The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 21, 1901.

The inference to be derived from Lynett's Times is that he accepts the measure of demagogism and newspaper deviltry defined in yesterday's Tribune; the cap fits and he puts it on. Our remarks as to the worthlessness for advertising purposes of anarchistic publications were general in their application and germane to every community cursed with such fomenters of discord; but since the owner of the Times recognizes that they cover his case we will not dispute the point with him—he ought to know.

To Get at the Facts.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that in the discussion now taking place concerning trusts and their regulation by government one idea is accepted and indorsed by all. That is the need of publicity.

When controversy arises, a fundamental question among men reared in the atmosphere of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence is, What are the facts? We are having just now a local illustration. Our water company has a monopoly of furnishing to our people a prime necessity. It alleges that its charges are fair, that it has never made more than a small dividend, that the suspicion in which it is held by victims of its summary methods is unfounded and unjust. In every contribution to the literature of the water controversy it presents its side of the case with signal cogency and force. Yet its statements are always ex parte. It alone inspects its books, knows what the real proportion is between its income and expense and how the surplus is administered to keep dividends low. Not unnaturally, therefore, people are asking, "What are the facts?"

Intelligent students of the trust problem recognize that it is useless to talk of stopping the formation of trusts. The right of firms and corporations to combine is as thoroughly established in law and equity as the right of individuals to combine. It is not the combining that is objected to; it is the vicious use often made of the powers springing from the combination. To convert these vicious uses into just and righteous uses is the problem—a big one—and publicity, by general consent, is the line of approach to its solution.

How, then, shall publicity be secured? James B. Dill, the great trust lawyer, says it will come by the voluntary action of the trust organizers, in order to avert suspicion and inspire the confidence of the investing public. It may, in some cases. But it is a pretty safe guess that men of President Scranton's build will not voluntarily open their books and invite the public into their utmost confidence. That being a seemingly reasonable deduction from human nature, by what means shall the necessary publicity be enforced in cases where it is not volunteered?

We have seen no more practical answer to this question than was given several months ago by the editor of the Engineering News. He proposed an amendment to the corporation law requiring on every board of directors of a chartered institution a certain amount of representation, not of the stockholders solely, but of the general public, the public interest. This could be by gubernatorial or judicial appointment; and it could either be exercised at all times or at such times as the public through petition asked for its exercise. These public representatives would have no pecuniary interest in the corporation; they would simply be there in the capacity of agents of the community to see what was going on and as a precaution against abuse of the powers and privileges conferred under the act of incorporation. At stated intervals they would make sworn reports.

If the city of Scranton had disinterested representation on the board of directors of the Scranton Gas and Water company, it needs no gift of prophecy to foresee that the water consumers of Scranton would feel much more at their ease than they are feeling today. They would not then have to take only one side's version of the water company's condition, and that side the side which is interested in getting as much out of the community as possible. They would have a means of their own of securing an audit and an appraisement. They would not then have to ask "What are the facts?" They would command the facts and the facts would guide their subsequent action.

Thomas Meehan, who died in Germantown, Tuesday night, in his seventy-sixth year, was one of the most useful men of his time. He not only served his city well as school director and councilman but by his studies and developments in botany he put civilization under obligations to his memory. He was one of those who made nature study popular. He was therefore a benefactor of his race.

The act which will secure the release of Berkmann, the Pittsburg anarchist who tried to kill H. C. Frick, presents another argument to sustain the oft-advanced assertion that some of the laws of the country seem to have been constructed for the benefit of the evil-doer rather than for the protection of the peaceable citizen.

Like Colonel Roosevelt when governor, Mayor-elect Low will consult Senator Platt, derive the benefit of his counsel and go as far in harmony with his leadership as the conditions will permit. In other words, if trouble shall come between them Platt himself will have to share the responsibility. That is fair politics.

Hay's Tribute to M'Kinley.

(From His Chamber of Commerce Speech.)

