

A QUORUM NOW ON HAND.

WASHINGTON RAPIDLY FILLING UP WITH CONGRESSMEN.

EMPATHY WITH THE PRESIDENT IN HIS FLUCTUATION SHOWN BY MEN OF ALL PARTIES—ANXIETY TO HEAR THE MESSAGE—A WIDE DIVERSITY OF OPINION ON CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senators and Representatives have been pouring into town rapidly in the last twenty-four hours, and a quorum of either branch of Congress could now be mustered at short notice. On all hands and from members of all parties the warmest and most heartfelt expressions of sympathy for President McKinley in his deep affliction are heard, and although Congress is to reassemble within the next thirty-six hours, none but words of praise and admiration for him are heard on account of the strong and tender filial love which at so important a juncture has caused the official head of the Nation temporarily to absent himself from his capital.

For among both the supporters and opponents of the Administration and among men of all shades of political thought and opinion there is an intense and eager anxiety, not the offspring of mere curiosity, to hear and read the first annual Message of President McKinley and weigh its recommendations. Until that can be done there will naturally be a good deal of contrariety of opinion, even among strong supporters of the Administration, as to what can and ought to be done, or at least attempted, in Congress at the session which will begin on Monday. Many feel that the sooner this is done the better will it be for the interests of the country, as well as for the party which is responsible not only for the administration of the Government, but for a formulated statement of public policies.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Of course currency legislation is the question respecting which the widest diversity of opinion prevails among Republicans, and it comprehends not only the advisability but the practicability of such legislation. What is the use of attempting it when we know the attempt would be a failure on account of the attitude of the Senate? asks Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and many others who share his views. On the other hand are General Keitcham, of New-York, and other Republican Representatives, whose views coincide with his. He asserts, with the utmost sincerity and earnestness, that it is the duty of the House of Representatives to send a bill to the Senate and let it die there if it die must. He said to a Tribune correspondent to-day: "The people will not understand or excuse the failure of a Republican House of Representatives to pass a Currency Reform bill. They will ask: 'How did it happen that you passed a Protective Tariff bill six months ago, and that it also passed the Senate, which then stood exactly as it does to-day, and that you even refuse to try to pass a Currency bill?' That's what five thousand gold Democrats who voted the Republican ticket in my district last year will ask. And they will also want to know how it happened that a bill for the unconditional repeal of the Silver Purchase law was passed through a Congress that had Democratic and free-silver majorities in both branches, and ask whether President Cleveland and his Administration were more powerful than President McKinley and his Administration are."

Other Republicans advocate the passage of a Currency bill by the House of Representatives because they believe that it could be passed through the Senate. They agree with Senator Lodge, who in conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day, remarked that he believed the Senate would do something besides pass the House joint resolution providing for a Currency Commission if the House would take the initiative.

WHAT WESTERN REPUBLICANS SAY.

The Western Republicans in the House generally are fighting shy of committing themselves in favor of currency legislation, because they believe the Administration's plan will involve the retirement or at least the virtual impounding of the greenbacks, and they frankly declare that a vote for either proposition would be the political death warrant of the Western Republican who should cast it in Congress. These men as a rule content themselves by saying for publication, as Messrs. Hepburn, of Iowa, and Cannon, of Illinois, have said, and as Representative Hull, of Iowa, remarked to-day: "As to currency, I believe the House will do nothing. What is the use of proposing a policy which cannot be carried into effect, owing to the attitude of the Senate, and then going before the country at the election to fight over something which is at best only a prophecy of what we might do? As a matter of fact, there is no need for currency legislation. If our revenues meet the expenditures, we need not worry about the currency."

Similar expressions by the dozen might be quoted on the authority of other Western Republicans who have already arrived here to take their seats in the House of Representatives on Monday.

Senator Frye, who arrived in Washington to-day, expressed the opinion that, on account of the political complexion of the Senate, it would be impossible to secure currency legislation such as would satisfy the Republican party at the approaching session, and in this view Senator Allison coincided.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION EXPECTED. MR. UPDEGRAFF AND SENATOR LODGE THINK A BILL WILL BE PASSED.

