

Letter
from in The World
N.Y.
April 1891

No. 2

Subject
Rembrandt of New York
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WE ARE ALL RIGHT.

BOMBARDMENT OF NEW YORK IMPOSSIBLE.

NAVIGATION TOO DANGEROUS.

Fallacies of the Alarmists Fully Shown.

SAFE TO ERECT TALL BUILDINGS.

Men-of-War Could Not Be Brought Near Enough to Do Any Damage, and We Are Well Prepared for Torpedo Boats—People on the Other Side Too Well Posted to Attack Us.

As a basis for the rational consideration of such war scares as the Italian affair of the past fortnight, it may be assumed that no hostile ship ever will be sent to bombard the port of New York from the deep-water pocket off Coney Island. For this assumption there are two good reasons. In the first place, no European nation would risk its heavy fighting ships so far away from home; and, in the second place, such a bombardment could not be carried out if it were tried.

Even the most extreme type of alarmist will admit, when actually pressed to it, that the probability of a hostile demonstration is too remote to be taken into serious consideration. While denying the probability of such an event, however, the alarmist loudly asserts its possibility, and makes it his weapon for repeated attacks upon the National treasury. It is usually at this season of the year that the alarmist stands quivering with apprehension behind the harbor defenses of New York while he thrills the people with the story of their helplessness. Sometimes he writes a book or two giving in ghastly detail the scenes of horror attendant upon a possible bombardment of the city, and at other times he issues a diagram showing the flight of a shell from an enemy off Coney Island or in Flushing Bay to a selected spot in New York City below Canal street.

The first of these alarmist rumors appeared about ten years ago in a clever story called "The End of New York," in which an Italian ironclad reduces the city to a state of chaos. Since that time the theories have grown and multiplied, but for some unknown reason they have clung tenaciously to the original deep-water pocket and the possible iron-clad, although in more recent years the approach to the city by way of the Sound has been added as a sort of convincing detail. This matter has been turned about and held up to the public gaze so much that it is time that a little wholesome light were let in upon it.

ALL NONSENSE.

With respect to the deep-water pocket there is more or less nonsense of a hysterical character. There is in reality a deep-water pocket outside of Coney Island, but no foreign warship would dare venture into it. If a man-of-war did venture in it would hardly be able to get out again, even though it were unmolested by land or sea. Indeed, it would perhaps be difficult, if not actually impossible, to find a trans-atlantic captain who would take one of the big liners into the pocket and turn around in safety. The alarmists assume that a foreign man-of-war of the largest type is to boldly run into the deep-water pocket and open fire upon the New York Post-Office with 100-ton guns. More than that, it is asserted that the ship will not remain stationary at anchor, but will circle about so that artillerists on shore shall not have a chance to hit her.

If it were not for this afterglow of plausibility one might be tempted to at least argue the point, but such grotesque ignorance of the Government charts can hardly be overlooked. When the Duilio and the Italia, which are the largest ships of the Italian navy, are able to circle about in a pocket of water as wide as the East River, and at the same time maintain a destructive fire upon objects thirteen miles away, their officers will have reached such proficiency in seamanship and gunnery as to give them the first place among the navies of the world for very many years to come. The theorists forget that these big ships draw thirty feet of water, and that they are very slow and clumsy in their movements. Moreover, the fact is ignored that in the deep-water pocket the depth ranges from twenty-two to forty-three feet, and that the shallow places are scattered about like stones in a hayfield. Any person who is not disposed to calmly ignore established facts will see by the Government chart that no large war ship could circle around in the deep-water pocket and come out again in fighting shape. In fact, no man-of-war could get within reasonable distance of Coney Island without a pilot, and in time of war the pilots of the port of New York are pretty sure to be otherwise employed.

COULD NOT COME UP.