LET ME advert, but for a moment, to one aspect of our recent bereavement, which is especially interesting to those engaged, as your are, in relations whose scope is as wide as the world. Never, since history began, has there been an event which so immediately, and so deeply, touched the sensibilities of so vast a portion of the human race. The sun, which set over Lake Erie while the surgeons were still battling for the president's life, had not risen on the Atlantic before every capital of the civilized world was in mourning. And it was not from the centers of civilization alone that the voices of sorrow and sympathy reached us; they came as well from the utmost limits of the world, from the most remote islands of the sea; not only from the courts of Christendom, but from the temples of strange gods and the homes of exotic religions. Never before has the heart of the world throbbed with a sorrow so universal. Never before have the kingdoms of the earth paid such homage at the grave of a citizen.

Something of this was naturally due to his great office—presiding as he did over the government of a nation holding in fee the certainty of illimitable greatness. But no ruler can acquire the instinctive regard and esteem of the world without possessing most unusual qualities of mind and character. This dead president of ours possessed them. He was strong; he was wise; he was gentle. With no external advantages beyond the mass of his fellow citizens, he rose by sheer merit and will to the summit of distinction and power. With a growth as certain and gradual as that of an oak, he grew stronger and wiser with every year that he lived. Confronted continually with new and exacting situations, he was never unequal to them; his serenity was never clouded; he took the storm and the sunshine with the same cheery welcome; his vast influence expanded with his opportunities. Like that Divine Master whom he humbly and reverentially served, he grew continually "in favor with God and man."

One simple reason why the millions of this country mourned him as if they had buried a brother, and why all the nations of the earth felt that his death was a loss to humanity at large, was that he loved his fellow men. There were literally no bounds to his lavish good will. In political genius, in wisdom for government, in power of controlling men, he was one of the elect of the earth—there were few like him; but in sentiment and feeling he was the most perfect democrat I ever met. He never knew what it meant to regard another man as his inferior or as his superior. Nothing human was alien to him. Even his death was in that sense significant. He was slain in the moment when with that delightful smile we knew so well—which seemed like the very sunshine of the spirit—he was stretching forth a generous hand to greet the lowest and meanest unit in that crowd of many thousands. He made no demagogical parade of his sympathy with the masses, but this sympathy was a part of his life. He knew no interest which was not theirs; their welcome was as dear to him as the blood in his own veins; and, in spite of calumny and falsehood, the people knew it, and they loved him in return.

Others will rise and labor and do good service to the republic. We shall never lack good men when the emergence calls for them. Thank God! we do not lack them now. But it may well be doubted if in any century of the glorious future before us there will ever appear two such sincere, high-minded, self-respecting lovers of the people as the last fifty years have shown us in Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley.

As an evidence of the vigor of new management, the Pittston Gazette, now owned and edited by William Joseph Peck, a former Scrantonian, has contracted for a new fast web perfecting press, with attachments enabling it to print in five colors of ink. The Gazette is not only the oldest paper of continuous publication in this section but also one of the very best and the people of Pittston are to be congratulated upon this latest proof of its success and prosperity.

Speaking of Germany.

FROM time to time reports have appeared in print crediting to Germany the intention of driving a coach and six through the Monroe doctrine by colonizing South America or acquiring territorial foothold in the West Indian waters. It has even been alleged that one of the reasons why the German emperor has been so earnest in his advocacy of a large German navy was a desire on his part to knock the Monroe doctrine chip off Uncle Sam's shoulder.

Stories to this effect have been circulated so persistently that some people actually began to believe them. Shortly before Admiral Dewey arrived home from Manila the newspaper correspondents had him predicting that our next war would be with Germany and a few months later Senator Lodge got credited in print with intimations pointing in the same direction. Only the other day there was cabled to this country the story that at a banquet given in some Mediterranean port a German naval officer, growing communicative over the coffee and cigars, explained how his government could whale some of the conceit out of the Yankees if it got headed in that direction.