Washington, Dec. 4 (Special).—In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day on the subject of bankruptcy legislation, Representative Updegraff, of Iowa, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the last Congress and is a member of the same committee in this one, said: "I have no doubt that an effort will be made to bring a bill before the House at an early day. I believe that this session of Congress will enact a Bankruptcy law."

"Do you think that the committee as now constituted is likely to favor the Henderson bill, which passed the House in the last Congress, or the Nelson bill, which passed the Senate last spring?" he was asked.

"I believe," he replied, "that the bill which passed the House in the LIVth Congress will again be reported rather than the Nelson bill. It differs from the Nelson bill in that, besides providing for voluntary bankruptcy, as the Senate measure does, it also has involuntary features. So far as my own constituents are concerned, they do not care anything about the involuntary feature of the law. They would prefer to have an act with no involuntary features in it, but the rights of the jobbers, manufacturers and other creditors should be some consideration at least, and the House bill has been so framed as to carry a few objectionable features as possible. It provides for involuntary bankruptcy in cases where the State courts would grant attachments."

Senator Lodge also remarked, when the same subject was mentioned, that he believed a Bankruptcy law would be enacted at the coming session, and he presumed, as a substitute for the Henderson bill, which passed the Senate at the special session, the House would pass the Henderson bill.

MR. BROMWELL IS FOR ECONOMY. Washington, Dec. 4 (Special).—"I think there will be a decided effort in Congress toward economy in our appropriations," remarked Representative Bromwell to a "Star" reporter. "I think Congress will realize that this is as necessary as increased revenues. I most thoroughly approve such an effort, and have determined to act as best I can along that end as far as possible. I have introduced only four private bills. Two of them are to correct military records and two are deriving pension cases. I do not think I will introduce any more private bills calling for appropriations. I think every member of the House should feel the necessity for keeping down the number of their private pension bills."

Mr. Bromwell's modesty in proposing only two individual pension bills and promising not to offer any more is in striking contrast to that of most of the other Northern members of the House and the House of Representatives. At the special session no fewer than 1,252 such bills were introduced and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and 184 were introduced and referred to the Com-

CHRISTMASTIDE

with its exchange of offerings reminds one of the appropriate sweetness in the gift of a box of Lundborg's penicines

notice on Pensions, which has jurisdiction of all claims for pensions arising from service in wars other than the War of the Rebellion. The aggregate was 1,246.

SENATOR THURSTON'S OPINION.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington to attend the opening of Congress. Forecasting the probable action of Congress, he expressed the opinion that little would be effected. "I think it is assured that no currency measure will reach the President this session," he said. "There are many differences of opinion among Senators, and this will preclude any affirmative action. As for the talk of a defect-producing tariff law, I think it is wrong. I feel that when the Dingley law has been in effect as long as the Wilson law was it will provide plenty of revenue to run the Government."

A CAMPANIA-ST. PAUL RACE.

THE FLEET AMERICAN LINER GIVES HER BIG RIVAL A LIVELY TUSSELE—PEOPLE ON BOARD THE SHIPS.

The big Cunarder Campania and her fleet rival, the American liner St. Paul, came racing into port late on Friday night, as has become the habit of the ocean greyhounds of these two lines whenever they sight each other in their westward voyage. As is usual, the Cunarder beat the American by a narrow margin, inasmuch as she has ten thousand more horse-power than the smaller vessel. But her victory was a small one, showing what remarkable speed the American liner can make.

It was while the St. Paul's passengers were at breakfast on Friday morning, and the vessel was east of Point Montauk, that word was passed around that the Campania had been sighted about thirteen miles astern. It was then about 8 o'clock. Breakfast was cut short, and every one hastened to the deck to watch the Cunarder as she raced astern in her effort to catch the St. Paul. It was evident by the speed that the two vessels made thereafter that they were going at their top rate. The Campania logged off a little over twenty-two knots an hour, and the St. Paul a little under. In just about six hours, the Campania had come abreast of the St. Paul at a point about one hundred and seventy-eight miles east of the Sandy Hook Lightship. She slowly forged ahead, but all through that afternoon the St. Paul held her within hailing distance. Not till night fell was she lost sight of by the American boat. The Campania reached the lightship at 10 o'clock in the evening, and just twenty-four minutes later the St. Paul arrived there, and came to anchor for the night. The Campania kept on and came to anchor at Quarantine. The distance of 178 miles from the point where the Campania passed the St. Paul to the lightship was covered by the former vessel in 7 hours and 50 minutes, and by the latter in 8 hours and 14 minutes, an average speed for the Campania of 22.72 miles, and for the St. Paul of 21.62 miles.

