfer of the captains go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

CANFIELD PAID STANCHFIELD $30,000.

Said To Be Largest Fee in Gambling Case in This State.

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The principal topic of conversation in legal circles of this city is the fee which John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, is said to have received for defending Richard A. Canfield and securing the dismissal of the indictment against him.

The assertion comes from a prominent Binghamton politician, who was in New-York when Canfield received his bill, and who chanced to be in conversation with him. Mr. Canfield remarked that he had just drawn his check for $30,000 in payment to Mr. Stanchfield for his services in the case. This is said to be one of the largest fees ever paid in the defence of a gambling case in this State.

TO LEARN MACHINISTS' TRADE IN NAVY.

The navy yard was an attractive place last week for young men who desire to learn the machinist's trade, with the chance of ultimately becoming warrant machinists in the navy, a life position which carries with it a salary of $70 a month, besides rations. Fifteen of the applicants for apprenticeships passed their examinations, and in time will receive their appointments. After the usual examination as to their physical condition they were required to pass the mental examination on such subjects as are taught in public schools, and an oral examination to determine their aptitude for trade, general intelligence, etc. All of the applicants who passed successfully are graduates of the public schools.

These examinations are held under the direction of the Navy Department, and applicants failing to pass satisfactory examinations are dropped from the list. Applicants failing to receive appointments after two examinations lose their registration number, and if they desire to compete again must register at the bottom of the list. No applicant is considered who is more than seventeen years old or under fifteen. The pay of apprentices is on the percentage basis of first class mechanics—that for the first year 20 per cent; second year, 30 per cent; third year, 40 per cent; fourth year, 50 per cent, and 60 per cent in the last year. The master workman reports upon the efficiency and conduct of each apprentice every three months, and at the expiration of their apprenticeship all who pass a satisfactory final examination receive certificates of conduct and proficiency. By the time they have become journeymen they are permitted to compete for positions as machinists in the navy, and by experience and study may secure promotion to be warrant machinists, of corresponding rank to gunner.

SAY M'CLELLAN IS MISLED.

Members of Board of Education Indignant at Grout.

Indignation was expressed at the Hall of the Board of Education yesterday at the stand taken by Controller Grout and Mayor McClellan. The officials are not backward in asserting that they believe that Mr. Grout has led the Mayor astray in regard to the board by a wilful misrepresentation of facts. President Rogers said:

Controller Grout is quoted as using the following language: "Well, that is another case of duplicity on the part of that board" (meaning the Board of Education). "However, I am convinced, as I have been from the first, that the threat to close any of the schools or the school courses is a bluff, pure and simple."

I deny that there has been any duplicity on the part of the Board of Education. I assert that Controller Grout has deliberately misrepresented the matter as far as the Board of Education is concerned. I say that Mr. Grout has deliberately misrepresented the Board of Education, because the resolutions passed by that board on December 23 have been printed and scattered broadcast and repeatedly called to his attention, and a copy sent to each member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which he is a prominent member.

These resolutions show that the only activity of the Board of Education, which it was proposed to close on January 31 was the recreation centres. No proposition has ever, at any time, been made, entertained or discussed to close the evening schools upon January 31. The evening schools, both high and elementary, will be kept open during the session of 1903-'04, full time, for the usual period up to March, 1904, when they will close, as in former years. Whatever curtailment in the evening school time is made—and I sincerely hope it will not be necessary to make any—will be made in the fall term, in case the Board of Estimate and Apportionment does not provide the necessary funds to maintain these institutions for the usual time. This fall term will commence about October 1, 1904.

I acceded to the request of Mayor McClellan to ask the Board of Education to rescind its resolution providing that the recreation centres should close on January 31, with a distinct understanding that in case the investigation proposed by Controller Grout, which the Board of Education welcomes, shows, as I believe it will, that the money at the disposal of the Board of Education is not sufficient to maintain these activities throughout the year, the Mayor will use his great influence to secure the maintenance of these institutions, which have done and are doing so much good, particularly in the tenement house quarters of the city. Controller Grout has said that for the present at least the Board of Education has, between the general school fund and the special school funds, $20,000,000 at its disposal, and that there is no reason at present for closing any of the schools under the charge of the board.

