CENTURIES AND DECADES.

A FEW LAST WORDS AS TO WHEN THEY BEGIN AND END.

THE TRIBUNE'S STATEMENTS OF THE FACTS OF THE CASE AND A FEW COMMENTS THEREON.

One point in the rather wearing century dispute seems to be settled. Nobody doubts that the twentieth century has begun now. The bells have rung, the cannon have gone off, the City Halls have been illuminated, the fireworks have bespangled the firmament. Almost all the people have thrown up their hats and shouted "Hurrah!" for the new century, while a few have sat at home and felt that the date of the celebration was all a mistake, and that it ought to have happened a year ago. It will seem to many that any argument directed toward convincing these persons is now wasted. Still, some of these persons are serious and honest—perhaps all of them are—though some of them are inclined to be violent, and The Tribune has been rash enough to print a few articles already, with the purpose of convincing them, and so one farewell effort to set them right shall be made. Some of The Tribune's readers have been pretty well stirred up by the articles published already, and this one is chiefly for them.

One of the readers of The Tribune is the Editor of "The Evening Press," of Dayton, Ohio. He read an article in The Tribune, in which the question of decades was discussed, along with that of centuries, and he wrote an editorial on it, in which he said:

If the first decade—say, of the nineteenth century—is to have a specific designation, we must call it "the tens." Then the next decade would have to be classed as "the 'teens" for the want of a more accurate term. Then, the third decade would be "the twenties." But what year begins the third decade, or "the twenties"? It should logically begin with twenty-one. Hence, the fourth decade begins with thirty-one, and so on. And the trouble also begins with the third decade—that is, 1821 to 1830 inclusive. For "the twenties" certainly refers to the ten years beginning with 1820 and ending with 1829, which years, on the face of things, comprise the decade of "the twenties." This was unquestionably the idea of the person who invented this form of reference to the "even decades." And it is all right, providing only that we do not go back of "the twenties" and get mixed in "the 'teens," which, as a matter of accuracy, consist only of the seven years beginning with 1813 and ending with 1819, inclusive. So "the 'teens" do not form a decade, after all. As to the first decade (of the nineteenth century, for instance) it is very questionable whether "the tens" would be a proper designation. In fact, there is but one "ten" in it. As nobody uses it, we shall abandon it right here, and, having already disposed of "the 'teens" as a decade, we will hereafter hold that "the twenties" begin with 1720, 1820, 1920, etc., and end in all cases with the digit 9. In fact, this is absolutely necessary, since it is manifestly an error to say that the year 1870, for example, is a year of "the sixties." Over the fence is out, you know.

What says The Tribune to this decision?

The Tribune says to this decision that, if it could be shorn of the confusion which enwraps it as a fishnet, it would be not far from The Tribune's own decision, formerly published, namely, that the even decades, if counted from the beginning of the Christian Era, without a break, must end in every case with the year whose number ends in "0," but that the term "the sixties" means the years from '60 to '69 inclusive, the term "the sixties" being, however, a mere loose conversational term, having no use and no importance in mathematics or chronology.

But the reasoning of the Editor of "The Press" is singularly misty. Why should he call the first decade of the century "the tens"? If he will recall his elementary arithmetic he will see that "the units" would be a better name for it. Then, he wants to call the next decade "the 'teens," quite forgetting that the termination "teen" means nothing in the world but "ten." So, he calls one decade "the tens" and the next "the tens," quite after the manner of the man who tried to distinguish between the front board and the tail board of his cart by marking one of them "B" for "Before" and the other "B" for "Behind." He next falls into the common error of mistaking words for things, when he says that the 'teens are not a decade, because there are only seven of them. This looks like confusion for the sake of confusion. If that decade is to be designated as "the 'teens," then the year '11 is just as much one of them as the year '18.

A lucid demonstration of the century question is sent to The Tribune by a correspondent in Kings Park, Long Island. He sends his full name, as every good correspondent does, but desires that only his initials, C. M. J., be used. This is his explanation, somewhat condensed:

Suppose the case were stated thus: A century all will admit to be a hundred years. A dollar is a hundred cents. They are alike in this respect; each consists of a hundred units. Now, for a supposition—not a difficult one—that one unit of a dollar, one cent, should be appropriated to each corresponding unit of a century, to be paid or laid down on the day that unit, or year, was completed. We will begin with the first century. The first unit of the century would be the year 1, corresponding to the first unit of the dollar—one cent—to be laid down when the year was completed and not before; one year, one cent. The same plan to be followed in each succeeding year, so that when the year 10 was completed 10 cents would be accumulated. When the year 50 was completed 50 cents—half a dollar—would show that half the century was completed. On the last day of the year 100 the 100th cent would be laid down, making one dollar, which would show, as the century and the dollar had travelled together by units, that the century was complete—the first century.

Let the process be continued. The first year of the second century would end on the last day of the year 101, when the first cent of the second dollar would be laid down. So on to the year 150, $1 50; to the year 199, $1 99. The year 200, when completed, would be the second century, and would coincide with the completion of the second dollar. The last day of 1800 would complete eighteen centuries and $18. Eighteen hundred and one would begin the nineteenth century, which would be completed with the last day of 1900.

