ONE TRIUMPH OF YANKEE DIPLOMACY

FOOLED NAPOLEON III.

The Latter Was About to Repudiate the Union Blockade of Southern Ports When the American Ambassador Brought to His Attention an Old Treaty Which Modified the Situation Materially.

"Holland," in Philadelphia Press.

On the 9th of November, 1861, the steamship Arago sailed from New York for Havre, carrying among her other passengers two distinguished Americans-General Winfield Scott and Thurlow Weed. The master politician was to employ his great gift in the field of diplomacy with credentials to the English court, and to the American minister to that court, Charles Francis Adams, as well as to the Prince Napoleon and the American minister to

France, William L. Dayton. Just before the hour fixed for the departure of the steamship a merchant of New York, although a citizen of France, came hurriedly to the gangplank and asked permission to go aboard for a few moments. The officer in charge refused to grant the request. The merchant appealed to the Custom house inspector, who was in charge of the vessel as long as she was at the pier, saying that he had a mes-sage of the utmost importance to deliver to Mr. Weed.

Inspector James-afterward Postmuster General James-insisted that the merchant be permitted to see Mr. Weed and even assisted in the search for Mr. Weed, who was found in his stateroom. The merchant's interview with him was very brief. Said he: "Mr. Weed, I have been asked to give you this letter whose contents you may read when you have good opportun-

Mr. Weed placed the letter in his wallet and forgot all about it until some weeks had passed. One day when in his lodgings at Paris he recalled the incident, opened the letter and was surprised to find that it contained nothing more than an address, the name and street number of some one who lived in Paris, but of whom Mr. Weed has never head. He tossed the letter into a drawer and thought no more of It until the ominous day.

GRAVE PERILS.

When anxiety was grievously burdening the administration of Lincoln in the fall of 1861; when Chase was deep in the problef of raising that which was more important than raising the troops-the money to feed, equip clothe and transport troops, when the reports from the front were gloomy, and the shadow of Bull Run still rested upon the country, it was just then that the Secretary of State Mr. Seward, brought dark news to the cabinet meet ings. His dispatches from England and France were alarming. The representatives of the Confederate states had been diligent in their employment and found willing ears in Great Britain and France among those in authority. There was the gravest danger that the Confederacy would be recognized by

these governments. The moral effect of such action would be, it was felt, of vast advantage to the Confederacy, and the peril of the war between the United States and these two nations would be imminent. Mr. Lincoln believed that the emerge cy was great enough to justify the appointment of a commission or embase;, so composed and authorized as not to mind in England and France, where federacy had long been at work in quarters too ready to accept versions

unfavorable to the north." Edward Everett, John P. Kennedy, who had won some fame as a man of literary achievement, as well as some influence in public life: Archbishop Hughes, of the Catholic diocese of New Fork, and Bishop McRyaine, of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio, were invited to accept this mission, Mr. Everett declined on the ground that as he had served as minister at the Court of St. James, he did not feel justified in going again to that court in a semi-official

to serve without any compensation. to do more than pay the expenses of the embassy. That could be done without reference to congress by drawing upon the contingent fund of the state department. Bishon McIlvaine accepted the invitation, but Archbishop Hughes consented to do so only in case Mr. Weed was also a member of the embassy. Somewhat rejuctantly Mr. Seward consented to name Mr. Weed in place of both Mr. Everett and Mr. Kennedy.

PATRIOTISM OF ARCHBISHOP. As the embassy was in some measure to be engaged in a confidential mission its creation was in the nature of an open secret. Those who had early information of the purpose of the mission and of the personnel of its members, were enthusiastic in their praise, Of all the influential voices of the North that stood firm in support of the administration's purpose to put down the rebellion, none was more genlous than John Hughes, Archbishop of New His influence with the citizens and

immigrants of his race was supreme His patriotism was not dimmed by that of any native-born American. He was the conspicuous prelate of his church in the United States, and his relations with the higher authorities of the Cathplic church in Europe were intimate. To many of them he could speas more authoritatively than any other Amer-The qualities and patriotic zeal which

distinguished Archbishop Hughes were also those which brought Bishop Melivaine to the embassy as one of its taries of the Church of England the tiose and confidential relations which were maintained between Archbishop lughes and the authorities of the Catholic church.

They were leaders in the Church Militant, and had there been need, each of them would have shouldered a musthe emperor was irrevocable ket and kept step with the humblest private in the ranks.

