WHITTIER'S DEAL

couple of the best prints that could be

produced made of the poster and seat

them to Whittier with a complimenary letter and a suggestion that perhaps a

sight of the work of art might inspire where the cold title had not done so. After a time came a letter from Whit-

tier, and enclosed with it were two son-

nets, now to be found in any edition of the poet's work. But for the purposes of this article the letter was of more im-

among the better products of Dicken's pen. The Cosmopolitan recently offered Mr. Gladstone a dollar a word for an ar-

ticle, but no one familiar, for instance, with what Mr. Gladstone wrote for the

DU MAURIER'S PROFITS.

\$50,000 is the sum. Rumors are aston-

ishingly common in the book trade-astonishing, considering the reputation

ne man told the reporter that the Mac-

esting fact about Du Maurier's pay. The Harpers after reading 'Trilby' made

m a royalty offer for the

of the craft for conservatism.

North American Review, would that his writings were worth that, aside

from his fame as a man.

PAST BUTCHERIES BY THE SPANISH

The Tragic End of Lopez and His Fellow Patriots.

AMERICAN HEADS WERE BLOWN OFF

In the Two Revolutions in Cuba in Which the Gallant Lopez Figured Many Americans Were Shot Down. The Leader Chased by Bloodhounds and Garroted -- The Capture of the Virginius and the Killing of Fityseven Innocent Men by the Butcher Buriel, Whom Weyler Has Succeeded -- American Citizens Shot Down Like Dogs.

From the New York Herald.

Forty-five years ago the interest of the American people in Cuban affairs was quite as intense as it is today. In 1851 there was, as usual, since the beginning of this century, a revolution ram-rant in the island. It was the most im-portant up to that date, exceed ng in its even the conspiracy of the 'Black o' in 1829 and the negro uprising in 1844. General Narciso Lopez was at its ead and in its ranks were hundreds of

In 1848 Lopez had headed a conspiracy of Cubans in their own island. He was himself a Spaniard, but most of his followers were the native blacks. He falled, and made his escape to the United States. There he found ready sympathy. This country was rife in 1848 with a sentiment favoring the acquisition, by purchase or otherwise, of the queen of the Antilles. It was in that year that President Polk pr. posed, through the American ambassador at Madrid, to purchase Cuba for \$1,600,600. The proposal was renewed in the Uni ed senate ten years later, but this time the price offered had ad-vanced to \$30,000,000. Lopez was able to organize in this

country a force of 600 men, with which he sailed for Cuba in 1850. He effected landing and was joined by the nativ sympathizers. For months he wage I a desultory guerilla warfare, achieving at times a passing success, but for the most part confining his efforts to the mountains. He eventually failed and withdrew from the Ilsand, but in the next year made the third attempt, Like others, it was unsuccessful; it cost the life of the leader and most of his followers, Americans among the rest. Lopez was garroted, according to the custom which still prevails in Cuba, and which has been exemplified more than once in the Castle Moro during the present war. His head and face were enclosed in a cap, an iron collar was placed around his throat and the screw was turned until the collar slowly tight-ening, he was choked to death. The capture of Lopez was due to the separation from the main body of troops which he commanded, of Colonel Critenden and his forces. Colonel Crittenden was an American. The natives, upon the approach of the Spanish forces, deserted their leader and fied to e mountains. Lopez was left with thirty followers, and even these finally deserted him. He wandered about in the mountains alone until he was cap-tured with the aid of bloodhounds. His

last words were "Adleu, dear Cuba!"

GALLANT BUT FUTILE RAID. The last attempt made by Lopez to secure independence for Cuba resulted in much the same sort of warfare as has been inaugurated by General Weyler. Lopez and his followers took ship at New Orleans, on board the Pampero, on August 3, 1851, in Colonel Crittendent's regiment. On the 11th the Pam-pero stood off Havana. Lopez took the captain and mate out of a Spanish schooner and compelled them to act as pilots. Despite this precaution the Pampero a few hours later, running under full head of steam westerly along the coast, ran upon a coral reef. The men and arms were thereupon taken ashore in small boats. In the cargo were 100,000 cartridges, 3,000 muskets and several hundred kegs of powder. Lopez sent a pronunciamento to the village of Las Pesas demanding sur-render. Later he marched upon the town iwth 323 men, leaving Crittenden on the coast at Cabanos with 130 men to guard the ammunition and stores. Crittenden followed soon after, having Crittenden followed soon after, having found carts in which to carry the stuff. After skirmishing with the Spanish along the road Crittenden formed a junction with Lopez at Las Pesas and an engagement took place with the Spanish, under Genral Enna: The Americans were victorious, losing but thirty men to the Spaniards' two hundred, including many officers. Lopez rode about the field during the engagement wholly unarmed, except for a rawhide, which he pitliessly laid upon the backs of such men as he thought might be incited to firing faster.