Both vessels sailed from England November 27, and the time of passage of the Campania from Liverpool to the lightship was 5 days, 17 hours and 35 minutes; of the St. Paul, 6 days, 13 hours and 52 minutes.

Among the passengers on the St. Paul were two parties bound for the Klondike gold fields. One, composed of Englishmen, was headed by Viscount Aynonore, representing an English syndicate, the Helman & Co. It was composed of several former naval and military officers, who will go to the Yukon by way of Montreal and the Northwest Passage. The other party was composed of two Americans, F. W. Green and S. E. Heister, from Johannesburg, who have made money in the gold and diamond fields in Africa. They will fit out for their Klondike expedition in Tacoma.

Another passenger on the St. Paul was the Cuban, Dr. José Antonio Lanza, who was released from the Spanish penal colony of Ceuta a little over a month ago. He was up to July, 1898, a teacher of penal law in the University of Havana, and Judge of the Court of Appeals in that city. He was met at the pier by a number of Cubans.

Among other passengers on the St. Paul were James Conis, the head of the British and American thread combination; W. S. Fiddling, of Canada; Colvin Edgerston, Augustus Jay, Charles Frederick Joy, Charles M. Mills, Taddeus of Costa Rica; Countess Pappenheim, W. C. Reick, Captain J. O. V. Schmidt, Theodore E. Toland and Alfred Warkins.

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During the passage of the St. Paul a baby was born to Mrs. Anna Nordqvist, a second cabin passenger, who named her child Paula.

AN IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION.

WIDOWS NOT DEPENDENT ON DAILY LABOR GET NOTHING.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has made a decision in a dependent widow's case which, while in line with some former decisions on this subject, is of especial importance as emphasizing a policy affecting a large class of claimants. Many widows are applying for pensions who already have large property incomes, and consequently large incomes. The case in which the present ruling is made is that of Louise Wiemer, widow of an Illinois volunteer veteran. She owns fifty-one acres of land twelve miles out of Chicago, valued at \$10 an acre and yielding net income of \$20; the house in which she lives is worth \$6,000 clear, and the only dependent is a daughter capable of self-support. The claimant is rejected, as the claimant is not dependent on daily labor.

PUBLICITY FOR THE HAWAIIAN DEBATE.

NO REASON APPARENT WHY THE SENATE DOORS SHOULD BE CLOSED.

Washington, Dec. 4.—There is a disposition on the part of some Senators to have the debate on the Hawaiian treaty open to the public, instead of in secret session, as is usually the case when a treaty is being considered. It is understood, also, that the Hawaiian authorities feel that the fullest publicity will be helpful to the treaty. It is pointed out that the reason for the Senate's secrecy is that a treaty is not made public until ratified by both Governments. But in this case the text of the treaty has been made public.

MORE FIGHTING IN CUBA.

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA PROVINCE.

Havana, Dec. 4.—According to an announcement issued from Spanish headquarters this afternoon, the Spanish forces belonging to the Manzanillo division have had a sharp engagement with the insurgents at Piedra, Province of Santiago de Cuba, with the result that they captured all the positions of the enemy and compelled the insurgents to retreat with numerous losses. "Owing to an accident to the field column," the announcement continues, "twelve soldiers were killed, and Major La Torre, Captain Martorell and thirty-eight soldiers were wounded."

The central plantations of the Majagua-Valiente-Union district and those of the Neta-Matanzas district, have begun grinding cane.

WEYLER TOASTS KING AND REGENT.

HIS MYSTERIOUS WORDS, HOWEVER, EXCITE THE MADRID NEWSPAPERS.

Palma, Island of Majorca, Dec. 4.—The Military Club yesterday gave a luncheon in honor of General Weyler, the former Captain-General of Cuba. The Military Governor of Majorca was among the guests. When General Weyler entered the hall the band played the royal hymn, and the General, stopping the music momentarily, proposed a toast to the King and the Queen Regent, which was enthusiastically received.

