The Sun.

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COTTON TRADE'S RECOVERY

IMPROVEMENT ALMOST AS MARKED AS THE IRON TRADE BOOM.

Increase of 7-16 of a Cent a Yard on Finished Product Lets Mills Run at a Profit—Large Demands from West Indies, South America and China for Our Goods.

Improvement in the cotton trade is becoming almost as marked as the boom in the iron trade. The prices of all classes and grades of cotton goods have gone up. The demand for all classes and grades has increased and further increases in both demand and price are looked for. There has been a remarkable increase in the export trade and that trade is being carefully nursed by the manufacturers. Further increases are looked for there, too. Raw cotton has advanced some, and it is predicted that it will advance still more, so that the cotton growers may expect to share in the general prosperity that has overtaken the trade.

The general prosperity of the country, of course, is in a large measure responsible for the special prosperity of the business. The ability of the women folks to buy new dresses and to supply their needs has brought about the increased demand. But in addition to that better business methods have made money making possible. About a year ago the cotton goods business was in the dumps deeper than ever before, and it looked as if the manufacturers were so deep in the hole that they might not be able to pull themselves out. In the mills in the city of Fall River, the centre of the industry in New England, there was an overstock of goods amounting to almost a million pieces, and the selling price was actually below the cost of production. There was an actual loss on every yard of goods sold. THE SUN made a thorough investigation of the situation at that time and the reasons for it, and pointed out that there must inevitably result from the conditions that existed a combination of some kind that would maintain prices at a higher basis. It also pointed out that, with the ever-increasing competition of the Southern mills, where longer work hours are enforced and lower wages are paid, some reduction must be made in the wages paid at Fall River or else the laws limiting the hours of work must be changed. The employees would not consent to the altering of the law, so the reduction in wages of 11½ per cent. was made. At the same time the combination was formed to bolster up the price of the finished product. This combination consisted in the forming of a selling syndicate controlled by two men. The entire stock that the mills had on hand was turned over to this syndicate and it was agreed that all the future product should go to them. They controlled the product and the source of supply absolutely. When this syndicate was formed print cloths were selling at 1 15-16 cents a yard. The syndicate has succeeded in raising the price to 2¼ cents a yard. The difference, 7-16 of a cent, looks very small, but it is the difference between a profit and a loss. The mills can manufacture at a profit under the 7-16 of a cent advance.

There is another feature besides the general prosperity that has aided in boosting prices. For a year before last January the price of cotton had been going down, constantly down. The cotton crops were the greatest in the world's history. The storekeepers throughout the country who keep posted on such things figured that the decrease in the price of cotton meant cheaper cotton goods, and so long as cotton was going down they adopted a hand-to-mouth policy of buying. They bought as little as they could to supply their immediate demand. When cotton struck bottom and stayed there a great many of these storekeepers realized that bottom had been reached, and they replenished their stocks fully, as they had been accustomed to do. The increased demand thus created helped to consume a large part of the surplus stock that the manufacturers had when they formed the selling syndicate. By careful management, the selling syndicate has managed now to get rid of all the surplus, as well as all the stock that has been manufactured since the combination, so that to-day the mill owners are free. The money that was tied up in surplus stock is now making interest. All the storekeepers have not been so wise, however, and there are still a great many thousands of them who have held off thinking that cotton had not reached rock bottom. The cotton crop in the year the price reached the lowest amounted to something more than 11,000,000 bales. The store keepers who have not bought and the mill men who have held off have been figuring on a crop of over 12,000,000 bales. It is pretty generally understood now that this is a very large overestimate. There have been storms and bad cotton weather and the crop will not be so large and the quality will not be so good. This being so, the men in the cotton goods business who talked with THE SUN reporter said it was certain that cotton would not go down from the present price, and the probability is that it will go up. One of the men with whom the reporter talked said that the closest estimate of the crop this year in the South placed the total at 11,200,000 bales.

If cotton goes up, of course the price of cotton goods is bound to advance. The demand for the finished product is so great that the New England mills are nearly all running on full time and manufacturing their full capacity. While the manufacturers in New England, outside of Fall River, are not members of the selling syndicate of Fall River, they have pretty generally aided in keeping up prices by refusing to sell under the price fixed by the syndicate. The Southern mills have tried to do the same on all new orders, but many of them have tied themselves up with contracts for future delivery at the low prices which prevailed when they made the contracts. The Southern mills are working night and day.