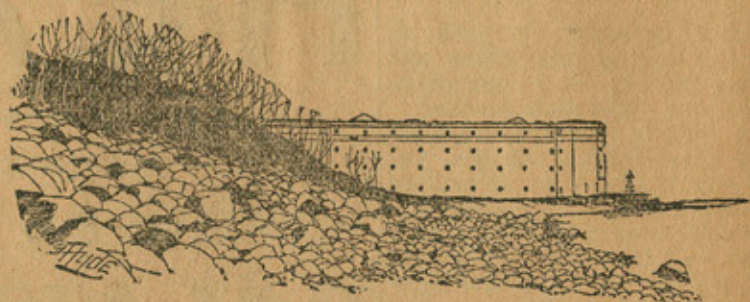
It will be seen therefore that the Duilio or the Italia would not be able to come nearer to Coney Island than a point in the open ocean about six, or possibly seven, miles from land. At that distance the shot from the hostile guns would drop into the watershed of Coney Island Creek in the neighborhood of the town of Gravesend. It would of course be possible for guns of the largest size to throw projectiles a short distance further, but under no circumstances could a shot or shell be thrown into the city of New York. It is doubtless true that these big guns can, under favorable circumstances, throw a shot a distance of twelve or even thirteen miles, but to do so the gun must practically be pointed skyward at an elevation of something like forty-five degrees. Such an elevation can be attained with safety only under certain conditions, the chief one of which would seem to be a fixed and immovable bed to receive the recoil.

Most gunnery officers would hesitate over a forty-five-degree elevation unless the gun were solidly planted on shore. In the opinion of experts a forty-five-degree elevation of a 100-ton gun on board a man-of-war is not a desirable thing to undertake. Therefore, unless one of the big guns is given an unusually high elevation its shot will not carry the extreme distance. With a normal elevation the effective range of the gun would be between six and seven miles. Even were the Duilio anchored within a stone's throw of Brighton Beach the limit of her effective range would be represented by a circle drawn through Bay Ridge, Greenwald Cemetery and the town of Flatbush. Unless the Duilio planted its battery ashore it could hardly hope to reach the city of New York or even a considerable portion of South Brooklyn. At anchor in deep water off shore it could dismember the wooden elephant at Coney Island and dig up the clam beds in Coney Island Creek, but be-

yond that there would be little danger to be feared.

THE ONLY WAY.

A careful scrutiny of the facts in the case will show that the only way in which the Duilio or the Italia could seriously menace the safety of the city of New York would be by running the gauntlet of the harbor defenses and coming up to the city itself. If the Duilio had on board a capable Sandy Hook pilot she might, at high tide, steam up through the ship channel and come to anchor in the neighborhood of the Statue of Liberty. There are one or two reasons, however, why this could not readily be done. A pilot could not be obtained, and without one the ship would be absolutely certain to go aground, especially as the channel buoys would either be removed entirely or so shifted as to lead the foreign ship squarely upon one of the numerous shoal places at the entrance of the lower bay.



FORT WADSWORTH.

In addition to this natural obstacle, which would seem to be quite sufficient in itself, there would be any number of artificial obstacles which would make navigation almost impossible to the hostile ship. In the event of the approach of a man-of-war the channels leading to the harbor would be planted so thick with torpedoes, submarine mines and such things that a rowboat could hardly pass through in safety. These artificial earthquakes would be more numerous in the lower bay than shad-poles are at this time of year on the Jersey flats. A hostile ship of war never could pass these things in safety.

It has been asserted with more or less intention to fact that torpedoes and submarine mines would all be removed by an attacking vessel. Undoubtedly the attacking vessel would try it, but her attention would be attracted to two or three other things at the same time. She would be compelled to engage in the liveliest kind of fight with the batteries at Sandy Hook, at Fort Wadsworth, at Fort Hamilton, and prospectively with the new shore batteries which the Government contemplates placing on Plumb Island. On this point the alarmist maintains a tone of lofty contempt, and points out the ludicrous manner in which an attacking ship would knock the obsolete masonry into heaps of sand and mortar. A fact that he invariably overlooks is the actual condition of affairs at the several points of defense. He would have the public believe that Castle William and the old stone inclosure at Fort Wadsworth are the only harbor defenses that New York can lay claim to. As a matter of fact, these two places are hardly to be counted except as historical examples which show the progress of modern warfare. Despite its obsolete nature, however, the old stone battery at Fort Wadsworth would still do good service in the event of an attack by a foreign fleet, as its several scores of guns could be used with excellent effect upon the boats that the enemy sent out to pick up torpedoes. In connection with this point of the case it should be noted that all of the old guns now in position at the various forts would be just as useful for the defense of a torpedo plant as the largest guns that might be mounted. It does not take a 100-ton gun to sink a whale-boat.