Many became bewildered by not distinguishing between the name of the year and its completion. The first year of a century is the year 1, and it begins to be the year 1 on the first day of January, and continues to be the year 1 until the last day of December, when it is completed and counts one in the century. It is not a matter which requires learned calculation, but simply counting, and those who are contented to count, without trying abstruse reasoning, will all come to the same result.

It is hard to see how this reasoning can fail to convince any one who still doubts, but if C. M. J. could see some of the letters which have come to The Tribune he would discover that some of the arguers on this topic cannot even count, or else, apparently, refuse to try. They have an alarming tendency, also, to get lost among questions which have nothing to do with the case. One of them, for instance, has discovered that the date of the birth of Christ is believed to have been incorrectly determined, a mistake of some four years having been made, and he argues, therefore, that the century really ended four years ago.

Of course, this is entirely immaterial. A certain point has been fixed upon, rightly or wrongly, as the starting point for the counting of time, forward and backward, and the question is when a century ends, counting from that point. This question is entirely separate from and not even related to the question of whether or not the birth of Christ or any other occurrence fell at that particular point.

This same correspondent says: "It is very awkward to have 1900 in one century and 1901 in another. The first two figures should determine and designate the centuries." This does not seem to The Tribune to be in the least awkward, but even if it were, it must be again insisted that awkwardness is not the point. The fact is what is to be determined. Some facts are awkward, but they are facts none the less. If the year 1900 was in the twentieth century it was the first year of that century; then the year 1901 is the second year of the century, the year 1902 will be the third year, and so on. In other words, the year '01 is the second year, the year '02 the third, the year '03 the fourth, and so on. How is that for awkwardness? And if convenience, and not fact, is what the inquirer is after, why does he not call all the years beginning with 19 the nineteenth century? Surely that ought to seem to him more convenient.

Some of these letters are certainly queer and not a little amusing. One of them speaks of The Tribune's "false pretence," as if the paper were purposely trying to deceive its readers, and had some deep and selfish interest in an unfair division of centuries. One writer wants to bet with The Tribune on the point. He says, "I wager more or less money that you are wrong." The Tribune never bets, and it surely would not think of accepting so vague a wager as "more or less money." One says that he has stopped his subscription to "The Century Magazine." It might be supposed that, since he believed that the century was over, he felt no further need of "The Century Magazine," but this was not his reason. He explains that he stopped his subscription because "The Century Magazine" "got too 'fresh.'" Apparently, he mentions it as a horrible example.

One curious fact is noticeable. The wrong reasoning is not all on the wrong side. One letter has been received the writer of which reaches the correct conclusion, and in a manner which satisfies his own mind, but his reasoning is as full of holes as a colander. It recalls the old story of the professor who asked a student for an example of a true conclusion drawn from false premises. "Logic is an easy study," said the student; "that's false; I don't like easy studies; that's false; therefore, I don't like logic; that's true."

Complete Political Record of 1900.
Tribune Almanac, 1901.

FINISHING THE BIG DREDGE.

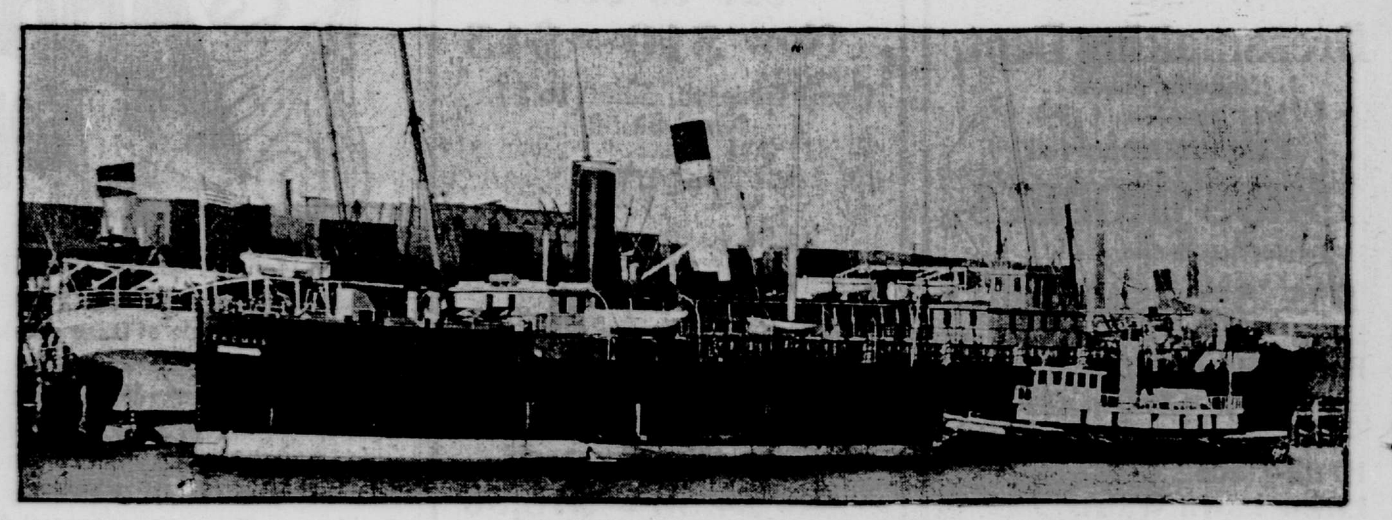
THE THOMAS LOOKS MORE LIKE AN OCEAN GOING STEAMSHIP.