The Spanish again attacked and were again defeated two days later at a haclenda not far from Las Pessa. This

cienda not far from Las Pesas. This action was one of the hottest in the re-bellion. The Spanish lost 320 men. Lo-pez thereupon actually made a forced pez thereupon actually made a forced march of eighteen miles over a mountain road, in five hours. A turn in the tide of success occurred on August 20, when Lopez, his ammunition having been greatly damaged by rain, was taken by surprise by a superior force of the enemy, about two leagues from Bahia Honda. The leader fied with his surviving followers to the top of a mountain and then encamped in most mountain and then encamped in most appalling surroundings. DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

The weakened forces of the invaders remained in the mountains for nearly a week, subsisting upon roots and exposed to the most dreadful extremes of weather. At length their sufferings became several terms of the suffering superior of the superior of the suffering superior of the suffering superior of the suffering superior of the su came so severe that they decided to de-scend to the plains and risk battle with superior forces, prefering death on the field to the slow torture they were en-during. At San Cristobal they learned severe that they decided of an order by the government promis-ing immunity to all the filibusters ex-cept Lopez if they surrendered. Soon afterward they were surrounded by a force of Spaniards in a house, where force or spaniarus in a nouse, where they had been offered hospitality, and taken to Havana. They were by this time reduced to 160 men, the others hav-ing fallen in battle or succumbed to illness and fatigue. Twenty-two had escaped to the mountains. Of the prisoners only two Americans were pardoned. The others were sentenced to twenty years penal servitude in Spain. Lopez, as told above, was taken by blood-

as told above, was taken by blood-hounds and publicly garroted.

More than twenty years later the hearts of Americans were once more profoundly stirred by a "Cuban incident," in which their compatriots were again interested, and in which once more American citizens lost their lives. This was the galabrated Victoria. more American citizens lost their nives.
This was the celebrated Virginius affair, which occurred in 1873.
The Virginius, an American ship, un-

der Captain Joseph Fry, an American, was chased by the Spanish cruiser Torwas chased by the Spanish cruiser 1 or nado and captured at the east end of the island of Jamaica, within sight of the Morant Point lighthouse. She was towed into Santiago de Cuba, and there, after trials lasting in some instances only ten minutes, fifty-three of those on only ten minutes, nity-three of those on board were shot in the public square, near the slaughter house. Among them were Captain Fry, Vernande Va-rona, W. A. C. Ryan, Jesus de Sol and Pedro Cespedes. Both the United States and England at once entered vehement protests against this atrocity on the part of Burler, who was the on the part of Burler, who was the "butcher" of the day, and both governments sent ment of war to protect the other prisoners. The latter, who came to be known as the "Survivors," were delivered up to our government and brought to New York on the Juniata. The Virginius finally sank off Frying

The Virginius left Kingston, Jamaica, The Virginius left Kingston, Jamilca, on Oct. 23, 1873, with 156 souls award, bound, according to advertisement, for Port Limon. After putting to sea she sprang a leak. Proceeding to Jeremie, a port of Hayti, for repairs, she subsequently touched at Port au-Prince and Caymites. On Oct. 31 she was sighted by a Spanish cruiser, which proved to be the Tornado, and, after a chase, c prured off the Jamilca coast. The Amertured off the Jamaica coast, The Amican ship was boarded by two offic

ican ship was boarded by two officers and thirty men. Ceptain Fry han-led his papers to the former, who insolently crumpled them in their hands and proceeded at once to haul down the American flag and hoist that of Spain in its place. Within thirty minutes all hands were bound and transferred to the Tornado, which set out for Santiago de Cuba with the Virginius in tow.

On this passage every possible indignity was offered to the American capitives. The American flag was spread

nity was offered to the American cap-tives. The American flag was spread upon the deck and Spanish soldiers danced and spat upon it. The Virgin-ius was gutted. Lockers were broken open and the Spaniards made them-selves drunk on the wines of their cap-tives. Upon arriving at Santlago that town was speedily en fete. The streets were aflame with lights, the Cubans were assume with lights, the Cubans embraced each other in delirious joy Drunken revelers shouted before the American Consulate: "We'll soon have plenty of American steak!" If Fry and his men had been seen as his men had been sent ashore that night it is said that they would surely have been torn limb from limb.