VERY EFFECTIVE BATTERIES.

While it is seen that the old guns would be useful for torpedo defense, the fact should not be overlooked that there is at the present time in the harbor of New York the nucleus of several very effective fighting batteries, which would be capable of keeping at bay even the largest of the European men-of-war. Down at Sandy Hook the Government is at work preparing to mount sixteen modern mortars and two modern twelve-inch rifled guns. The mortars will throw a shell twelve inches in diameter. These new weapons would give a foreign ironclad a pretty severe pounding as soon as she appeared on the horizon. At Fort Wadsworth the Government is getting the earthworks ready for three or four heavy guns, which will be in position some time this year. The guns will be eight and ten inch rifles. The deep-water pocket off Coney Island is well within the range of these weapons. In addition to these improvements in the harbor defenses the Government is now negotiating for the purchase of Plumb Island, with a view of planting there a battery of large guns capable of standing off the largest war-ship afloat. The island fronts on the eastern half of Sheephead Bay, within a stone's throw of Rockaway Inlet. Its range would include all of the deep-water channels outside of Sandy Hook.

NOT LIKELY.

While it is not likely that a large war vessel would attempt to get into the harbor by way of the Sound and the East River, yet the Government is taking means to still more thoroughly protect the approaches in this direction. It is now preparing to put in some modern mortars at David's Island and some heavy guns at Willett's Point for the purpose of backing up the very efficient torpedo service in the Sound waterway. One of the most ridiculous of the alarmist's recent theories is the awful spectacle of a man-of-war shelling New York from a point in Flushing Bay. Persons who have run around in Flushing Bay with light-draught pleasure craft often enough to be familiar with the matter know that the deep-water channel is barely a ship's length in width. Deep vessels are compelled to confine themselves to a sort of canal not more than 200 feet wide. Having once entered this canal, a war vessel would have to go to the other end of it in order to get out, as it would be practically impossible to turn around. The only hostile vessel that could hope to reach the city by the Sound route would be a light-draught cruiser, and this type of vessel would never be able to pass the big guns at Willett's Point and David's Island, to say nothing of the shoals of torpedoes and submarine mines that would block the channels. From this direction a vessel could not get near enough to do any damage to the city.

It will be seen by the bare facts in the case that the harbor of New York is at the present time, both by nature and by government works, reasonably well defended against the attack of a hostile man-of-war. The earthworks at Sandy Hook, the earthworks and masonry at Fort Wadsworth, and the earthworks and masonry at Fort Hamilton may not be all that army officers desire in the way of harbor defense, nor all, perhaps, that the harbor is entitled to, but they certainly could make some sort of defense in case of an attack, and that fact is more than the alarmist is willing to admit. Army officers are naturally in favor of increasing the means of defense to the highest limit of the art, but only those among them who hold ex-

treme opinions on the subject assert that New York is without any harbor defense.

NOT AT ALL NERVOUS.

Gen. H. L. Abbot, President of the Board of Engineers, looks out of his window in the seventh story of the Army building downtown without the slightest fear that a hostile shot will ever find its way up the Bay as far as the Battery. He is strongly in favor of more harbor defenses, yet he is not at all influenced by the theory of the deep-water pocket and the possible ironclad. "There is very little danger," said he, "that New York will be shelled by a hostile ship at anchor off Coney Island. The distance is entirely too far for effective shooting. It is not what is possible but what is probable that we must take into account. I doubt if the big guns of the foreign navies would be effective at a greater distance than six miles. Of course, the guns will shoot farther than that, but the distance that a gun will shoot

engines of war. Since 1872 heavy ordnance has increased wonderfully in power and size, and equally great improvements have been made in powder and projectiles. Foreign nations have spent millions in developing and perfecting heavy guns and vessels to carry them. Now guns are afloat which send a ton of metal some nine miles with accuracy enough to hit a city, carrying some 75 pounds of nitro-gelatin. In August, 1883, a steel projectile weighing 403 pounds was fired from the 20-ton Whitworth steel gun through 18 inches of wrought iron, 37 inches well packed sand, one and quarter inches of steel, some heavy balks of timber, and then 16 feet more of sand. The projectile was recovered practically unimpaired.

