

THE NEW YORK STORE (Established 1853.)

THURSDAY CLEARANCE SALE

Although every day this month has been a clearance sale, yet we shall give you a few special bargains for Thursday, and continue them through Friday, as then we will close our sale for the month.

UNDERWEAR! We have taken about twenty-five dozen of Men's and Ladies' Underwear out of our regular stock and placed them on our center counter, and have made the prices EXACTLY ONE-HALF.

You will buy \$1.75 goods for 87 1/2c; \$1.50 for 75c; \$1.25 for 62 1/2c, etc. The only reason for this is that they are odd lots. Some are Shirts without Drawers, and others Drawers without Shirts.

CHAMBRAYS AND LINEN GINGHAMS.

Thursday and Friday we shall give you the benefit of a bargain in STRIPE CHAMBRAYS and FIGURED LINEN GINGHAMS. There are about twenty-five pieces, and they are worth 15c. Thursday, and as long as they last, you can have them at TEN CENTS A YARD.

MEN'S LINEN COLLARS

Twenty dozen solid and odd sizes, regular 12 1/2c quality. Thursday they go at one cent each.

MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS.

About ten dozen left over from last season—all go at one-quarter off.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF JEWELRY.

Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Hair Pins, etc. These have been sold from 25c to \$1.50. They all go on Thursday and Friday at EIGHT CENTS EACH.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All Underwear one-quarter off. All Gloves and Hosiery one-quarter off. All Maslin Underwear one-quarter off. All Skirts one-quarter off. All Cloaks one-quarter off. All goods in Shoe Department one-tenth off.

REMNANTS.

IMPROVE YOUR OPPORTUNITY

THEY ARE OUR BROTHERS

THE INDIANS OF THE SAN BLAS COAST ANNEX TO THE U. S.

An Important Move, But One That May Involve the Government in Trouble—The Colombian Government Cast Off.

NEW YORK, January 29.—This interesting information is printed with large display in the Tribune this morning: The Indians of the San Blas coast have annexed themselves and their country to the United States. For many years these Indians have been supplied with merchandise in exchange for coconuts by the American traders. They have had little communication with the rest of Colombia and have lived under tribal rule, never acknowledging the authority of the Government at Bogota.

Several of the chiefs of the larger tribes have been brought to this country and educated in American schools. When the Indians learned of the action of the Colombian Government and La Popa they decided to become at once American citizens. Soon afterwards La Popa appeared off the coast in a landing party was sent ashore. At once the Indians ran up to the American flag, and the firing of the signal gun soon brought a large force of armed Indians to the beach.

They were armed with muskets, rifles and pistols and completely surrounded the force sent ashore from the gunboat. They were led by a chief of valor and reputation, who, stepping out before the American flag, addressed the Colombian commander in which he asserted that the San Blas Indians were Americans and would fight under the American flag. The forces from the gunboat were directed to withdraw, and the Indians were permitted to suffer the consequences. The Colombian commander had no alternative, so he and his men boarded their vessel and steamed down the coast.

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SNOW BLOCKADES MAKE LIFE HARD FOR PLAYERS.

Champagne Suppers Give Way to Salt Meat and Fish—Things Not So Beautiful as They Might Be—Hunger and Cold.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The main subject of interest among theatrical people is the great snow blockade on the Central Pacific. The snow has been so heavy that snow-bound in the Sierra Nevada, and closed several theaters on account of the failure of these companies to meet their dates. The loss to managers is estimated at thousands of dollars, while to the players, who are losing their salaries while locked up in the snow of the mountains, the money damage, being the property of the company, is not so well to stand it as the managers. In addition to this the actors and actresses are reported to be actually suffering from the proper food, and from the cold. The effect of their experience is likely to remain with some of them to the end of their lives. The Howard Specialty Company has been the longest sufferer from the blockade, having already been snow-bound for one week at Shady Run, Cal., for fourteen days. During this time the company has lived principally upon what is known as "packed food," supplied at the smaller towns along the railroad. To men and women like Miss Irwin and George Thatcher, to whom champagne suppers and wine dinners have become a necessary part of life, food of this kind is not likely to digest well.

Then, too, the fuel has given out and the occupants of the snow-bound cars are obliged to suffer cold as well as hunger. Rich & Co., proprietors of the company, have done for the company, have been doing all their power to get the people back to civilization and warm dinners. They sent a representative to Sacramento over the Southern Pacific, and another to San Francisco over the Central Pacific to get the company back to Sacramento, as there is no probability of its progressing toward the East for the present. From Sacramento the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific to Kansas City, which it is hoped, is to be reached to-night. Under this program Rich & Harris expect to open in the Olympic Theater, St. Louis, next Friday. The people are sufficiently recruited by that time to dispart at Mr. Harris, who is now in this city, says that the company is completely exhausted and suffering from want of nourishment.

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MR. BRUCE GETS OFFICE.

A COLORED MAN RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Blanche K. Bruce, of the District of Columbia, to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

Blanche K. Bruce was born of slave parents in Prince Edward County, Virginia, March 1, 1818. His first education was in his native land, and he subsequently removed to Illinois, but returned to Mississippi in 1858. His education was limited. While following the occupation of planter he held the positions of Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate for two years, Sheriff of the county for one year, and for four years, and County Commissioner for three years. He was elected Senator in Congress—years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890. He was appointed Register of the Treasury of the United States, two years ago. Mr. Bruce came to Indianapolis and made the city his headquarters while engaging in lecturing. He has relatives now living in the city.

SWIFT'S BONDSMEN WITHDRAW.

