Best and Most Costly Made by a Firm in Belfast.

A Connoisseur Finds the Quality Used an Index to the Taste of the User.

"Good breeding and fine table linen go together," said the man of linens. "You will always find it the case. You can almost judge the refinement of the individual by the quality of her table linens. It is by no means the people of the greatest wealth who buy the finest linens, and women with very little money frequently have linen of a beautiful quality. They would rather have it than spend the money

"I simply cannot help it," said one woman whom I knew had very little, but who was making an expensive purchase. '1 am unhappy if I have coarse linen on my And oh! the linen I have sometimes seen on the tables of people I have visited; wealthy people, too. I would not have given my servants the table linen

have given my servants the table linen they had.

"But there are some wealthy women who buy the finest and host linen there is in the market. There is one woman in New York who never uses napkins that cost less than \$75 a dozen, and table linen of the same quality. She could not give her guests anything better than that, for there is nothing better in the market. There is only one ifrm in the world that makes such linen, and that is in Beliast, Ireland. There are several other firms in the same place that make very fine linen, that is a close second, and there is also a beautiful linen in France, though there is but little made there, but none of it equals this from Belfast. There are not many people who buy it. There are several families in New York, not all of them the multi-millionaires, who use it. There are a few families in Cieveland, too, some in Chicago, and some in Fittsburg. I never heard of any being used in Boston. in Pittsburg. I never heard of any pense pred in Boston.

The woman who buys the finest linen perse.

in Pittsburg. I never heard of any being used in Boston.

"The woman who buys the finest linen is the easiest to suit. She has not a large variety of linen to select from—there are only three patterns—and probably she would not think of the pattern, but looks only at the quaiity. She takes the pattern of the French Remaissance scroll, orders six dozen napkins and six tablecloths at a time, and that is the end of it. The tablecloths may cost any amount, according to the size. These particular cloths withe large enough to seat eight people, three yards square, and will cost \$75 each. The napkins are all 30 inches square, and are used for general purposes, though for some special occasion a larger size will be used. Napkins and tablecloths of this quality, it is to be understood, of course, are of the plain damask, satin damask, one might say, until they had heard of satin darrask which costs a dollar a yard, when the term seems to have lost its significance. The cloths are plainly hemmed around the edge, and whatever embroidery is put on them in the way of an initial or thougarm is extra. There are two other patterns that can be had in this fine linen, one a scroll and the other a flower design, a basket of flowers in the centre, with a wreath on the outside.

"This free linen will wear forever, and in fact, it seems never to wear out. In a wealthy household, like that of the woman who buys the linen in large quantities it receives harder wear than in many others, for a napkin is never used a second time, and the lines goes so frequently to the laundry that it has to be replembled often. That would not be the case in an ordinary household.

LINEN FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

LINEN FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

Linen is something that figures more

as wedding than as Christmas presents. My wedding than as Christmas presents. When it is bought for a holiday gift it is seldem of the best quality. People do not spend a large sum of money for anything that is to go out of their own family, not even the more wealthy people. They may buy a tablecloth and napkins that will cost \$5, each, but that would be the limit usually. There are, however, some people of whom this cannot be said, and a number of sets of table centres and dollies, fine linen with Cluny lace edges, were sent as gifts by one woman who paid from over \$30 to nearly \$50 a set for them. Each set would include one centrepiece and twelve dollies, edged with the lace and with insertion in the centrepieces. ciged with the lace and with insertion in the centrepieces.

"A present that is for a coming wedding and which will cost over \$1.200 is a set of four tablecloths and four dezen napkins. The cloths are four yards in diameter—that is, extra width—they are round, and both cloths and napkins will be marked with the monogram of the receiver and with the date of the wedding. The monograms will be on either side of the centre of the tablecloths just inside the plate line, so that there will be room on the out-de for the plate to stand and room inside for any kind of a centrepiece. On the napkin has been folded square and then folded again. That is the only place for a mark, and it is put in without regard to the pattern of the line n.

"Aimout all linen is embroidered with

"Aimost all linen is embroidered with initials, crest, or monogram, and this forms a large part of the expense of the linen. A woman of good taste will frequently select a certain monogram, and all her linen will be marked with it. It will become, in a way, the insignia of her household, as other people have a crest on their linen. Then again people with tastes in a different line will select as many different designs as possible. I have known a single order for embroidery to amount to \$1,000. That would include table and bed linen and towels. There was not so much of it, other. There will be three days work in the embroidering of an eight-inch monogram, and it is expensive. A woman, who is an admirer of fine embroidery, seeing some handsome centrepieces the other day, gave an order which amounted to wind is an addition of the controlled with the other day, gave an order which amounted to said, but that did not represent many pieces. In the embroidery the initial is frequently surmounted by the crest, and in bandkerchiefs the full name is often embroidered. frequently surmounted by the crest, and In handkerchiefs the full name is often embrondered.