"The 80-ton gun will penetrate twenty-five feet of granite and concrete masonry, or thirty-two feet of best Portland cement concrete. At Spezia in May, 1880, the Armstrong 100-ton breech-loading rifle, 17.7 inch calibre, fired a projectile through forty odd feet of sand into the rock behind, and the Italian 100-ton gun sent its projectile, weighing 2,205 pounds, 46 feet into the sand. In 1863 armored vessels cost about \$200,000 apiece; now they cost about seventeen times as much as the ships our forts were built to fight against; and with this increased cost comes, of course, proportional increase in offensive and defensive capabilities. England has a navy of fifty-seven ships, all heavily armored sea-going vessels, carrying the most powerful armaments. In case of war with this nation the greater part of this navy could be sent against any one of our seacoast cities. To defend our coasts with a navy alone, as some people suggest, is impracticable, as it would require a navy equal in power to that of Great Britain in the harbor of each of our large cities. This would be necessary, as we could not foresee against what point the attack would be directed. Our only safety is in building forts capable of mounting heavier and better guns than those afloat, and having iron or steel armor for these forts sufficiently thick to protect the guns and gunners from naval fire."

I wish to emphasize that last sentence, viz.: build "forts capable of mounting heavier and better guns than those afloat and having iron or steel armor for these forts sufficiently thick to protect the guns and gunners from naval fire."

Experiments have been going on since and there are guns carrying projectiles that exceed in penetrating power those which Lieut. Gieble has cited.

It is not wise to reargue the proposition that the United States will for many years be always liable to war. Arbitration may come and be universal among civilized and Christian people. Europe, however, does not present that attitude to-day. As in the Russo-Turkish war and in the Franco-Prussian conflict, war comes in latter times like a thunderstorm. The cloud begins in a comparatively clear sky, swells to enormous proportions, soon expands its fury and quickly subsides. The death rate is terrible, the expenses frightful. The beaten nation is made to stagger for years under a heavy burden of debt to defray war charges, and years and years it must swallow its chagrin, while it pays up its debt and recuperates its energies.

Suppose the war cloud to dart up from any point of our horizon, what could we do to hold our own and avert calamity and loss?

In answer I will report an opinion I once



EARTHWORKS BELOW FORT WADSWORTH.

learn the dangers of navigation in and about New York harbor, and have only to visit the forts in the bay to see that there are plenty of big and little guns that can at least protect a whole harborful of torpedo plants. Furthermore, it is entirely safe to assume that these facts are quite as well known on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean as they seem to be here, and perhaps a trifle better. Capitalists may still put up high buildings in New York without fear of having them knocked down by the shot from a hostile ship.

WILLIAM WILLARD HOWARD.

GEN. HOWARD'S OPINION.

He Discusses Coast Defenses and Tells What Is Needed.

Of course, there is very little prospect of war with Italy just now, yet the rumors of war and the firm stand that our statesmen take when any new complications arise show us plainly that we ought to have our lines of defense well arranged and in place. The fishery imbroglio, the Behring Sea controversy, the strikes made by the Slaves, Poles and other foreign people who have been bred to fight against all organized authority; the dynamite Anarchists of our cities; that abominable g-d government, these and the recent unreasonable attacks aimed against our army and navy, insisting that the army and navy be abolished, must make all thoughtful men ask, "What are our means of defense?"

The village or city has its police, the State its militia, the court districts their marshals, their sheriffs and their posse comitatus, but what defense has the nation which is called upon to meet and deal with other nations on equal terms of dignity and sovereignty? What are the practical means of defense on which the President and his Cabinet, in an emergency, can rely?

Certainly this is no time to reveal to a nation apparently disposed to provoke a quarrel our strength or our weakness, but it is a time for being reasonably prepared, at least for a defensive attitude.

In a report made to the War Department five years ago I said: "The prevalent statement that under all circumstances numbers of brave, true men are a sufficient defense to any country is a palpable mistake. It is certainly inviting attack to present a rich and beautiful city to the greed of nations that are not yet wholly governed by benevolent considerations."