Madrid, Dec. 4.—The newspapers of this city are excited over the mysterious words attributed to General Weyler after he had proposed the toast at the Military Club banquet in Palma. The General is quoted as having added, "So long as Their Majesties are the heads of the State, they will be the heads of the country and of the army."

NOT READY FOR AUTONOMY.

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traders would be entirely willing to accept the customs privilege if they could have it alone. The reason is that their remembrance of the period of reciprocity with the United States is keen. They want reciprocity again, yet not under Cuban management. They would have it under conditions which would give them the protection of the United States. It is from this class that the talk comes of an American protectorate over Cuba, and ultimately of annexation.

INSURGENT LEADERS NOT LIKELY TO YIELD.

While the Captain-General has these difficult factors to deal with in forming the Government party of autonomy, some progress from him in dealing with the insurgents is looked for in Spain. Little is expected here. The insurgents are not accepting the offers of amnesty in numbers great enough to thin their ranks. Few even of their minor leaders show a disposition to be conciliated, surrender, and resume peaceful pursuits under a home rule government. From present evidences the mass of them will hold out until conquered by the sword or until Gomez and Calixto Garcia give the word to quit. The prospect of the sword must be left till General Blanco puts the Spanish troops in condition again for military operations. No one now holds out the hope that Gomez and Garcia will accept terms short of independence.

Criticism is made of the means taken to reach the insurgent Generals. Instead of sending emissaries secretly to offer terms the acceptance of which would have laid them open to the charge of betraying their cause, it is held that a commission should have gone openly with the offer of autonomy. Whatever might have been the answer, it is not thought the members of such a commission would have been in danger from the insurgents. The idea is still mooted with the notion that the good offices of the United States might be invoked in this manner with Consul-General Lee as the intermediary. But there are material difficulties in the way of such a plan.

One feature of the Blanco administration in Cuba will prove disappointing to the people of the United States. The promise of relieving the distress of the reconcentrados is not being fulfilled. Though their numbers have been vastly decreased by death, the Government has not shown itself equal to the task of providing for those who remain. The humane motives which dictated the revocation of Weyler's barbarous decree have not been followed by energetic measures of relief. What is done is spasmodic and mainly through private agencies. A few localities report an improvement, but there is no general or marked improvement among the class of reconcentrados, as a whole, and the frightful rate of mortality continues. The inherent vices of the Spanish official system never had a stronger or more painful illustration.

BLANCO REFLECTS ASSISTANCE.

THE CUBAN GENERAL'S MIND DISPATCH TO MINISTER DE LOME.

Madrid, Dec. 4.—The Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, has received a dispatch from Marshal Blanco, the Captain-General of Cuba, saying:

"I have to-day sent the following telegram to our Minister at Washington:

"There is no need for foreign help to provide for the wants of this island or its inhabitants. The Government from its own resources is endeavoring to provide for the necessities, the need of which, moreover, is diminishing daily."

The dissatisfaction among the officers of the Spanish Army here, which grew out of the alleged too rapid promotion of an officer of the Madrid garrison, which led his comrades to regard him as a deserter, is so intense that Colonel Harcourt, whose promotion to the colonelcy of the Maria Christina Regiment, it now appears, was the chief cause of the discontent, has laid over the command of his regiment to the senior major. It is thought, however, that Colonel Harcourt will receive an equally desirable position on the Queen's Military Staff. The army officers continue to demand a change in the system of promotions.

SPANISH SUFFERED HEAVILY.

MEAGER DETAILS OF THE RECENT FIGHTING IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Havana, Dec. 4. via Key West (Special).—Official circles are exercised over the fight which took place in Pinar del Rio this week. They fear a bad effect in Madrid, and also that the influence will be unfavorable in the United States. While accounts, as usual, are conflicting, it does not seem possible to make out a victory for the troops. Generals Bernal and Velasco had between twenty-five hundred and three thousand soldiers. The insurgents are said to have numbered one thousand. The troops supposed they were surprising the rebels in the hills, and attacked their camps. A machine charge was made by the insurgents, whose battle-cry was "Down with Autonomy." They then retreated further into the hills, and the Spanish troops took their camp, but with fatal results. It is not clear whether a mine had been prepared, or whether the destruction was caused by dynamite guns in the hands of the insurgents, but the bodies of one Spanish commanding officer and of the dead soldiers were so badly mutilated that they had to be buried on the field. The official accounts admit a loss of fifty killed, but it was greater. The insurgent losses were also severe.