Of course it is unnecessary to assure men and women of intelligence that all these publications are apochryphal. They belong in a class aptly if not elegantly labeled "hot air." No doubt there are individual Germans as we know there are individual Americans prone to boasting; but with no nation on the globe are we on better terms than with the German government and German people. Hundreds of thousands of their sons and daughters are citizens here; satisfied with being here and proud of their adopted allegiance, yet retaining pleasant memories of the fatherland and naturally keeping up the ties of kin. On the other hand, many Americans have received part of their education in Germany; others, in continually increasing numbers, have passed pleasant vacations there in travel; and every day the interchange of commerce increases and with it the bonds that strengthen international peace and good will. Though it is given to none of us to read the future, it is as certain as anything in futurity can be that the people of the United States and the people of Germany will become steadily more intimate, more mutually respectful and more genuinely attached to each other.

It was scarcely necessary, therefore, for the German ambassador to this country, Dr. von Holleben, to make, as he did the other day, an officially authorized disclaimer of any intention or thought on the part of his government of acquiring a foothold in the western hemisphere. Yet his assurance on this point is welcome, for its very frankness is a proof that the German government understands how best to establish itself in the confidence and friendly regard of the American people.

As the Dawson republic yarn was not calculated to benefit any of the Pacific coast steamship companies, curious people are endeavoring to figure out the motive that prompted its publication.

A Study in Contrasts.

ALTHOUGH, when we stop to think of it we all know what wonderful strides history-making has taken in the past three and a half years, here is a current press dispatch which strongly emphasizes it:

Santiago De Cuba, Nov. 19.—Governor General Wood is evidently determined to make Santiago a model city. He has seen nearly all the public officials here at present and has outlined to them a system of reforms and public works that will virtually transform this one-time Spanish stronghold into something like a city in the United States. Today General Wood gave out directions for the immediate construction of the works involved, which will represent an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Among these works will be the construction of a sea wall, the length of which will be somewhat over half a mile and the cost of which will approximate $50,000. This will be of the greatest benefit to the port. Then a custom house will be erected on the site of the present dilapidated building, the sewer and water systems of the city will be completed according to modern and progressive ideas and the roads, now wretched, will be extensively repaired, if not entirely reconstructed. The jail, one of the most picturesque buildings on the island, will be converted into a court house and the prisoners conveyed to the old Spanish barracks. This will be, it is generally conceded, a vast stride towards progress. Other works are also planned, as the governor general is determined to make the city one of the neatest and healthiest in the West Indies.

Three years and a half ago Leonard Wood was colonel of a hastily recruited regiment of volunteers, the like of which, for complexity of membership and disparity of personal fortunes, probably never was and never will be. Under him, in command, was a red-faced enthusiast from New York, who, to go on that trail, had chucked what ordinarily is one of the softest jobs in Washington, though he had made it a steam engine for work. They were determined ther to improve Santiago conditions and they did it, but there certainly is dramatic contrast between Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, and Governor General Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States.

A good many of our enthusiastic citizens who are a trifle hazy as to the text of the Clayton-Bulwer and Hay-Pauncefote treaties are satisfied that everything is all right by the announcement that England has "backed down."

The New York Chamber of Commerce opened the season of banquets and after dinner orations with talk that was well worth listening to.

One of the most wanton acts of cruelty on the part of the Americans at Manila was that which deprived Aguinaldo of a press agent.

HANG ON TO THE TARIFF.

Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The fact that there is a strong opposition in the Australian Federation to the proposed federal tariff—the Australian provinces being mainly agricultural, not manufacturing—is a strong argument in favor of hanging on to our protective tariff in every particular, while we have manufacturing interests which are being benefited by it, or which can be profitably started under it. Our position is very different to that of other countries. We not only have immense agricultural resources, but enormous natural resources of almost everything necessary for manufacturing. We also have the brains, brawn and banks to produce and sell the manufactures. Very truly yours,

—Walter A. Ballard.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 19.

THE BUGLES OF DREAMLAND

Softly the dew on the gloaming are falling;
Faintly the bugles of Dreamland are calling.
O hearken, my darling, the cicadas are blowing,
The shining-eyed owls from the hillside are dewy-ing,
E'en moonshine the wild-apple blossoms are snowing,
And louder and louder, where the white dews are falling,
The faraway bugles of Dreamland are calling.