Two courts were constituted-one fo the trial of the captives, the other fo the disposition of the ship. Appeals fo aid were vain. The American Consul, Schmidt was bullied and insulted. On November 4, when the procession of captives was marched past the Consul ate, a guard was placed at the door to prevent the Consul from leaving to protest against the proceeding, "Burlel the Butcher," superintended all. The prisoners were arranged before a selfstyled Court of Marine and confronted with documents, which they were or dered to sign, setting forth that the Vir ginius was a privateer and that they were pirates. Those who refused to sign were menaced with swords. A few weakened and signed. The prisoner were sentenced after a farcical trial, to death, and the execution was set for

November 8. It was learned that the British war-ship Niobe was due at Santiago on November 7, and the day of execution wa accordingly pushed forward to that date. Fifty-seven were publicly shot before the Niobe arrived, among them sixteen claiming British citizenship. The fury of the populace displayed it-self in the most revolting form. The bodies of the dead were thrown into a trench, and horsemen galloped over them as they lay festering in the sun. Some of the heads were cut off and carried through the streets on spear he It is said that the troops in execution of the sentence of their superiors, thrust the muzzles of their guns into the pris-oners' mouths and literally blew off

FLIGHT OF THE BUTCHER. Upon the arrival of the Nioble Burie

fied to Havana, mad with rage at hav-ing been baffled of the full measure of his cruelty. The Juniata came upon the scene, sent from this port in answer to the popular indignation aroused by the reports of the butchery. Two other American men-of-war in the harbor of Santiago, three American, two British and one French. Their presence served in a measure to curb the mad insolence of the Spanish loyalists on shore. Commander Braine, of the Juniata, as soon as possible arranged a conference with the acting governor of the provwith He was received with cool polite ness. The commander made formal de-mand for the surrender into his charge of the "survivors." This was refused. Then ensued a tiresome series of diplo-matic negotiations, which lasted until nearly the end of the year. Commander Braine succeeded in exacting from th governor a promise that no action would be taken in respect to the surviving prisoners without due notification to him; that meantime the men would

be treated with the consideration due to prisoners of war, and that the wounded would receive humane treatment.

This promise was broken. On Dec. 4 Commander Braine received information that the prisoners had been removed from the prison of Santiago and were on their way to the dreaded Castle Moro, in the harbor of Havana. The acting governor for this act of perfidy gave the same excuse that there was no gave the same excuse that there was no longer room in the Santiago prison. The theater of negotiation was then removed to Havana. Vice Consul A. N. Young removed from Santlago to the capital, and all the forces of diplomacy were brought to bear upon the Spanish officials to secure the liberation of the survivors. While the negotiations lated war seemed imminent from day to day. The American people clamored for revenge, the Spaniards for the blood

of the surviving captors.

All the world knows that at length, on Dec. 18, the captives were set free from Castle Moro, and taken aboard the Junista. Their cord tion was a sufficient index to the treatment they had received from their Spanish jailers. They were in rags. They were fifthy beyond belief. Many of them were s nt at once to the hospital. The surrender of the survivors, reluctantly conceded by the Spanish officials, roused the loyal poulace to a frenzy. Buriel, especially, is said to have paced up and lown like a hyena robbed of his prey. The iong and tedious delay, ending a length in the partial requital by Spain of the injury and insult to the United States, forms a chapter by itself in the diplomatic history of both countries.

HE TRIED TO HELP BILL. But the Game Did Not Work and the

Family Would Now Sing Low. From the Detroit Free Press.

One of the most innocent-looking old men I ever saw came down the other day from his farm in Pennsylvania to deal with green goods men, and, of course, he got left. Fortunately for him he couldn't raise but \$150 and therefore he lost only that amount. I me fore he lost only that amount. I met him at the depot as an officer had him in tow to see that he got away safely, and when he had told the story of how he had been done for I asked:

"You didn't expect to get \$500 in good money for \$150, did you?"

"No, I can't say I did," he replied.

"But you thought it would be money good enough to pass?"

"Yes. They sent me two \$1 bills, and

"Yes. They sent me two \$1 bills, and

they looked all right and passed all right." But you would be passing counterfelt money on your neighbors and causing them a loss."