Then there was Thurlow Weed, the most consummate of wire-pullers, a velous persuader of man, almost of hypnotic quality in the subtlety of his had been; a printer's apprentice at 20, 16, and of presidents (Taylor) at 50.

Untrained in any school of diplomacy he was to prove himself, like Franklin, the master of the wariest diplomats of Europe. For forty years he had been putting men into public office, and res-HOW THURLOW WEED ONCE self; now, at 64, he had accepted an invitation to a place of honor and responsibility,

It was softly said when this embassy salled for Europe, and its appointment became a subject of public interest, that it had gone abroad to counteract the impression created by the earnest pleas of the representatives of the Confederate government, who had received unofficial recognition. Yet no man in authority — few who were in-telligent — failed to perceive that this gentle description of the purpose

of the mission concealed a desperate iron purpose—the purpose to prevent by all arts of diplomacy the recognition of the Southern Confederarcy by Great Britain and France.

ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL. Secretary Seward appointed these semi-officials ambassadors, instructed them and saw them depart, all within two weeks, and this haste would have made it clear, even with his confidential information, that the mission was an urgent one. It was not until a few hours after the embassy had sailed that the greatest of all perils of that time, perhaps the chief danger that the nation faced at any time during the war, was made known to the administration and the people. The highlands of Navesink had hardly been lost to the sight of Mr. Weed and his companions when the administration received the news that the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, had been taken from a vessel flying the British flag and were held as prisoners of war, Mr. Seward realized that this act would complicate the situation in Great Brisain and might serve as a pretext for declaration of war.

Already hostile suggestions had been abinet, which, if accepted, meant war. These were rejected chiefly because Queen Victoria had strongly disapproved of them. One was a proposal that Great Britain and France jointy intervene by recognizing the Conederacy; another was a proposition that, after an understanding had been reached with Napoleon III, a resolution be introduced into parliament repudiating the Federal blockade of southern ports.

The arrest of Mason and Slidell upon the high seas while under the protection of the British flag was likely to influence the people of Great Britain that even the pacific purposes of the queen would be unable to restrain the ministry or parliament from acts equivalent to a declaration of war. In this critical emergency the president and Mr. Seward were rejoiced that the special and confidential embassy would be in Great Britain before the reports of the arrest of Mason and Slidell could get there. The report, however, was not far behind the embassy. The steamship which brought it arrived only two days after Mr. Weed reached Lon-

ONE STAUNCH FRIEND ABROAD. The excitement and peril created by this news detained Mr. Weed in London longer than he intended to be there. When the embassy sailed from the United States the greater danger was believed to lie in the intention of Louis Napoleon to recognize the confederacy. The emperor and, with one exception, all of the men influential in the empire were unfriendly to the cause of the Union.

Prince Napoleon stood staunchly and conspicuously the warm friend of the Union, and had firm faith in the ultimate success of the attempt to sun press the rebellion.

To him Mr. Weed at the earliest moment possible presented his credentials require the approval of the senate, and was by him received with a cordial Its mission was to "disabuse the public | welcome. He put himself at the disposal of the embassy in any way in numerous and active agents of the Con- which he could be of service, both to the ambassador and to the United States. The prince was, however, unable to give any important aid. His friendly advocacy of the cause of the Union had brought him into disfavor with the French court.

There were other friends, but they were not men of importance. No recognition can ever be made of the importance of the aid they gave, because none except the embassy knew these friends or what they did. In selfprotection they were compelled to speak and act secretly.

One day Mr. Weed learned through mysterious although friendly com-Mr. Kennedy very frankly based his munication something which alarmed declination upon the reason that he him even more than the news of the was not able, in justice to his family, arrest of Mason and Slidell. It was something which seemed beyond the The government did not feel authorized power of diplomacy or any plea to pre-

TO IGNORE THE BLOCKADE. He learned that the emperor had de-

termined to announce in an address to be delivered at a reception to the Corpa legislatif a day or two later that he had repudiated the Federal blockade of Confederate ports, and should open them to commerce-at least to ships flying the French flag. Mr. Weed also learned that a copy of

the address was already in the office of the London Times, and would be printed by that newspaper on the morning after its delivery. The belief was that with this announcement of the purpose of Napoleon, public sentiment in Great Britain would set so strongly in anproval of it, that it would be impossible to prevent the English nation from joining with Napoleon in this act This meant war. It seemed to Mr.