"I remember one woman who paid 86 for some table linen and \$21 for the embroddery upon it. She was an uncultivated woman who had married a wealthy man; she had been a servant in the family, I believe Money was no object to her, and she would have been very glad to have bought the best linen, but she bought the \$6 linen not knowing the difference, before any one had a chance; to show here anything better, and in making arrangements for the embroidery she had the best that could be put on it. As a rule women do not know the difference in linen except as they see the difference in the quality. They do not know the goods of one manufacturer from another. They depend largely upon the man from whom they purchase, as he depends upon the manufacturer. Occasionally a woman will ask for the linen of some particular make which she has been in the high of using. One woman, going abread, boucht some linen in Dresden and, returning to New York, insisted upon haying the linen of this particular man. He had his own name upon his goods, although he was not a manufacturer. It was explained to her that she could get exactly the same goods in New York, but she insisted that nothing would suit her but the linen from this Dresden man. There was no reason why she should not have the goods of that man if she wished them, and an order was sent to Dresden, the goods were sent on, and the woman paid \$150 for mo reason why she should not have the goods of that man if she wished them, and an order was sent to Dresden, the goods were sent on, and the woman paid \$150 for them and was delighted. She would have been robbed if she had paid \$75 to any dealer in town for goods of the same quality, but she had been obliged to pay the profit of the Dresden man, who bought of the same manufacturers who sent goods to New York, and his own prices were exorbitant, and there was the cost of sending the goods on to New York, with all the duties. But the woman was satisfied, which was all that was necessary.

"In towels, the fine huckaback sorts are the Dest. For people who like extra fine towels there are the Italian towels, which are of fine linen. In table centres, doilies for plates and fingerbowls, all in white are the best. Where there are some beautiful pieces sold in the colored embraideries thrown upon the lace edge or with drawn work, they were more used a year or two ago. Those trimmed with the hand-made Cluny lace are now the best. The Cluny is a handsome lace and strong and serviceable. There are many pleces of handsome drawn work sold, either for table or bed covers. Much of this work is done in the Canary Islands, where there is an industry which is becoming extensive and where as good work as the Mexican is done."

HIGH ART IN FINE LINEN HISTORIC MANUSCRIPT FOUND IN A GARRET.

Original Draft of the Declaration of Independence.

nistoric documents in the history of the United States-the Declaration of Independence-from destruction in a Southern attic Danforth, lawyer and politician, is proud. The document was in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson. It was lost and forgotten, and in a few years would have been lestroyed by worms if Mr. Danforth in one of his rambles over historic ground had not thought of the document.

It is supposed that there were but five drafts of the Declaration of Independence in the hand of Thomas Jefferson. One of these copies was sent by Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Franklin. His other asso ciates on the committee, John Adams, Richard R. Livingston, Richard Henry Lee and Roger Sherman, were supposed to have received copies. The searchers after historic manuscripts located all the copies o the Declaration in Jefferson's hand excep that supposed to have been sent to Richamong the lost historic records.

Mr. Danforth several years ago thought that a search for the missing document should be made. He went to Alexandria, Via, the home of some descendants of the Revolutionary Lee family. The story of the search is best told in Mr. Danforth's own words:

I was on my way south several years ago, and the thought struck me that

the search is best told in Mr. Danforth's own words:

"I was on my way south several years ago, and the thought struck me that I would stop at some of the historic places to try and find some documents for my collection. The thought came to my mind that possibly the Lee copy of the Declaration of Independence might be in existence somewhere.

"I visited Alexandria and attended the church in which Washington worshipped. I made the acquaintance of Cassius F. Lee of Virginia, a direct descendant of Richard Honry Lee, and in conversation I talked about the number of historic papers and autographs I had of men famous in the early history of this country. We talked about the old Lee family documents, and I bought from Mr. Cassius F. Lee at that time several letters written by and sent to Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee. During the conversation I spoke to Mr. Lee about the supposed existence of a copy of the Declaration of Independence in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, sent to his illustrious ancestor. Mr. Lee said that he thought that somewhere among the old papers of the Lee family it mistry be found. I remarked casually to him: 'If you run across it, Ivou can name your own price for the document.

"I did not again visit Alexandria, but them to find out what efforts Cassius F. Lee had made to find the Lee draft.

"Several years after I was surprised to receive a letter. It was to the effect that after a long search Mr. Cussius F. Lee had discovered, in the attle of one of the old Lee houses in Virginia, the missing document, and offering to dispose of it for \$300. I promptly sent him the check and received the draft. I was surprised to receive a letter. It was to the effect that after a long search Mr. Cussius F. Lee had discovered, in the attle of one of the old Lee houses in Virginia, the missing document, and offering to dispose of it for \$300. I promptly sent him the check and received the draft. I was surprised when it reached me. In a few years the vallable document canefully, I was more than

would prize that Jefferson draft more than anything else in the world. Sell it to me for \$2,500. You will make me happy by so Mr. Danforth, much against his judgment from the mercenary standpoint, said:
"All right, doctor. You shall have the draft. I know it is worth much more, but it cost me only \$300. I am glad to put it in the hands of an old friend."