"No, I wasn't goin' to pass any of it No, I washt goin to pass any or it off on the nayburs. I wouldn't do sich a thing as that. I might hev got rid of some of it to chicken buyers and tin peddlers, but I wanted most of it fur my son Bill. Bill is into politics and poker till you can't rest, but he hain't

poker till you can't rest, but he hain't had a fair show. That's what I was goin' to gin him!"

"Just how, do you mean?" I asked.

"Well, when Bill goes about sayin' as how he'll bet \$50 that so and so will be nominated for president somebody yells at him to put or shet up. He hain't got nuthin' to put up, and so he has to shet. If he's in a game of poker and got a good hand he's got to call instead of raisin' the other fellers out o' the game. I've knowed him to lay down with three accs because he hadn't down with three aces because he hadn't a dollar more to put up. Oh, no, I didn't mean nuthin' wrong. I wasn't goin' to beat the nayburs nor pass any of it off at the stores, but bein' Bill is the laziest and most shiftless critter in our country I wanted to gin him a show at polities and noker and make him

our country I wanted to gin him a show at politics and poker and make him airn his board and clothes."

"But you lost your mozey?"

"Lost 'er slick and clean, and it was all I could raise, and from this time on Bill and me and the old woman will hev to take everybody's bluff and make the best of it. It'll come hard, but some must bluff and some must be bluffed, and I s'pose we'll somehow live through it."

OUOTATIONS IN THE LITERARY MARKET

on the Ascent.

They Are, as a General Rule, Very Steadily

GOOD PRICES PAID TO AUTHORS

"Trilby" Has Brought Du Maurier About \$100,000 -- Rates for Kipling and Other Stars -- Whittier as a Bargainer -- The Outlook for Writers Is Better Now Than Ever Before.

The New York Sun recently made careful inquiry among publishers with a view to ascertain how it stands with the literary wage-earner in this coun-try. The result was encouraging. The Sun found as a rule that prices for liter-ary work are steadily on the increase. "It is absolutely necessary," says the Sun, "to distinguish, as Brander Matthews recently said, between literature and journalism. It is also necessary to distinguish between what may be called freak prices, also prices due to corners in the product, so to speak, and the regular market rates. Thus the differences between literature and journalism, though easily found by one who looks, is not commonly made. It is by no means the contents of a monthly magameans the contents of a monthly maga-zine on the one hand and a daily newspaper on the other, nor is it daily newspaper on the other, nor is it found by comparing a product that is bound in boards and cloth and sold for a dollar and a half with a conglomeration of acts hawked on the streets at two cents a copy. 'The monthly magazines,' said Mr. Matthews, 'are often a finer form of journalistic product—finer, on the whole, because the producers have more time for considering and completing their work.' One may find—one always does find—literature of more or less intrinsic worth in the magazines, but there is worth in the magazines, but there is rarely a respectable newspaper offered for sale of which the same may not be truthfully said.

"Strictly speaking, literature, as it is understood in this market report, is the understood in this market report, is the written expression of an original idea. It is a novel, a poem, or a message that was in an author, and either birth or death had to follow its conception. Whether it be good or bad—civilized or savage—depends on the qualities and circumstances of the author, whether or not the man he isset on an expended he is not the man be sent on an errand he is too weak for by a path he cannot yet find. Mr. Howells once described journalism very well when he complained that 'two-thirds of the magazines are made up of material which, however excellent, is without literary quality . poular science, politics, economics, and the timely topics which I will call con-temporanics. The article in which these words appeared was an excellent piece of 'contemporanics'—journalism—but it appeared in Scribner's Magazine. The Century company when it brought out the 'Life of Lincoln' was not only print-ing 'contemporanics,' but it was getting a right good 'beat' on its esteemed con-temporaries.