In reply I would say that the special school fund, which amounts to about $4,000,000, was reduced to that point by the former Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that this money is insufficient for the purposes to which it is applied. For instance, with a vast increase in attendance of pupils since September 1 last, with nearly thirty new buildings, for which to provide a complete outfit of supplies, the amount of money given for text books and other supplies is entirely insufficient, and it will be necessary during the year to starve the schools in this respect. We have about $1,000,000 for repairs to schoolhouses. Of this amount, considering the deplorable condition of many of the older school buildings in the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn, and of some even in the Borough of Manhattan, not one dollar can be turned over to the general school fund. I should regard it as a crime to transfer any of this money away from the purpose for which it was granted, and I know that in expressing this opinion I am expressing the judgment of every member of the Board of Education.

Many of these buildings are unsafe for the housing of children, because they are not fireproof, and are not supplied with fire escapes or fireproof stairs. The president of the Board of Health has already called the attention of the Board of Education to the unsanitary condition of many of these buildings, and called upon the president of the board to close the schools unless they are put in sanitary condition.

The board is unanimous in the belief that its first duty is to maintain the elementary day schools and high schools unimpaired in their efficiency. The board will carry out this design. It believes that it will have the support of the people in its determination, and will not be deterred from performing its duty either by misrepresentations or by threats on the part of Controller Grout.

President Rogers of the Board of Education called on the Mayor yesterday and explained the seeming discourtesy of the Board of Education in passing only a part of the resolution requested by the Mayor. The mentioning only of "recreation centres" in the resolution was an oversight, as it was understood by all the members of the board that none of the "activities of the board" should be interrupted for at least six weeks, or until Controller Grout had had time to prove his assertion that economies could be effected, and that there would be no shutting down of the evening schools until the regular term ended in March. The recreation centres, lectures and vacation schools will go on.

Controller Grout took a fling at the public lectures yesterday. He thinks some of them could be cut out with profit.

"These lectures were originally intended for the immigration classes," he said. "When it comes to giving lectures in the Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History on subjects of the highest class to people who can afford to pay for their lectures, I think a little curtailing won't do any harm."

DELANY SUSTAINS GROUT.

Opinion on Powers of Local Boards and Board of Estimate.

In a decision sent to Controller Grout yesterday by Corporation Counsel Delany the former is sustained at every point in the issue raised by Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on January 7. The opinion answers the following questions thus:

Can resolutions of the local boards adopted prior to January 1, 1904, be legally acted upon by the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment? No.

In case it is necessary for the local boards now existing to initiate all proceedings for local improvements to be submitted to the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment, is it necessary that new petitions be presented to the local boards, or can said boards act on petitions presented prior to January 1, 1904? The safer course is to require the presentation of new petitions to avoid any possible doubt as to the legality of the proceedings.

Can resolutions adopted by the local boards prior to January 1, 1904, and pending on the calendar of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the time of a change of the administration, be legally taken up and passed, or do they lapse? They lapse.

Do all matters pending before the local boards prior to January 1, 1904, continue before the local boards of 1904, or do they lapse? If proceedings begun in 1903 lapse with the administration before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and local boards, to what extent are they of no effect? As the proceedings mentioned have lapsed they are of no effect.

EMPLOYES MUST NOT SPECULATE.

The New-York Stockk Exchange in This Way Protects Its Members.

By a resolution adopted by the governing committee on December 23 and made public yesterday, employes of the New-York Stock Exchange are prohibited from speculating through any Stock Exchange house. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the taking or carrying of a speculative account of an employe of the exchange by a member, or a firm, members of the exchange, is an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the exchange.