Weed as though all resources had been exhausted, yet he determined to employ every net of diplomacy or expedient that might suggest itself, to delay, even if he could not prevent, this dec laration from Napoleon. He hastened to the office of the American legation to secure the good offices of our minister, Mr. Dayton.

"It is impossible to procure an audience either with the emperor or with de Morny," said Mr. Dayton, "It has een impossible for me."

"Would you regard it as a breach of courtesy to yourself if I stiempt to get an audience with de Morny withyour good offices?" Mr. Weed asked.

"By no means, and I shall be very members, and he had with the digna- gind to hear of your success, or to nid you in any way I can," was the reply, Mr. Weed departed from the Amerian legation, not knowing whither to turn. He was depressed by the conviction that Mr. Dayton believed that the hour for argument, or diplomacy had pessed, and that the purpose of

"What can I add to Mr. Dayton's efforts? What can I do more than to appeal to de Morny for delay? was Mr. Weed's thoughts as he drove supreme artist at that vocation, a mar- back to his lodgings, and then he remembered that it was useless for him to decide what he could say to de and mastery. He was bred Morny until he was certain that the among the poor, as Archbishop Hughes | minister would permit him to say any-While he was thus reflecting thing. and a maker of governors (Seward) at his eyes fell, by chance, upon a name over the door of a shop. Instantly

he recalled by the similarity the name contained in the letter which was given to him by the New York merchant

was a passenger sailed. He determined to go immediately to the address indicated, and as soon as he found the letter in his drawer at his lodgings, he bade the driver take him to the place. He inquired, when there, if any one of that name lived there, and in a minute was cordially received by a gentleman whom he had never seen before.
"You are Mr. Weed?" this gentle-

man said, rather than asked. He spoke excellent English. "I am Mr. Weed and I have come

not knowing why." "Ah, I have been expecting you. My dear friend in New York wrote me that he had given my address to you. I had asked him to do that whenever any man of authority left the United States for France." "I am with a friend of the United States, I perceive?" said Mr. Weed.

"A friend who can serve you. You have come not a moment too soon. You He stated nothing as a fact, want an audience with de Morny. It merely put the case in a suggest shall be furnished for your, but that tell you what to say that will serve

At first Mr. Weed was both surprised and distrustful. But he was a master at fathoming the purposes and probing the secrets of men. A brief conversation convinced him that this unexpected friend was in perfect faith seeking to serve the Union, and this conviction was confirmed in other ways.

NAPOLEON'S PRETEXT FOR WAR. Good understanding having been established, Mr. Weed's friend substantiated the report that had reached Mr. Weed of Napoleon's intentions. The emperor's protext, he said, was that many of the artisans of France were in danger of idleness, perhaps starvareceived from France by the British tion, because the Federal blockade deprived the cotton mills of France of the

It was not to be expected that France would consent to suffer on account of a quarrel for which she was not responsible, and in whose results she was not concerned.

States nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection that could not be crushed in nine months could not be crushed at all, or, if finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle. The emperor did not intend longer to permit his people to suffer. Upon that ground he would justify his purpose not to recognize the blockade. "But that means war," said Mr.

Weed. "My government will not permit the blockade to be broken." "Undoubtedly, and that is what the emperor expects," was the repar. "The emperor will claim that you have no right by precedent or any rule of international law to blockade and thus destroy a port so far as the commerce of a neutral nation, whose ships do not bring arms or munitions of war, but only seek to get a staple commodity needed by the people of that neutral

nation, is concerned. ARMED AGAINST PERFIDY.

Thus the friend of the United States revealed to Mr. Weed the emperor's purpose and pretext. Then he went on to say that he thought he could put in Mr. Weed's hands a perfect weapon of defense, one which would silence the emperor. He said:

You shall have an audience with the minister. Later in the day I will send word to your lodgings of the hour of the meeting. You must not ask me how it happens that I can procure the audience for you, and, above all, you must not permit it to be even suspected that you obtained from me the information upon which you are to act. It is, in truth, so accessible that the wonder is that de Morny has overlooked it.