And we now see that other motives than the greed of other nations may tempt somebody to attack us, endanger our seaboard towns and imperil our commerce. Lieut. Gieble, an artillery officer, in a letter to me five years ago, presented some facts which I quote as applicable to the present situation. He says:

"When we think that these guns (the 200-pounder Parrotts) were carried by vessels totally unarmed, or so nearly unarmed that they could not remain long enough under the fire of land batteries to make their own fire destructive, we see why granite forts with 8-foot walls were considered strong enough to protect our harbors. Now, when the iron armor of war-ships has increased from 4 to 30 inches, and their armament consists of guns ranging up to 17.4-inch calibre, weighing more than 100 tons, and throwing projectiles weighing 2,000 pounds, fired with 700 pounds of powder, having a muzzle energy of 40,000 and 50,000 foot-ton and capable of penetrating 25 to 30 inches of wrought iron nearly a mile away, of course the old forts cannot stand against the new

teries; 3—Permanent works properly located and well equipped.

It rejoices my military heart that one regiment of New York artillery is forming as part of her National guard. The more skilled artillerists we have the better.

I may end my letter by saying that Grant's and Sherman's method of defense is the best. It was to take the offensive as often as possible. Our navy is not yet large. We cannot divide it up too much. We can, however, take the offensive very readily, ever remembering that the little Monitor slew the giant Merrimac. The pluck of our naval men is equal to any emergency that may come up on the open sea. This is not boasting; it is part of my faith.

O. O. HOWARD.

Major-Gen. U. S. Army.

expressed concerning the defense of San Francisco. It will apply to New York or to any other of our large cities on either coast.

Considering the importance of our good navy in performing its true and appropriate work no one will begrudge the money expended in the construction of naval vessels and armament, and of course it is wise to have them equal or superior to anything they may encounter.

It is, however, well to plan, wherever practicable, for substantially three lines of defense—an outer one of warships, a second of torpedo boats and a third of fortifications, including, when necessary, floating batteries.

To resist an enemy approaching the Golden Gate, for instance, or its vicinage from the sea, it would afford great satisfaction to the defenders, and probably more to the defended, to have as we did in our great battles, a good observing force and abundant reserves; yet with our present naval strength, San Francisco should not depend on the outward line but rather upon the proposed torpedo boat, well equipped and manned, the essential floating batteries, and most of all upon the several permanent fortifications, to be well located and well constructed and kept in good working order. Upon these San Francisco may rely as she does upon her good police, her superb fire department and upon her arrangements for water, sewerage and light.

Our navy has been much increased and much improved since the above statement was made. The torpedo boats and the whole torpedo system have been slowly and surely developing; the experimental mortar, firing so as to land shells within forts or upon the decks of approaching vessels has been constantly advancing, and many good guns of long range are in existence. Our outer forts can be put in order upon both approaches to New York Harbor, so that I do not believe Italy, with her best ironclads could get past our naval squadron, our torpedo arrangements and our shore batteries into any offing that would enable her to practice upon the Brooklyn Bridge or the Post-Office Building.

The account of the recent conflict in the war now progressing in Chili is apropos and indeed a demonstration of the present value of defensive works—works properly located and manned. The iron-clad Blanco belonging to the insurgents in an attempt to blow up the armed Government tug Florence encountered a hot fire of shot and shell from the forts under whose guns the Florence was moored.

The Blanco could not withstand this fire, and was forced to leave the harbor. The same night a torpedo boat and the Florence steamed out of the harbor to attack the Blanco. The ironclad, in company with the sloop of war O'Higgins, destroyed the attacking force and again engaged the forts, with disastrous results to the ships. A shell from the fort struck the O'Higgins and went clear through her. Another shell caused the gun on her quarter deck to explode, with the result that the deck was fairly torn out of the vessel and nine men out of the gun's crew of twelve were blown to atoms. The sloop was driven out of the range of the guns in the fort.

Thus the forts first drove an iron-clad out of the harbor. Again the next day one vessel was disabled, and another badly damaged, and driven beyond range by the defending forts. Here were used the three lines of defense that we must employ against the foreign enemy, viz.: 1—Men-of-war; 2—The torpedo boats and floating bat-



"Circulation Books Open to All."