O what are the bugles of Dreamland calling,
There where the dews of the gloaming are falling?
Come away from the weary old world of fears,
Come away, come away to where ene never hears
The slow, weary chip of the slow, weary years,
But peace and deep rest till the white dews cry falling
And the blithe bugle-kingdoms through Dreamland are calling.

Then bugle for us, where the cool dews are falling,
O bugle for us, wild cicadas now calling
For Heart's-ease and I are too weary to wait
For the dim, drowsy whisper that cometh too late,
The dim, muffled whisper of shiad, empty gates—
O the world's well lost, now the dream dews are falling
And the bugles of Dreamland about us are calling.

—Fiona McLeod.

New Light on an Important Matter

I.—CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

JEFFERSON, Livingston and Monroe are accorded the credit of the Louisiana purchase. History tells how the one as president, the second as minister to France, and the third as special envoy or commissioner conducted the negotiations with Bonaparte and Marbois. Still another eminent American, destined to become president, bore no insignificant relationship to this greatest of peaceful transfers of territory. Yet his name is never mentioned in this historical connection.

When Colonel Charles De Hault De Lassus, the Spanish lieutenant governor, had witnessed the transfer of sovereignty to the United States at St. Louis in 1804, he carried away with him his common munitions and archives. This was under the terms of the treaty of purchase. The instructions to the lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana Territory were to leave behind only such papers as related to the private affairs of individuals. These papers included deeds and concessions and the ordinary records, personal in character, of communities. Historical papers relating to the period preceding the transfer of the Louisiana Territory are not many. Those that do exist have been preserved by good fortune, rather than by purpose. It is tradition in Missouri that when full of years, Colonel De Lassus was gathered to his fathers, he left in a mahogany box a collection of papers with instructions that all be burned after his death. If the tradition is well founded, the injunction was not kept. The contents of the mahogany box were not destroyed; they are still in existence. Some of them are of rare historic interest and value, but until now have never been published.

The first information that Louisiana Territory had passed to the possession of the United States reached St. Louis through American channels. It was communicated to De Lassus by William Henry Harrison, then governor of Northwest Territory, with headquarters at "Old Vincennes." The order which bade him remove and return to Spanish dominion the archives of Upper Louisiana Territory was not construed by Governor De Lassus to include correspondence with Governor Harrison, covering several years. These Harrison letters were preserved by the Spanish governor of French name and descent. They were transmitted to his heirs. They are still in existence. They shed light of no little importance upon the period of the Louisiana purchase.

William Henry Harrison's place in American history is that of a soldier rather than a statesman. He was elected to the presidency on his war record and died before he had opportunity to impress upon the country his qualities as chief magistrate. There was, however, a diplomatic and statesmanlike side to the character of "Old Tippecanoe." These letters reveal it. They show that at one of the crises in the life of the American nation this man was performing a diplomatic part with no ordinary shrewdness. President Jefferson was confronted with a condition along the Mississippi of the gravest concern. The action of the Spanish intendant at New Orleans in placing burdensome restrictions upon the river commerce had brought almost open rupture between the American population east and the Spanish authority west of the Mississippi. Jefferson had Livingston at Paris conducting negotiations with the first consul through Talleyrand and Marbois. He had sent Monroe as a special commissioner to assist Livingston. Spain had secretly transferred Louisiana Territory by treaty of Ildefonso back to France. France was about to take possession. As between Great Britain and France the government at Washington hardly knew where American interests lay. While these negotiations were in progress, Jefferson, through William Henry Harrison at Vincennes, was keeping in close touch with affairs in Upper Louisiana Territory; General Harrison was in frequent correspondence with Governor De Lassus. The letters he wrote speak for themselves. They show that from Washington the American governor was establishing that relationship with Upper Louisiana which would have been of the greatest significance and importance had the diplomatic negotiations at Paris failed. The histories of that period dwell upon the events at Washington and Paris. They tell nothing of what was transpiring at Vincennes and St. Louis.

