

A FICTITIOUS SCARE.

Soul-Stirring Liars Plying Their Trade in the Indian Country,

WORKING UP A STAMPEDE.

No War in Sight and No Probability of Any Trouble.

INDIANS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Savages and Settlers Alike Frightened by the Reports of the Troops.

AND THEIR WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., November 26.—Somebody on this agency has made a cruel blunder, if it does not receive Congressional investigation. There are conflicting stories as to the attitude of the Indians for the past week, but it is certain that for the past week there has been no prospect of an Indian outbreak that there was of an upheaval of the earth. The reason for the sensational information sent out to the newspapers was because the correspondents, being for the most part strangers to the country, were visited by persons who should have been, if they were not, in possession of the actual truth as to the situation.

The liar on the Pine Ridge Agency is an animal of abnormal growth. For six days, and even now, he has been peddling out ghost yarns, which have proved far more dangerous than the ghost stories of the Indians. There have been lies that were stuffed and lies with feathers on them. Professionally the friendly Indians have been responsible for the scare, but it is a pity that any trouble now it will be because the responsible heads for the scare, desiring to carry out the cruel farce to an end that will justify their policy, will force the good Indians into making a last stand for themselves.

TRUTH ABOUT THE SITUATION. THE DISPATCH correspondent has made a painstaking and arduous investigation of the present embroilment. He was assisted by Scouts Buckskin Jack, Russell and Jack Nelson, and the result of their investigation, which is the subject of this article, shows that at no time did the Sioux of Pine Ridge Agency contemplate war, or any concentrated riot against Agent Beyer. They were only gathering about the agency, as they do not get enough to eat. They realize that it would be death to them to fight. They have no place to go if they choose to break away from reservation.

The land on which they live can scarcely nourish a blade of grass. They are hemmed in on all sides by hills, behind which men now stand ready to shoot down upon them the moment they cross the line. There is not a bottle of Indian in the great village of the Sioux now pitched about the agency. They have covered the black plains and hills, and their children roam along the bluffs, and they do not get enough to eat. They realize that it would be death to them to fight. They have no place to go if they choose to break away from reservation.

MEANWHILE, however, the troops continue to pour into the reservation. Eight cannon and many heavy muskets are on their way from Rushville, and ahead of them clouds of dust mark the progress of eight companies of the Seventh Cavalry, who will be here soon. There are Gatling guns and Hotchkiss guns and mountain howitzers and pretty near everything else in the way of ordnance and ammunition, except hand grenades, explosive bullets and machine powder. There are soldiers at Oelrichs, at Rosebud Agency and one or two other neighboring posts, and at all forts in New Mexico and Arizona are ready to march at a moment's notice.

The Indians, it is learned by the DISPATCH representative, are utterly dumbfounded at such a display of military might. They do not know the cause of their presence, and naturally believe they have been called in here to be corralled and sent down like sheep to a new reservation. They are not at all anxious to fight, but they would not take much to send them scattering over the hills. This is but one of the more of possible contingencies that may arise from this stupid blunder.

INDIANS AND SETTLERS FRIGHTENED. The redskins got so nervous to-day over the presence of the great array of frightened soldiers that Special Agent Cooper was compelled to warn all white strangers who have no business here of the reservation. They will leave to-night. Another result of the same cause is that the white blunders of the border towns. Last night a special east-bound train was so heavily packed with women and children fleeing from the supposed onset of an Indian raid that they were obliged to leave in great haste.

As Gordon, an old built eight-board fence around the schoolhouse and the building is now used as a fort. To Elgin, City, Valentine and Bushville, and a score of other places, citizens have armed themselves and are prepared to fight if necessary. If necessary, they are prepared to meet any move on their part, and they are prepared to meet any move on their part, and they are prepared to meet any move on their part.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. The Farmers Hold the Balance of Power on Joint Ballot. SPRINGFIELD, November 26.—The State Canvassing Board completed the official count of the recent election to-day. It shows that Wilson, Democrat, for State Treasurer, received 33,837 votes; Alberg, Republican, 32,908; Link, Prohibitionist, 22,356; Wilson's plurality, 9,947. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raab, Democrat, received 34,912 votes; Edwards, Republican, 32,908; Johnson, Prohibitionist, 18,296; Raab's plurality, 34,912. The vote on the constitutional amendment to enable Chicago to tax itself \$50,000,000 was carried by a large majority.