When telling the story to a Times reporter, Mr. Danforth shook his head and said:

tell how much. In twenty years some wealthy man might have been very willing to pay \$50,000 or even more. Copies of the Declaration of Independence in the hand-Declaration of Independence in the hand-writing of Thomas Jefferson are not to be found every day."

The Declaration has found a resting place in the Lenox Library collection. The four foolscap pages were taken by Dr. Emmett and he had them handsomely inlaid by Trent.

The historic papers which Dr. Emmett collected were sold to the Lenox Library for a very large sum of money, and the Declaration was the most highly valued document.

collected were sold to the Lenox Library for a very large sum of money, and the Declaration was the most highly valued document.

Mrs. Danforth, the wife of Elliot Danforth, is also a bibliographer. Mrs. Danforth is the only woman in the United States who possesses a complete set of the original autographs of the signers of the Feelaration of Independence. There are about (wenty-five complete sets in existence, Mr. Danforth has one set and his wife another. A set of these autographs was sold a few years ago for \$4.650.

In speaking of his Revolutionary collection, Mr. Danforth said:

"I have a very fine collection of autographs of famous Generals who fought in the Revolution. Among them are those of Gen. Washington, Elchard Montgomery, Mad Anthony Wayne, Nathaniel Green, the two Clintons, James and George; Schuyler, Knox, Putnam, Gates, and many others. I have sets of autograph letters and documents of the famous Republican Convention of 1734 and the Stamp Act Congress of 1765. I have a set of autographs of members of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1789, with Presidents, Vice Presidents, United States Senators from New York. I have a set of the autographs of signers of the Articles of Confederation, the Hartford Convention, and the Convention to frame the Constitution of the United States of 1787.

In Mr. Danforth's collection is the letter Gov. Pickens sent to Gen. Beauregard, ordering him towone fire on Fort Sumter the following morning.

The great value which may be attached to the autograph of a person unknown to fame, except as the signer of some great document, is shown by a story told by Mr. Danforth's collection is the letter Gov. Pickens sent to Gen. Beauregard, ordering him towone fire on Fort Sumter the following morning.

"I had a complete copy of the signers of the Declaration of independence, and another set with the autograph of Button Gwinett of Georgia missing. I told Mrs. Danforth paid \$550 for a very small slip of paper. It was not such a bad bargain, as she received for \$650 a complet

Houses on "Made Ground." Good gravel has so largely come into re quest that many suburban lands with that quest that many suburban lands with that valuable substratum are quarried to a considerable depth before being sold on building leases. But it is essential to restore a level surface, as even the most speculative builder would hesitate to run up "neat villa residences" in deep holes. The owner frequently gets over this difficulty by allowing urban refuse to be shot into year or two ago. Those trimmed with the hand-made Cluny lace are now the best. The Cluny is a handsome lace and strong and serviceable. There are many pleces of handsome drawn work sold, either for table or bed covers. Much of this work is done in the Canary Islands, where there is an industry which is becoming extensive and where as good work as the Mexican is done."

Sclentific French Barbers.

From The London Lancet.

The crusade against microbes and bacilli has now extended to the barbers' shops in Paris. In front of each chair there is a gas burner. Bone or celluloid combs are used instead. The barber turns on the gas, and before he commences operations he slowly passes his metallic comb several times through the fiames. His scissors and razor are likewise thus purified by fire and his customer is reassured by witnessing this burning up of all the microbes before his nair is touched with the instruments. The risk from the brush is mitigated by the constant use of antiseptic hairwash, in which the favorite ingredient.

FOR THE CUP'S DEFENSE

How the Yachts Will Be Managed in the Races.

TRIALS FOR THE NEW BOATS

Work Progressing Rapidly on the Syndicate Defender in the Herreshoff Shops at Bristol.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 5.-In preparing for he contests next Summer on board the Bristol cup defender William Butler Dun an and Capt. Urias Rhodes are to be rein forced by under officers, who, it is agreed are the best racing men in the judgment of Howell is reported to be second to none in the command of a crew of seamen. Al though not as well known in Rhode Island as Second Mate Nelson, who has spen years on the thirty-footers and seventy footers, Mr. Howell, it is understood from those who know him, is fearless and a mar of cool judgment in narrow quarters when in a race. With such officers as Howel' and Nelson to support Capt. Rhodes in his handling of the new craft, it is the report that, unlike the plan on the Lawson sloop Mr. Duncan will not engage an advisory

According to report, the Lawson boat is to be brought to Newbort next season soor after being launched, to be tried out in Columbia. Such news creates considerable interest in Bristol among yachting people proposed scraps off Brenton's Reef will precede the trial races. It is by no means certain that the Lawson craft will be boat until the formal trial contests are held. From information gleaned here the oughly tried out and tuned up with the Columbia before it will be decided to try issues with other boats. Such proposed plans are dissected with expressed opinions which state that former cup defenders always contested in the cup races off Newport in racing season, and that it would dull the interest at Newport if the Goelet and Astor Cup races were to be sailed test for the honor of defending the cup taking part.