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1891.

aries in native work is the poetic and pathetic "Madeline," of which Mr. Theo-

Salamis," a heroic statue exhibited several years ago in the Academy of Design, brought John Donohoe at a single bound into the fulsome light of public and artistic approval.

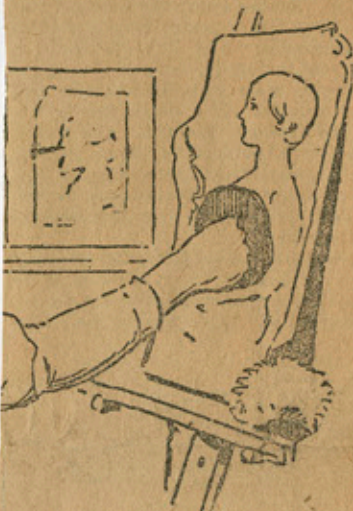
James Kelly completes a quartet of names having a Celtic ring. His statuette "Sheridan's Ride" brought spontaneous fame. An ambitious group of heroic size, the "Call to Arms," with a female figure full of inspiration as the principal feature, to commemorate the bravery of the soldiers that went out from Albany to take part in the late war, is the most important work yet undertaken by this rising young sculptor.

There are more of them, good men, whose works betell the status in their calling. Robert Cushing, whose bust of Cardinal McCloskey has preserved that good prelate's features in such faithful mould, is doing good work in portraiture. Brewster, whose "David Before the Combat" is a fine piece of imaginative work, is another sculptor that may be but briefly mentioned.

Kenny has been truly described as a devotee of Barye, the great French sculptor of animals. In this phase of the art he has been wondrously successful. Having spent several years in the unsettled Western country he has made of wild animals a careful study, a training that is apparent in the faithfulness of his reproductions.

The "Still Hunt" is a masterpiece of its kind and the Buffalo head erected on the big bridge of the Northern Pacific Railway is a work of great sculptural breadth, besides being the largest bronze casting in single-piece ever made in this country.

TO BE EUSTED IS THE FASHION. It is worth while from a monetary standpoint—aside from the position fame accords—to be a successful sculptor. The yearly income of the leading men in this branch of art runs well up into the thousands. It is this pecuniary reward that follows close upon the heels of an artistic success that commands attention, that has taken some of the most brilliant hands out of reach of their idealistic inclinations. Once a sculptor scores a



triumph and he is forthwith flooded with portraiture and monumental commissions. There is an analogy for this in pictorial art, where some of the most promising figure painters have been lured by the assured shekels of illustration to the magazines and weeklies from the nobler field of oil with its more uncertain pecuniary recompense.

The trend in art is undoubtedly towards realism. The recent abolition of the nude from the Philadelphia galleries would in-



JONATHAN SCOTT HARTLEY.

dictate that—and in sculpture this feeling is more apparent. It has even become the vogue; among the ultra-fashionable nowadays to be "busted." Harry Le Grand Cannon has latterly finished many busts of the leading belles of the Four Hundred, and at present has Miss Amy Bend sitting for an example of this character.

This small community in the artistic world, however, has flashed upon it ever and anon the side-lights of pathos and humor. It has its geniuses and jesters. There is a pathetic commiseration in the contemplation of a blighted career like that of Launt Thompson, who promised as much of the divine fire in his work as any American that has held the chisel. There is a tinge of sadness in remembrance of J. E. H. Thaxter, who died at the age of twenty-



GEN. JOHN GIBBON-WARNER.

four, after completing such a work as "The First Dream of Love" to indicate by its delicacy and purity of execution what might have been.

The humoresque shade is imparted by the alert and loquaciously hypnotic personage that sculps his airy way along the highway of art, chiselling the while naught but unsuspected ducats from unknowing philanthropists.

That incident of the first overtures made for the erection of a statue to the late Peter Cooper simply reeks with the juice of well-seasoned satire.

The founder of Cooper Union was scarcely cold in his grave when a gray-haired, scholarly-looking individual swooped in upon the executors with a plan, as an old friend of the deceased, to raise money by popular subscription and erect a monument to his memory.

All he asked was their sanction. This seemed a laudable and fair offer, and the privilege was granted.

In the agreement entered into it was arranged that in case, after the money had been subscribed, illness or any other cause should interfere with his prosecution of the work, he was to receive \$10,000 in lieu thereof.