Acts "detrimental to the interest and welfare of the exchange" are punishable by suspension or expulsion. There has long been in operation a rule that the carrying of the account or making transactions of any kind for any employe of a member of the exchange by any other member was a detrimental act, and a member was suspended a few months ago on a charge of that kind. The rule was designed to prevent telephone clerks and other employes of one firm from making stock trades on their own account upon information they might have acquired in confidence, and further, to provide a means of disciplining any member who might persuade another's employe to give up information about his employer's business. When the old rule was made there were only a few employes of the exchange. Now there are hundreds of them, men and boys, and in their ordinary work have often to carry information about one member's business which another might make use of.

CUTS WAGES 10 PER CENT.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Jan. 16.—The National Fireproofing Company and the Federal Clay Company have made a 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of their employes. The order affects clerks, laborers and skilled mechanics. It is explained that the reduction is made because of the unsettled condition of the building trades in New-York City. There are four plants here employing about 1,500 men.

IT'S A SHAME TO DO IT.

but if you do not want anything in the little advertisements in the narrow columns to-day, tear out the page for future needs.

TO DEPORT MURDERESS.

Mlle. Bompard, Hypnotized, Was to Re-enact Her Crime.

Gabrielle Bompard and Gaston Kardoss, a professional hypnotist, came to this country yesterday on the Lucania to show the American people the details of the cold blooded murder of Toussaint Gouffe, killed by the woman over thirteen years ago in Paris. Inspector Jackson learned of their taking passage in the second cabin, and caught them before they could land on the pier. He had them taken at once to Ellis Island, where they were immediately brought before a board of special inquiry. As soon as they had been examined the woman was ordered to be sent back with the man when the Lucania sails again. Her deportation was based on the fact that she is an ex-convict. Kardoss was held to be likely to become a public charge. Both have appealed to Washington.

When the pair were brought before the board of inquiry the woman was calm and collected, while her companion was much excited. They told Allan Robinson, the chief of staff, that the man was to hypnotize the Bompard woman in public, while she acted out her part in the murder of Gouffe. "In coming here," Kardoss said, "we did not know that we were violating any of your laws. Had we known it we would have stayed away."

The crime which Gabrielle Bompard plans to re-enact was a particularly atrocious one. It was one of the first in which mental suggestion was part of the defence. Thirteen years ago Gabrielle Bompard, then eighteen, met Toussaint Gouffe, who fell in love with her. The girl was depraved and dissolute. She was living with a man named Michel Eyraud. Gouffe was a bailiff and comparatively prosperous. Together Mlle. Bompard and Eyraud plotted to kill him for his money.

One night she made an appointment with him to meet her in an apartment. He kept the appointment, and found Gabrielle seated on a sofa in front of some heavy silk curtains, which concealed Eyraud and a strong silken rope. As a caress she laughingly threw one end of a loop of the rope, which apparently was around her waist as a girdle, around the neck of Gouffe. Then she clung to his arms as Eyraud deliberately and slowly strangled him to death.

The body was placed in a sack and afterward in a trunk, beside which the girl slept calmly all night. After she and her accomplice had disposed of the body, they fled to America and wandered over the country. In San Francisco she met a young Frenchman named Galanger, with whom she fell in love, and went back to Paris.

In Paris she told Galanger of her crime. He made her confess to the authorities, and she was thrown into prison. Eyraud was found in Cuba, where he tried to commit suicide. He was prevented from doing this, and taken back to Paris, where he was tried, convicted and guillotined.

While Gabrielle Bompard was awaiting trial she was examined and experimented with by many experts, among them Professor Liegois, head of the Medical School of Nancy, and Dr. Brouardel, of the Paris Academy of Medicine. Dr. Liegois alone maintained that she was a hypnotic subject, and wanted to hypnotize her in court to prove that she had committed the crime through mental suggestion. The jury refused to allow him to do so. She was sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment. She has just completed her sentence.