Cooper and Landers Pull Off, But a New Bond is Soon Filled. When City Clerk Bud Swift filed his bond two of the sureties were Jack Landers and John J. Cooper. Before the bond was made Mr. Swift had selected Messrs. Bushong and Parrett as his deputies. Cooper and Landers were pushing Charles Taylor, a former deputy United States Marshal, as the new deputy. Mr. Taylor had been in the City Clerk's office, and asked that he be taken instead of Bushong. Mr. Swift having two deputies from the North Side, and needing another, appointed James Riley, who had been in the City Clerk's office, as the smaller town along the railroad. To men and women like Miss Irwin and George Thatcher, to whom champagne suppers and wine dinners have become a necessary part of life, food of this kind is not likely to digest well.

AN OHIO LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 29.—The Senate is in a deadlock to-day in the Marquis Lamson contest for the Lieutenant Governorship, and the Democrats are holding the Senate in session to await the arrival of Senator Howell, who is away on indefinite leave. There are seventeen Republicans and seventeen Democrats present. The Republicans insist on proceeding with the contest, and the Democrats ask a postponement, to which the Republicans will not agree, hence the Democrats insist on remaining under a call until they can bring in the absentees.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT MAD DOGS.

Excitement about mad dogs is at fever heat in parts of Johnson and Hamilton Counties. Peter George, the last of the mad dogs, was shot by the Hamilton County Health Board, and the County Health Board has written to the State Board for instructions. In Memory of Mrs. Browning. LONDON, January 29.—A clock tower is to be erected at Leidsburg, as a memorial to Mrs. Browning, the poet.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Mr. Powderly is recovering from his recent illness. Trains and coaches manufacturers will organize. Troops have again been ordered to Harlan County, Kentucky. Mrs. Anderson was killed in a mine near Philadelphia, Pa. The death rate continues very large at Chicago, due to grippe. After a brief intermission the Iowa Legislative deadlock is "on" once more. The Montana Supreme Court has affirmed the legality of the Republican Legislature. Great earnestness characterizes the discussion of the proposed Presbyterian creed revision at New York. A daughter of Captain John Brown, of Ossawatimie fame, is in distress at San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Leslie Cramer, of Chicago, whose divorce suit brought Kyrie Belle into prominence, has been granted a new divorce. Governor Campbell, of Ohio, has engaged family during his absence. The explosion in the Standard Oil Works on Long Island, at Hunter's Point, caused a fire which did all night. Loss \$200,000. The Sheriff of Berks County, Pennsylvania, levied on the plant of the White Gas Company on executions aggregating \$150,000. The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to go to pieces, the Union Pacific and Northwestern Bonds withdrawing to-day. The late Adam Ferguson, who was one of the most successful speculators in the history of his fortune to his widow, and one-half to his son, after making provision for his family. M. H. DeYoung, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, has been stricken with pneumonia, but is now considered out of danger. E. Hensy, known as New York as the "Major," a "forty-niner," and formerly teacher of Haverly, the mistle, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. A Canadian member of Parliament will institute legislative proceedings to discover the cause of the loss of the lives of native-born Canadians to the United States. The \$200 trophy which Richard K. Fox, of New York, had won in the contest for the 1,000-pound dumb-bell in his office, was won this afternoon by James Kennedy, of Quincy, Ill. The Republicans of the Ohio House held a caucus last night and appointed a committee to prepare a resolution to be introduced in the next session of the Legislature. Nieves Quintana and Manuel Ortega, two cattle men, engaged in a bargain and sale in Ohio. Oregon treacherously killed his rival and escaped. Last night, at Boston, Jimmy Conley, of Cambridge, and Dick Cronin, of Baltimore, met here in a contest for the championship in the sixth round the referee awarded the contest to Conley. A former slave in the house of H. Conover, at Dayton, N. J., burst into a thousand pieces yesterday, and the fragments were buried in all directions. Windows were broken, furniture and brick-oven damaged, pictures ruined and carpets soiled. Some people were killed and others injured. The cause of the explosion is not known. A special from Nevada, Mo., says: A fire broke out at 2:30 o'clock this morning in the building occupied by the Nevada Mail. The loss to the newspaper and the owner of the building is \$10,000. Fully covered by insurance. The first annual report of the New York State Commission in Lunacy was made to-day. Shocking stories are related of counties mistreating the insane held by them. The cause by State and counties is contrasted. The Executive Committee of the National Builders' Convention has recommended the adoption of a system of payment by the hour before approving an eight-hour day. Its report is as follows: "The next convention will probably meet in New York. The Convention left Toronto for Australia last night. He was supplied with money, subscribed by friends who are anxious to get a new man in the wood-work and wall, and would send him to San Francisco, he would turn back and now on any date. Fashion might desire, provided the stake was made large enough. 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MARKETMASTERS' MONEY

NOT ALL CORRECTLY ACCOUNTED FOR, AND TROUBLE ENSUES.

Diok Wells Reported Short by the Market Committee and His Answer Results - Certainly Loose Market Methods.

There have long been suspicions of rotteness in the management of the city markets. Under the methods that have prevailed the Market Masters are responsible to nobody. There is no way of telling how much they receive nor what they do with the money.

This morning the committee determined on action. It appeared from the books and papers that Wells is short not less than \$1,000 for 1889. One of his bondsmen, Detective Ben Thornton, was sent for and the committee advised him to procure a warrant for the arrest of Wells on a charge of embezzlement and to present it at once for that purpose.

At 11 o'clock Detective Thornton went out on a warrant in Police Court for Wells' arrest on a charge of the larceny of \$500. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the defendant had not been served.

The committee on Markets has not yet received an itemized statement from the Masters of the East and West Markets, as ordered by Council. Mr. Isgrig says he has until the 31st of February to furnish his report, and agrees to have it then. Diok Wells has paid no attention to the request.