President Benjamin Harrison learned of the existence of these letters, written by his grandfather in 1800 and 1801. Recognizing their important bearing upon American history, he endeavored to find some trace of the correspondence which passed, as these letters show, from Governor De Lassus to William Henry Harrison. He had investigation made among the archives at Washington, but could not find them. It is a fair supposition that William Henry Harrison regarded this correspondence of such personal and confidential character as not to warrant the incorporation of it in the public official files. Probably William Henry Harrison did not trust to descendants to destroy private papers, but disposed of them during his life time. Yellowed by the century which has passed, worn and ragged with handling, but bold and distinct in unfading ink, these letters from Harrison to De Lassus are still in existence. Long ago they passed into the possession of Mr. A. J. Tullock, of Leavenworth, Kan., who for some years has devoted a part of his spare time to making a collection of books and manuscripts relating to the history of Louisiana and its acquisition by the United States. Here is one of them:

Vincennes, March 6, 1803.

"My Dear Sir:—

"I had the pleasure to receive a few days ago from the hands of Colo. Dunoulin your favor of the 22nd ultimo. I should have written to you before the receipt of that letter but I waited to hear of your return from New Madrid.

"The cession of Louisiana to France is confirmed beyond all doubt and nothing but the great misfortunes which have befallen the armament of that power which was sent to St. Domingo and the reduced state of Bonaparte's finances have prevented its being taken possession of before this. More of the circumstances attending the cession are still secret but it is believed, and I think truly, that the ministry of Spain were much deceived and imposed upon by Bonaparte. It is very evident that the Prince of Peace knew nothing of the transaction. After the treaty was actually signed he was heard to tell Lucien Bonaparte that Spain would never give up Louisiana and that Marbois had nothing to offer which would prove an equivalent for that province.

"You have no doubt heard of the Port of New Orleans having been shut by the Intendant of that place to American vessels. This circumstance has occasioned much agitation amongst the citizens of the United States. But I have great satisfaction in apprising you that it is believed to have been wholly unauthorized by the court of Spain. The measure appears to have proceeded from the Cabinet at St. Cloud.

"The Cabinet of St. Cloud" you will say. Yes my friend, it is from this Chateau of the former royal family of France that the Corsican Bonaparte gives law to an empire. Happy will it be for the world if his ambition is at length satisfied. But there is reason to believe that this native of a small island will not be contented until he has reduced a continent at least, perhaps the whole civilized world to his dominion.

"Our government has sent to Madrid Mr. Monroe (formerly our minister in Paris) as envoy extraordinary to represent the conduct of the Intendant of New Orleans. He sailed about the first of the last month. Having accomplished his business in Spain he is then to proceed to France. And I think it is not improbable that the strong remonstrance of the United States, backed by those of Great Britain, may prevail upon Bonaparte to give up his designs upon Louisiana and suffer it to be retained by Spain.

"If your most respectable father should determine to move to this government he would be cordially received, my dear sir, that every exertion on my part shall be made to sooth the evening of his life and make it as comfortable as possible.

"I have just received information of my having been continued in the government of this Territory for the three years succeeding the 4th of May next.

"The bear chase to take up his winter quarters at Kaskaskies, but I expect her soon to arrive together with the two other curiosities which you so profusely heaped upon us.

"I go to Detroit in about ten days. When I return I will have the pleasure again to write to you.

"Present me in the most respectful manner to Madam and Mr. De Lassus and believe me to be, truly your friend.

(Signed) "William Henry Harrison."

"P. S.—I shall certainly attend to your request relative to the Creek Indians.

"The Hond. Colo. De Lassus, etc., etc."

De Lassus was a Frenchman in the service of the king of Spain. The government of his adoption had just transferred by secret treaty to the government of his nativity the great province of the upper part of which he was the official head. In the light of such conditions the freedom with which General Harrison wrote is the more remarkable. It reveals how close and confidential must have been the relationship between these neighboring representatives of the governments at Washington and Madrid. General Harrison condemned Bonaparte, or Buonaparte (as he wrote it) unsparingly. Undoubtedly he had learned from previous intercourse the real sentiments of De Lassus. It is probably also true that he reflected the feeling of the Jefferson administration toward the first consul. Accepting as "confirmed beyond all doubt" the cession of Louisiana to France, General Harrison forecasted what he believed to be the policy of this government to make common cause with Great Britain upon France to undo the secret treaty of San Ildefenso, and to prevail upon Bonaparte to permit Louisiana to be retained by Spain.