The prosperity that is enjoyed by the cotton trade here, the cotton men declared to THE SUN reporter, is being experienced by the trade all over the world. The English manufacturers, particularly the Manchester mill men, have a demand for all the goods that they can manufacture. The trade in India and China is increasing. When the plague was in India the demand fell off. That country is recovering from the effects of the plague, and the result is largely increased demands. With the progress of civilization in China the demand there is constantly increasing, too. So are the demands from South America. The export trade from this country to other parts of the world is confined to the rougher goods. The higher wages paid in this country do not permit of our mill men competing with the English in the finer grade of goods, where labor cost represents a large part of the total cost, but in the rough goods, where there is the minimum of labor, the American manufacturer can in some cases undersell the English. Last year the exports of cotton goods from America exceeded by more than 128,000 packages the average for the preceding eight years. The export trade was hindered a little by the war in the early part of the year, but the increased demands that came with the close of the war more than made up for the hindrance, and the business since August has been spoken of as phenomenal. One of the cotton men with whom the reporter talked yesterday said it was three times greater than in any similar period in the history of the trade. There is no sign of a falling off. There is every indication that the trade will increase. There are large demands at the present time from the West Indies, from South America and from China. Many of these orders, however, are sent to be filled at a certain price. Since the arrival of the orders the price has advanced, so they are being held until the givers can be heard from. But without them the business in sight promises to be record breaking.

FAYNE MOORE REMAINS IN JAIL.

Seeking by Habeas Corpus to Get Out on Bail—Matter Put Over.

Mrs. Fayne Moore, the alleged badger woman, was brought from her cell in the Tombs to the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by her counsel, who alleged that Mrs. Moore was unlawfully restrained of her liberty, inasmuch as the District Attorney would not accept bail in her case. District Attorney Gardiner said that he had refused to accept the property offered as security by James N. Campbell for the reason that he had not had time to investigate the bail offered.

"I doubt if this man has any equity at all in the property which he proposes to give as security," said Col. Gardiner.

Mrs. Moore's counsel said that the bondsman offered was a responsible property owner who had over $100,000 equity in Harlem real estate which he proposed to give as security. The District Attorney had had plenty of time to inquire into the matter, and no good reason had been offered by the District Attorney for refusing Campbell's bond.

District Attorney Gardiner said that it was a shrewd move on the part of Mrs. Moore's counsel to bring the matter into the civil branch of the Supreme Court. The matter should be decided by Justice Furnman, who would sit in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court on Monday.

Justice Bookstaver said that he would adjourn the hearing until 1 o'clock Monday afternoon, so that the matter could be brought up before Justice Furnman in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Moore's counsel said he believed that Justice Furnman did not intend to sit in the criminal branch on Monday.

"If such proves to be the case," said Justice Bookstaver, "I will continue the hearing here at a quarter past 1 on Monday afternoon."

EDMUNDS ON POLYGAMY.

Utah Can Make Polygamy Lawful—Congress Must Seat Roberts, but May Expel Him.

Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds has contributed to the *Christian Herald* an article on polygamy and the case of Congressman-elect Brigham H. Roberts. He says:

"It is now evident enough that Congress was mistaken when it passed the Enabling act in supposing that polygamous notions had disappeared and that the State would go on in the same way as other States. Congress also must have overlooked the fact that any engagements on the part of the State of Utah as a condition of its admission to the Union relating to the administration of its internal affairs would not be binding in point of law, and could only bind the faith of the State Government, for a breach of which the only redress must be the forcible overturning of the State Government, which would be simply war. The instant the State was admitted, every act of Congress relating to its internal policy ceased to have any force whatever. The consequence is that in point of law, the State of Utah has the same sovereign rights that any other State has. She may punish polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, or she may authorize it. She may declare, as Congress had done, that illegitimate children shall not inherit, or she may declare, as she appears to have done since her admission, that illegitimate children shall inherit on an equal footing with legitimates.

"The Constitution of Utah only prohibits the ceremony of making a polygamous or plural marriage. It does not prohibit the carrying on of polygamous relations. Nor do her laws go any further, so far as I can ascertain. In fact, she is, as I have said, absolutely independent of Congress in respect of the subject, and she appears, from all reports, to be steadily taking advantage of her opportunities, and has, if reports are true, deliberately elected to Congress a person in the open and notorious practice of polygamy. I am not informed at what time these alleged polygamous marriages took place, nor is this material to the question. If they took place before the State was admitted, Mr. Roberts could have been punished by the authorities of the United States. But he cannot be now. The acts of Congress, while they punish cohabitation with plural wives, did not punish and were not intended to punish those who had been in the practice of polygamy for supporting those who had been their unlawful wives; but they did provide for punishing a continuance of the polygamous relation. If Mr. Roberts's polygamous marriages took place after the State was admitted, he would be guilty of violating the State law in contracting such marriages, but he would not be guilty of violating any State law in living as a husband with all his plural wives, for, so far as I am informed, there is no such law of Utah. In any case, as is true everywhere, statutes restraining crime are of no value unless there be a state of government, executive and judicial, willing and desirous to execute the law and bring offenders to punishment. It would seem clear from what has transpired, that the Government of Utah has no disposition to proceed in that direction.