According to the books in the City Clerk's office, he has admitted on file that Wells has certain moneys, but receipts are not on file to show that he has paid all the money to the City Treasurer. The books in the Treasurer's office show that \$75,000 was paid in money during 1889 as follows:

Table with columns for month and amount. Total: \$1,809.00. Wells, according to the Treasurer, paid over no money in February, May, July, October, November or December. Markets were held presumably several times during each of the months named, since the first of this year he has paid in \$7.50.

J. E. Isgrig, Master of the East Market, during 1889, paid in the following:

Table with columns for month and amount. Total: \$1,809.00.

This sum is for "Market Master's fees," small sums paid for space on different parts of the market and the privilege of standing there over that part of town known as Market streets. In addition to this sum Mr. Isgrig has paid to the City Treasurer \$5,291.75 for leases. This year so far he has paid in \$1,035.20. The Market Master has made a large sum of money during the year and there is no check upon him.

At 5 o'clock Market Master Wells was placed under arrest. Wells came into the Clerk's office after he had been sought for several hours by Detective Thornton.

"Well, I may as well give it to you right here," said Thornton to him. "No right here," said Wells, and the two walked over to the Station House. Wells was locked up but will probably give bail.

Amusements. The engagements of "Little Fock" with Frank Daniels in the leading play will close to-night at the Grand, and there will be no further performances until Monday, when "Our Flat," will be presented by Frohman's Lyceum Theater Company. H. B. Conway is the comedian in this combination, which was originally organized to support Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr.

"In the Rank," continues the attraction at the Park. The Indianapolis Zither Club Concert at Plymouth Church last night, was well attended, and the instrumental pieces, under the direction of A. E. Brantford, were delightfully given. The club was ably assisted by Miss Lily Harris, soprano, Miss Sadie Walker, contralto, and Charles Hansen, organist, in solo numbers. There was a rather solo by Mr. Hermann, which was warmly applauded.

"Allegretto in the Piano Chieft," will be the theme of F. A. Ober's lecture, to-night, at Plymouth Church.

Staffing Becoming an Evil. There is complaint from several sources about the methods employed by men who are making a living by staffing property. Three months ago a man, whose name was \$150, was put up at a table on East Washington street. It was announced that six hundred chances at one dollar a chance were for sale, and that the raffle would be held in a few weeks and the horse given to the winner. The horse was moved from place to place for exhibition, and many of those who hold tickets do not know where to find either the horse or the owner. If the raffle has been declared over they do not know it.

It has been suggested that the authorities pass a stop to the disreputable business. There have been held that raffles is a game of chance.

THE SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS.

This is the Dull Season With Them - The South Side's Report.

January and February are the dull months with the building associations. A few associations are loading considerable money now, but the majority are paying out very little. Nearly all the associations elect new officers during these two months, and the old officers are getting out their annual statements. Over seventy of the 100 associations in the city have issued new series of stock since January 1, and not one had any trouble in selling the stock issued.

Five or six new associations have also come into existence this month, and each starts with a large amount of stock sold. The annual report of the condition of the South Side building associations in the city, here below, is the association has fourteen series in operation, and each series is managed independently of every other series. The collections in the second series alone of the association organized were \$27,365.73; disbursements, \$11,369.68; profit per share, \$98.76. Third Series - Collections, \$24,800.00; disbursements, \$11,369.68; profit per share, \$81.57. Fourth Series - Collections, \$23,513.99; disbursements, \$8,200.77; profit per share, \$105.97. Fifth Series - Collections, \$11,885.03; disbursements, \$8,713.40; profit per share, \$67.88. Sixth Series - Collections, \$13,800.00; disbursements, \$5,116.70; profit per share, \$58.20. Seventh Series - Collections, \$11,234.70; disbursements, \$8,000.00; profit per share, \$67.88. Eighth Series - Collections, \$11,813.83; disbursements, \$8,685.77; profit per share, \$107.07. Ninth Series - Collections, \$10,000.00; disbursements, \$5,393.04; profit per share, \$11.70. Tenth Series - Collections, \$11,438.00; disbursements, \$4,392.18; profit per share, \$44.45. Eleventh Series - Collections, \$7,848; disbursements, \$2,044.50; profit per share, \$11.70. Twelfth Series - Collections, \$10,713.40; disbursements, \$5,695.41; profit per share, \$22.84. Thirteenth Series - Collections, \$2,545.00; disbursements, \$623.42; profit per share, \$11.70. Fourteenth Series - Collections, \$1,438.00; disbursements, \$47.85; profit per share, \$72 cents.

In answer to a lady's inquiry last week the Champion and Elms Associations responded that they are loaning money on the terms she desires. The former association loans money on property, improved or to be improved, and also buys property for persons with the money they borrow, and do not ask them to make any cash payments over the regular dues.

The President is one of the new associations that is coming to the front. It is managed on the modern plan, whereby one can get in any amount of money on the terms declared semi-annually, and credited on pass books. The officers of the association are: William Wallace, President; M. G. McLain, R. H. McCree, John Holtzman, Edward E. Foster, and James L. Leavelle, Directors; Arthur H. Grover is Secretary.

The People's Association, No. 4, begins business at 357 Virginia avenue this evening. C. H. H. Martin is Secretary; C. J. Freeman, President, and Henry Holte, Treasurer.

THE FIFTH CHURCH SCHISM. Mr. Mitchell will Preach Next Sunday to the Seceders - Severe Criticisms.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, together with several other of the church members, met at the home of William Hardman, No. 418 West Michigan street, last night. The meeting was the result of the dissatisfaction in the church which the resignation of Rev. G. M. Mitchell has caused, and was composed of friends of Mr. Mitchell who think he was forced out of the church unjustly. It was the decision of the meeting last night to not return to the Fifth Church, but to leave that body for the present, and not to return until such time as a frame church on Blackford street, just north of the Fifth Church, has been erected and next Sunday services will be held there to which all are invited. Mr. Mitchell will preach for the new congregation, and meetings will be held regularly.