The official count for members of the General Assembly makes no change in the result as officially announced. The House will stand 27 Democrats, 73 Republicans; the Senate 24 Democrats, 27 Republicans; joint ballot, 101 Democrats; 100 Republicans; 3 Farmers' Mutual Beneficial Alliance.

FASTEST VESSEL AFOAT. It Doesn't Belong to England, Either, but to the Argentine. The " fastest vessel afloat " is declared to be the 3,200-ton warship built for the Argentine Republic by Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. Her name is the "25 de Mayo," the date of Argentine Independence. Her big guns are two eight-inch guns, she has two steam engines, and in developing nearly 9,000 horse-power, cannot be brought to rest in less than ten minutes.

Even with screws put upon them at this time, it is not likely that they will rebel. One of the greatest dangers now confronting the troops is the possible stampede of the Indians.

SECURED THE CASH.

Green Goods Men Razzle-Dazzled by Two Flucky Alabamians,

TO WHOM THE LAW GAVE \$1,700.

Which They Took From the Swindlers at the Pistol's Point.

A DECISION OF MUCH IMPORTANCE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, November 26.—Corporation Council Clark has decided that J. H. Hayley and R. D. George, the Alabamians who got the better of some New York green goods men in October last, are entitled to the return of the money that they took from the green goods men at the muzzles of their pistols and that the police in turn took from the Alabamians for safekeeping. Hayley and George came to New York in answer to the regulation circular sent out by the green goods men. They were farmers at Mooreville, Ala. They had heard of green goods men, and when the newspapers tried to palm off a bag of green paper on the two Alabamians, having previously shown them a number of bundles of real greenbacks, the Alabamians drew revolvers and demanded that the green goods men surrender all that they had.

HANDLED OVER THE CASE. They were not slow under those circumstances in obeying. The fate of Tom Davis, who had been shot for refusing to toe the mark in a similar proceeding, was still fresh in their minds. The two Alabamians wasted no time in handing over the money, and the green goods men blocked their escape by telling the police that they had just robbed a man in a down-town hotel of \$1,500, and asked that they be arrested.

The police were taken into custody and their money taken away, and the next day they were held in the Police Court. Their arrest was taken away upon order of the Court and they were held for trial. They were fined \$10 each for carrying pistols. Then they set about recovering the money that had been taken from them and retained Purdy and McLaughlin as counsel, to whom they asked to file their claim and went back for their arms.

The property clerk sent notice of the claim to the corporation counsel and asked his advice. Mr. Clark said to-day that he had purposely delayed making any reply for a month, in order to give any adverse claimants an opportunity to appear. Inasmuch, however, as no claimant had appeared, he, in the law, compelled him to consent to the return of the money to the persons from whom it had been taken.

THE MONEY TURNED OVER. A letter was received from George to-day, dated Mooreville, Ala., in which he asked for information as to the money, and expressed almost as much solicitude about his pistols, which still remain with the property clerk. Before George and Hayley were allowed to take their money, they were to sign a statement of their capture. McLaughlin and Purdy went up to Clipping Clerk Harriott's, this afternoon, to secure the money. It amounted to \$1,708. This money was left to this sum after the counsel fee has been deducted, will be sent on to Alabama to-morrow. McLaughlin said that an agreement had been made at the Court that the claim was assigned, whereby counsel were to receive a certain percentage of the money in case they recovered it.

THE FESTIVE ONE MAN. He Victimizes St. Louis People in a Number of Shrewd Games. ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Cecil H. Cook, who some months ago created so much talk on account of the shrewd manner in which he obtained a large number of typewriters under false representations and then went to St. Louis, Mo., is again being watched by the police on a number of charges. The entire detective department have received instructions to look for him, but as yet they have been unable to locate him. It is supposed he has left the city.

ABOUT A WEEK ago it is said that he went to the jewelry store on No. 713 Olive street and represented himself as connected with the engineer's department of the Washburn & Mores Co. He gave a false name and displayed a pocket watch which was the Washburn's. He obtained a valuable gold watch and told the proprietor to send him the bill to the engineer department of his road. He departed with the watch on the following day it was discovered he was a fraud.

HARD WINTER COMING. The Natives State Claims the Latest Proportion of the Elements. MIDDLETON, CONN., November 26.—Horace Johnson, of Middle Haddam, is the mightiest weather prophet in Connecticut, and when he makes a forecast every one listens reverently. Mr. Johnson is the only man who predicted the great blizzard, and all his auguries since have been correct.