"I have it here. It is a copy of the treaty of Utrecht. At your leisure today read it carefully. You will discover its importance when you have done that. Tomorrow, then, when De Morny has received you, confess what you know of the emperor's purpose. Argue against it as you see best. Then at last when you find that De Morny is unyielding ask him to send to the archives for the treaty of Utrocht. When he has received it point to the paragraph that applies, and watch him as You will discover from his manner that you have convine d him. and you will leave him with the assurthat the address which the emperor has prepared will not be deliv-

The friend's manner then suggested that it might be well to end the interview. Mr. Weed asked that his friend and associate ambassador, Archbishop Hughes, be permitted to join with him in the call upon De Morny, and was gratified to tearn that the archbishop would be included in the appointment.

After arriving at his lodgings Mr. Weed lost no time in examining the copy of the treaty of Utrecht, When he had done that he shared the faith of the mysterious friend that the grave peril would be averted. There were no happier men in Paris that day than the archbishop and Mr. Weed after they received a message informing them that an audience would be granted them by the minister at an appointed hour upon the following day.

In the excitement which the expected meeting with De Morny and the confidence in their ability to convince him that the emperor could not in honor or without grave impairment of prestige epudiate the Federal blockade, they paid less heed to the mystery of the friend and the greater mystery of his ability to procure for them an audience with the minister and real power in the empire. That was something that gave them greater interest afterward.

A DESTINY-MAKING MEETING.

At the appointed hour they were in the presence of the minister-a destiny. making meeting between men whose careers had been as far apart as zenith and nadir. The minister, half-brother of the emperor, bred in the hotbed of luxury, carrying intellectual force into offices of state, artistic tastes into the circles of the cultivated and the excitements of the lover of pleasure into the world where that is worshiped-the minister with the courtesy of a gentleman, the dignity and self-confidence of the statesman, and the mask of the diplomat, faced the American politician whose early life was that of abject poverty, whose learning was taught by experience and observation, and whose power became in its way as great as that of any prime minister, and faced also him, who, of humble Irish birth had been brought to the New World where opportunity awaited him who sought it; had risen to the heirachy of the church, and was the most distinguished American prelate.

In spite of his blood, his rank, his

power, his intellect and his experience,

De Morny on an even field would have

found his match in either of these

Americans. That day he believed he

vantage was with him

They did not delay long their refer- A WHISTLING BUOY'S TRAVELS. ence to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had just before the steamship on which he learned of the intention of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the orrectness of that information. the flank, obliquely, by in-

1 1 that were the purpose of the employ, would be not be justified in entertaining it? France was a paternal government. The emperor's people looked to him for their prosperity, Were they to suffer by reason of his negligence or indifference he would suffer by reason of their resentment and their loss of faith in him. The father who does not protect and nourish his children forfeits their love and their obedience. So, if the emperor permitted his people to experience privations because another nation was engaged in civil war would he not be justly censured?

LIGHTING THE FUSE.

In this manner De Morny argued and defended. He made no admissions, merely put the case in a suggestive

rather than a direct way. is not all you want. You have need Archbishop Hughes and Mr. Weed of something to say to him, and I can first spoke of the warm friendship that the people of the United States had entertained from the time of the American Revolution for France. De Morny ventured to remind the ambassadors that it was the United States, not France, that had been straining that friendship for months. It was clear that the minister could not be approached by any sentimental appeal. He was therefore asked whether, in case it were true that the emperor intended to repudiate the blockade, he would attempt to justify the act by any law of nations or as one in entire accord with the precedent and policy of France.

The emperor would, it might be safely assumed, undertake to do nothing which could not be thus justified, the minister felt perfectly safe in assur-

ing the ambassadors, When in the most guarded and delcate manner it was hinted to him that President Lincoln would try to enforce the blockade and might deem any attempt to break it made by another nation an unfriendly act, the min-The emperor had given the United lister deplored the possibility of such an emergency and was sure that the president would clearly understand that France sought only the prosperity of her people, and not the hostility of a government now friendly.