M. J. Bone, one of the leaders in the new movement says that there are about 135 members in the church, and that of these he is certain they will leave the mother organization and go with Mr. Mitchell. The financial condition of the church is bad, he says. The new house of worship is incomplete and a debt of several thousand dollars rests upon it.

He is very severe in his criticism of the course of certain officers of the church toward Mr. Mitchell, saying that they refused him salary to \$10 per week, and later to about \$6 per week, which amount he had to ask \$6 per week, in order to force him to resign.

That Kentucky Avenue Track. The residents of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards have made up their minds that the Street Car Company shall either run over the track laid on Kentucky avenue or take it up. The track was put down the latter part of last September, when the company thought an opposition company was going to be granted the right to lay a track from West Indianapolis to Washington street. A double track was laid all the way from the starch factory switch to Washington street. The connections at the crossings have never been made.

A petition to have the track removed, or cars run over it, has been signed by many property holders interested. Instead of sending the petition to Council, it has been decided to send a joint resolution from the two wards, demanding that the company do something.

Affairs a Willing Worker a Chance. William Gruelick was arrested this morning as a vagrant. He was begging from house to house in the northeast part of the city.

"I had a right to ask my friends for breakfast," explained the prisoner, "but I didn't get it. Why, I am hungry yet." "You are willing to work?" asked Acting Judge W. J. Conroy.

"You are an able-bodied man and can work." "Well, you can have a chance - \$15 and costs. If you come back again it will be sixty-four days." William is toying with a stone hammer at the Work House.

Demand for Healthy Infants. The story of the deserted babe in last evening's News was read with interest. Three different parties, willing to adopt the babe, had at this office to-day to ascertain what the baby can be done. Patrolmen Sheigart and Schwab have been informed that a lady on Market street, who had read the story in the News, had secured the child and would give it to a home. There seems to be a demand for sound babies. "I will take the baby," said Mr. William Lark, "if it is a girl. We are anxious to adopt a daughter."

A lady who is rich also came looking for the infant. Two other ladies visited the home of the little one, but got no satisfaction.

Notation of Hair Holidays Proposed. Business men who consider the half holiday movement are generally willing to add another employ a half holiday once a week. A difficulty, they say, would be to let all employees off on the same day. They favor a system of rotation, which would enable business to have help every afternoon. With such a system in common practice, it is believed that the N. Y. A. C. Athletic Park this year could be made the scene of unexampled out-door activity.

Assessor Quill Going to South America. County Assessor Thomas Quill has made arrangements to go to South America as soon as his term of office expires. His trip will be a prospecting one, and if he finds a business opening the prospecting will be concluded to make his home there. He will go to Brazil first, and from there to the United States of Columbia.

SUPREME COURT.

Abstracts of Opinions Rendered Tuesday, January 28, 1890.

1. Where a husband transfers the estate of his deceased wife distributive share therein, with her knowledge and without any express agreement or understanding at the time concerning its repayment, and he appropriates the money for his own use, he becomes her agent or trustee, and must account unless he affirmatively shows that the wife intended to bestow the property upon him. The mere fact that he was co-defendant in a suit brought by her to recover the money, and that she had knowledge of the fact, does not constitute an agreement or understanding at the time concerning its repayment, and he becomes her agent or trustee, and must account unless he affirmatively shows that the wife intended to bestow the property upon him.

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A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Wife and Son Kill the Husband and Father.

Topeka, Kan., January 28.—One of the most sensational cases that has been before the public for many years is now on trial in the District Court. Fannie Brown, a young girl, married Robert Burnside, who was old enough to be her grandfather. They lived together in their own home in Topeka until Charles, the old man's son, a former wife, was pardoned and came home from the penitentiary.

There was a quarrel about Fannie's age, and an attachment followed. He contended that they contracted to get the old man out of the way and to marry each other. In 20 days the body was buried, and months later the young people quarreled. Fannie had Charles arrested for the murder of her father, and he was indicted at her and told the story. Both were arrested. It was contended that the father was innocent, but he confessed to everything.

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STANLEY'S EXPERIENCES. THE EXPLORER'S TRIALS AND HAPPENINGS IN AFRICA.

The difficulties with which he had to contend in making his way through the continent—a story of heroism. A native rumor alone, and they had sent the whole of his personal belongings—his kit, as he calls it—back to the coast.

WINNERS GET THE BALL. Butler Eleven the Heroes of the Quarterly Y. M. C. A. Athletic Meeting.

Butler eleven are now the heroes of the quarterly Y. M. C. A. Athletic Meeting. The ball passed in their possession for the last time. Since the final contest on Thanksgiving day it has been in their hands.

UTLIER'S STORY eleven are now the heroes of the quarterly Y. M. C. A. Athletic Meeting.

Butler eleven are now the heroes of the quarterly Y. M. C. A. Athletic Meeting. The ball passed in their possession for the last time. Since the final contest on Thanksgiving day it has been in their hands.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. GIRL for general housework, 100 West Washington.

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WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. HOUSE and lots, by E. A. Brown, 100 West Washington.

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FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. SIX PER CENT. MONEY, SPAN & CO.

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FINANCIAL. MONEY TO LOAN, C. F. Smith.

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THE GAME AS NOW PLAYED.

The game as now played. The game as now played. The game as now played. The game as now played.

THE OLD GAME OF FOOT-BALL.

The old game of foot-ball. The old game of foot-ball. The old game of foot-ball. The old game of foot-ball.

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FINANCIAL. MONEY TO LOAN, C. F. Smith. MONEY TO LOAN, C. F. Smith.

Advertisement for 'The Best Line' featuring 'Cincinnati' and 'The Finest on Earth'.