The troops now occupy the hills around Palmar, where the engagement took place, but are kept occupied in repelling night attacks of the insurgents. Señor Canalejas, who accompanied the Spanish columns, has much to say in praise of the valor of the troops. Blanco is expected to throw further forces into Pinar del Rio.

BIG FIRE IN A CUBAN TOWN.

HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES LEFT HOMELESS IN JARUCO.

Havana, Dec. 4.—News has just been received here of a great fire which occurred yesterday at Jaruco, a town of about ten thousand inhabitants in this province. About one hundred and ten houses were destroyed, with nearly all their contents. No accurate estimate of the amount of damage done can be made. The fire, which started accidentally, spread on account of a high wind. Hundreds of families have been made homeless, and the situation at Jaruco is distressing.

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THE DAUNTLESS EXPEDITION.

SPAIN MAY CLAIM DAMAGES FOR AN ALLEGED PIRATE TRIP.

Madrid, Dec. 4.—The Spanish Government, it is semi-officially announced, has received details of the landing of an expedition in Cuba from the American steamer Dauntless, and it is understood the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Dupuy de Lôme, will shortly present a claim for damages from the United States, growing out of this expedition.

It was announced yesterday in a dispatch from Washington dated Friday that Commander Pillsbury, of the United States steamship Vesuvius, which has been doing patrol duty off the coast of Florida recently, with the view of preventing the departure of filibustering expeditions, has written a letter to the Navy Department detailing the movements from November 11 last of the Dauntless, showing her to have been repeatedly searched, and apparently proving beyond doubt that the steamer has not been engaged in late in landing filibustering expeditions on the coast of Cuba.

SPAIN'S FLOATING DEBT INCREASED. Madrid, Dec. 4.—The floating Treasury debt was increased in the month of November by \$4,500,000 pesetas.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER & CO. COME AND SEE THE LIVING SANTA CLAUS. Ready with the greatest, most wonderful collection of choice Holiday Goods ever assembled with an organization perfected and equipped like no other—READY to furnish quick and satisfactory service—READY with a delivery plant that reaches almost hourly far into the remotest corners of Greater New York—READY in all that the word implies—AND PARTICULARLY WITH PRICES THAT MEAN A GREAT SAVING OF MONEY TO ALL WHO CHOOSE "THE BIG STORE" FOR THEIR HOLIDAY SHOPPING. Never Before Was The Big Store so beautiful, so imposing in its appearance. Months of planning and working have now ripened into decorative effects beyond the ability of cold type to depict. It's not only ONE of the sights of New York, it is THE sight of the metropolis just now, the place toward which thousands and thousands of shoppers will surge like a great tidal wave—the wave of popularity following in the wake of matchless, upright business methods and lower prices than New York has ever known. THE MATTER OF PERSONAL SAFETY, TOO, SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED NOW, WHEN CROWDS ARE GREATEST. THIS STORE IS FIRE-PROOF—THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF STORE IN NEW YORK. Toys of all descriptions, from the cheapest to the most luxurious ones made on two continents. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL SORTS. POCKET BOOKS. LEATHER GOODS, SMOKING JACKETS, SLIPPERS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, HOLIDAY BOOKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BATH ROBES, GLOVES. CHINA, CUT GLASS AND BRIC-A-BRAC. PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES. JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, WATCHES, OPERA GLASSES, OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, PICTURES. HOLIDAY APRONS, HOLIDAY UMBRELLAS, LACES AND NECKWEAR, STATIONERY, ART EMBROIDERY, FURNITURE, CANDLES, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CIGARS, PIPES, ETC., GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS. IN SUPERB ASSORTMENTS AND AT PRICES EMPHATICALLY LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