"In this state of things, you ask: What can the House of Representatives do in the case of Mr. Roberts? The Constitution of the United States provides that the House of Representatives shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its members. The power to judge of the election is merely the power to ascertain whether a majority of the legal voters have in the manner provided by law voted for the member, and that is all. The qualifications of the member are three. He must be twenty-five years of age; he must have been seven years a citizen of the United States; he must have been at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State. Of these three requisites the House is the judge. If he possesses these, the House has, in my opinion, no lawful power to apply any other or further test in respect of his being admitted to a seat. It would be extremely dangerous for a Constitution to give a majority of a House the right to determine what particular sort of man the people of a State should have the right to elect to represent them further than our Constitution has declared.

"This is too obvious to require illustration. But when a man so elected and possessing the qualifications required by the Constitution has once taken his seat, the Constitution brings into play another an entirely different provision, authorizing the House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member. Upon the exercise of this right, the Constitution wisely imposed no limitation except that of requiring the concurrence of two-thirds to expel. If, therefore, the House of Representatives shall find on due inquiry that Mr. Roberts is an open, practical and persistent polygamist, and the House thinks that in view of that fact and in connection with the circumstances under which Utah was admitted, or without reference to these circumstances, it will be a reproach to its dignity and good name to continue Mr. Roberts as a member, it may lawfully and rightfully expel him. If it does not act at all (supposing the facts to be as stated), it will have given its acquiescent approval of the conduct of Mr. Roberts and of the action of the people who elected him with full knowledge of the circumstances, and henceforth it will be justly considered that the House has no disposition to interfere with the practice of polygamy in Utah. If it does act and expel the member, it will have declared against the perpetuation of that system.

"Utah being now a sovereign State, with all the power of any other State, neither house of Congress or the whole Government of the United States, can do anything further, except by the act of war to which I have already alluded."

JURY SAW THE GOWN TRIED ON.

Waist Wouldn't Button Around Mrs. Lithauer, but They Decided Against Her.

Catherine Mayer, a dressmaker, of 124 East Fifty-ninth street, brought suit in the Yorkville Municipal Court yesterday against Mrs. Mollie Lithauer for $75, the alleged value of a gray silk gown. The plaintiff said that Mrs. Lithauer called on her last May and left orders for the dress with designs for the embroidery that was to be put on it and directions as to the shade of color. She called several times afterward to try on the garment. The last time she called, the plaintiff said, was on June 22, when the gown was completed, except to sew on the sleeves and the collar. Since then Mrs. Lithauer had refused to take the gown or to pay for it. The dress fitted perfectly, the maker said.

Mrs. Lithauer, who said she lived with her husband, Lawyer Leo Lithauer, at the Hotel St. Lorenz, in Lexington avenue, testified that it was not made according to her directions, nor did it fit her.

"I ordered silver embroidery in the shape of a V on the front and back of the waist," she said. "When the embroidery was put on it looked more like a U than a V, and had a lot of little curleywigs on each side, whereas I had ordered it plain. I objected, but she said she would not change it. Besides, the dress was too tight."

Mrs. Lithauer's counsel asked that she be allowed to put on the dress to show the jurymen that it did not fit.

"It may not fit now, as the defendant may have grown stouter since June," responded the plaintiff's lawyer.

Mrs. Lithauer said that her weight, about 190 pounds, was about the same as it was last summer. Justice John B. McKean directed her to go into an anteroom and put on the dress while Court Interpreter Fischer stood outside the door. After a time the interpreter returned and announced that the defendant wanted to show the dress in the anteroom.

"Is the dress one of those fashionable low-necked ones?" asked the Justice.

"No, sir," was the answer.

"Then she must come into court," the Justice said.

The interpreter went back to the room and in ten minutes returned to the court.

"Your Honor, she says she won't come into the courtroom," he announced.

"Why not?" asked Justice McKean.

"She says she has pulled off three buttons, burst four buttonholes, and almost broken her fingers, but she can't get the waist to meet by several inches, and she don't want to come into court in that way," the interpreter explained.

"It is necessary for the jurymen to see whether the dress fits," remarked the Justice. "Does she object to the jurymen going in to look at her? They appear to be married men, like myself."

The interpreter consulted the defendant and returned with the answer that she had no objection. The jurymen and the lawyers went into the room and the defendant blushed at their scrutiny as the open waist displayed some lace and a pale-blue corset. The jurymen were embarrassed, too, and after a hasty glance at the silk waist they gazed at the ceiling. When all had returned to the courtroom the plaintiff's counsel said that it was easily explained why a dress which fitted the defendant in June would not fit her in January.