The lower bay, in the deep channels between Gould Island and Bristol Ferry, it is learned, will be a favorite stamping ground for Columbia and the new boat early next June. No fears are heard expressed in Bristol relative to the announcement that Capt. Haff has received the appointment as skipper of the Lawson sloop.

With the arrival of about all the Tobin bronze plates that are needed for the sheathing of the new cup defender, together with the shipment of a large tot of nickel steel plates within the week, the platers and riveters at Bristol have about all the work they can handle just at present. Some new hands have been engaged in the steel department, but it does not appear that all the skilled help in this line can be procured just now. The demand for such mechanics is greater than it was two years ago when the Columbia was under construction. In two weeks more the plating will begin on the yacht, calling for more hands.

The keel plate sections were brought to ween Gould Island and Bristol Ferry, it is

ing will begin on the yacht, calling for more hands.

The keel plate sections were brought to the south shop within a week, all bored for the screw bolts and fitted upon the upper surface of the lead keel. Lying about the floor of this shop in piles are tons of bronze plating, steel plating, steel frames, floor plates, stein and sternpost, the two latter pieces cast in bronze. Within a few days the pattern for the rudder frame casting was shaped out. The rudder will hang on the sternpost of the new boat at an angle of about 45 degrees, and provision is made for three pintle sleeves on the after end of the sternpost. A good many cases of rivets, both of steel and bronze, have been shipped to Bristol from Pawtucket the past week. A number of these rivets are the new kind that are to be tried in the "tapping" process of fastening. It is found that several of the new style rivets finished off with a threaded end, do not stand the tapping as well as those not threaded. In experiments the threads broke away.

The forty-six-footer Altair baying been

away.
The forty-six-footer Altair having been launched from the north shop, the work of

There are from 140 to 150 in the lot, varying from 18 to 30 feet in length. Some are 2 inches wide at the face and 1% inches wide at the web, while others are 1% inches at the face and 1 inch at the web.

The work of fastening the keelplates to the lead keel is progressing rapidly. One at the lace and I inch at the web.

The work of fastening the keelplates to the lead keel is progressing rapidly. One hundred large Tobin bronze screws, four-fiftis of an inch long, will be placed in each section of plate, attaching it to the keel. The boring of the plates on one side is entirely finished, ready for the frames. The bolting will probably be finished by Monday night, and the frames are expected to be bent in time to set up Tuesday.

Work was begun to-day on the steel mast for the new boat, the sheets of steel, three-sixtyenths of an inch through, being bent in semi-circular form. Cutting out the circular pieces of steel for use in stiffening the mast also was commenced. One of these pieces will be used for every six or eight feet of mast. Some of the lighter angle iron also may be used to further stiffen the mast.

A New Twin-Screw Yacht. Leonard Lewisohn of this city has or-

lered a twin screw steel steam yacht to be built in time for use during the coming season. The principal dimensions will be as follows: Length over all, 155 feet; length on the water line, 130 feet; beam, 18 feet; depth, 10 feet; draught, 7 feet 6 The yacht will be flush deck, schooner rigged, with pole masts. There will be a deckhouse forward, which will be used as

a dining room; in the after part a butler's pantry will be arranged, with an entrance from the main dining saloon. There will also be an after deckhouse or social hall, constructed substantially the same as the forward house. The entrance to the main saloon will be from the after deckhouse. Below decks, starting at the bow, the chain locker is arranged. Next aft is the boatswaln's locker, followed by the lamproom, and the next compartment aft is the

chain locker is arranged. Next aft is the boatswain's locker, followed by the lamproom, and the next compartment aft is the crew's room.

Aft of the crew's room comes the forecastle, and the officers' staterooms, and following the officers' quarters is the galley, the full width of the vessel.

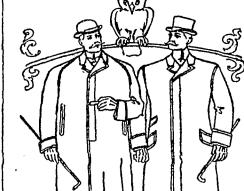
Next aft is the boiler and engine spaces. A large coal bunker runs the full width of the vessel directly aft of the galley, and there are also large coal bunkers running fore and aft of boiler room. The machinery consists of two triple expansion marine engines, twin screws, and a patent safety water tube boiler of the latest design.

Directly aft of the machinery compartment is the owner's bathroom, extending the full width of the yacht, and immediately following the bathroom, and connecting with same, are two large staterooms for the owner. Sliding doors connect these two staterooms.

Aft of the owner's quarters will be two double staterooms for guests, with passageway between, and following the guest staterooms and connecting with them will be arranged a guests' bathroom and a toilet room. Next aft is the main saloon, finished in white and gold, with skylight overhead, and large divan couches, to be used for sleeping on if desired.

The yacht will have an electric light plant with dynamo, engine, &c., and storage batteries for use when the yacht is not running. A searchlight will be fitted at the bows. The vessel will also have steam steering gear, steam windlass, which will also be arranged for handling the launch tender, and will be steam heated throughout. The guaranteed speed of the yacht is eighteen miles per hour, and it will be ready for delivery May 1 next. The boat will be used principally by Mr. Lewisohn for running between Sandy Hook and New York daily.