BOOKS LITERARY LEAVES.

A DISPUTED LITERARY POINT SET AT REST AT LAST.

Part in the Authorship of "The Wrong Box" - Personal Life of Constance Fenimore Woolson - Stopnik's Life in London.

(Correspondence of the Indianapolis News.) NEW YORK, January 20. - I see that some of the papers are again reviving that foolish story of Robert Louis Stevenson not writing the story of "The Wrong Box." I think I can give the full history of this story from the beginning, and for the first time. When Stevenson was spending the winter in the Adirondacks two years ago, his step-son, Lloyd Osborne, suggested the plot of "The Wrong Box." Stevenson, who has a much higher opinion of Osborne's abilities than any one else, took up the idea, and suggested that they write the story together - a compact which was allowed out at once. The main portion of the narrative Stevenson wrote with his own hand, he wrote much of what Osborne contributed to the "skit," and revised and amended the piece. When the family went toward the Pacific Ocean in the spring the manuscript was still incomplete. It was, however, so much corrected and in so poor a condition that it was copied by a typewriter in the office of the Messrs. Scribner. This typewritten copy was sent after the roving Stevenson family to the Sandwich Islands, where both of the authors took it up, finished it, and got a small fortune for the "complete rights." When it was published the critics condemned it with one voice, but it sold largely, just the same. And this is the true history of "The Wrong Box."

A BUSY BUT UNSUCCESSFUL AUTHOR.

Stopnik, the Russian nihilist, who in spending some years of exile in London as not so prosperous as he might be, although he has recently been paid a big sum for his new work on nihilism. He is one of the most industrious workers in London; he is always writing. He spends an hour or two in the British Museum, accompanied usually by his charming wife. They ransack through the big books, make piles of notes, and then the great Socialist goes home and works. He is possessed of a wonderful constitution, for frequently, after spending an entire day in the museum, he dines very frugally, then goes into his little study and writes for an hour or two. But somehow, with all his hard work, he does not seem to make as much headway as he should. He is occasionally seen at the clubs and at the theater, but he does not make a practice of going much into society. He writes English with ease, but in speaking often seems lost for the right word. He has a small army of friends who stick to him loyally, and in their society and that of his books he seems happy. He is perhaps the best informed man in England on the Russian question. He has been asked to come to America and take the lecture platform, but I doubt whether he would be a success here. He has written all his works in English, and his use of English is not such that our public would be pleased with. He seems to recognize this fact, and goes on plodding, studying and writing, hoping that the sun may break through the black clouds that obscure his path, and that he may wake up some morning and find that the Russian dynasty is a thing of the past.

A GRASPING PUBLISHER'S COMPLAINT.

I met a publisher a few days ago who had evidently been stung by one of the many paragraphs about the poor author and the grasping publisher. "I am tired of it all," he cried, "and sometimes I wish I were a bricklayer instead of a publisher. Here is an incident of what I go through. I had accepted a book by a young woman who in an urgent need of funds, and in making a contract allowed a copyright of 20 per cent, which one of her friends said to me 'is certainly little enough, a thing not calculated to soothe me to begin with. To give the book a good chance for a popular sale the price was made low, i. e., a dollar. Now, how did the grasping publisher come out? I received 25 cents per copy on the trade per volume, the manufacturing cost of each copy was 24 cents, the author's copyright 20 cents, leaving me 9 cents a copy (to the author's 20) to pay for plates, rent, advertising and the thousand and one other expenses. This wicked publisher's business is worked to death. I should like to write a history of the grasping author some day when I have retired to my farm."

THE PRETTY AUTHOR OF "ANNE."

Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson has had more biographical sketches printed about her during the last year than ever before in her whole life. Mr. Arthur Stegman, her latest biographer and admirer, is perhaps, the most enthusiastic; but the most earnest friends that Miss Woolson has are the magazine editors, so many of whom were her literary friends and admirers. As a "serial" novelist the author of "Anne" is regarded as a most valuable card, but she can be induced to do very little work now. Miss Woolson lives almost continuously in Italy, which she finds most desirable as a place of residence. She has never been very strong, and before going abroad to live spent most of her time in Florida with her mother, who finally died there. Having a comfortable home, she is able to live anywhere and in any way she chooses, but I fancy her life is not one altogether of her own choosing - a home has been denied to her for many years, but if she has troubles and regrets no one ever hears of them. She is a dainty little woman, perhaps even more particular than the rest of her sex upon matters of dress.

MARK TWAIN ON AUTOGRAPHS.

Mark Twain thus recently wrote to an autograph collector in response to a request for his signature: "I hope I shall not offend you; I shall certainly say nothing with the intention of offending you, at least myself, however, and I will do it as kindly as I can. What you ask me to do, I am asked to do as often as one-half dozen times a week. Three hundred letters a year! My impulse is to do it, but I must be content with the necessary occupations will not permit it. There is no way but to decline in all cases, making no exceptions, and I wish to call your attention to a thing that I probably have not secured to you, and that is this: That no man takes pleasure in exercising his trade as a pastime. Writing is my trade, and I exercise it only when I am obliged to. You might make your request of a doctor, or a builder, or a sculptor, and there would be no impropriety in it, but if you asked either of those for a specimen of his trade, his handiwork, he would be justified in rising to a point, and saying, 'I would never be fair to ask a doctor for one of his cures or to request a sculptor to carve a copy of his work for me.' And all this the humorist wrote to the typewriter, signing his name by the same method. The autograph collector's fancy may be imagined. WHAT LITERARY WOMEN ARE DOING.