THE AEOLIAN. In conversation with one of our patrons recently, he said: "You people are altogether too moderate in your claims for your instrument. It is all very well to be conservative and to understate rather than overstate the facts, but you do not make people properly understand how wonderful the Aeolian really is. "You cannot exaggerate its advantages. "Take my own case as an example: Just see what the Aeolian has done for me. I am passionately fond of music and always have been, but until I purchased an Aeolian I was practically without any means of indulging my taste for it. "The possession of an Aeolian has made a musician of me. I have a repertoire larger than any professional musician that ever lived—one that is practically unlimited. "I am not bored by being compelled to listen to music I do not enjoy. I play what I like, as I think it should be played, just when I want to hear it. "I do not have to spend a week practising every new piece that I may wish to hear. "I get it and play it. "I have heard more music and become acquainted with the works of more composers through six months' use of the Aeolian than during all of my previous life. "It is not too much to say that my home pleasures have been redoubled since I have had my Aeolian. Certainly if I could not purchase another, it would take a large sum of money to induce me to part with the one I have. "Let the public know the facts about the Aeolian. Don't be afraid to talk strongly. You can't say too much about this wonderful invention." We don't feel that we can add to the above except to say that this gentleman expresses the almost universal sentiment of all who own Aeolians. If there is one of our instruments in use to-day that is not giving satisfaction we do not know of it. The Princess Aeolian, Price \$75.00. Other Styles up to \$750.00. Aeolian Orchestrelles, \$1,500 to \$2,500. Aeolian Pipe Organs and Aeolian Pipe Orchestras, \$2,500 upward. A new Piano played in the same manner as the Aeolian. THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, No. 18 West 23d Street, New York.

MAC DONALD, formerly with the late WM. MOIR. 26 W. 28d St. where patrons will find a complete assortment of WALTHAM WATCHES, "RIVERSIDE" and "ROYAL" DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and PLATINUM GOODS. I cordially recommend Mr. S. W. Mac Donald to all former customers of my late husband and invite a continuation of the business heretofore enjoyed by him. Yours very truly, EMILY H. NOIR. THE USUAL HOLIDAY SHOW OF THINGS GOOD TO GIVE (collected abroad by Mr. McHugh) and plainly marked at reasonable prices. ENGLISH Secretaries, Work Tables and Screens of Mahogany, Library Tables and Fireside Cabinets of Carved Oak, "Liberty" and "Della Robbia" Pottery. FRENCH Cabinets for Writing Tables; Novel Colorings in Malacca Cane Chairs; The "Cyprus" Pottery; 'n Antique Shapes. DUTCH Oak Platter Racks and Dressers; Old Time Hanging Clocks from Friesland; "Holland" Pottery from Utrecht, Delft and The Hague; Painted Glass Screens and Panels from Amsterdam. FLEMISH Beaten Brass Plaques and Boxes; Pewter Plates, Mugs and Jugs. RUSSIAN Silver and Brass Tall Candlesticks; Screens and Flower Vases. HUNGARIAN Painted Furniture of Curious Design; Decorated Peasant Pottery of Unusual Fashion; Handwrought Rugs and Door Carpets; Examples of Antique Embroideries, DAMASCENE Mosque Lamps of Painted Glass. Always on view. The good Wicker Furniture, the London Draught Screens, the "Liberty" Velvet Cushions and the Comfortable Table Seats. Leisurely Inspection is Cordially Invited. JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO. 42D ST., W. Wall Papers and Screens and Flower Vases. Free to all Parts of the State. (Trademarks Reg'd.) AT 5TH AVE.

BRENTANO'S. A SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH PAPER NOVELS. will be held for one week only, commencing Monday Dec. 9th. This assortment embraces the best modern and current writers at the uniform price of SIXTY CENTS each (BY MAIL 70c.) Published in Paris at fcs. 3.50. No such collection has at any time been offered at this price. No printed lists. Monthly bulletins free. BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square, NEW YORK. CAMERAS FOR XMAS. A few Montauks, all attachments worth \$40.00 ..... \$24.00 A nice little 3.2x4.4 Plate Camera..... 4.50 A nice little 3.2x3.2 Film Camera..... 3.00 A Host of Styles to select from at all prices—Bull's-eyes, Bullets, etc. EVERYTHING PHOTOGRAPHIC. "THE PHOTO STORES." G. GENNERT, 84 AND 86 EAST 19TH ST., bet. 7th and 8th Aves.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Every watch movement that leaves the factory of the American Waltham Watch Company has the word "Waltham" engraved on the plate. That name is a full guarantee by the Company which has more Watches in use throughout the world than all other American companies combined.

For sale by all jewelers.