The action of the Spanish Intendant at New Orleans in shutting the port to American vessels was the chief cause of irritation on the American side, and the immediate provocation for President Jefferson sending James Monroe abroad as a special envoy. Yet General Harrison, in this letter to De Lassus, acquitted the Spanish government of responsibility for this hostile act, and charged it upon the "Corsican Bonaparte." The letter is a revelation of official sentiment and policy at Washington just preceding the Louisiana purchase. It gives light from a new source upon diplomatic negotiations which have been the subject of controversy.

The treaty transferring the Louisiana Territory to the United States was signed at Paris, April 30, 1803. By reference to the letter it will be seen that General Harrison wrote in the month preceding.

The personal suggestion of American residence for "your most respectable father" is not the least interesting feature of the correspondence, made as it was when international relations respecting the Louisiana Territory were approaching a crisis. It is impossible to believe that the American governor of Northwest Territory did not have the full concurrence of his government in the approaches he was making to the Spanish governor of Upper Louisiana.

From this letter it does not appear that President Jefferson had any idea of the purchase of Louisiana at the time he "sent to Madrid Mr. Monroe (formerly our minister in Madrid) as envoy extraordinary to represent the conduct of the Intendant of New Orleans." There was no such thought in the mind of General Harrison when he wrote to Governor De Lassus and yet the American governor of adjacent territory clearly was in the confidence of the administration at Washington.

—Walter B. Stevens.

LITERARY NOTES.

At an expense of $1,000,000 the publishers of Appletons' twelve-volume Universal Cyclopedia and Atlas have issued a completely revised edition; including the United States census figures of 1900 and the British census figures of 1901, with other new knowledge in its appropriate place. In this revision the population figures and statistical matter developed in the United States census have been separated into proper sections and placed in the articles where the reader will naturally look for them. Thus, every article on a state or territory has the population by counties, and also the new statistics on agricultural products, minerals, education, finances, banking, etc. Every article on a city or village in our country has received its new census figures, and the articles on one hundred and twenty-five cities have been thoroughly revised or rewritten, each by some person in the city named. A similar revision is evident in the articles on foreign countries, and especially have the statistics of the British census, industrial as well as vital, so far as they have been compiled and issued, been inserted in these articles. The articles on South Africa, China, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands have all been brought up to date, which required practically a rewriting. Articles on what may be called progressive subjects, or industries, sciences, and games that change from year to year, have received proper attention. The biographical articles, which are very numerous, have been brought down to date, and many articles on men who have come into prominence within the past few years have been inserted. In all, 70,000 subjects are treated, more than 30,000 over the signatures of recognized experts. This is the only bound encyclopedia that we know of which is literally up to date.

The Christmas number of the Delineator is about the first of the special Christmas issues. It is a beauty. The cover is a most artistic production, showing a beautifully gowned woman, standing gracefully in a brilliantly lighted salon. Two charming love stories, one by Cyrus Townsend Brady, plenty of advice regarding Christmas gifts, timely pointers on cookery, winter-time care of plants, all the fashions of the day interpreted into simple language, can be found in the Christmas number of the Delineator. It is a splendid magazine inside and out.

"Thackeray in the United States" is the title of an article which General James Grant Wilson has written for the December Century. The writer met the famous novelist on his first visit to this country in 1852, and it is of this visit that he writes this month, a paper on the second visit being reserved for a later number. General Wilson's reminiscences are said to teem with anecdotes; and they will be illustrated with little known or hitherto unpublished portraits of Thackeray, and humorous sketches in water-color and black-and-white from the novelist's own facile pen.

NEW MUSIC.

Some interesting pieces of music for the piano have lately been issued by the Oliver Ditson company. We note a few of them:

"Four Character Sketches in F," by L. E. Orth, comprising "On the Deck," "On the Heather," "Mid the Shamrock" and "In the Cotton," are successful attempts at melody painting. They are technically easy, but musically good.