The big dredge Thomas, which is to suck up the bottom of the Lower Bay at the rate of 3,000 cubic yards an hour in making the new east channel for ships of heavy draught, is receiving her finishing touches in the Erie Basin. She has not yet been turned over to the Metropolitan Dredging Company. Her recent trial was simply a preliminary test by the builder, the Maryland Steel Company, of Sparrow's Point, which is still in charge of the vessel. She wears on her prow, beneath her name, strips of canvas, on which the word "Baltimore" appears, to indicate her present port of registry. After acceptance by the Metropolitan Dredging Company these strips will be removed and the name of the metropolis, doubtless already painted beneath, will appear instead.

Considerable of the work on the dredging hoppers had been carried only so far as was absolutely necessary for the preliminary trial when the ship left the yard of the builder a little more than a week ago, and the riveting and other work yet unfinished is proceeding rapidly in the Basin. When everything is shipshape the final working trial will doubtless be immediately followed by acceptance by the dredging company, and the Thomas will go into commission and at once begin the task of deepening the channel, which it is estimated will keep both her and the Mills, now under construction on the same plans, busy for at least three years.

The Thomas is 300 feet long, 52½ feet beam and 26 feet deep, with a draught of 10 feet light. She has triple expansion engines, with 10, 28 and 45 inch cylinders, and a piston stroke of 28 inches. There are two masts aft the single smokestack, and ample accommodations for the crew of about fifty that will be required for the work. The dredging machinery consists of a 48-inch centrifugal pump, with a 40-foot tube, and powerful engines to operate the machine.

The material raised with this pump is to be stowed on the vessel in hoppers with an aggregate capacity of 81,000 cubic feet, which the pump can fill in an hour. When the hoppers are filled with solids, the vessel will steam to sea under her own power and dump the load. The Thomas resembles in general appearance a steamship more than the popular conception of a dredge.



THE GREAT DREDGING SHIP THOMAS.
Which is to deepen the new East Channel at the rate of three thousand cubic yards an hour.

CENSUS SCHEDULES CORRECT.

BUT THREE UNFAITHFUL ENUMERATORS OF MANUFACTURERS FOUND, AND THEY ARE ON TRIAL.

Chief Special Agent Frank H. Williams, of No. 97 Liberty-st., who is in charge of the compilation of schedules of manufacturers in this city for the Twelfth Census, denied yesterday the report that the census of manufacturers was false and perverted. He said that the person who said that it was false told a lie, and knew that he was telling a lie when he said it. Mr. Williams said:

Especial care was taken to make this census exact. I employed about two hundred agents, and the reports of all these men were exact and reliable, with three exceptions. When the work had been done I found some firms which had not been enumerated, and I therefore hired a number of men to do special work. Up to this time my agents had been paid at the rate of $4 a day, but I paid these special men 75 cents for every schedule they filled out, and 15 cents for every call they made. I noticed shortly after this that one of my men in his work card certified that he had filled out seventeen schedules and made thirty-eight calls. This was a physical impossibility, so I investigated the matter, and found that the man had been handing in fictitious returns for the sake of the money he could make thereby. The man's name is William V. Moriarty. He is from Brooklyn. He was tried before the Federal Grand Jury on Thursday, and his case was passed upon, although the jury has not yet promulgated its decision. The punishment is a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment for not more than two years. Director Merriam has directed me to push the case to the furthest extreme.

After discovering Moriarty's falsifications I made further investigation, and found out that two other men had been handing in fictitious returns. Their names are Michael Ball, who is from Manhattan, and James Keyes, who is from The Bronx. These men are being tried just as Moriarty was. It must be understood that only about one hundred out of forty thousand reports were false. These were thrown out, and every inaccuracy was corrected. The work was carefully guarded, and the best evidence of this is that the crookedness of these three men was discovered. The report that the reports were falsified in order to make a show of increased prosperity under McKinley's administration is utterly without foundation. I think I have already made clear the motives of the guilty men. The final reports have been audited and approved, and the result is correct.

PLANS FOR THE CORNELL SUMMER SCHOOL

AN ELABORATE FIELD COURSE IN GEOLOGY FOR TEACHERS.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 5 (Special).—The plans of the Cornell summer school for 1901 as announced by Register Hoy include an interesting departure in the department of paleontology and stratigraphic geology. This is a six weeks' field course in geology, especially adapted to the needs of teachers who wish to see and study for themselves the classic sections of New-York State. A camp for the summer will be established in the Helderberg Mountains, near Albany, where within a radius of one mile more than ten geological formations may be studied. The camp will be in charge of Professor G. D. Harris, who will also furnish the boats necessary for work along the Hudson River.