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500 Percale Wrappers, circular Mother Hubbard fronts, full backs, with belt, guaranteed fast colors, value \$1.50 for 98c.

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Fine Fancy Braid Hats, richly trimmed with lace and flowers, \$2.98; value \$4.50.

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Our stock of trimmed Hats is the most complete in the city—all select shapes and colorings, in Milan, Châp, Neapolitan and Fancy Lace Braid, at attractive prices.

250 doz. Fancy Braid Hats in most desirable shapes, as "Ellice," "Bouquet," "Mt. Desert," &c., at 25c. each; value 60c.

A large and complete stock of fine Flowers in novelties and natural effects. Also 250 doz. choice sprays and bouquets, at 25c. each; value 75c.

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Our stock of trimmed Hats is the most complete in the city—all select shapes and colorings, in Milan, Châp, Neapolitan and Fancy Lace Braid, at attractive prices.

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PAGES 21 TO 32.

388,565

"WANTS" WERE PUBLISHED DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

NUMBER PUBLISHED DURING THE SAME TIME LAST YEAR 353,312

HEARN

22, 24, 26 AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.

TO-MORROW WE COMMENCE

The Great Sale of the Stock of the PALAIS ROYAL at Half Price.

At half price we will sell all the Palais Royal Wraps and Capes, Parasols and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Laces and Trimmings, Ribbons and Neckwear, Fans and Opera Glasses, Pocketbooks, Satchels, Bags and other Leather Goods, Albums, Frames and other Flash Goods; Perfumery and other Toilet Articles; Jewelry and Watches; Art Embroideries, Notions and all the other stock except the Dolls—the Dolls are being arranged for sale, but the stock is so extensive that it is not possible to mark them for to-morrow. This offering, comprising new and desirable Goods in present demand, will be sold literally as stated—

AT HALF PRICE.

SALE BEGINS AT 9 A. M.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

Thus we'll sell the "Palais Royal" stock of

LACE AND BEADED WRAPS.

P. R. Price.	Ours.	P. R. Price.	Ours.
\$3.00	98 cts.	\$12.00	\$5.00
4.00	\$1.50	16.00	7.00
6.00	2.50	22.00	10.00
8.00	3.50	35.00	14.00

Thus we'll sell the

FINEST STOCK OF CLOTH JACKETS

we have ever shown; all new.

\$2.98	worth \$5.00	\$7.94	worth \$14.00
3.98	worth 6.00	8.98	worth 15.00
4.98	worth 8.00	9.98	worth 16.00
5.98	worth 10.00	10.98	worth 18.00
6.98	worth 12.00	12.98	worth 20.00
And finer to \$25.98, worth \$40.00.			

AT TWO NINETY-EIGHT

New fancy Cloth Blazers worth \$5.00

CLOTH CAPES

in the most fashionable shapes and colors; elegantly braided or appliqued; fancy gimp and jewel trim; \$1.98 worth \$3.25, \$3.98 worth \$5.50, 2.98 worth 4.50, 5.98 worth 9.50 and finer to 29.00; worth 45.00.

LADIES' TRAVELLING CLOAKS.

Imported Cloth, Cheviot and Tweed—all new—\$5.98 worth \$9.00, \$11.98 worth \$20.00, 9.98 worth 17.00, 15.98 worth 22.00

In connection with the "Palais Royal" sale we offer

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF

Ladies' Dresses at Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

Spring styles and colorings in Cheviots, Cashmeres, Serges, Cloths—plain, plaid, check and stripe—At Four dollars Dresses worth \$10.00

At Six dollars Dresses worth 12.00

At Nine dollars Dresses worth 16.00

At Twelve dollars Dresses worth 20.00

At Fourteen dollars Dresses worth 25.00

At Seventeen dollars Dresses worth 30.00

At Twenty dollars Dresses worth 35.00

At Twenty-four dollars Dresses worth 40.00

At \$16 to \$25.00 Silk Dresses worth double

At 27 to \$35.00 Grenadine Dresses worth double

Thus we'll sell the "Palais Royal" stock of

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

Parasols—Plain and fancy, rolled, bordered and lace-covered; Gloria, Union and all-silk Umbrellas with natural wood or gold and silver mounts.