Soon after her release Dr. Liegois placed her under mesmeric control. While in this state she re-enacted the murder. Step by step, from the first caress to the final disposition of the body the small number of medical men and journalists of Paris saw the crime. Dr. Liegois intended to bring her to this country himself, but was unable to do so. In his stead he chose Kardoss.

FOR AMSTERDAM SCHOOL.

State Federation of Women's Clubs Takes No Definite Action.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The meeting of the executive board of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which convened in this city yesterday afternoon, was continued a good part of the day. The question of establishing a trade school in Amsterdam was the most important subject to be decided by the board, which has utilized all the time possible to investigate every phase of industrial work as it is now being conducted in Amsterdam. Several of the most prominent members, including Mrs. Doré Lyon, second vice-president, and Mrs. Harry Hastings, recording secretary, professed themselves to the Tribune correspondent as being pleased with the plan of establishing the school in this city. Mrs. Hastings praised highly the work of Miss Shapleigh in the cooking school here, and pronounced the city a fertile field for the work.

The fact that this is a manufacturing centre makes it all the more desirable as a place for an industrial institution. As to the money for the establishment of this institution, to the Federation have been promised sums of $3,000 for three years and $500 at the outset, with an additional $50 a year thereafter from the same source. The handsome McFarlan property in Church-st. has been offered to the Federation for $12,000 as a site for the proposed school.

It was 5 o'clock this evening before the executive board adjourned. It was the unanimous opinion of the board that a school should be established, but it was thought best to defer voting on a situation until a later meeting, or, perhaps, the next regular meeting in April. It can be said, however, that there is every reason to believe that Amsterdam will be selected as the location, and that is the opinion expressed by most of the members of the board.

The assertion that Sorosis of New-York is opposed to the school movement is untrue. Sorosis has pledged $600 to the movement, wherever the industrial school is situated. The Federation has $9,000 on hand and in pledges, exclusive of the Amsterdam pledges. Some of the pledges, amounting to several thousand dollars, are on condition that the school is established here.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES IN CAR.

Had Been Placed in Coal Used in It—Noise Heard for Blocks.

Orange, N. J., Jan. 16.—An explosion occurred today in trolley car No. 207, which was being prepared for use on the Orange and Passaic Valley Railway, in the car barns of the company, Washington-st. Dynamite, which had been put in coal used in the car became ignited, and it exploded, smashing the stove in pieces and breaking all the glass in the car. No one was in the car at the time, and the only damage done was to the car. The noise of the explosion was heard for blocks. The officials say that dynamite may have been mixed with the coal through accident at the quarries and shipped here in the cars.

WORKING FOR BANKS' CONSOLIDATION

Negotiations Under Way for Merging of Central National and Citizens' National.

Negotiations are in progress for the consolidation of the Central National Bank and the Citizens' National Bank, which are in Broadway, not far from each other, and in the drygoods district. The negotiations are in charge of committees representing the controlling interests in the two institutions. The late ex-Mayor William L. Strong was for many years president of the Central National Bank, its present head being Edwin Langdon. The bank has $1,000,000 capital and about $600,000 surplus. Its stock, which pays 8 per cent dividends, is quoted at 140 bid, 155 asked. The National Citizens' Bank, which about two years ago absorbed the Ninth National Bank, is controlled by interests identified with the National City Bank. These interests are dominant also in the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Second National Bank, the Columbia Bank and the Lincoln National Bank. The capital of the National Citizens' Bank is $1,550,000 and its surplus is about $680,000. Its stock, the dividend rate on which is 6 per cent, is quoted at 170 bid, 190 asked.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The following satisfied judgments in sums over $100 were filed yesterday; the first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

Michaels, Jacob A—J Beck and another; January 6, 1904	$250
Tarrant & Co (Corp)—A Johns; November 24, 1903.	15,267
Vizzianno, Frank—P W Cullinan, Commissioner; April 28, 1903	800
Warren, James L—W H Henneberger; August 21, 1903	231

BUFFALO HAS BIG FIRE.