The student party will make a detailed study of the Helderberg Mountains, beginning at the base with the Hudson River shales, and taking each formation in turn up to the Hamilton cap rocks. The work will include the collection of fossils and other specimens of interest, measuring the thickness of the different formations, studying, mapping and photographing their general characteristics. This work will be under the direction of Instructor Veatch. Dr. Cleland will superintend the work of classification in camp.

Three excursions of more or less geological interest are planed by Professor Harris. One will be to Rondout, for the purpose of studying the cambrian and lower and upper silurian formations; another to Plattsburg, by way of Champlain Canal and Lake Champlain, and the third from Troy to Syracuse, by the Erie Canal, with side trips to Trenton and Oriskany Falls.

Little equipment will be needed by the students who take this field course, as the university furnishes tents, cots and general camp outfit. Every one will be expected to co-operate in camp work, and the living expenses will be from $2 to $3 a week. Professor Harris's steam launch will be at the disposal of the party.

AN ARMY OF CANARY BIRDS LANDED.

The Brooklyn pier of the North German Lloyd Line suggested the Hartz Mountains in one respect yesterday. Fifteen hundred young canaries, consigned to a New-York bird and animal dealer, were landed there from the steamer Prinz Regent Luitpold, which arrived here early yesterday morning from Bremen. Like the blackbirds in the pie, as soon as the hatch was opened they all began to sing. The birds were brought from the Hartz Mountains in Germany, and were inclosed in small individual wicker cages made by the children of the miners in those mountains.

TOPICS IN CALIFORNIA.

ANOTHER HEAVY GALE—SOUTHERN PACIFIC PRESIDENT WELCOMED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—California was swept by another severe storm Thursday night, but the damage reported is not large The wind reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour at Ocean Beach, near this city, where it smashed in a dozen windows in the Cliff House. It also carried away the roof of the new tavern on top of Mount Tamapalis. The snow is heavier in the Siskiyou Mountains and the Sierras than it has been for ten years; this, with the heavy rain that is now falling, will do immense good, as the orchards and ranches have become very dry owing to the north wind.

When regular trains begin running over the new coast line of the Southern Pacific between San Francisco and Los Angeles, which will be in about one month, one may make the journey in one day without spending a night on the cars. Trains will leave here at 8 a. m. and will reach Los Angeles at 10:45 p. m. the same day, thus obviating the necessity of sleeping cars. The same arrangement will be made in the run from Los Angeles northward. This will be of great benefit to tourists, as it will permit them to see the finest scenic parts of the new route by daylight. Stops may be made at Santa Barbara, Paso Robles and Monterey without taking any side trips. The new road was completed this week, but it will take about a month to get it into working condition. It includes the longest tunnel and several of the highest trestles in the State, and it has been constructed with great care.

The reception given along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the new president, Charles M. Hayes, shows the wisdom of selecting a man for this important position with no California entanglements. It is evident from the hearty welcome given to the new chief that he will be able to reduce in a marked degree the animosity toward the railroad, which has been kept alive by a lack of tact on the part of certain officials. The new president will have formal public receptions and dinners here and in Los Angeles, and after these functions he will make a careful inspection of the entire system.

This week the debt of $60,000 which has hung over the University of Pacific, at San José, the only Methodist Episcopal college on the Coast, was lifted by a popular subscription. The last $2,700 was raised at a big meeting at San José held on Sunday. The Christian Chinese of San Francisco contributed $1,000 to the fund. Much of the credit of clearing the debt is due to Bishop Hamilton. The university owns property worth $150,000, and it has a fund of $30,000, which will soon be swelled to $100,000 by gifts and legacies that are in sight. It was founded in 1815, and its graduates include many prominent men in various positions.

The death of Captain Henry S. Eastham, this week, at his home, in Berkeley, removed an historical figure, as he was a seaman under Commodore Perry, when the American commander opened the Japanese treaty ports. Captain Eastham was a New-Bedford man, who went to sea at nineteen; he was first mate of a big clipper ship, and while in Ceylon enlisted on the Mississippi, Perry's flagship. His skill as an oarsman caused the Commodore to select Eastham as a member of his barge crew, so he witnessed all the stirring scenes of the opening of Japan to the Western world.

Edouard Strauss and his orchestra encountered a theatrical "frost" at the California Theatre this week. He doubled the usual price of seats and opened on Sunday night, when it is difficult to get a good house for such a performance. Although the audiences have been very appreciative, they have not pleased the box office. Joseph Grismer, who was formerly very popular here as an actor, returns this week as manager of "Way Down East." Grismer used to play here in the old days with Phœbe Davies, whom he married.

John U. Chretein began this week his ten years' term in San Quentin Prison for looting the estate of Joseph Sullivan. Chretein was a lawyer, who entered into a conspiracy to produce a false heir and then divide the estate with two fellow swindlers. His case was rendered more noteworthy by his former prominence in politics and in club life, as he was once a leading member of the Bohemian Club.

The week's real estate sales include the H. E. Law property, on the north corner of Mission and Annie sts., for $100,000. It is covered by a new six story building, rented to the United States Government. The Deming property, on the southeast side of Mission-st., 45 feet northeast of Beale-st., was sold for $44,000.