He has just issued his forecast for the coming winter, which will be a severe one, he says. He bases his opinion on the phenomenally large hay crop of the country, on the fact that the shells of crabs, the thick corn husks, the high and strongly constructed muskrat nuts, the abundant freeze inside corn husks and the heavy fur of squirrels. Goons are unusually fat, too, and horses and cattle, every one has observed, have put on a very thick coat of hair. Horace Johnson, therefore, says: "Look out for a sleep this winter, with plenty of snow and ice."

THE PACIFIC SHORT LINE. Rumors about the Great Northern Wanting the New Road. ST. PAUL, November 26.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, is in New York and cannot be seen in regard to the report that his road has secured the right of the Pacific Short Line, now building towards the coast from Sioux City through Oregon. The road is now some distance out from Sioux City and has been bought by the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Burlington roads, both of which roads especially desire it since the Union Pacific-Northwestern deal.

That the Great Northern has been after this road is well known, but nothing is known positively about the securing of it. When in Chicago a few days ago President Hill was interviewed on the subject of his recent and proposed railroad projects, but very carefully steered clear of all reference to this Pacific Short Line.

TESTING KOCHE'S CURE. Experiments With the Lymph Being Tried in a London Hospital. LONDON, November 26.—An interesting series of experiments were begun to-day in the use of Prof. Koche's curative lymph at the King's College Hospital. Dr. Chryse, one of the physicians attached to the hospital, who is a friend of Prof. Koche, has succeeded in procuring a quantity of the lymph, and to-day gave the first injection to four patients, one of whom was suffering from tuberculous of the hip, another from tuberculosis of the foot, another from lupus in a severe form, and another from phthisis.

Watchers have been selected, who will take turns in noting the effects of the inoculation. A large number of doctors and students were close observers of the method of treatment.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PRESIDENT HARRISON MAY SOON ISSUE HIS PROCLAMATION.

Secretary Blaine Thought That His Actions Had Been Fully Criticized, but Mr. Waller Easly Explains Matters to His Satisfaction.

CHICAGO, November 26.—One thing only now remains before President Harrison issues his proclamation to the world setting a date for the opening and closing of the Columbian Exposition, a formal notification from the local directory that the World's Fair corporation has at command funds to the amount of \$10,000,000. This notification from the directory to the President is expected to be promptly made.

Chairman Waller, of Connecticut, of the World's Fair Foreign Affairs Committee, this morning after consulting with Secretary Blaine, sent a telegram to Secretary of State Blaine in reply to one received from Mr. Blaine last night. Mr. Blaine's telegram said that in view of the criticism by some of the commissioners that the State Department was seeking for political advantage in the scheme for securing World's Fair exhibits from the Latin-American republics, that department would withdraw from participation in the work and await the action of the commission. Governor Waller's telegram is as follows:

POLITICS IN THE LORD'S PRAYER. CHICAGO, November 26.—In reply to your telegram of yesterday, withdrawing the offer of the State Department in aid of foreign exhibitors because of the misinterpreted action of the World's Columbian Commission on the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of that body regarding Spanish-American Republics, I beg to assure you that neither the committee nor I intended to withdraw our aid from the World's Fair, but to assure you that the committee nor I intended to withdraw our aid from the World's Fair, but to assure you that the committee nor I intended to withdraw our aid from the World's Fair.

Secretary Blaine sent the following reply: WASHINGTON, November 26, 1890. Hon. Thomas M. Waller, Chicago, Ill. Dispatch received. Many thanks. All's well that ends well. JAMES G. BLAINE.

ENGLAND'S AGED CHURCHES. Interesting Description of Some of These Ancient Edifices. A few ecclesiastical remains in the Saxon style of architecture are found scattered up and down the country, as at Earl's Barton, Worth, Monkwearmouth, etc., but which make precedence in point of age is a Saxon church in the parish of Great Britain, but in Christendom, says *Spare Moments*, is considered to be of the Garrison church at Dover, built of volcanic tufa, supposed to have been brought over to England by the Romans; it is over 15 centuries old, and has been the scene of many a grand service. Mr. Murray, is usually considered the oldest parish church. A great part of it still retains the original Roman bricks, which probably witnessed Queen Bertha's baptism in the island's devotion, and later Ethelbert's baptism. The oldest foundation is that of Glasbury Abbey, which for centuries contained the precious relic, the very first Christian cross erected in Britain. This church is said to date from the Roman period, and was burnt down in the reign of Henry II.