The builders, the Gas Engine and Power Company, and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, Morris Heights on the Harlem, are to supply the yacht in commis-



A wise word. Save money at our Remnant Sale.

We have it twice a year, and thereby make many sterling friends. Will you give us an opportunity to make a friend of you? Our quotations are: Suit to order, \$14; former price from \$16 to \$40. Cont and vest, \$10.50; formerly from \$12 to \$30. Trousers, \$4; formerly from \$5 to \$10. Overcoats, satin lined, \$20. One hundred styles of fancy waistcoats, silk trimmed, \$6. We claim they are double value. If you think otherwise, money back.

Our Full-dress and Tuxedos, silk lined and faced, at \$30, are the best value that can be obtained anywhere.

Broadway and 9th Street.

sion, with crew aboard, all ready for own-

Work on the Boston Yacht. Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.-Designer B. B. Crowninshield said to-day that the work of laying down the lines of the Lawson cup defender would be probably completed by Monday. the work of bending and shaping the frames will be begun.

Consulting Engineer Boyd of the Atlantic Works of East Boston says that the shed in which the boat will be built is nearly constructed. The keel will probably be cast this week, and the work will probably be done by the Hart-Spiller Company. The steel frames are to come from Bethlehem, Penn. These will be cast and bent there and set up at East Boston. The work will appear slow, and it may be some time before one picce is welded to another.

Mr. Crowninshield sald he was gind to hear about Mr. Cunniff and others going into the Hanley Syndicate for the centre-board boat. "I don't think that Hanley has the right idea," said he, "but it is best to know these things surely, and I hope the boat will be built. Nothing has been done alout securing Nate Watson for second Captain yet, but efforts will be made in this direction immediately. The construction of the boat is going along splendidly. I may appear slow, but we are accomplishing much. A list calling for 128 blocks has been prepared, and will be forwarded to the Colemans at Providence." in which the boat will be built is nearly

Work Slow on Shamrock II. increasing the precautions to prevent anything leaking out regarding the construcrcss appears to have been made so far, though a dredger is busily engaged clear-ing a channel, outside the yard, 22 by 6

ing a channel, outside the yard, 22 by o feet.

There is much interest in yachting circles over L. C. Currie's challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup. He is as determined as Sir Thomas Lipton to leave no stone unturned which could aid his success. He is building no less than three boats—one at Harley & Mead's, Cowes, and the others at Stevens' yard, at Southampton. A fourth boat may be built, so that by next July Mr. Currie hopes to have the very test English talent can produce for the international contest. ternational contest.

ICE YACHTS TO RACE.

North Shrewsbury Will Be the Scene of Contests Next Week. Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 5.-In all proba bility the ice yachting season on the North Shrewsbury River will begin in carnest on Monday. On the north and south shores the ice is at least six inches thick, and the only weak spot is in the middle of the river, which has had only three nights freezing. This, it is believed, will be strong enough by Monday to bear the weight of the second-class yachts. The weather is cold to-night, and the yachtsmen are hopeful that it will continue so in order that the larger boats of the club may be launched before many days.

Some small boats were out to-day on the north shore of the river, but there was no racing. Among them was the new hoat belonging to W. Strother Jones of New York which was recently built by Augustus Haviland. Another new boat which will make its appearance next week is Charles Burd's. This is a third-class yacht, and is expected to be very fast. The Scud, owned by James B. Weaver, is nearly in shape for racing. This is the yacht that has tried to win the championship pennant of America from the Hudson River Club. Mr. Weaver has had the yacht altered to meet the new sailing conditions for the pennant. The first race to be sailed next week will be that called by Commodore Samuel W. Morford for second and third class yachts. Then will come the regular pennant races, and the race for the New Jersey challenge pennant for which the Burlington Club has challenged. enough by Monday to bear the weight of

SKATING RECORD REDUCED. Harry P. McDonald Beat the Indoor Time of Leroy See.

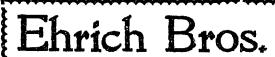
At the Ciaremont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night good fields of well known skaters lined up for the several events The fifteen lap track was in capital con-The fifteen lap track was in capital condition, and fast time was made. The feature of the night was the skating of Harry P. McDonaid, the Heffley School and New York Athletic Club crack, who reduced the record for a quarter of a mile indoors, making the distance 23-5 seconds faster than the previous time made by Le Roy See two years ago. Ward Claffin won a match race against Deering, and Peter Sinniurd, the Norwegian, defeated a fine field in the one-mile handicap. The summarles:

Summaries:
One-Mile Match Race.—Won by Ward Claflin,
Pawnee Athletic Club; Harry J. Deering, Bay
Ridge Athletic Club, second. Time—3:34.
Quarter-Mile Against 0:46:3-5, World's
Rink
Record.—Won by Harry P. McDonald, Heffley
School and New York Athletic Club. Time— School and New York Athletic Club. Time— 0.44 1-5. One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Peter Siuniurd, Christianiu, Norway, scratch; A. E. Davis, Ernsmus Hall High School, Flatbush, L. I., 80 yards, second; Hugh Pallister, Heffley School, Brooklyn, 80 yards, third. Time—3:15.