Hundreds of small prune growers of the Santa Clara Valley are doomed to lose their orchards, unless there should be a radical change in the prune situation. The prune demands the richest land and much water, and those who have poor soil and cannot pay for fertilizers are bound to have a small crop. Nearly all the prune growers this year have entered the combine, but the combine is loaded up with more than three-fourths of last year's crop, which it cannot sell, and the prospects are that the new crop will be one of the largest on record. The result is the combine cannot pay for prunes, and the only way for small growers to secure an advance of money is to mortgage their orchards. The failure to sell prunes is due to the enormous crops of other fruit.

The wine producers of California have been saved from ruinous competition by the union of the large wine firms and several big capitalists, so that the members of the combine control seven-eighths of the wine trade of California. The new men who came in are Isaiah W. Helman, president of the Nevada National Bank; Antone Borel and Daniel Meyer. They have taken an interest in the California Wine Association, the Italian Swiss Company, Lachman & Jacobi and C. Shilling & Co., and the total capitalization of the companies has been increased to $8,000,000. Besides preventing the cutting of prices and the consequent loss to small vineyardists, the combine will insist upon a high standard, and will use every effort to suppress the manufacture of spurious wines at the East.

SEVEN TRY FOR ONE SEAT.

MAINE REPUBLICANS EAGER TO GO TO CONGRESS—THE PROBABILITIES.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 5 (Special).—The political situation in the IVth Congress District of Maine is becoming heated, and already six candidates have declared themselves and a seventh will do so soon. Mr. Boutelle, who served the district well for eighteen years, has recently announced that he will shortly resign, hence the struggle. Although at the time of the election in September Mr. Boutelle was in a hospital, it was hoped that he would so far recover as to be able to continue his duties in Washington, and in consequence of this the people of his district not only re-elected him, but gave him the largest vote that he ever received, and a larger majority than any other man on the ticket. But the hopes were vain, and now Mr. Boutelle has resigned.

For his position Aroostook County offers a candidate in Governor Llewellyn Powers, who went out of office to-day. Governor Powers will have the support of Aroostook County, and already all but two of the papers in that county have declared for him. He is a man of wealth, and has the advantage of having once before been to Congress. But he also has the opposition of Piscataquis County, since he failed to appoint Peakes for the Supreme Court bench which Piscataquis County claimed belonged to her.

In consequence of Governor Powers's failure to favor Piscataquis County on this occasion, the county presented a strong candidate to defeat him. Frank E. Guernsey, of Dover, is the man offered by Piscataquis, and will prove a worthy opponent. Not a politician, but a man of wealth and position, who has a perfectly clean record, Mr. Guernsey will go to the convention with the solid support of his county. But in case he should withdraw after the first ballot, he would not have the power to turn his delegation, and it will be split up among the other candidates.

Penobscot County offers four candidates. This will naturally split up the delegations in that county to a considerable extent. William Engel will pose as the business men's candidate. He points to his successful business career as a forecast of how well he could handle the business interests of the district. Mr. Engel has in the woods this winter twelve hundred men and two hundred horses; he is the agent for 500,000 acres of timber land, owns and operates three mills, and is trustee for two large estates. He is now engaged in putting his business affairs into such condition that he can devote his energy to the campaign.

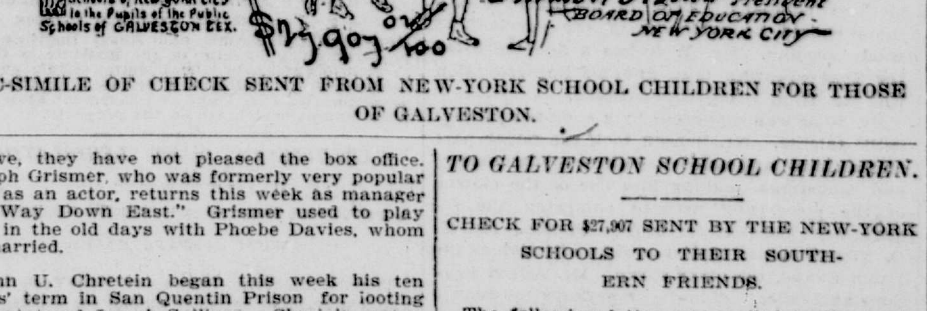
F. O. Beal, of Bangor, has recently announced himself as a candidate, and owing to the fact that he has been so generally successful in politics the other candidates fear him. Mr. Beal has been elected Mayor of Bangor six times. He has also been in the Legislature several times. He expects to carry Bangor and to gain a strong support throughout Penobscot County.

Professor A. E. Rogers, of the University of Maine, claims an election on the support of the Grangers. In an interview, Professor Rogers said that he expected to carry Piscataquis and Washington counties and to get the benefit of the split in Penobscot. He is confident, but it is doubtful if the support of the Grangers will make him a successful or even a dangerous candidate.