A DOCTOR IN DANGER.

He Was Almost Too Anxious About Securing His Fee.

ROUGHLY HANDLED BY A CROWD.

Refusing to Attend an Injured Boy Until His Pay Was Guaranteed.

CHICAGO, November 26.—Dr. Ransom Dexter narrowly escaped personal violence at the hands of an angry crowd in the Builders' and Traders' Exchange Building, Nos. 120 and 161 La Salle street. The crowd became aroused by the refusal of the physician to attend a boy injured in an elevator accident until his fee should be guaranteed.

The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the lessee of the building to providing secure gates about the elevator shaft. The victim was a 13-year-old boy named John Hurley, who is employed by the Putnam Publishing Company. The boy had delivered some goods on the fifth floor of the building, and while waiting for the elevator to descend to the basement at about 12:30 o'clock he thoughtlessly leaned against the gate. It was insecure and it gave way and both it and the boy fell down the shaft. The elevator car with seven passengers aboard was midway between the first and second floors. The weight precipitated upon it set it in motion toward the bottom of the shaft. The boy was hurled out, but he was not killed.

There were a good many members of the Exchange present by this time. Another message was sent to Dr. Dexter to the effect that he would be paid, and in a few minutes he came. A number of witnesses declare that as soon as he entered the building he was accosted by a crowd of men who would pay him \$50 for the boy's services. A collection had been taken up amounting to over \$40 for the boy's benefit, and several persons told him to go ahead and attend to the boy, and that they would pay him \$100 for the boy's services. Dr. Dexter's version of the affair is somewhat different from that given by others who were present.

WHAT THE PHYSICIAN SAYS. "A boy came to my office," said he, "to tell me that a boy had been hurt need my attention at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rooms. I had trouble on two occasions with the people. I had attended patients at their request and had been swindled. In one case they guaranteed my fee and I got only half of my fee. So I sent word that I wouldn't come unless there was a guaranty that I would be paid. The same messenger came to say that unless I went there I would be written up in the papers. 'So this is a case of blackmail, is it?' 'If that's so I guess I'd better go.' I had just fairly entered the building when some one cried out that they didn't want such a man—they had better look out. They were like a lot of insane people—I should judge it was a crowd that had got drunk on cheap whisky. They began to call names, and one man provoked me beyond endurance by saying 'I was a disgraced to my profession. I called him a liar. Then a policeman took my arm and led me toward the door. I went out and it was the best thing I could have done. The crowd might have hurt me, the men were so beside themselves."

"I think I have a right to refuse to attend if I see fit. For 12 years I have done an honest business almost exclusively in this year—it was 1875—when I left visiting and responded to every call I kept an exact account, and the calls responded to for which I received nothing, and I think \$10,000 is enough to have lost that way in a few years."

"I believe the profession will sustain me in asserting a right to decline business that I don't want."

OF MINISTERS' FAMILIES. Attempting to Account for the Allegation That They Turn Out Badly. The fact that the families of clergymen and ministers turn out badly, says *Spare Moments*, is as curious as it is regrettable. The subject has engaged the attention of an Edinburgh minister, who, by way of accounting for the falling away of young men who presumably enjoyed exceptional moral training, said: "There was too much hollowness in the religion of the laity; too much formality in the teaching of the earnest."

Possibly there have something to do with the result, but the irksomeness of the restraints to which the families of pastors are subjected is probably the true cause. Members of the clerical profession are compelled, to some extent, by the very nature of their office to abstain from relaxations which are enjoyed by the laity. From Nonconformist ministers more than from clergymen of the Church of England, a degree of austerity is expected which is neither necessary nor equitable. Training and exigence, because it not only overshadows the life, and represses the social instincts of the minister himself, but sets up a barrier between himself and his congregation.

The more human a clergyman is, and the more worldly experience he possesses, the better for himself and those to whom he preaches. Training and exigence, because it adapt a pastor to live a retired, precise and uneventful life, to abstain from and even to discountenance innocent relaxations.

Sounded Wrong, but Was All Right. Boston Herald. Clergyman (after performing the ceremony)—Now you are tied for life. The new husband—We are knit tied.