Blaze in Wholesale District Causes $250,000 Damage.

Buffalo, Jan. 16.—Fire among the wholesale establishments and warehouses in the triangular block formed by the junction of Pearl and Erie sts. early to-day caused a loss estimated at $250,000. The ten story buff brick Dun Building, which forms the apex of the triangle, was not damaged.

The fire started in Julius W. Georger's wholesale hat store, the second place south of the Dun Building. An hour after the fire was discovered Georger's was burned out, and the flames were spreading over the roof to the George Irish Paper Company's building, on the south, and to a warehouse used by the William Hengerer Company, between Georger's and the Dun Building. All three buildings were of brick, five stories high, and extended through the block from Pearl to Erie st. The fire in the Hengerer building was checked and the big Dun Building was saved. The flames got into the oils and paper in Irish's, and it required a four hours' fight to subdue the blaze there.

Streetcar traffic in the lower end of the business part of the city was suspended for several hours, and no trains could pass the Terrace station on the New-York Central tracks. Westbound trains were delayed and the belt line service was temporarily suspended.

SCHOOL ILLNESS LIGHT.

Needless Alarm Caused by Report of Hotchkiss at Lakeville.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lakeville, Conn., Jan. 16.—The sickness at the Hotchkiss School, of this place, a preparatory school for Yale University, has caused much needless alarm. The situation is simply this: Two mild cases of scarlet fever were discovered on Friday and promptly isolated in a cottage some distance from the main buildings. It is almost certain that the cases were contracted by the two students while they were away on the holiday vacation, as they had no connection whatever and developed simultaneously in different parts of the buildings.

Up to the present time there has been absolutely no contagious disease of any kind either at the school or the adjoining village. The sanitary conditions of the school are almost ideal. It is on a hill, has pure water, good drainage, an up to date sewerage system and more than ordinarily healthful surroundings. The statement that the school is closed is incorrect. The students were told that they could go home if they wished to do so, and a number availed themselves of the privilege. Professor H. C. Buehler, acting head master, says:

"In my opinion, no alarm need be felt, as it is considered that the two cases are sporadic, and what would be likely to happen with so many students coming from different parts of the country. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and I feel confident that it will end with the present cases. We expect to call the absent students in about ten days or two weeks."

TAKES LIFE POLICY FOR $500,000.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Insures Chicago Merchant for a Half Million.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, Jan. 16.—An important milestone in the life of a Buffalo boy, who came West to make his fortune twenty-five years ago, was marked this week, when Charles Netcher, proprietor of the Boston Store, took out a life insurance policy for $500,000 in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. The policy, which is payable to Mr. Netcher's wife, is said to be by far the largest ever issued on the life of a Chicago man. Mr. Netcher says: "I selected the policy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York after I had obtained the best available expert advice upon life insurance."

Mr. Netcher is now in his fifty-second year, and he will pay an annual premium of $19,940, the policy being an ordinary life, non-participating one, with the privilege of transfer to a higher form under the rules of the company.

In the history of life insurance four policies for $1,000,000 each on single lives have been written in the Mutual Life. Two holders of Mutual Life policies are George W. Vanderbilt and John M. Mack, of Philadelphia, and a third was the late Frank H. Peavey, of Minneapolis. Following its conservative policy the Mutual Life reinsures such large risks to the extent of about three-quarters of their face value, most of such reinsurance being placed with British companies.

TO CHANGE STEEL RAIL RATES.

The Railroads to Help the Steel Trust Get Business.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, Jan. 16.—Rates on steel rails are to be readjusted at a meeting at St. Augustine on Tuesday of freight agents representing Western and Southern railroads. It has been common talk for some time that the United States Steel Corporation and other steel concerns had asked for a cut in steel rail rates, in order to enable the steel companies to place large orders not only in this country, but abroad.