Joseph E. Hall, of Bangor, claims consideration from the fact that he was Mr. Boutelle's private secretary, and points to the election of Mr. Allen in the 1st District as a precedent. In an open letter, Mr. Boutelle expressed a wish that the people might favor Mr. Hall, but his strength is at present problematical.

A new candidate who has not yet made a public announcement will be George Curran, of Calais, in Washington County. Mr. Curran is a man of wealth, and represents the Boutelle element in Washington County. He is considered a strong candidate, and will attend the convention with the solid support of his county. In case he should see fit to withdraw he will have the power to swing his delegation in any way he may choose.

Who stands the strongest at the present time it is impossible to say, but it may be said with certainty that no choice will result from the first ballot, and the result will be brought about by the splitting of the delegations after the withdrawal of some of the weaker candidates. The Democratic party has not yet mentioned a possible candidate, but Thomas White was their candidate in the last election, and made an unusually strong fight, so that it is possible that he may again be the candidate for the Democratic party.



FAC-SIMILE OF CHECK SENT FROM NEW-YORK SCHOOL CHILDREN FOR THOSE OF GALVESTON.

TO GALVESTON SCHOOL CHILDREN.

CHECK FOR $27,907 SENT BY THE NEW-YORK SCHOOLS TO THEIR SOUTHERN FRIENDS.

The following letter was mailed to the president of the Board of Education of Galveston, Tex., yesterday, with a check representing the total contributions of the teachers and school children of this city for the relief of the school children of Galveston:

Hon. M. E. Kleberg, president of the Board of Trustees of the Galveston Public Schools.

My Dear Sir: When your appeal, dated September 28, on behalf of the school children of Galveston, reached me, I presented the matter to the Board of Education of New-York, which is composed of members representing five boroughs, namely, Manhattan and The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. The members of the Board unanimously decided to break the rule that has existed from time immemorial, to wit, that no collections be permitted in our public schools, and with a unanimity worthy of the great charity for which you sent your appeal, decided to send out a request through the principals of our schools to our children, setting forth the exigency which existed in your city in consequence of the great disaster through which your public schools suffered so much.

As a result of this appeal, inclosed you will find a check drawn by me as president of the Board of Education on the Nineteenth Ward Bank for $27,907 02. The amount of money which I send you is the most eloquent response which could be made by the public school children of New-York to the public school children of Galveston in reply to their appeal.

Let me hope as a result of the chain of sympathy this incident must forge that the children of both cities as they grow up to manhood and womanhood will ever bear in mind that the Empire City always will be willing to respond to any deserving call for aid from the afflicted or distressed in any part of our Nation. On behalf of the members of the Board of Education of New-York City I desire to tender you our best wishes for the future success of your schools, and trust that the re-organized system will in the near future be in good working order, and that the results will be fully up to your most cherished expectations. Very faithfully yours, MILES M. O'BRIEN,
President of the Board of Education.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1901.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street, West.

Mammoth Silk Sale.

The enormous success of last January's Silk Sale has been the stimulating power to endeavor to excel our former success—result, an offering of unprecedented magnitude and interest. Every silk-weaving centre is represented by its worthiest productions, both in novelties and staples, and the lowest prices on record for reliable silks are here. A few items from hundreds:

These from ALEXANDRE GIRAUD ET CIE—Every yard guaranteed.

BLACK CASHMERE ALEXANDRE,
89c per yd. for 1.25 quality;
1.10 per yd. for 1.50 quality;
1.39 per yd. for 2.00 quality.
BLACK FLEUR-DE-SATIN,
98c per yd. for 1.50 quality;
1.09 per yd. for 1.75 quality;
1.19 per yd. for 2.00 quality.
BLACK FLEUR-DE-SOIE,
85c per yd. for 1.25 quality;
98c per yd. for 1.50 quality;
1.09 per yd. for 1.75 quality.
BLACK ALASKA GROS-GRAIN,
98c per yd. for 1.50 quality;
1.09 per yd. for 1.75 quality;
1.19 per yd. for 2.00 quality.
BLACK PEAU-DE-SOIE, soft finish and lustrous,
89c per yd. for 1.19 quality;
98c per yd. for 1.25 quality;
1.09 per yd. for 1.50 quality.
BLACK LYONS TAFFETA,
89c per yd. for 1.19 quality;
1.09 per yd. for 1.50 quality;
1.19 per yd. for 1.75 quality.

These of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE:

BLACK TAFFETA, 19 ins. wide,
47c per yd. for 69c. quality.
BLACK TAFFETA, 27 ins. wide,
59c per yd. for 79c. quality.
BLACK TAFFETA, 27 ins. wide,
69c per yd. for 1.00 quality.
BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE,
58c per yd. for 75c. quality;
69c per yd. for 89c. quality;
85c per yd. for 1.10 quality.
BLACK PEAU-DE-SOIE,
69c per yd. for 85c. quality;
89c per yd. for 1.10 quality;
98c per yd. for 1.35 quality.
BLACK GROS-GRAIN,
69c per yd. for 89c. quality;
89c per yd. for 1.19 quality;
98c per yd. for 1.50 quality.
COLORED TAFFETAS, 24 ins. wide,
69c per yd. for 1.00 quality.
PRINTED LIBERTY SATINS, 24 ins. wide,
29c per yd. for 48c. quality.
CORDED WASH SILKS, the best grade,
39c per yd. for 58c. quality.