"She has grown stouter, as most people take on flesh in winter," he went on, "and, besides, she has on thicker corsets and other things in winter."

The defendant said she didn't think she had become any stouter than she was last June.

"The jury must decide that," said Justice McKean.

After argument by counsel for both sides the jury retired, and in half an hour brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

MRS. LAWSON PINK NOT SOLD

THE $30,000 STORY IS AUTHENTICALLY DENIED.

Interesting Facts About the Growing of Choice Flowers—Time, Patience and Intelligence, Rather Than Capital, Required, Unless, Indeed, One Goes In for Orchids—Luck Seems to Be a Factor.

The story of the sale of the Mrs. Thomas E. Lawson carnation for $30,000, doubt of the authenticity of which was expressed in this city when the alleged news was telegraphed here, is denied in toto by J. W. Withers, editor of *American Gardening*, of this city, who says that he has had personal conversation with the grower of the pink, and since then a telegraphic despatch saying that the flower has not been sold. The pink was exhibited at the beginning of 1898 in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, and other places, and everywhere it won not only prizes but certificates. The judging committees at horticultural exhibitions allow so many per cent. for certain points in a flower or plant, the points including color, fragrance, substance, stem, &c. If a particular exhibit exceeds 85 per cent. it is certificated, the judges signing a certificate setting forth their judgment of the flower's merits. As has been said, the Mrs. Lawson pink was certificated everywhere, and naturally it attained notoriety among florists. Various offers to purchase the stock of Peter Fisher, the grower and originator of the plant at Ellis, Mass., were made. None was accepted.

In Chicago certain men not long ago formed a syndicate to carry on a business as wholesale florists. Among their objects, it is said, was to purchase all the notable productions of the past year, partly as a customary business measure, partly for the sake of advertisement. Representing this combination, H. N. Higginbotham offered $4,000 for the Mrs. Lawson pink. It was declined. The owner is said to have decided not to sell at all, but to distribute the stock himself. This he will be able to do to good advantage and at good profit by next summer.

In the meantime he can sell the blooms anywhere outside of Boston, or he can sell all he can produce of them to the Boston florist who was the ostensible authority for the $30,000 yarn sent over the country. With this florist Fisher has a contract, it is said, under which the retailer is to take all the cut flowers that Fisher can produce during the life of the contract. Fisher not to sell elsewhere in Boston. In the telegraphed stories this florist figured as the purchaser of the stock, whereas he is the purchaser of the cut flowers not only of the Lawson pink blooms but all cut flowers produced at Mr. Fisher's greenhouses.

"The pink is most easy of propagation," said a man interested in the business yesterday. "It is the result of study and industry when so fine a pink as the Lawson is produced; but once produced its multiplication is rapid, and is accomplished with a facility that means a lively business. Every side shoot from a parent stem may be clipped off and imbedded in sand and in a fortnight, under favorable conditions, it has taken root, and within five or six weeks it may be delivered. At this rate it is said that Mr. Fisher should be able to distribute from 200,000 to 250,000 of the plants the next season, beginning in May.

"Florists are constantly on the lookout for such flowers. In London flowers from three to five times as large as the American pinks are produced; it is said, rubber bands being used to hold the calyx together to keep it from bursting. Just there is one of the points of the florists' trade. In this country they look for a calyx that will hold itself together and the people are content, apparently, to do with less size if they cannot have size together with stability. Among the points of a plant they include the non-bursting calyx, which has to do with the keeping qualities of a plant. Besides this they seek plants vigorous, of more pronounced fragrance, stronger stem, greater substance and greater blooms. This search is ever kept up, the florists finding patrons among themselves.

"It is said, offhand, that $10,000,000 probably are invested in the florists' business here, but the chief requisites in producing desirable plants along the lines mentioned are time, intelligent study and careful attention. Industry is constantly being rewarded, although there is a large element of chance in the crossing of varieties, and sometimes out of a large number of seeds only one will give forth anything really new or desirable. In the $10,000,000 figure just mentioned only the florists growing cut flowers were included. The nursery branch of the business is of course larger and the seed business larger yet.