George Kennan is one of those fortunate authors who finds the greatest possible assistance in his wife. The couple have no children, and she is therefore enabled to devote all her time to her husband's interests, and she does both willingly and successfully. Each day finds her at work copying manuscripts, reading proofs, translating some Russian piece, or going over the receipts from his work and seeing to its investment or deposit. Mrs. Kennan is a thorough business woman, of considerable business tact, and without possessing of a great deal of money.

Kennan is unconsciously developing in her mind a writer of much promise in Mrs. J. M. Hudson, the wife of the editor of the Topeka Capital. This clever woman has already done a considerable good literary work, a serial story, "A Child of Eden," now running in her husband's paper. As yet Mrs. Hudson's name has penetrated but little outside her own State, but it will not be long, I venture to prophesy, before her name will be known and by its author's possibilities.

"Are literary women more difficult to get along with than men?" I asked of an editor who has met with the female sex in

in authorship. "Not at all," was his response. "They are, if anything, easier. They have not the same knowledge of the business side of a transaction, it is true, but they will concede a point, where they are shown to be wrong, where a man will be stubborn and stubborn. I think, on the whole, I would rather deal in literary matters with women than with men."

Margaret Deland's correspondence has so largely increased that she has been forced to employ a typewriter, and her letters are now answered with the machine.

Louise Chandler Moulton is said to receive higher prices for her poetry than any writer of equal reputation.

Mrs. Oliphant, the English novelist, is busily engaged upon a new novel, the first chapters of which are already in proof.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has called a private secretary to her assistance, and only the letters of personal friends receive her personal acknowledgment.

I hear that there has been such a run upon Miss Amelia B. Edwards's entertaining book, "On the Nile," that the publishers could not begin to supply the demand for it.

"Bab," the sprightly newspaper correspondent, makes a larger income with her pen than any New York literary woman. She is about twenty-eight years of age, as vivacious in her manners as in her writings, and always dresses in the very latest fashion. The characters in her latest novel, drawn from life. She is blonde of complexion, of petite figure, with dancing eyes, and a smile and a good word for every one.

Martins J. Lamb is one of the hardest workers in her profession, and can write more pages of manuscript in a single day than any woman I know. She is always at her desk from 9 to 6 o'clock, is seen but little in society, yet has one of the largest and most influential circles of friends of any metropolitan literary woman.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer has just completed her first novel, "Boots and Saddles," which is slowly creeping up to its fortieth thousand.

Mrs. Wallace says that her husband's new novel is far from complete.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG CANNIBALS. An account of four years' travel in Australia and of camp life among the aborigines of Queensland. By Carl Lumholtz. Translated by Rasmus B. Anderson. United States Minister to Denmark. Chicago: The Bowen-Merrill Co.

To American readers Australia, the fifth great continent, seems almost unknown. Its history has been written, sketches of adventures in the "bush," novels descriptive of convict life, and some scientific treatises have been published, but in the main the land remains in a cloud of ignorance. We know that it was first settled as an English penal colony, for which it is a familiar term. We know of its yield of gold, and consequent transformation; of its great production of sheep and cattle; of its peculiar kangaroo, and of the discovery of the continent. For the most part he is acquainted with the general facts of its history, but beyond these general facts few know more.

This book therefore supplies a great lack. Mr. Lumholtz is a naturalist, who spent four years in that country in the interest of science. He was engaged in collecting specimens for the University of Christiania, and consequently he spent his time in wild and unfrequented parts of the country, much of the time among the natives, who he studied very closely. For the most part he is acquainted with the general facts of its history, but beyond these general facts few know more.

They are people of small intelligence; they have no history or tradition; no idea of the value of religion, except a fear of devils; they do not live in permanent settlements, but wander about building huts of grass and leaves, as occasion demands. They have no idea of agriculture, living on "bush," reptiles, roots, larvae of bugs, worms and human flesh whenever they can get it. They have wooden weapons and stone axes and knives, but they are not the earliest part of the stone age and do not know how to make holes in their implements. They wear no clothes as a rule, and then only slight coverings of woven grass, more for ornament than use. They accumulate no property, except wives, who, do all the work, and they live only from day to day. Insufficient and unwholesome food, together with exposure, make them a short-lived people. They are treacherous, untruthful, greedy, lazy, yet withal, vain to a surprising degree. In short, they are as they have been represented, the lowest race of savages known. They seem incapable of improvement, and when brought in contact with the white man, they do not learn his vices and none of his virtues. They are fast diminishing in number, and the author is of the opinion that their complete extermination is a matter of time. He lived, at intervals, among them a considerable period, but could attach none of them to him, and several times was on the point of being murdered by some whom he thought he could trust to give him a fair trial. The main interest of the book attaches to his intercourse with them. He gives full descriptions of their habits and methods of life, some of which are revolting and repulsive, but he also tells us of their woodcraft and collecting food. The work is copiously illustrated with sketches of natives, their implements, weapons, etc., as well as pictures of animals, birds, bugs and reptiles discovered by him. A brief history of the country, with treatises on its geology, flora and fauna, are accompanied by maps and a complete index to the whole. While the writer's manner is not the most interesting, and possibly in translation, nevertheless, the book has so much solid information in it as to make it exceedingly interesting and instructive. Indeed, it may be fairly called the best book of travels that has appeared for years.

RIGHTS, REMEDIES, AND PRACTICE AT LAW, IN EQUITY AND UNDER THE CODE. A treatise on American law in civil causes, and in equity, and in probate cases. By John D. Lawson. In seven volumes. Volume III. San Francisco: H. B. Bancroft & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co.

The second division of this work begins in this volume, personal rights and remedies being considered under the titles "Torts in General," "Torts in Domestic Relations," "Conspiracy," "Assault and Battery," "False Arrest and Imprisonment," "Malicious Prosecution," "Slander," "Slander and Libel." The third division, as begun also, and considers personal property, etc. The text is admirably supplemented by citations.