Tempting Prices in Dress Goods.

BLACK ALL WOOL GRANITE SUITINGS, 40 ins. wide, reg. 75c. per yard 45c
BLACK ENGLISH SUITING SERGES, 54 ins. wide, reg. 1.00 per yard 59c
COLORED ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS, comprising Homespuns, Cheviots, Check and Twills, reg. 48c. per yard 25c
COLORED ALL WOOL SCOTCH HOMESPUNS, all the latest mixtures, 52 ins. wide, reg. 98c. per yard 69c

Opening of Cotton Dress Goods.

Now on exhibition a remarkable and interesting display of the new Cotton Dress Fabrics for 1901, comprising: Satin Liberte, Pouzinette-de-Soie, Broche, Rayure Soie, Cachemire Raye, Soie Natte, Dimitie Satin Raye, Eolienne Leno-de-Soie.
Two specials for Monday:
100 PIECES PRINTED JACONET, reg. price. 12½c. per yd. 8½c
200 PIECES CORDOVA MADRAS, reg. price, 18c, per yd. 11c

Clearing Sale of Ladies' Jackets and Suits.

Immediate disposal imperative—hence nearly half prices on every winter garment in our stock. This means big savings for you and quick selling for us—first comers get the pick.

LADIES' COATS of all-wool Kerseys and Cheviots, reefer or fly-buttoned effects, handsomely lined with plain or fancy silks,
$13.98 for $21.00 Coats;
$8.75 for $15.00 Coats;
$6.98 for $12.00 Coats.

LADIES' TAILORED COAT SUITS of all-wool Broadcloths, Venetians or Cheviots, all this season's models, superior workmanship,
$35.00 for $55.00 Suits;
$24.75 for $37.50 Suits;
$15.98 for $27.50 Suits.

Economies in Notions:

BLACK SEWING SILK, all sizes, per doz 27c
BLACK SEWING SILK, per spool of 300 yds 15c
BLACK TAFFETA SEAM BINDING, per pce., 8c; per doz. pces 85c
MOHAIR BELTING, black, white or gray, per pce., 13c; per doz. pces 1.50
FANCY STRIPED COTTON BELTING, per pce 25c
SERGE BELTING, black or white, per pce 35c
PRUSSIAN BINDING, per pce., 14c; per doz. pces 1.59
FANCY COTTON BONE CASING, per pce., 5c; per doz. pces 50c
DRESS SHIELDS, rubber and light weight, sizes 3, 4 and 5, per pr 7c
KID COVERED CORSET STEELS, fit any corset 8c
LADIES' FANCY SIDE SUPPORTERS, all colors, per pr 15c
FANCY FEATHERSTITCHED BRAID, per pce 6c
ALL LINEN RENAISSANCE BRAID, per pce. of 36 yds 13c
STAMPED LINEN SCARFS, SQUARES AND TRAY COVERS, a manufacturer's sample line 25c, 29c, 39c

125th Street, West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

LAKEWOOD DOINGS.

MANY VISITORS GATHERING FOR THE SEASON—SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 5 (Special).—The Christmas and New Year crowds have in part moved to other scenes, and their places are taken by those who will stay for the greater part of the season. Golf has given place to skating, which for the time is the chief amusement.

Sporting attractions at the clubs began on Saturday with large fields of golf players at both clubs, while the Country Club also entertained its regular Saturday afternoon shooting party. On Monday the Golf Club of Lakewood began a two days' tournament, and during the two days upward of one hundred golfers played on the links, in spite of poor weather conditions. At the Country Club on Tuesday a special New Year's Day shoot attracted a large party, and a handsome prize offered by Dwight M. Harris was won by K. P. Thomas, of Lakewood.

Socially the week has been correspondingly full and interesting. The coming out party given on Saturday by Mrs. W B. Leeds for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, was an elaborate house affair. The rooms were beautifully decorated with palms, asparagus ferns, smilax and pink roses, one side of the drawing room being devoted to floral gifts sent to the debutante. Mrs. Leeds and her daughter were assisted in receiving by Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth, Miss Lillian A. Fraser and Miss Mary J. Stuart, of New-York; Miss Susan Van T. Murray, of Englewood; Miss Margaret Hamilton, of Saratoga, and Miss Cornelia B. Schwartz and Miss Annie R. Dashiell, of Lakewood. Music by an orchestra was a pleasant feature of the occasion, and supper was served by Sherry, of New-York. A steady stream of visitors, including many friends from New-York, called during the hours from 4 till 7, and in the evening a small dance for friends included a cotillion, led by Henry Shroeder, of New-York, and engaging the following: Miss Leeds, Miss Murray, Miss Hamilton, Miss Ellsworth, Miss Fraser, Miss Stuart, Miss Schwartz, the Misses Dashiell, Miss Lillian Baldwin, Miss Elizabeth S. Burrell, the Misses Ferris, Miss Leila Bradbury, Mr. Cook, Norman Burrell, George Ellis, T. Cook Kimball, Roger Denton, Allen Lindley, Hugh Pierce, Henry Carpenter, Freeman A. Smith, Charles Marion, A. A. Fraser, Varnum Mott, Herman Schwartz and Whitehouse Glazebrook.