"The cultivation of pinks, roses, chrysanthemums, &c., is carried on widely, no appreciable amount of capital being necessary to start or prosecute the business. Any one with the necessary intelligence and a little land can go into it and experiment, and may succeed in raising a new and valuable plant. Tulip cultivation is not attempted to any extent in this country. The new tulips are all originated in Europe; there is no crossing in the United States. Orchids are mainly the fad of the amateur. Wealth is necessary to go into orchid cultivation, since so much time is required for maturing the plants. It is not a commercial possibility. F. L. Ames of North Easton, Erastus Corning of Albany, William S. Kimball of Rochester and Mr. McFadden of Cincinnati, all now dead; Mr. Hicks Arnold of New York and Mr. Graves of South Orange, are among the well-known Americans who have cultivated the orchid. Oakes Ames continues as a business enterprise at North Easton some of the work his father was interested in. Mr. Graves has what is said to be the (nominally) highest priced orchid in the United States; the value is, of course, without commercial basis, since it is what he chooses to place it at, the orchid being of his own production. It is the *Masdevallia Harryana*, and he has declined an offer of $3,000 for it from England. Its attraction is in the fact that it is large and pure white, one of the rarest orchids in the United States, the type running to lilac, rose and pure red. Mr. Graves got it from a large importation from the tropics. It requires from three to seven years to flower a batch of these importations to discover a valuable one. It is said that the orchids of the accessible regions of the tropics are all but destroyed, the collectors have been so active. Hybrids are produced here in some numbers by crossing. Among the high-priced orchids in this country is the Trianæ, for which Mrs. Charles G. Roebling of Trenton paid $1,000.

"In roses, color—a good white, a good red or a solid pink—is looked for, and with the color, fragrance. Fecundity is a prime factor. To be an object to the commercial florist a plant must yield from thirty to fifty blooms in a winter season. A new rose promised for next year brought its producer $2,000 for twenty plants.

"As an instance of the lottery of the florist's pursuit, take the purchase of the 'Her Majesty' rose in London by a Philadelphian for $5,000. It is said to have been a failure, while a rose that is now known as the 'Meteor,' which was presented to the Philadelphian as of no special value, turned out to be very valuable and successful."

CLAIM AGAINST THE STATE.

It Is for $37,873 for Cloth Furnished for Soldiers' Uniforms.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—A claim for $37,873 was filed against the State to-day by James Roy & Co. of Watervliet, growing out of the sale to the State of cloth for soldiers' uniforms during the late war. Cloth to the amount of $67,726 was sold to the State by the firm between May 1 and Aug. 1 last, consisting of overcoating, trousering, and blouse cloth. This material was delivered to Sing Sing Prison, where the uniforms were made for the National Guard and the volunteers furnished by New York State for service at the front. The goods were sold as follows: 30,054¾ yards of overcoating at $1.60, $48,073; 98,709 4-8 yards of trousers-ings at $1.60, $11,007; 6,404¾ yards of blouse cloth at $1.35, $8,646; total, $67,726. The firm says that it received on Aug. 9 $28,000 and on Aug. 31 $1,852, leaving a balance due of $37,873.

Brooklyn's Reindexing Bureau Out of Business.

The seventy-eight employees in the office of the Commissioners of Records in Brooklyn, who have been engaged in the work of reindexing the public records, have been notified that there are no more funds on which to draw for the payment of their salaries. The Commissioners asked for an appropriation of $120,200 for the year 1899, but the Board of Estimate only allowed $20,000, and this has already been expended. Mayor Van Wyck recently announced that the Commissioners would get no more money until they explained to his satisfaction how they spent the $115,500 allowed in 1898.

Tailors Want to Strike.

A massmeeting of coat tailors was held yesterday afternoon in Apollo Hall, 126 Clinton street, to decide whether or not a general strike shall be ordered. All who attended it were in favor of a strike, but before the meeting had been called to order the Executive Committee of the union got together and decided against a strike until the union is better organized. A vote was taken and the action of the Executive Committee was reluctantly indorsed.

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An Event of Extraordinary Moment

Great Annual Sale of Oriental Carpets and Rugs

(Previously $38.00 to $170, Now $26 to $100.)

With enormous stocks on hand, and in face of other soon-to-arrive importations, we have made lavish reductions on the fine weaves of Turkey and Asia Minor Carpets listed below—they're now fully

40% Less Than Before

Fine Turkish Carpets

5 x7.10	Gold and Blue.	9.5 x13.3	Olive and Red.
4.10x 8.9	Camel and Red.	9.11x13.4	Camel and Red.
6.5 x 9.8	Blue and Red.	10.2 x14.10	Green and Red.
6.4 x 9.7	Dk Red and Green.	9.6 x14.10	Blue and Red.
6.4 x10	Red and Green.	9.8 x15.10	Blue and Red.
5.9 x 9.7	Green and Red.	10.7 x14.5	Blue and Red.
6.10x10	Red and Blue.	9.8 x14.5	Red, Med. and Blue.
8.5 x10.2	Blue and Red.	10.2 x14.8	Blue, Med. and Red.
7.9 x10.6	Red and Blue.	10.3 x13.8	Blue, Med. and Red.
8.6 x11	Blue and Red.	10.7 x14.9	Blue and Red.
8.5 x12.1	Yellow and Red.	10.2 x15.5	Camel and Pink.
9.6 x10.7	Gold and Green.	10.9 x16.4	Blue and Red.
9.2 x11.9	Gold and Red	11.1 x12.10	Old Rose and Blue.
9.3 x12.9	Gold and Blue.	11.1 x13.4	Terra Cotta and Blue.
9.3 x11.7	Cream and Red.	11.5 x14.5	Red, Med. and Blue.
9.2 x12.4	Gold and Cream.	11 x14.8	Terra Cotta and Blue.
9.2 x12.9	Camel and Red.	11.2 x15	Terra Cotta and Blue.
9.7 x12.7	Blue and Red.	9.6 x11.8	Blue and Red.
9.7 x14.4	Yellow and Green.		