EVOLUTION. Popular lectures and discussions, before the Free Press Ethical Association. Boston: James H. West, publisher.

The lectures collected in this volume consider the work of such men as Spencer and Darwin, and such subjects as "The Descent of Man," "Evolution of Morals," and "The Effects of Evolution on the Coming Civilization." We note among the lecturers such well-known thinkers and speakers as Rev. John W. Chadwick, Professor W. Raymond, and Dr. Minot J. Savage.

THE DEVIL'S DREAM. A temperance story founded on facts. By Evangeline B. Blanchard. New York: F. W. Dodge.

A book with an undignified moral purpose. The scenes are laid in Southern New York, and there is sufficient action to make the moral bearable. A book like "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," directed against the evils of intemperance and suited to Sunday-school libraries, etc.

Literary Notes.

Will W. Pittman, author of "Drift-wood" (G. W. Moulton), writes verses in the Hoosier dialect of considerable point and humor. - (New York Sun.)

A number of monkish manuscripts of great value have been discovered in Brussels. These documents date back to 1500, and contain information hitherto accepted as merely traditional or as a matter of conjecture.

Amanda M. Douglas began writing novels by accident, but finding that her first novel, "How I Missed My Chance," was accepted, she continued novel writing as an occupation, and for the last ten years has been turning them out with the regularity of semi-annual dividends. Miss Douglas is

sixty years old, short, thin and angular, with a large mouth, small eyes and sallow complexion.

The German poet, Richard Voss, is suffering from brain disease in consequence of overwork, and has been taken to the asylum at Graz. His recovery is considered doubtful.

Autograph curiosities: At a recent London sale Voltaire's signature brought only two guineas, Sir Isaac Newton's three, a letter by Boswell ten pounds, and one by Johnson only seven.

"Aurora," a novel by Mary Agnes Tincker, is the latest in J. B. Lippincott's (Philadelphia) series of select novels. This writer is the author of "The Jewel in the Lotus," and an effective and engaging writer.

"Looking Forward" is the latest collection of Bill Nye's sketches, with McDonnell's apt De Grim's characteristic and well known illustrations. The book is also an advertisement of Chicago as a World's Fair possibility. Chicago: F. T. Neely, publisher.

General Clinton B. Fiske writes in the February Arena (Boston) of Henry George and the "Rent" theory. His portrait is in the frontispiece. The only objectionable thing about this otherwise interesting periodical is the fact that Edgar Faucett writes for it. Mr. Faucett is, generally understood, is a very tedious person, and an effective and engaging writer.

George H. Jessop, who has collaborated so often and successfully with Brander Matthews, writes a story entitled "Out of the Night and the Other World," for the February issue of the Arena. John McGovern, the well-known Chicago journalist, writes of the Auditorium of his city. The complete novel is "By Night of Right," by Irene Farrar.

Mr. Scribner's Commissioner Roosevelt will have in the forthcoming midwinter (February) Century an article on the "Merit System" Versus the "Patronage System," in which he defines the two systems, describes the former as the system of the United States, and gives an idea of the kind of questions that candidates are asked.

The late Dr. Charles Mackay, it is said, left behind him a quantity of unpublished MS., most of which was quite recently written. It includes a novel in two volumes, entitled "For Love's Own Sake," "Old English Rhymes Made New; a Handbook for Poets and Versifiers of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries," "Phoenician Origin of the Grecian Mythology," "Stonehenge and Druidism," "Walks and Talks Among the People," and a number of poems dating up to the very latest day he was able to hold a pen.

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Charcoal powdered and taken with a little water is recommended by the Lancet for cleansing the blood.

When eggs are scarce, sorrel is a good substitute for the yolk of the egg. When symptoms of croup exist administer at brief intervals a teaspoonful of the mixture made of equal parts of sweet oil, paregoric and sirup of ipecac.

When the feet are sore, almost all fadecolors. Brush the feet after they are thoroughly to free it from dust, cover it with a layer of castile soap, rinse with clear water and then alum water, and the color will usually be much brighter than before.

Take a pair of shoes that has become stiff and uncomfortable by constant wear in the rain and apply a coat of vaseline, rubbing it in well with a cloth, and in a short time the leather becomes soft and pliable as when it is taken from the shelves of the shoe dealer.

A good cough mixture is made by taking two ounces of elm of gilead buds and boiling them very slowly in a quart of boiling water. Let it stand for an hour, then strain it and add one point of oil of clove, with the juice of three lemons. Let all boil together until the wax in the oil is dissolved.

A German test for watered milk consists in dipping a well-polished knitting needle into a deep vessel of milk and then immediately withdrawing it in an upright manner. If the milk is pure a drop of the fluid will hang to the needle, but if it is watered even a small proportion of water will prevent the adhesion of the drop.

Salt is said to be a good moth exterminator. In heavy velvet carpets sweep them with salt shakers and keep them from moths, as particles of the salt remain in the carpets and corners. Often a sort of acum is noticed in the basins in a marble washstand; common salt will take it off easily and leave the basin shining and clean.

It is a little difficult to determine just when custard is sufficiently cooked. This will settle the point: Take a spoonful of the mixture and let it run back into the dish. If it leaves a trail, it is not done; if it is a little sticky, it is ready. Should there be little specks upon the spoon it is quite time to remove the "soft" custard from the stove.

Suggestions for Young Wives.

One or two tablespoonful of ammonia added to a pail of water will clean windows better than soap.

Great improvement will be found in tea and coffee when they are kept in glass fruit jars instead of tin boxes.

A teaspoonful of borax added to cold starch will make clothes stiffer than anything else I ever tried, though it adds no polish.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, even if it is hard and dry. Saturate the spot as often as necessary, and wash with soap and water. One teaspoonful of ammonia to a teacupful of water will clean gold or silver jewelry; a few drops of clean aqua ammonia poured on the underside of diamonds will clean them immediately, making them very brilliant.