Beneath those words of disingenuous and icy diplomatic courtesy it was easy to see that the minister well understood that the repudiation of the blockade by France could result only in one of two either the abandonment of the blockade by the United States and the probable consequent success of the Confederate cause, or else war with France and perhaps with Great Brit-

THE BOMB EXPLODES

At least Mr. Weed said that as it was his own impression and that of his associate, the archbishop, that there could be no doubt that the emperor had determined to repudiate the blockade and to justify it in the manner vaguely hinted at by the minister. there was only one more suggestion to make. It was a suggestion contained in a document now at the archives. He begged the minister to cend for the treaty of Utrecht. It must be within convenient reach, and he added:

We owe something to history." The minister with utmost courtesy insented to do that. In a few moments the parchment was in his hands. He read the text carefully, at last they ed that clause in the treety with Great

harbor of Dunkirk. It was a perpetual blockade, to be maintained in neace and in war. It was a joint admission on the part of these nations of the right to far greater lengths than the United States had gone. If Napoleon III repudiated the American blockade, he thereby repudiated the claim by which France and England justified the destruction of the harbor of Dunkirk. The precedents were against him justead of being favorable to him-precedents which France itself had established. VICTORY FOR THE EMPASSY.

When de Morny Snished reading the

text of the treaty, he turned calmly to Mr. Weed, and said that he should give the suggestion last made by the ambassadors, as well as the other they had made, careful consideration. Ther he instantly became the courtsous host, asking briefly if their experience in Paris had been agreeable, and promising bimself the pleasure of showing them such considerate attention as was in his power before their departure. They knew that they had wen the victory, and they believed that at the bottom of his heart de Morny was sincerely grateful that they had made it possible to prevent the emperor from annitting a colossal blunder,

The reception was given and the em eror was there, but there was no an souncement of a purpose to repudiate the American blockade, nor did the address appear in the London Times on Before I let thy Future give the following morning. A short time after the ambassadors' departure from the office of the minister dispatches ind, as a special precaution, a mess-ager was sent to the office of the Times to recall the address or forbid its pub-Reation, because the emperor had decided not to make it.

A few weeks later Mr. Weed met Delane, the manager of the Times, and one of the greatest personal forces of

"Tell me, if you are at liberty to do so, how you mastered De Morny?" the great editor asked. 'It is an achievement unprecedented, I believe." We showed him the treaty of Ut.

recht. He had forgotten it," was Weed's Surprise and chagrin were instantly betrayed by Delane, and the reason for

it was made clear by his slowly spoken

answer. "He had forgotten it and so The friendship for the -United States of the mysterious stranger, M. Loubat who rendered such great service and whose wife was a near relative of the wife of De Morny, has continued as a heritage to his descendants. It was one of his descendants who recently made the noble gift to Columbia university of an endowment, and whose gifts, it is believed, will be found after

Where the Balls Come From.

his death to have been added to.

The largest center in the world for the manufacture of steel balls for ball bearings is situated at Schweinfort, in Bayaria A couple of factories there, owned by one firm, produce close upon 200,000,000 balls annually with the labor of 600 men working ten hours daily. The total production of Germany is stated to be about 650,000met them on a field where all the ad- 600, while England and France combined turn out only about 70,000,000 additional

They Have Furnished the Hydrographic Bureau with Valuable Information.

From the Phindelphia Press.

The navigators of the western Atantic ocean, and, indeed, a great many scientists, are deeply interested in the erratic wanderings of the Martha's Vineyard whistling buoy, which went adrift from its location in the Vineyard Sound more than two years ago and is still being carried to and fro at the will of the winds and currents. After two months without news from this strange wanderer comes the re port that it was again seen by a passing vessel on Sept. 8, in latitude 35. longitude 55, nearly 500 miles due east from the position in which it was last seen on July 6. The United States hydrographic of-

ficials have become much interested in the drift of this buoy, and have already gained valuable information regarding the currents and winds of the North Atlantic through plotting the travels of this strange buoy whose whistle still sounds a warning intended only for vessels when near a shoat. Every issue of the North Atlantic pilot chart for nearly two years past has contained the dotted drifts of the buoy, and information regarding it is largely sought after from all shipmasters crossing in the locality where it was last reported. This month's charts, just issued, show that in February, 1897, the buoy was 600 miles to the northward and eastward of the island of Bermuda. It was next reported April 13 of that year 150 miles southwest of that position, and then nothing was heard from the wanderer until Oct. 27, when it was reported by a ship captain in about latitude 36, longitude 53, showing a drift to the northward and eastward of 300 miles in six months' time.

Next it must have headed away about east-northeast, for on Jan. 8, 1898, it turned up in latitude 37, longitude 47. Its next course was off northwest, for on May 21 it was seen in latitude 39, longitude 5. June 4 the wandering buoy was seen in latitude 34, longifude 47, showing a tremendous drift to the southeast. From then on to July 6. short drift of about seventy-five miles due south. At this point it changed it: course and is now heading due west in the line of Cape Hatteras.