"In the Meadow," by Jul. Herm, excellent for intermediate pupils.

"Intermezzo," "Danse Italienne" and "Pensee Musicale," by Joseph A. Hills; the first a fine study in harmonies; the second a brilliant tarentelle; the third a pleasing melody study of nocturne character.

"Enchantment," and "Jack Tar," by W. F. Sudds, the former a waltz for young pianists; the latter a rollicking dance or horn-pipe flavor. The same composer has written "The Little Princess Royal," a pleasing minuet suitable for third-grade playing; "The Bonnie Bounding Boat," a musical barcarolle, and "Little Fairy Princess," a sparkling study in tempo.

"March of the Little Soldiers," "Playing Tag," "Waltz of the Flower Girl" and "The Jolly Harvesters," by Frederick A. Williams, all sprightly compositions full of go.

"In the Swing" and "Tambourine Girl," by A. E. Warren; the former a rhythmic tone song, the latter a national representation (Spanish).

"Tarantelle" and "March," by Carl A. Pfyer, both rich in harmony and calling for ability in the player.

"Memories," by Macy-Kidd, a singing pedal piece; "Hand-in-Hand March," by Harry S. Bonmaine, a swinging two-step; "Monte Cristo," by Ivan Kotlar, a tuneful Hungarian waltz; "A Dream of Fairyland," by L. A. Rugbee, a bright bit of music for first-grade playing; and "Second Berceuse," by Chevalier A. Ceruolo, an admirable study in expression.

As with all the Ditson publications, these are put out in the most excellent manner possible.

ALWAYS BUSY.

"Thanksgiving."
You Should Be Thankful.

Baby can have shoes..... 50c up
Mama can have shoes..... 50c up
Papa can have shoes..... 95c up
Miss and Mr. Hopeful can have shoes...$2.00 up

LEWIS & REILLY
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Table Linens, Napkins And Fine Embroidered Linens.

At the close of a prosperous year of Linen Selling, we desire to show our appreciation of the very generous patronage extended to us by giving our trade a special Thank-Offering of Unusual Linen Values.

"Highest Grade of Goods at the Lowest Possible Prices" has brought us the business.

Table Linens

72-Inch Cream Damask Linen.

A good heavy quality, strong and serviceable, splendid for everyday wear, improves with every washing and a good seventy-five cent value. Special price.....50c.

72-Inch Full Bleached Linens.

Strictly all linen and a nice fine quality; great value for the money. Comes in good assortment of patterns; regular dollar linen. Special price.....75c.

72-Inch Extra Weight Linen.

Full Bleached Damask, satin finish, very fine quality and good wearing linen. We have it in ten different patterns; our regular dollar and quarter number. Special price.....$1.00

Double Damask Linens.

Most complete line of fine linens ever shown here, in all the newest floral, scroll and ornamental designs. Special price.....$1.25 to $2.75

Linen Damask Table Sets.

Are shown here in various sizes and qualities, in new and pretty designs—embroidered, hemstitched and plain linens all come beautifully boxed. Elegant gifts. Range in prices from.....$7.50 upward

Napkins to Match Our Linens.

German Silver Bleach Napkins, large size, extra heavy weight, all linen and soft finish; worth $1.25, for.....98c.

$1.50 Hemmed Napkins, for.....$1.25
$1.75 Silver Bleach Napkins, for..$1.35
$2.25 Full Bleach, extra heavy and large size, for.....$1.75
$4.00 extra fine Napkins, for.....$2.25
Full line of fine quality Napkins.

Embroidered Linens

Hemstitched Linens.

Cluny and Renaissance.

All Lace and Linen Centers.

We exhibit a very strong line of these goods, the best productions from the Irish, German and Austrian markets. Many very dainty novelties not found elsewhere, including embroidered and hemstitched.

Doyleys, Scarfs.

Shams, Spreads, Lunch Cloths, Table Cloths, etc.

Scalloped Border Linens.

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