"You say our friend insisted that he had a plan for a perpetual-motion machine and formula for converting base metals into

"Yes."
"I wonder what has become of him."
"If he stuck to his workshop they have probably locked him up. But if he went out and organized a few stock companies, he is no doubt rich and comfortable."
Washington Star.

Not Disposed to Dispute. Aunt Hannah-Oh, you fool of a girl! Jus because a man tells you you are the prettiest woman in the world, and the wisest and the sweetest, you believe him.
Arabella—And why shouldn't I? Do you know, Aunty, I kind er think so myself.—
Boston Transcript.



Ehrich Bros.

In Connection With the Great 59c Underwear Sale,

We Offer Three Complete Sample Lines of Fine Garments. Over 1,400 Pieces from Finest Makers. Prices Less Than Half.

To the best of our knowledge—and it's part of our business to be well informed there are no other offers in the United States as good as these to-day. The underwear store has been enlarged a third to accommodate the garments from this latest purchasea purchase that included every stitch that three great makers had, including sample lines of the best garments on the market, comprising Night Gowns. Corset Covers, Skirts and Drawers, umbrella shape, Skirt Length Chemises, Kimono and Negligee House and Lounging Gowns.

These are made of the very finest lawns cambrics, nainsooks and muslins, trimmed with exquisite embroideries, laces and ribbons. They have been divided into six distinct lots, and at these prices are absolutely the best values we have ever offered or heard of. Every one of these is worth at least twice and in many cases three times, these figures. We believe they will make the most comprehensive and important sale of

the kind ever held. The clearing 79c., 98c., 1.29, 1.98, 2.98, 3.98 With the above we shall offer 200 pieces of fine Silk Underwear, representing samples purchased at 50c. on the dollar. The selling prices will create a furor among lovers of genuine bargains. There are Negligee Gowns, Lounging Gowns, Umbrella Drawers and Skirt-Length Chemises, with rich trimmings of assorted patterns of lace insertions and edgings.

Important Lace Offers.

REAL HAND-RUN BLACK SPANISH LACE FICHUS, 2.98 | REAL HAND-MADE TORCHON LACES, value 30c. yd., value \$5.00, each RUSSIAN LACE ALLOVERS, 20 inches wide, value \$2.98 yard, at, yard, \$1.39 and REAL RUSS: AN LACE COLLARS, value \$5.00 each, at 1.98

CREAM PT. DE VENICE RUSSIAN LACE BANDS AND WAVY GALONS, value double these prices, at, yd., 39c.,

White Point de Paris and Valenciennes LACES, with insertions to match; finest quality and a large variety of designs; value 15c. to 25c., at, per yard, 5c., 6c., 8c. and Real hand made TORCHON LACES, 4 inches wide, insertions to match; value 40c, yard, at, per yard

REAL HAND-MADE RUSSIAN LACES AND GALONS, value \$1.50 yard, at, yard . . .

FINE TORCHON LACES AND INSERTIONS, 2 to 4 inches wide, value 12c. yd., at, yd. . . .

Chi'fon and Veilings. ALL-SILK MOUSSELINE DE SOIE AND CHIFFON, 45

inches wide, all shades; value 69c. regular, at, yd. SILK VEILINGS, all the new meshes, plain and chenille and velvet spotted; value 25c. yd., at, yd.

Opening of the New Spring Silks.

Our opening of new Printed Foulards on Monday will be the largest and most exclusive in the history of our Silk Store. Styles and colorings that positively cannot be found elsewhere, or duplicated later, are here for your inspection.

We intend to make Monday a record breaker by offering in our Silk Department the best values we have ever shown. Note the values: Superior quality plain TAFFETA SILK, in 65 leading evening and 27-inch street colors, including white and cream, also black.

very heavy, with high rustle and finish: regular 85c. 59c quality: Monday only quality; Monday only 24-inch PRINTED FOULARDS, all pure silk, latest

spring colors and new pretty designs; the value is SATIN LUMINEUX, all pure slik, very popular for full

dresses and waists, in all the leading evening and street colors; the 90c. grade at

black TAFFETA, good, heavy quality, brilliant lustre; value Soc., here Special sale of black "guaranteed" TAFFETA SILK that we guarantee if not given entire satisfaction in six

months to give new slik in its place; prices, per vard, from 69c, to Black PEAU DE SOIE, GROS GRAIN and SATIN DUCHESSE. fine dress qualities, very heavy, with superior soft, rich finish; usually retailed at \$1.19, for this

6th Ave. and 23d St.

6th Ave. and 23d St.