When troubled with soreness or sense of tightness in the chest, dampen a flannel cloth with kerosene, and apply over the spot. Do not lay the cloth over, or it will blister. One night will usually relieve the soreness.

Confectioners' sugar is a very fine powdered sugar, called by the trade XXX. For all confectionery, it is the best. It is white in general, this sugar is preferable to either cut-loaf or granulated, and its cost is about equal.

When the glass globes of chandeliers have become smoky and grimy, soak them in hot water to which a little sal soda has been added. Then put some ammonia into hot water, enter the globes and scrub briskly with a stiff brush. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry.

Seattle's Rapid Recovery. To-day Seattle is largely rebuilt, the new buildings are much finer than the old ones, and the city displays a more cheerful aspect. A brick hotel, containing 200 rooms, was completed. Nine street car lines are either completed or about to be, and they will be operated by cables or electric motors. A \$200,000 rolling mill has been finished, and iron works to cost \$3,000,000 are being established. A costly opera house has just been thrown open to the public, and there is nothing on the Pacific coast that approaches it in magnificence. There are only a few of the improvements that have been made within six months, but they are sufficient to show that Seattle possesses indomitable pluck, and that her people believe in her future.

The Capitol's New Joke.

There is a gas going around the Capitol that puts the McGinty joke to the blush. "Do you know where the Fair should be held?" "At New York?" "No." "At Chicago?" "No." "At St. Louis?" "No." "At Washington?" "No." "Where?" "Around the waist."

But He Must Have a Chance.

The whole truth of the situation is, the way is opening for the negro in the South to the highest civilization of which he is capable. He is daily day by day making a mark for himself to say. He can not be raised to a higher plane of social and industrial life by Federal bayonets nor legislated up to it by Federal laws.

REPORTERS TALKING NOW.

Reporters Write Interestingly of Reportorial Life - Duties and Dangers.

One of the best known reporters around the news center is Cornelius Mayer, city editor of the German Telegraph. His per-severance, when on the track of an item, knows no limit, and he has come to be known as one of the men who never lets an item of news escape. He began work on the German Telegraph as a typesetter, but was soon given charge of the city news department. He has done all the city work on the paper for nearly ten years. Many new reporters on the English press have been indebted to him for assistance in getting a start.

The Sun has on its reportorial staff Mr. William E. Williams. Four years ago he began newspaper work on the Indianapolis Times, now defunct. He has had experience on the Journal, and in Chicago, and since taking service with the Sun he has become a familiar figure on the "east side ran."

Both of these "hunting" newspaper workers express themselves below. The first will hereafter give one a story a day until the newspaper men are all heard from.

Mr. Mayer, of the German Telegraph. The public likes to look at a reporter's life as a very pleasant one. They meet him at entertainments, see him comfortably seated at a theater or court hall - surely he never pays for it - and the little running about a street and seeking information is only covered by a pleasant pastime chat.

As in every branch of life there are two sides to it, and often he is placed in situations he never wishes to be in; still without a murmur he submits to it, even if others take advantage of his good nature. Every reporter has to make the experience, sometimes often, that he wishes to be a gentleman, and from all appearances the officer seemed to be outwitted. The August sun made it warm enough, though the excited officer seemed to be in a state of mind to break through the prohibition.

It was during the hotly fought campaign of 1882, when one day I entered one of the State offices to look after the latest news. I met the incumbent, who was also a candidate for re-election, arranging with two gentlemen, and from all appearances the officer seemed to be outwitted. The August sun made it warm enough, though the excited officer seemed to be in a state of mind to break through the prohibition.

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low toned brocade and the collar and cuffs of dark velvet; but, withal, the waist is very short and the design close, smooth and compact.

The trains of many of the "art" gowns this season are embroidered around the hem in lovely Persian devices, the sleeves puffed and the bodice finished at the waistcoat with a medieval gridle.

A dress of yellow crepe de chine, embroidered with gold, and the Bolero jacket of black velvet, neatly covered with gold embroidery, make a charming dinner gown for the brunette beauty.

ADVICE TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Do not turn cattle on wet orchards because the weather is warm. Their hoofs do damage.

All young stock should be well grown this season compared with previous years, owing to the mild winter.

Buy your breeding stock now while you have time to make a careful selection and time before you need to use them.

Bear in mind that it is not a good plan to have the stock out of doors during the rains which are so prevalent in some sections of the country this winter.

Every farm should have an experimental plot or garden. There is no surer or more certain mode of learning the requirements of the land and the kind of crops to grow than to experiment, in a small way, with seeds and fertilizers.

There has been a great saving in feed this winter, as the stock required less food for support of warmth. This should be to the farmer's advantage, for if there is a surplus of food more stock can be kept.

Clean fodder and clean hay, with the grain free from musty odor, will promote the appetite of the cow, and thereby increase the yield of milk. Egrotized grain, wet and muddy fodder and moldy hay are sometimes the cause of a refusal of food by stock.

The aim of all who make butter should be to have a choice article. It is cheaper to send milk to the creamery than to attempt to make good butter, unless one has all the appliances and conveniences for that purpose as well as the patience to attend to all the details.

The future development and usefulness of your cows will be greatly influenced by the treatment given them while calves. Oats and clover hay are the best feed for growing stock. They are both very cheap, and it will pay to feed liberally for the next six months.

Crushed, ground or soaked oats are excellent hog feed, and at present prices not a bushel ought to leave the farm. For breeding stock they are superior to corn. All kinds of stock relish a change and a variety of feed. If every farmer would feed out three-fourths of his oats this season the price would be very apt to advance to a fair figure before summer.