CONNECTICUT BANKS PROSPEROUS.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 16.—Deposits in savings banks in Connecticut increased $8,655,748 over last year, according to the report of the Savings Bank Commissioners, sent to Governor Chamberlain today. The ninety banks increased their assets $9,306,875 and their surplus $388,575 during the year. Of the ninety banks, fifty-seven paid 4 per cent dividends, and only three banks were unable to give their stockholders a profit. The total deposits were over $48,000,000, and the amount withdrawn $39,000,000.

MR. ELMENDORF'S LENTEN LECTURES.

Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf announces his course of illustrated lectures for the Lenten season at Carnegie Lyceum, on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. Mr. Elmendorf spent the summer in the Yellowstone Park, on the Pacific Coast and in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, obtaining materials for his work. The courses begin with "Egypt: Yesterday and To-day." The second subject is "Old Mexico and the Bullight." Then follow "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado," "The Pacific Coast" and "The Yellowstone Park." Each lecture is given twice. Tickets are now on sale at the Carnegie Lyceum box office and at Ditson's, No. 867 Broadway.

INCORPORATED AT ALBANY.

Albany, Jan. 16.—The following stock companies have been incorporated:

United States Engineering Company of New-York City. Capital, $1,000,000. Directors—H. H. Moore, E. W. Newkirk and L. B. Woodruff, of New-York City.

Laurel Clay Products Company of New-York City. Capital, $100,000. Directors—C. A. Barker, of New-York City, and J. S. Barker and W. F. Sullivan, of Washington, D. C.

Trinity Tunnel Company of New-York City. Capital, $200,000. Directors—J. M. Hillery, J. E. Shawhan and S. O. Hulse, of New-York City.

American Slicing Machine Company of New-York City. Capital, $100,000. Directors—W. H. Cooper, E. C. Cooper and J. P. Geerlofs, jr., of New-York City.

The Nassau County Republican Company of Hempstead, Nassau County. Capital, $5,000. Directors—C. S. Warner, of Brooklyn, and H. S. Bell and E. N. Townsend, of Hempstead.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court:

JOHN F. LEONARD, theatrical manager, No. 312 West Forty-second-st; liabilities, $7,666; assets, $100. The principal creditors are the H. G. Miner Lithograph Company, $2,000; Riverside Printing Company, $1,000; William Grossman, legal services, $150.

Schedules filed by ABRAHAM KRUGER show liabilities of $20,933, with no assets. The principal creditors are A. Littman, No. 23 Front-st., $2,000; M. Aaron, No. 27 East Tenth-st., $1,012; Otto Ehler, No. 36 East Twelfth-st., $1,284.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments in sums of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Angiulli, Luigi—U T Hungerford Brass and Copper Company	$672
Buckley, Mortimer H—L S Flint	518
Crosher, Henry P—Rochester Ammonia Company	445
Cryan, John J and Cornelius A—Merchants' Union Ice Company	520
Conkling, Mary A—F L Loring	1,155
Same—Same	479
Ellenbagen, Samuel R—M Thorn	131
Freedman, Solomon S—H S Brightman	562
Same—W J Hirschfeld	658
Same—M Hutkoff	1,936
Herman, Paul—J L Daniels, costs	363
City of New-York—H Corpeel	686
Rex Fire Extinguisher Company, James W Clarke and Haverly B Swat—E B Camp	2,067
Keane, Hugh A, executor—J J Clancy and another, costs	108
Kahn, Isaac—Cudahy Packing Company	300
Lehmann, Charles F—S Morgan Smith Company	1,136
Nickelson, Sarah, Louise Levine and Joseph Feinberg—B Helman	1,433
Marshall, Morgan—Æolian Company	214
Moore, William O—S A Hewitt	275
McGrath, John F and William J—E Hamilton	526
Ord, Helen M and George J—J McE Bowman	3,208
Ostéyee, Victor E—J K Shaw	183
Porter, James F—R M Raven	1,056
Sanford, Tony, and Morris Weinstock—W A Bell	106
Sullivan, Mary F—J Barnett	2,948
Sullivan, John M—Same	3,043

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Bway at 6th av. 34th to 35th St.