NEW BASEBALL AGREEMENT. American Association to be Revived to

Fight Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—As the result afternoon, signatures were secured to an agreement which provides for a revival of the American Association under the backing and influence of the National League, and also for the purpose of fighting Ban Johnson and the American League, and preventing him from getting possession of the surplus players of the National League, as under the rule recently adopted each National League team is to be limited to sixteen players.

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There were present at the meeting W. H. Watkins of Indianapolis, Harry C. Pulliam. late Secretary of the Pittsburg Club, and J. J. Saunders, H. B. Burford, and John J. McCloskey, all of Louisville, the latter formerly manager of the Louisville League Club. John T. Brush was expected to be present, but he failed to arrive.

Papers have been drawn and a meeting has been decided upon to be held in two weeks, at which final organization will be perfected and the National League asked to sanction the association and distribute the players. There are, as stated, eight clubs, but there may be ten, as not only will Indianapolis abaudon the American League, but Detroit may also do so, in which event Philadelphia will be added. The circuit, managers, and backers, so far as known, and the playing fields, will be as follows: New York—Manhattan Field, backed by Andrew Freedman: Boston—Charles River Park, Arthur Irwin; Baltimore—Union Park, Von der Horst, Robinson, and McGraw; Washington—League Park, the Wagners; Louisville—League Park, the Wagners; Louisville—League Park, Burford, Saunders, and McCloskey; St. Louis—Al Spink; Milwaukee—H. D. Quin and Koch; Indianapolis—W. H. Watkins and American League team. Possibly: Philadelphia—F. C. Richter; Detroit—Burns and Stallings and American League team. The question of an eight or ten club circuit depends upon whether Detroit cuts loose from Johnson.

John McGraw is said to have been brought around by Andrew Freedman, and something good is in store for him. If Robinson manages Baltimore, McGraw might manage the resurrected Metropolitans on Manhattan Field.

It is also said Harry Pulliam is to be made Secretary of the National League. Nick Young remains at the head as President, and as Secretary it is expected that Pulliam will be given charge of the American Association.

The Little Girls and the Sentry. From The London Chronicle's War Letter. From Koomati Poort I drove to Barber ton, making forced marches, and reached it in two days. The whole country, cool after the rains, was green with the promafter the rains, was green with the promise of Spring. Little rivulets trickled where before had been dry sand, a parched arid desert had become a flower garden. In the course of an evening saunter I came across three little mites, hand in hand, standling fearfully some ten to twenty paces from a picket. The sentry, a stalwart eavalryman, paced his beat smartly and looked imposing, even in khaki. The eldest of the children was a girl, perhaps six years old; the other two clung to each side of her skirts. As I approached, the leader of the party said, "We want to go past, please." "Very well." I said, "go on; nobody will hurt you." "But," she said, "won't the sentry stop us?" "Tell him you are a little English girl," I replied. Three little figures moved timidly forward. The sentry had overheard the conversation, and his eye twinkled grimly. "Hait! who goes there?" rang out in stentorian tone; then in childish treble, "Please, I'm a little English girl," "Pass, little English girl, all's well"; the butt of a rifle clanked on the stone pavement, and the sentry stood at ease with as much precision as if he had been on guard at Whitehall itself. The little party, with beating hearts, but heads erect. walked past the post, full of the pride of race and of conquest.

Modified Stop.

Modified Stop. "Papa, what do I say when I want him to stop?" asked Sammy, who was taking his first lesson in driving.
"Pull on the lines and say 'Whoa!" replied his father.

A moment later the horse started down a slope in the road at a trot that soon became almost a gallop.
Sammy's mind acted quickly.
"Half-whoa!" he said, pulling gently on the lines.—Chicago Tribune.

BRAVERY IN BATTLE. Curious Extracts from the Order Book of the Gallant Gen. Wolfe.

Fram The London Express. curiously interesting matter book of the Twentieth Regiment, the "Min den boys," now the Lancashire Fusiliers, which emanated from the heroic soldier Wolfe when Colonel of the regiment, about

Their bearing upon military conduct in the field makes them very distinctly topical just now.

"Whoever shall throw away his arms in an action, whether officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, (unless it appears they are so damaged as to be useless.) either under the pretense of taking up others that are of a better sort or for any other cause whatsoever, must expect to be tried by a court-martial for the crime "The death of an officer commanding a

company or platoon shall be no excuse for the confusion or misbehavior of that platoon; for, while there is an officer or noncommissioned officer left alive to command no man is to abandon his colors or betray his country. "Neither officer, non-commissioned offi-

cer, or soldier is to leave his platoon or abandon the colors for a slight wound. While a man is able to do his duty, and stand and hold his arms, it is infamous to retire stand and hold his arms, it is infamous to retire.

"The battalion is not to halloo, or cry out, upon any account whatsoever, although the rest of the troops should do it, until they are ordered to charge with their bayonets; in that case, and when they are on the point of rushing upon their enemy, the battalion may give a warlike shout and rush in.

rush in.