For some years past the hydrographers have gained valuable information regarding currents, etc., by having shipmasters throw everboard bottles caring in them the date and geographical position where this messenger of Neptune was cast adrift, to determine the velocity and direction of the sea surface currents. Only a small percentage of these bottles are ever recovered. They probably fulfil their purpose and reach the land only to scome imbedded in the sands. Hence it naturally follows that the velocity of any current cannot be acurately determined in this way. For this reason the Martha's Vineyard buoy with its small exposed surface to the wind offers a fairly correct means of determining currents, and it is for this reason so much interest attaches to it. A bottle thrown overboard from a vessel south of Newfoundland may make a complete circuit of the North Atlantic by way of the Azores, West Indies, Gulf of Mexico and Florida coast. As a rule, however, such a bottle will bring up between the Ush-

ant and North Cape of Norway.

If thrown overboard near the Azores a bottle will likely find its way to the first with perfect composure. The Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, American ambassadors watched him and the West Indies. Several bottles saw his manner change. He had reach- | three years clapsed between departure Britain by which both France and overboard by Captain Scroggle, when Great Britain agreed not merely to the community of the order steamsnip blockade, but absolutely to destroy the Dago, which foundered at sea not long ugo, in latitude 52, longitude 41, at the same instant, were recovered after a drift of 1,200 miles, close to each other during the same week. Derelict ships follow generally well-defined routes which coincide with bottle drifts. The emarkable drift of the lumber-laden American schooner W. L. White still fresh in the memory of Atlantic navigators. She was abandoned in the blizzard of March, 1888, off the Delaware Cases, and toward the end of January of the next year she stranded on the Hebrides, and her cargo was saved.

The lumber-laden schooner Wyer G. Surgent is reported to have drifted about for over three years and finally her hulk stranded in the West Indies. The schooner Fannie E. Wolston, lumer-laden, was abandoned in October 1891, off Norfolk, She drifted cust to ongitude 40, then south, and eventualshe proceeded west along the thirtith parallel, curved north and northeast, and was last sighted four years ago six degrees east of the Delaware

In Life's Pathway. "Why is marriage such a serious step,

Because you then come to a pays where you can no tenger go single life

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Before I trust my Pate to thee

Color and form to min Before I peril all for thee, question thy soul tonight for me

break all slighter bonds, nor feel A shadow of rgret there one link within the Past That holds thy spirit yet? Or is thy Faith as clear and tree a

that which I can pledge to thee Does there within thy dimmest dreams A possible future stine. herein thy life could henceforth breath Untouch'd, unshared by mine?

If so, at any pain or cost, on, tell me

Look deeper still. If thou canst feet Within thy inmost soul. That thou hast kept a portion back, While I have staked the whole, Let no false pity spare the blow, but in true mercy tell me so,

before all is lost.

Is there within the heart a need That mine cannot fulfill? One chord that any other hand Could better wake or still? Speak now-lest in some future day my whole life wither and decay

Lives there within thy nature hid The demon spirit Change Shedding a passing glory still On all things new and strange: It may not be thy fault alone-but shield my heart against thine own.

Couldst theu withdraw thy hand one da And answer to my claim. That Fate, and that tcday's mistake-Not thou-had been to blame? Some southe their conscience thus, but thou wilt surely warn and save me new.

Nay, answer not; I dare not hear; The words would come too late: Yet I would spare thee all remorse, So comfort thee, my Fate-Whatever or my heart may fail-re-member, I would risk it all.

-Adelaide Anne Proctor,

JONAS LONG'S SONS

Hourly Today

First day's business of 1899.

We begin it right. fer bargains in different departments that always sell for roc; for one 5c have never been approached, even by us.

Christmas prices were low enough, Torchon Laces; variety of widths surely. But in some match, worth roc yard; one 5c instances these are when next seen, it took a slow and ha! Christmas prices, very elaborately trimmed, slightly

each lot to last one hour. In any event, when the hour is up handy volumes, nearly one hungoods will be with- published at 40 cents. One drawn from sale.

make of it a Happy New Year in thousands of homes today.