Fine Persian Carpets

12.2 x14.6	Light Blue and Red.	11.2 x15.7	Light Blue and Red.
12.2 x15.6	Blue and Red.	11.2 x15.2	Blue and Red.
11.9 x15	Cream and Red.	10 x14.9	Blue and Red.
12.4 x15.10	Blue and Cream.	11.9 x14.3	Cream and Red.
11.8 x15.1	Blue and Red.	10.7 x14.1	Blue and Light Blue.
10.1 x13.5	Blue and Red.	12.2 x14.6	Light Blue and Red.
11.5 x14.8	Pink and Blue.	12.2 x15.4	Blue and Red.
10.4 x15	Blue and Red.	12.4 x17.10	Blue and Red.

India Carpets

8.4 x10.5	Cream and Red.	12.2 x13.6	Blue and Cream.
9.2 x13.3	Red and Gold.	12.4 x12.6	Green and Blue.
9.1 x14	Dark Red and Blue.	12.5 x18.3	Cream and Blue.
9 x12	Cream and Red.	14.2 x14	Blue and Red.
10 x15	Cream and Red.	12.8 x18	Cream and Red.
10 x15.4	Gold and Blue		

In Addition:

1000 Extra large Guendjecs—**Now at $14.00 $16.00 $18.00 $20.00**

150 Fine Bokarahs—**Averaging 3x4 feet—$10 and $12.**

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

Largest Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Persian and India House in the world.

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Between 18th and 19th Streets.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS.

A SALE OF STERLING SILVER MOUNTED CUT GLASS NOVELTIES AT 50 cts. on the dollar.

We have just purchased from one of the largest manufacturers in this country their entire stock of Sterling Silver Mounted Novelties, consisting of Salt Bottles, Vaseline Boxes, Pomade Jars, Puff Boxes, Pocket Salts or Vinaigrettes, &c., in all about 700 pieces. Had these goods been on the market before Christmas we would have had to ask you JUST DOUBLE, in some instances even more than the price you will pay to-morrow.

At 35 cts. ea.

There are several hundred very artistic and pretty Salts or Vinaigrette Bottles suitable for carrying in the pocket. They are quite nicely cut, and have a ground glass stopper mounted with sterling silver in artistic designs. Owing to the price at which they will sell, 35 cts., your immediate attention will be required if you desire any of them. We would suggest that this would be an advantageous opportunity to make selections of these goods, which would be appreciated as Easter remembrances.

At $1.00 ea.

For the convenience of selecting and selling, the bulk of this entire lot will be arranged in one lot. Of each article mentioned above will be found several different cuttings, styles of mounting, etc. Ordinarily the goods mentioned in this lot are valued at from $1.50 to $3.75 each; from these you take your pick of as many as you wish at $1.00 each.

At $3.75 ea.

In this lot are the larger pieces of the entire purchase, several different styles of cutting and mounting in Salt Bottles, etc.

Mail orders will receive usual prompt attention.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

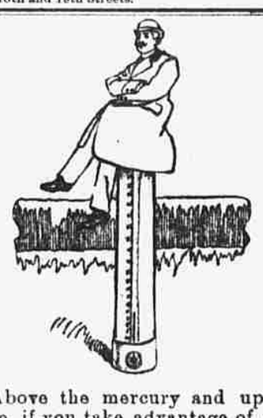
THE OLD GUARD BALL.

Preparations for the Function Are Unusually Elaborate This Season.

In this post-bellum year 1 the Old Guard, which equipped no less than five regiments to take the field against Spain, purposes to make its annual ball memorable in the annals of this organization, which is as famed in this generation for its dancing men as it was thirty years ago for its fighting men. The ball will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Jan. 26, and the reunion is expected to bring together one of the greatest concourses of military men ever seen in this vicinity.

There will be seen at the ball not only the brilliant uniforms of the Old Guard itself, but those of the army and navy in all their branches, the various organizations of citizen soldiery from all parts of the country, and foreign officials in their military full dress. In fact, an effort has been made to secure the attendance of everybody who has a uniform and a right to wear it, with a view to making the grand march, which begins at midnight, as spectacularly magnificent as possible. Major S. Ellis Briggs, commanding the Old Guard, will lead the march.