"The soldier who takes his musket from his shoulder and pretends to begin the battle without orders will be put to death that instant. The cowardice or irregular proceeding of one man is not to put the whole instant. The cowardice or irregular proceeding of one man is not to put the whole in danger.

"The soldier who quits his ranks or offers to fly is instantly to be put to death by the officer who commands the platoon. A soldier does not deserve to live who will not fight for his King and country.

"If a non-commissioned officer or private man is missing after an action and joins his company afterward unhurt, he will be reputed a coward and a fugitive, and will be tried for his life.

"If we attack a body less in extent than the battalion, the platoons upon the wings must be careful to direct their fire obliquely so as to strike the enemy. The officers are to inform the soldiers of their platoons before the action begins where the are to direct their fire; and they are to take a good aim to destroy their adversaries.

"There is no necessity for firing very

are to direct their fire; and they are to take a good aim to destroy their adversaries.

"There is no necessity for firing very fast. A cool. well-levelled fire, with the pieces carefully loaded, is much more destructive and formidable than the quickest fire in confusion. (The soldiers are to take their orders entirely from the officer of their piatoon, and he is to give them with all possible coolness and resolution.) The misbenavior of any other corps will not affect this battallon, because the officers are determined to give the strongest proofs of their fidelity. zeal, and courage, in which the soldiers will second them with their usual spirit.

"The men should consider that they are upon the point of entering in to a war for the defense of their country; that a drunken, vicious, irregular army is but a poor defense to a State; but their virtue, courage, and obcdlence are a sure guard in all assaults; they should, therefore, always be ready to perform their part with honor and spirit, and not give themselves up to any excess or irregularity. In times like these both officers and soldiers should particularly exert themselves in every part of the duty, and show their country that they deserve its esteem and admiration by their zeal, fidelity, and valor."

The principles on which the British soldier should fight vary little to this day from those inculcated by General Wolfe.

Mr Binks, (whose invalid wife insists on boarding)-Look here, now. The Medical Record says nothing will improve a woman's health like sweeping, baking, bedman's health like sweeping, balding, bed-making, dish-washing, and polishing the silver.

Mrs, Blinks—Huh! You know very well you never got me any silver to polish. No wonder I'm sick,—New York Weekly

International armor Brand HELENA 21/2 N. BOULEVARD 21/2 N. Shirts.Collars.Cuffs.

AN AMIABLE ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Labouchere Does Not Like Our Way with the Nicaragua Canal, but He Would Accede. From The London Truth.

That there should be a ship canal uniting the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific is to the interest of all nations, but more especially of the United States, as it would connect by a sea passage their Eastern and Western States. In 1850 the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was sizned. By its provisions it was agreed that if such a canal was made, both countries should join in making it; that neither should have exclusive right over the waterway and its approaches; and that the canal should be open to the commerce of the world. By the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the former treaty is so far abrogated that, while the principle of neutrality is maintained, military occupation is permissible by the United States. This is the present position. The amendment inserted by the Senate adds a clause by which the United States may take measures, if necessary, for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order. The canal would in times of peace be open to the commerce of all the world, but If the United States were at war, it would treat the cunal as part and parcel of its own country.

I should prefer that all such canals were

I should prefer that all such canals were regarded as "open sea" and under some international commission in regard to all questions that might arise. But we ourselves have not been true to this principle. Although theoretically we are not masters of the Suez Canal, we are so practically, owing to our tenure in Egypt and our hold on the Red Sea. I do not think that the United States Senate is wrong in inserting this clause into the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The questions, therefore, are (1) whether we ought to risk creating a ground for illfeeling toward us on the part of the United States; (2) whether we should not ourselve be galners by the construction of the canal, even if it were in the military occupation of the United States. The answer to the first is No; the answer to the second is Yes. We should be wise, therefore, to accept the change in the treaty resulting from the amendment.

It is suggested that, although the amendment is reasonable, we should only consent to it is return for compensation in second.

amendment.

It is suggested that, although the amend ment is reasonable, we should only consent to it in return for compensation in some other part of America where we want semething from the United States. I do not hold to this doctrine. If the amendment is fair and reasonable, we ought to agree to it without further parley. Treatles between nations are divided by text writers into those which are permanent and those which are not. The latter may be abrogated by either of the contracting parties with due notice. As an instance of the permanent class, the treaty securing independence to the United States is often cited, as well as others which involve change of territorial sovereignty, and treatles by which one of the contracting parties has obtained its quid pro quo, and the other has its quid pro quo not only in the past, but in the future. I suppose, therefore, that if we do not come to some satisfactory agreement by treaty in this canal question, the United States will declare that it abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and will proceed to make the canal. It is urged that the United States could not do this, because treattes by its Constitution are declared to be "part of the law of the land". But this declaration does not affect the right to abrogate a treaty. The law of the land is made by the United States, and the power that made a law may unmake it.

Legal Advice.

Mr. Suburb-My neighbor has a big dog that we are all afraid of. What do you ad-

Lawyer-Get a bigger one. Five dollars, please.-New York Weekly.

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