Sale at 9 O'Clock

Women's two-clasp Kid Gloves in assorted colors; well worth 75c pair; one hour.. 49c 12 dozen Clothes Pins, of good

smooth wood; will not tear the clothes; one hour.... BASEMENT Children's fancy Caps, assorted colors, but in small sizes only, worth 1.00; one hour 25c

SECOND FLOOR One lot of brown and bleached

LACKAWANNA AVENUE 3000 yards of fine Outing Flan- neatly trimmed, were 25c. nel, in a large variety of patterns, One hour................ 17c worth 61/2c yard; for one 33/4c LACKAWANNA AVENUE

250 fine quality Bisque Dollsthat arrived too late for Christmas; bought to sell at 30 cents-easily BASEMENT

with calendars, worth 200; one hour...... 10c MAIN AISLE

Aprons, extra wide and extra quality, home made, worth 35c; 19c one hour..... MAIN AISLE

Dressing Sacques, worth 1.49; one hour..... 98c SECOND FLOOR Glass Berry Dishes, Spoon Hold- Muffs, large size, always ers. Olive Trays, etc., were

toc; one hour..... 4c

BASEMENT

Men's cambric handkerchiefs, with printed borders, 100 patterns,

hour MAIN AISLE Children's flexible covered pic- finish; new shades, never sold ture books, colored pictures, were under \$6.95 set.. One 20c, 25c and 29c; one hour

fine quality, worth 15c, one

MAIN AISLE One case Checked Glass Tow-LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Regular Dinner in Restaurant Ready to serve at 11. 40. Twenty-five cents.

JONAS LONG'S SONS.

Children's 24-inch School Um-

brellas, good and strong. 29c worth 39c; one hour..... 29c 5-inch and 6-inch Stove Pipe, well made, per length, one 8c

One care of extra good quality, yard wide bleached Muslin worth 51/2c; one hour..... 32C LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Men's Kid Walking Gloves, in sizes 7. 7 1-4. 734. 734. 25c worth 50c; one hour..... 25c

Two mammoth rolls of fine ma-For one day we of- nilla Toilet Paper; for one 13c

Good size China Spice Boxes:

Sale at 2 O'Clock

1000 yards of machine made and patterns; some insertions to

Women's White Cotton gowns, About enough of soiled, worth \$2.00; one hour 98c

One bale of good quality Unbleached Muslin, yard wide. 24C

500 volumes Nonpareil edition dred titles. Never sold under 20c; hour..... 15c

Safe to say we'll women's Fine Vici Kid Button and Lace Shoes, heel and spring heel, sizes 21/2 to 8, solid soles, heavy and light, actual vatue 1.25 and 1.50. One hour 89c

Sale at 3 O'Clock

NEAR ELEVATORS

Irish Point Pillow Shams and Bureau Scarfs, slightly mussed; worth 50c. One hour.... 29c The famous Stockinet Dress _1

Shields, per pair, one hour.. 32C NEAR ELEVATORS 1.000 yards of Fancy Drapery Stuffs; very choice designs and worth 7 cents a yard. One 5c

hour.... LACKAWANNA AVENUE 600 Flannelette Skirt Patterns, in pretty patterns, cut full size and

easily worth 35c. One hour..... 19c LACKAWANNA AVENUE Twill Toweling, worth 3½c 1c Women's extra good quality yard; one hour. 1c heavy ribbed Vests and Pants; cut full size and length, vests

worth that. For one 15c Women's nanuscine worth that. For one broidered Initial Handkerchiefs on broidered Initial Handkerchiefs on broidered Initial Handkerchiefs on sheer Irish linen, worth 35c. 15c

MAIN AISLE

SECOND FLOOR

Souvenir of "The Little Minister," Decorated Picture Frames, some never sold under 25c. One hour 19c MAIN AISLE Men's and Women's Fast Black Lawn Aprons and Gingham and Seamless Hosiery, stainless

Maud Adams edition De Luxe

dye; always 121/2c pair. 7c One hour..... Children's Fur Sets, in lambs' Handsome quality eiderdown wools; scarf and mutf

were 49c. One hour SECOND FLOOR Women's Black Sheared Coney \$1.75. One hour

Drip Pans, 12x17 inches, 7c were 12c. One hour Twelve-piece Toilet Sets, in four

different colors, extra line glaze and

Women's very fine quality Black Boucle Capes, full 27 inches long, eling, worth 6oc yard; one 3c extra full sweep, thibet fur trimmed, always \$3.98 One hour..... \$2.47 SECOND FLOOR

Jonas Long's Sons Jonas Long's Sons

264529