You Worked for Your MONEY.

Now Make Your Money Work for YOU.

We Sell Goods Cheaper Than Any Other Store—But for Cash Only.

Many people heretofore have not taken advantage of our economical prices because they did not like to take the time necessary to pay cash for their purchases, nor did they care to bother with C. O. D. deliveries.

The Depositors' Account Department annuls both these excuses for not trading at Macy's. The method guarantees the quickest, safest and most economical way to shop.

Instead of keeping money that will be applied to domestic or personal uses lying around in desk or bureau drawers, place it in our Depositors' Account Department—and increase its buying power by patronizing Macy's.

We pay 4 per cent. annually, compounding the interest every three months.

Our Depositors' Account Department gives you all the CONVENIENCE of a credit system with all the ECONOMY of a cash system—AND YOUR MONEY IS EARNING INTEREST WHILE IT IS WITH US.

You can deposit as much or as little as you please. You can take your money out at a moment's notice. Every penny and every dollar earns interest for you daily until spent or withdrawn.

We run no regular banking business, there is no drawing of checks, with the temptation to spend money promiscuously.

Macy's sell only for cash. At MACY'S THE MAN WHO PAYS HIS BILLS does not make up for bad debts by higher prices.

He is not called upon to pay for the expensive machinery of a CREDIT DEPARTMENT.

You know that no store can sell goods as cheaply in proportion to quality as a cash store. (No argument is required to prove that the customers must pay the store's expenses, including bad debts.)

Thousands have opened accounts with us, realizing the value of this "up-to-the-times" saving method.

Black and Colored Silks.—1st Fl.

A Sale of Silks marked for success. Our confidence is based on the meritorious character of the Silks and on the judgment of all who need them. Staple weaves—weaves that are always "good style" in spite of Fashion's vagaries—and the prices are the littlest on record.

Black Taffeta Silk.

Warranted Taffeta Silk, 19 in. wide, worth 64c.; our price 49c.
Warranted Taffeta Silk, 26 in. wide, worth 88c.; our price 67c.
Warranted Taffeta Silk, 36 in. wide, worth 99c.; our price 74c.

Black Peau de Soie.

59c. for the 20-in. width, worth 79c.
79c. for the 24-in. width, worth 99c.
$1.12 for the 27-in. width, worth $1.39.
$1.39 for the 36-in. width, worth $1.69.
27-in. Black Peau de Cygne, worth 85c.; at 69c
40-in. Black Crepe de Chine, worth $1.69; at 1.39

42c. for 69c. 19-in. Changeable Taffeta Silks, including forty different color combinations.
42c. for 69c. 19-in. Natte Silks—white, ivory, cream, rose, reseda, pink, nile, cardinal, royal, navy and bisque.
49c. for 69c. 24-in. Printed Satin Liberty Silks—polka dots on royal, navy and black grounds.
54c. for 75c. 24-in. Crepe de Chine—white, ivory, cream, pink, ciel, lavender, gray, nile, garnet, bisque, cardinal, navy and black.

Furs at Half.—2d Fl.

Why should another word be added. "Furs at Half" puts the fact before you tersely and literally.

This, the second week of the movement, should be the greatest.

Women's Persian Lamb Coat, full-length revers, faced with blended Baum marten, lined with satin damask, $98.74.

Women's Lobos Island Seal Coat, double-breasted model, revers and high storm collar, $115.74.

Sable Squirrel Coat; loose, full effect, finished with ermine cravat and trimmed with ermine, $174.74.