PARASOLS.

P. R. Price.	Ours.	P. R. Price.	Ours.
\$1.00	50c.	\$2.00	98c.
1.50	75c.	2.50	\$1.39
2.00	98c.	3.50	2.98
4.00	\$1.98	7.50	3.49
8.00	3.98	10.00	4.98
12.00	5.98	12.00	5.98

UMBRELLAS.

P. R. Price.	Ours.	P. R. Price.	Ours.
\$1.00	50c.	\$2.00	98c.
1.50	75c.	2.50	\$1.39
2.00	98c.	3.50	2.98
4.00	\$1.98	7.50	3.49
8.00	3.98	10.00	4.98
12.00	5.98	12.00	5.98

Thus we'll sell the "Palais Royal" stock of

FINE FANS.

The most elegant goods ever shown in this city—Exquisite Round Point, Duchesse, Thread and other Real Lace Novelties; Ostrich Feather and Handpainted Gauze; besides Japanese and Fancy Decorating Fans.

3c. to \$17.00. Palais Royal prices, 7c. to \$35.00.

We quote:

Round Point Fans,	\$39.00; P. R. price, 60.00
Duchesse Point Fans,	29.00; P. R. price, 60.00
Thread Lace Fans,	17.00; P. R. price, 35.00
Duchesse Fans,	6.00; P. R. price, 14.00
Duchesse Fans,	4.98; P. R. price, 9.00

We will sell

The "Palais Royal" Stock of

JEWELRY,

comprising an extraordinary assortment of Novelties in Earrings, Brooches, Bracelets, Pendants, Necklaces, Rings, Cuff Buttons, Watches, Chains, &c., as follows:

Our prices.	P. R. prices.
Gold Watches \$6.98 to \$28.00	\$12.00 to \$45.00
Silver Watches 3.69 to 9.00	6.00 to 17.00
Gold Cuff Buttons 1.39 to 21.00	2.50 to 35.00

Brooches and Lace Pins jewelled, cut silver and miniature .98 to 9.00 2.00 to 16.00

Gold, Silver and Garnet Hair Pins .49 to 5.00 .89 to 8.00

Watch Chains 1.49 to 4.00 2.50 to 7.00

ALSO,

Solid Silver Lace Pins 12 cts.; P. R. price 25

Bonnet Pins 16 cts.; P. R. price 39

Neck Chains 29 cts.; P. R. price 75

Sterling Silver Bangles 25 cts.; P. R. price 60

Solid Silver Thumbless 25 cts.; P. R. price 60

Silver Shopping Tablets 24 cts.; P. R. price 60

Silver Shoe Horn 24 cts.; P. R. price 60

Silver Match Safes 19 cts.; P. R. price 35

Silver Oxidized Frames 25 cts.; P. R. price 60

Roller Gold Bracelets 98 cts.; P. R. price 2.00

etcetera, etcetera, etcetera,

and including a fine assortment of Derby Silver Flasks and Vinaigrettes from 98 cts. to \$5.00—Half Palais Royal prices.

Trunks and Leather Goods—Third floor.

Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c. Largest stock and best values in New York.

Take any one of three elevators.

In connection with the "Palais Royal" Sale

We offer our great purchases of

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAINS

from

Messrs. Victor and Achells and Barnes and Beyer

AT HALF VALUE.

Such values as we are giving now have not been known for many a day.

LACE CURTAINS.

White and Fern—exquisite styles—all imported for Spring trade of '91—sash, regular and extra lengths and widths—more than a thousand styles.

49 cts.	worth 1.00	1.98	worth 3.50
79 cts.	worth 1.50	2.98	worth 4.00
98 cts.	worth 2.00	4.98	worth 8.00
1.49	worth 2.50	6.98	worth 12.00
finer to \$35.00—equal value.			

MADRAS CURTAINS.

Cream and tinted—best and latest colorings, \$1.49 to \$7.00 worth \$3.00 to \$12.00

HEAVY CURTAINS.

Turcoman, Chantilly, Seville and Velour, rich effects—light and dark colorings, \$1.49 to \$50.00 worth \$3.00 to \$75.00

Serims and Cottage Draperies.