A New Year's house party entertained at the rectory by Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Schwartz included Miss Leidler, of New-York; A. B. Cox, jr., of Albany; Abeel Osborn, of Orange, and Messrs. Ackley and Cook, of the Theological Seminary of New-York, who are fellow students of D. L. Schwartz, jr.

On Thursday the tea and musical given by Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Kingdon at the casino on the Gould estate was the point of attraction for everybody in the place who could possibly attend. From 2 until 8 o'clock the invitations held good, being generally accepted by cottagers as well as hotel guests. The programme of exercises as published last week was carried through to the pleasure of all.

Mr. and Mrs. James Converse entertained a party of thirty-five at their home, in Forest-ave. and Private Way, on Monday evening, and a jolly evening's programme was carried through of the bal masque order. Without formality there was an expressed wish that attendants should come in fancy dress and domino, and the wish was generally complied with. Among the most effective of the costumes were those of Francis A. Walthew, who represented "David Harum;" Miss Renne Coudert, "The Spirit of Christmas;" Mrs. Walthew, a "Spanish Girl;" Miss Clarisse Coudert, "Juanita;" Miss Suydam and F. J. Jones, jr., "Pierrot and Pierrette;" Mrs. Converse, "Daisy." One of the most original episodes of the evening was the arrival exactly at midnight of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lloyd Herbert, who had sent regrets and who came impersonating "Father Time" and the "Infant Century."

S. B. Ferris is entertaining Charles Marvin, of New-York. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Glover have had as guests at their Sixth-st. home Mr. and Mrs. George E. Backus, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Williamson, Harold Williamson and Miss Quimby, all of Brooklyn. Mrs. W. B. Leeds has had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fraser, Miss Jeanie B. and Amy L. Duncan, of New-York, and Mr. Lorentzen, of Copenhagen. Mrs. T. M. P. Mills entertained her brother, A. A. Fraser, jr., of New-York, over Sunday. John Miley, of Boston, was a New Year's visitor entertained by Jasper Lynch. Mrs. L. O'Leary had as New Year guests Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nearing, Mrs. H. S. Bogg, Lewis B. Bogg, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Halsey Fielder, of Long Branch.

Laurel-in-the-Pines registrations: John D. Rockefeller, jr., Stevenson Towle, H. Broesel, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rennard and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mason Raborg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dixon Ellis, Edward Allen Olds, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Genung, the Misses Genung, Lindsley Tappin, Miss Dalley, H. H. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Van Norden, G. H. Milliken, Mr. and Mrs. McLane Van Ingen, William Alden Pratt, Mrs. F. G. de Peyster, Mrs. J. K. O. Sherwood, Miss Isham, Elliott L. Brown, Miss Lucy B. H. Maurer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mabbett, Gardiner Brown, H. Arden, Mr. and Mrs. James Talcott, Mrs. P. Tillinghast, Albert Tilt, Mrs. Daniel Chauncy, the Misses Chauncy, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Morris, all of New-York; Mrs. D. B. V. Hegeman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Guy Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Phillips, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. D. Morrice, jr., Charles J. Sise, jr., Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler, of Montreal; Mr. Kenilworth, of London.

Laurel House registrations: Dr. John Vanderpool, A. T. Compton, jr., A. V. Roe, Miss Roe, Judge John F. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Warriner, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, Leonidas Westervelt, William J. McCreery, Mrs. J. S. Suydam, Miss Suydam, Mrs. F. Jenkins, W. B. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fletcher and family, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Smyth, the Misses Smyth, Mrs. Payson Merrill, John Moller, jr., Frank A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Gifford, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Irving J. Benjamin, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Church, the Misses Johnson, Robert F. Manning, of Brooklyn; Roy A. Rainey, Carle J. Blumer, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McCawley and Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Roberts, of Philadelphia.

At the Lexington, a comfortable and happy family, includes these late arrivals: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Steadling, S. W. Duzer, William B. Farmer, Charles Peterson, Thomas Brooks, Dunham Wheeler and J. G. Robinson, of New-York; J. M. Meredith and E. C. Smith, of Brooklyn.

WESTERNLAND'S PASSENGERS ARRIVE.

The steamer Kensington, which arrived here yesterday, brought the 294 steerage passengers and the cargo of the disabled Red Star Line steamer Westernland. The Westernland, in the middle of December, was towed into Southampton with her propeller gone. The steamer Kensington, from Antwerp, put in at that port for her passengers and cargo.

DIED AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

Lester Dwinel, a prominent and wealthy resident of Bangor, Me., died suddenly at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Dwinel came to New-York ten days ago. Death was due to pneumonia. Mr. Dwinel was sixty-one years old, and a large owner of Maine timber lands. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and rose from a private to the rank of major. The body will be taken to Bangor for burial.

A Review of the Nineteenth Century.
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