In the prospectus of the ball the organization calls attention to the fact that through no fault of its own the five regiments recruited by it were not called into service, the President having decided to accept only National Guard volunteers. Moreover, though the average age of the Old Guard is over fifty years (by its own printed confession), about forty-five members announced their intention of accepting commissions in the regiments and going to the front.



Above the mercury and up to date, if you take advantage of our remnant sale. High class Suits to order, $14.00. Coat and Vest, $10.50. Trousers, $4.00. Overcoats, satin lined, $18.00. Special sale, Full Dress Suit, silk lined, $30.00—protected with a year's guarantee or money back.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

The Very Best Eye Glass

BUILDING is now the home of very best Eye Glasses. And of that other best thing—the Schmidt Clip, which never lets eye glasses slip, tilt or pinch. (50 cents.) LUCKY ELEVEN is the number, on the sunny side of the street—adjoining Manhattan Hotel. Circular FREE.

11 East 42d, Bet. Madison & 5th avs. North Side of Street.

Oculists' Prescriptions filled. Factory on premises. Quick repairing. OPEN EVENINGS. Phone 1968-38.

F. G. Schmidt,

OPTICIAN, SCHMIDT BUILDING.

HE ROBBED MRS. GRANNIS.

Social Purity Leader in Court as Complainant Against a Young Negro.

Herbert Williams, a negro, 20 years old, who said that he had no home, was held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Mott in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of stealing two music boxes valued at $125. The complainant was Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis of 33 East Twenty-second street, the President of the National Christian League for Promotion of Social Purity. Mrs. Grannis spoke at a meeting in Cooper Union on Nov. 17 against the negro riots in South Carolina. She told the Court yesterday that she took Williams from the street out of pity for his condition and gave him employment in her own home. Two months ago she discharged him, she said, because he had stolen $12 from her.

"I don't want you to think that mere sentiment caused me to let him go free at that time," she said. "My health did not permit me to face the excitement accompanying a prosecution."

She said that Williams had entered the house at night on several occasions since his discharge, carrying away articles of value. "Just to prove that he is nothing but a pitiable wretch," she added, "and too stupid to know how to steal, I may state that when he took the music boxes many articles of much greater value were lying right by, but he had not sense enough to choose them."

Williams entered the house of Mrs. Grannis again at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and made such a noise that the servants woke up and caught him. He was held by them until Detectives Hay and Glennon arrived from the West Thirtieth street police station and put him under arrest.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

The White Sale

What we will do this week

CONTINUE THOSE ATTRACTIONS in STAPLE GOODS that have been THE TALK OF THE TOWN

SUPPLEMENT PREVIOUS VALUES By NEW OFFERINGS in ALL DEPARTMENTS

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

No store in New York ever sold the quantities that we are selling now.....No one ever had so great a stock—No one ever gave such values.

THEREFORE

WE ARE VERY, VERY BUSY.

PILLOW CASES—TRUSTWORTHY MUSLIN.

42x36.....8 cents 45x36.....9 cents

50x36 and 54x36.....10 cents.

UTICA SHEETS.

2¼x2¼ yards.....37 cents

2½x2½ yards.....39 cents

They are genuine Utica Sheets, and moreover they are hemmed and three inches longer than those elsewhere sold at 50 and 55 cents.

SHEETINGS—substantial quality, one a quarter yards wide.

Bleached 8¾ cts. Unbleached 7¾ cts.

Only reliable qualities—Inferior Muslins and Sheetings are not to be found in our stock at any price.

RELIABLE MUSLINS.

Lonsdale—yard wide..... 5¾

Mill Ends of the finest Muslin—1 to 12 yard lengths—sold from the piece at eleven cts.....By length..... 7½

Ask for REMNANTS of QUALITY NO. 1.

During this "Sale" not only do we sell as above quoted, but all Muslin and Sheetings are offered at specially low prices.

THE GOOD, ONLY THE GOOD.

DRESS GOODS

"White Sale" Prices!

Fine French Surah Serges 50 inch—choice colors and 46 inch Bedford Cords, besides a large variety of fancy weaves..... .59 were 85 cents to 1.25

46 inch Pebble Cloth—staple colors—real value 1.25..... .69

Novelties and Plaids: were .39..... .19

46 inch Fine French Serges—worth .75.. .49

Cloakings and Astrakhans

Reduced as follows:—

Cloths .98 and 1.49; were 1.50 and 2.50

Astrakhans 1.49 to 4.98; were 1.98 to 6.98

WASH DRESS FABRICS

Everything new in Organdies, Ginghams, Batistes, Piques, Sateens, Percales and Cambrics.....Every desirable tint, including large assortments of the fashionable Blues—Napoleon, Turquoise, Porcelain, Marine, Chine, Sapphire.....