BLACK GOODS—A choice line of camels hair and chevrot, rough effects, wide wales diagonals, etc., the new fashionable fabrics. TRUSS. HUGUS & HACKE.

A NAVAL WELCOME.

THE BRAZILIAN WARSHIPS RECEIVED BY AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR.

In New York Harbor With the Usual Honors—Courtesies Extended the Visitors From Brazil—A Banquet Given to the Officers by Admiral Walker.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The Brazilian war ships Aquidaban and Guanabara weighed anchor shortly after 8 o'clock this morning and steamed slowly up the bay and the North river to a point opposite Twenty-fourth street, where they came to anchor. They were escorted by the American gunboat Yorktown and the dispatch boat Dolphin. As the fleet passed quarantine the guns at Fort Wards boomed forth a salute. The bay was dotted with tugs and small sailing craft, filled with interested spectators.

At 9:45 o'clock the navy yard dispatch boat steamed out past Battery and fell into the line, three-quarters of a mile ahead of the Dolphin. As the latter passed the salute of Liberty the colors were run up, and at the same moment a white cloud of smoke pulsed out from old Captive William on Governor's Island and cannon roared out a welcome nine consecutive times. The Brazilian cruiser Aquidaban responded with 15 guns.

It was about 11 o'clock when the fleet finally dropped anchor in their berths. The United States steamship Philadelphia, of the Navy, under command of Admiral Gherardi's flag ship, lay up the river about 400 feet above the Brazilian vessels. The Philadelphia had been lying there since Sunday last, under orders from Secretary Tracy to welcome Admiral Baltazar da Silviera.

As the Brazilians dropped their anchor a salute was fired from the Philadelphia and the Brazilian flag was run up the line. The Aquidaban responded with a like salute and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. Half an hour after Admiral Gherardi and staff made a formal call on Admiral Da Silviera. At 1 o'clock the Brazilian officers went ashore and proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they called on Admiral Walker. In about 25 minutes the visiting party returned to their vessel. At 3:30 Admiral Walker returned the call and invited the visiting officers to a banquet to-night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PEOPLE WHO WOULD TAKE NO RISKS. The boy was picked up senseless and was carried into an office. A messenger was at once dispatched to Dr. Dexter's office, at that time the boy was run up the line. Dr. Dexter would not come unless he could have assurance that he would be paid. By this time a crowd had gathered in the office, where the little fellow lay limp and helpless about the hallway. When the doctor's answer was passed round a dozen voices exclaimed: "You're a disgrace to the profession. You're a liar!" roared the doctor.

ATTACKING THE DOCTOR. The crowd was fast losing control of itself. Men began to make other shouts. Says R. W. Maxton, a dealer in building stone, who was there, and struck at the doctor. None of the blows reached his face, but his silk hat was crushed. He was quickly hustled out of the building. He went to court, where he made his way back to the office. Some persons who were present wanted to lynch him, and it was said he escaped by the back window.

CLAIMS HE BROKE THE RECORD. Fastest Time Ever Made on an American Railroad, on the P. & W. & C. ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Charles Watts, Superintendent of the Chicago division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, claims that the fastest time ever made on an American railway was on that road last week. His official report showed that this special train ran 53 miles in 45 minutes, 11 miles of which was covered in seven minutes, or at an average speed of 94 miles an hour. The train sheets show that the above statement is correct.

DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

Tennessee Farmers Alarmed Over Losses of Their Live Stock.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 26.—The fatal disease now prevailing among horses in certain localities in this State is becoming a very serious matter to horse owners. The general impression is that the disease is caused by rotten corn. The horses die in several hours after first being affected. The symptoms are like those of blind staggers, and reports from Wilson show that "the disease is prevailing there to such an extent that the farmers are becoming much alarmed. Seventy-five horses have died in one neighborhood in Wilson county. The people at first thought the disease was due to rotten corn, but one instance is reported in which a colt that had never eaten any corn died of the complaint. One farmer took pains to see that his horses ate no corn except that which was perfectly free from rotten grain. The precaution was of no avail as one of his horses died."

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

He Shoots His Wife and Then Takes His Own Life.

PITTSBURGH, IND., November 26.—Lige Mallot, a drifterman, in a fit of jealousy, shot his wife last night, inflicting only a flesh wound. He then committed suicide by shooting himself through the breast. The couple have two boys.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

Contents for December. THE FIRST OF THE SERIES OF ARTICLES DEVOTED TO The Development of American Industries Since Columbus IN EARLY STEPS IN IRON MAKING. (FULLY ILLUSTRATED.)