Sable Squirrel Coat; loose, three-quarter length model, deep squirrel collar, trimmed with ermine, $224.74.

$4.96 for Natural Squirrel Cravats, lined with satin.
$5.96 for Isabella Fox Scarfs, squirrel lock lined.
$9.96 for Sable Fox Boa.
$18.74 for Shaped Isabella Fox Scarf.
$22.74 for Straight Isabella Fox Scarfs, lined with satin.
Round Electric Seal Muffs, $3.96.
$4.74 for Flat Gray and White Squirrel Muffs.
$6.49 for Flat Natural Squirrel Muffs.
$11.96 for Cushion Isabella Fox Muffs.
$14.96 for Cushion Mink Muffs.
$22.49 for Cushion Black Lynx Muffs.
$39.96 for Chinchilla Muffs.

"Straus" Cut Glass.—Basement.

The Cut Glass offered during this sale is guaranteed to be the richest and most brilliant that is produced.

Being manufacturers, we save retail buyers the middleman's profit. But the following values represent more than our regular economies. Original prices have been reduced.

Olive Dishes, round and oval, novel designs; some with handles; worth up to $2.50; special at $1.47.

Over a thousand pieces of glittering Cut Glass, including Celery Trays, Tankard Pitchers and scores of other articles that belong to the well-ordered table and sideboard. Deep, sparkling cuttings in the latest and most artistic designs, worth up to $4.50; choice at $2.69

Two-quart Size Tankard Pitchers, Salad and Fruit Bowls, nine inches in diameter, worth $6.00 to $7.50; special at $4.97.

Sterling Silver Mounted Cut Glass is under orders to march out at cut rates. Two items that mark the extremes tell the story pithily.

Sterling Silver Mounted Peppers and Salts, reduced from 87c. to 69c.

Sterling Silver Mounted Punch Bowls, reduced from $93.41 to $73.41.

A multitude of things at in-between prices—relatively cheap—Claret Cup Pitchers, Decanters, Syrup Pitchers, Cigar Jars, Salad Bowls and the like.

We'll Make Up Suits Worth Double the Price for $17.

Some cloths brought three times the asking price only a month ago. All the remnants in the house—as arule there are goods for about one suit in each pattern—on the clearance schedule.

We want the room more than we want the woolens—we'll make up the suits just as carefully as in full price time. This means imported fabrics.

Why not buy next winter's suit now? The investment will clear you a hundred per cent.

Arnheim Dress Suits at $40—Tuxedos at $35—both worth double, better style cannot be had at any price.

ARNHEIM

Broadway @ 9th St.

FIRE AGAIN IN PATERSON BREWERY.

It Looked as if Hinchliffe Establishment Would Be Destroyed.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 16 (Special).—Fire broke out anew in the Hinchliffe brewery early this morning, and for a time it looked as if all departments of the establishment would be consumed. The entire fire department was called out, and after a stubborn fight the blaze was conquered. It destroyed all that was left of the big malt house, which caught fire yesterday morning.

The six firemen who were injured yesterday will recover.

IMPOSTOR SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 16.—Convicted of obtaining money under false pretences by impersonating a man of the same name, a wealthy banker and drygoods merchant of Atlantic, Iowa, Joseph H. Marshall to-day was sentenced to not less than five and one-half nor more than six years in State prison.

It developed at the trial that Joseph H. Marshall, of Atlantic, Iowa, had been impersonated not less than fifteen times in the last three years, and that in each instance the impostor secured sums ranging from $200 to $600.

"MUCK BARS" ASSESSED AS BAR IRON.

Pittsburg, Jan. 16.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge M. W. Acheson handed down a decision which will be of interest to every manufacturer or importer of iron in bars. By his decision "bar iron" and "muck bar" are virtually the same thing.

TRY AGAIN.

Maybe what you wanted last Sunday you did not find in the "Little Ads. of the People." Try again today. It may be there.