VALUES THE BEST TO BE FOUND.

At 12½c...Madras Ginghams—32 inch Checks of all styles and sizes; Stripes, plain and fancy; Corded effects; Plain Colors; No one else has them!

At 7½c...Bordered Zephyrs—skirt width—(40 inch)—all colors—silk finish—cost almost double to make.

At 9½c...Emb'd Spot and Stripe Organdies including the new Purl stripe.

At 7½c...Fancy Ducks, light and dark 30 inch—1899's best styles.

At 12½c...White and Colored Piques Fancy figures and stripes.

At 5½c...American Novelty Ginghams one of the best makes, absolutely fast—over a hundred styles—no broken lots.

At 4½c...New Fancy Batistes—very pretty styles—good quality.

At 6½c...Double-faced Century Suitings—No end to their wear.

At 7½c...New Dimities, neat all over designs, or small flower sprays; worth 12c.

Foreign Ginghams

Never was name of "Gingham" applied to more beautiful fabrics—some are sheer as Lawns.

Zephyrs with lace inserting effects..... .32

Fine Checks with purled cross bars..... .20

Emb'd Bayadere Ginghams..... .24

Silk Stripe and barred Grenadines..... .39

Pineapple Ginghams..... .24

Bayadere Stripe Ginghams.....13½ and .27

Loop and Tufted Stripes and Plaids..... .29

Woven Welt Fancies..... .25

Fancy Organdies

Satin Bar, exquisite flower sprays..... .30

Satin Stripe, beautiful flower effects.... .35

Emb'd Spots with colored sprays—one of the leaders for next summer... .35

Fine Sheer Organdies—French cloth, American print—dainty flower designs..... .11

Percales for Waists Dresses, Blouses and Shirts

English and French finish, also Madras, the best that America produces—three times the assortment any one attempts to show.

"White Sale" Prices

Percales, more than 100 styles 9½ cents

Percales, more than 50 styles 8½ cents

Percales, more than 75 styles 5 cents

All, even the lowest, full yard wide.

All less than they can be bought by case.

Hosiery and Underwear

Ladies' and Children's Fast Black Cotton Hose—special..... .12

Fast Black Cotton—rib and plain—double soles and knees..... .19

Ladies' Heavy Maco Cotton Vests and Pants—fleece lined—silk trim..... .49

Ladies' Nat'l Merino Vests and Pants... .49

Some "White Sale" Values in Ladies' Cloak Department

Kersey Ulsters—satin lined to waist....11.98

Covert Cloth Ulsters—strap seams..... 7.98

Golf Capes—d'ble face—flare ruffle with fringe all round..... 7.98

Persian Cloth Capes—satin hood and lining..... 5.98

Plush Capes—plain and braided—medium and long—fur trim..... 3.98

Finer Plush Capes: were $12.00 to $50.00.....5.98 to 24.98

Cloth Jackets—— were $5.00 to $27.00.....2.98 to 13.98

Satin and Taffeta Shirt Waists—B'lk and colors..... 3.98

Taffeta Silk Dress Waists—Evening and dark shades..... 4.98.... 6.98

Black Velvet Shirt Waists—also Bengaline Silk—new shades..... 4.98

Rough Cheviot Dress Skirts—new circular shape—button trim..... 3.98

All Wool Gray Elderdown Robes—satin ribbon and cord girdle..... .... 1.98

India Silk Tea Gowns—Bl'k and colors—lined throughout—deep lace..... 5.98

WHILE WE SELL AT LOWEST PRICES possible and, so selling, quickly sell, we never sell the old fashioned or the inferior.

GARMENTS for GIRLS and MISSES

Always extra values here. The following are but samples:

Reefers—4 to 14 years—were $5.98.... 2.98

Reefers of Two toned Boucles and fine Kersey—4 to 12 yrs..... 3.98

Fine Braid Trim'd Reefers with and without Satin linings..... 5.98

Girls' Top Coats—velvet collars—Taffeta silk lined—10 to 14 yrs..... 5.98

Misses' Jackets—14 to 18 yrs—were 7.50 3.98

Misses' silk lined Jackets—were 8.98.... 4.98

'Twill soon be time to fit up Country Homes and Seaside Cottages

Do you know we have everything for decorating and coverings?.....Burlaps (printed, dyed and prepared for walls), Denims, Tickings, Cretonnes, Crepes, Silks, Tapestries, Scrims, Silkolines and Muslins—Everything !..... One visit will convince how reasonably we sell—decorators' prices for limited assortments being 30 to 50 per cent. more.

A few Sample Quotations