By WILLIAM F. DURFEE. An entertaining story of primitive methods in the iron manufacture. WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE "DAGO"? By APPLETON MORGAN. Another race problem for Americans to solve.

THE IDENTITY OF LIGHT AND ELECTRICITY. By Prof. HENRY HERTZ. The most remarkable of recent discoveries in physics.

THE "POROBORA" OR BORE OF THE AMAZON. By Prof. J. C. BRANCKE. Describes a destructive tidal phenomenon in South America.

DEFENSES OF BUCKING SPIDERS. By H. C. MCCOWEN, D.D. (Illustrated.) ARCHITECTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT. By BARR FERRER. A plea for common sense in house-building.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A DIVER. By Prof. HERMANN FOL. DRESS AND PHYSIQUE OF THE POINT BARROW Eskimos. By JOHN MURDOCH.

PRAIRIE FLOWERS OF LATE AUTUMN. By Prof. BYRON D. HALSTED. THE DUK-DUK CEREMONIES. By WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

THE SENSATIONS OF PLEASURE AND PAIN. By Dr. E. HEINRICH KESSLER. CHAMISSO AS A NATURALIST. By E. DU BOIS-REYMOND. (With Portrait.)

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Scribner's Magazine for 1891

HOLIDAY NUMBER.

Each article in the December number is illustrated by a single artist who has worked in close association with the author. "JAPONICA," Sir Edwin Arnold's first paper upon Japan and the Japanese. Illustrated by Robert Blum.

A UNIQUE SERIES OF FULL-PAGE DRAWINGS by Howard Pyle, "A Pastoral Without Words," telling their story without the aid of text. THE TRUE STORY OF AMY ROSSAULT, a new continuation on Scott's "Kenilworth," by W. H. Reeling, with illustrations made for the Magazine at Kenilworth Castle and in its neighborhood, by W. L. Taylor.

"CHRISTIE'S," THE LONDON PICTURE SALE ROOM, by Humphrey Ward, art-critic of the London Times, an account of the famous auction-room and its frequenters for many years, with illustrations by Harry Furness, the well-known artist of Punch.

A PAPER ON ITALIAN ART by A. F. Jassay, devoted especially to the Neapolitan painter Morelli; with illustrations from his works and by the author.

COMPLETE STORIES by Octave Thanet (with illustrations by Metcalf), Richard Harding Davis (with illustrations by G. D. Gibson), and George A. Hubbard. The continuation of the novel "Jerry," Poems, etc., etc. Price, 25 Cents.

It is with pleasure that the publishers of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE announce what they believe to be a particularly strong and interesting prospectus for the coming year. In this space but a few of the leading features can be mentioned, and among its general articles it is expected that the standard of the contents will not only be maintained, but increased in interest and importance.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY will contribute two articles, the first (in January) on "The Pigmies of the Great African Forest" (illustrated), the second (in February) on the "Rear Column."

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S papers entitled "Japonica," and begun in the December number, will be continued through the spring. They form an unusually striking series upon Japan and Japanese life. MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S illustrations of peculiar interest, as he went to Japan for the express purpose of collaborating with the author. Other articles upon the new Japanese Government, by Prof. John H. Wigmore, of Tokio, are also in preparation, for which Mr. Blum will furnish the drawings.

PROF. JAMES BRYCE, M.P., has arranged to write four articles on India, which will be welcomed by the many readers of his book, "The American Commonwealth."

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON has written, in collaboration with Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, a serial story of the present day, entitled "The Week-end," which will be begun upon the completion of the present remarkable serial, JERRY, and continued through the year.

THE GREAT STREETS OF THE WORLD is the title of an attractive series; OCEAN STEAMSHIPS, upon the lines of the successful Railroad Articles; THE SEASHORE, by Prof. N. S. Shaler; the latest EXPLORATIONS of DR. CARL LUSHOLTZ in Mexico, will be featured, all abundantly illustrated.

SHORT STORIES will be of unusual interest in the new volume, and among the writers are FRANK R. STOCKTON, THOMAS NELSON PAGE, OCTAVE THANET, and several new writers.

A more extended announcement can be had by addressing the publishers.

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