SPECIAL PRICES. "And this statement leads naturally to the matter of prices for the various inds of products of artists in letters for the Century company paid an table price for its beat and it has since paid a notable price for one bit of literature pure and simple. Moreover, this is a good place to explain the difference be tween a freak or phenomenal price and a market rate. The Century company paid \$50,000 for the 'Life of Lincoln.' It is no disparagement to the authors of the Century's life of Lincoln to say that theirs was a freak price. The authors had information for sale that no one else possessed. They had a corner on facts about Abrahm Lincoln, and the public demand for these facts was so great that a high price would have been paid for them even if told much less gracefully than the authors told them. The motive of the Century company in giving \$50,000 for this beat was precisely that of any enterprising newspaper in buying exclusive news. It is not by any means an unheard of oc is not by any means an unneard-of oc-currence that the managing editor of a newspaper should pay \$100 for ten words of information and then spend as much more in sending reporters to verify the facts and 'get all there is of it.' Of course, there is nothing in e ther the \$50,000 check or the \$100 in cash to indicate the market value of literature. "On the other hand, a novel is now running in the Century Magazine, under the title of 'Sir George Tressady,' which was written by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. It is unquestionably a literary product, an original conception of an author. The price paid for the serial right was \$118,000. This gives one a start in the search for the market rates of literature, but no more. It certainly does not prove, however, that the market is firm and prices rising. On the contrary, large as the sum may the contrary, large as the sum may seem at first thought, it is relatively small; it is much smaller than other sums paid for the product of other literay workers. Thus Scott got \$40,000 for 'Wodstock,' while Moore got 3,000 guineas for 'Lalla Rookh.' Anthony Trollope received in all \$350,000 for 'Virgil.' Tom Moore got £15,000 for his Irish melodies. George Ellot did not get less than £8,000 for any of her novels, and one brought £15,000, it is said. Mr. Howells once pointed out that these Howells once pointed out that these old-time prices were worth at least 50 per cent, more to the recipient than the per cent, more to the recipient than the same sum would be now, but this de-pends on the point of view. A man could get more of some desirable things in those days for a guinea than he can get now, but a deal less of other things equally desirable—traval. for instance desirable-travel, for instance. However, the relative purchasing power of a guinea is a matter of secondary consideration to the artist, for the reason that the best things in life, that is the things that the artist considers best, go by favor only.

go by favor only. OTHER BIG BIDS.

"However, it is not necessary to go "However, it is not necessary to go back to the time of Scott to find prices exceeding that paid Mrs. Ward. Robert Bonner, of the Ledger, paid Charles Dickens \$5,000 for 'Hunted Down,' a story of 7,000 words. It is currently reported that Charles Scribner's Sons paid \$25,000 for 'Sentimental Tommy,' which is now running in their magazine. Ar-\$25,000 for 'Sentimental Tommy,' which is now running in their magazine. Arthur Scribner, when asked about this rumor and a further rumor that a bargain at \$50,000 had been made for the next story by the same author, declined either to affirm or deny. The great success of 'Sentimental Tommy' probably originated an exaggerated rumor, but that higher prices have been noted. but that higher prices have been paid than what Mrs. Ward received need not

oe doubted. "It is the common rule of publishersand it is a rule that is particularly rasp-ing to the writer with any instinct of an artist in him—to pay by the yard; at least by the thousand words. It was with this rule in view that the fact of Charles Dickens receiving \$5,000 for 7,000 words was mentioned. Anthony Hope refused, not long ago, an offer of \$750 for a short story. Here is another gauge of market rates, for 'a short story' means from 3,000 to 4,000 words.

story' means from 3,000 to 4,000 words. It is fair to Mr. Hope to say that he was priced at \$200 a thousand words.
"That gives us the first intimation that the market is rising, for something less than thre years ago (October, 1893) Mr. Howells wrote that three American

pers were not very anxious to pay so much, but they did it. Later when it was found that the book had made a hit—when 100,000 copies or thereabouts had been sold—the Harpers, although under neither legal nor moral obligations to do so, figured up the sum which but Maurice would here Du Maurier would have received had he accepted their original royalty offer, and found that he would have been \$40,-000 better off. So they sent him a check for \$10,000. It is suggested that this for \$40,000. It is suggested that this check of all others ever used in literature is the one best worth framing for a wall ornament in a club of artists in "In view of the prices recently paid for current literature, it is worth re-calling the fact that Robert Louis Stevenson received but \$7,000 for a serial he sold to the S. S. McClure syndicate. This is not a reflection on the syndicate—it is said to emphasize the fact that intrinsic merit does not make the price. UNKNOWN WRITERS. "The most satisfactory indication of the state of the market, however, is found in the quotations for the work of

found in the quotations for the work of the unknown writer. Here nothing is considered but the work itself. It has often been said, but it ought to be re-peated on every proper occasion, that the publisher is eager for a good un-known. It is worth while adding, as a hint to ambitious unknowns, an old the publisher is eager for a good unknown. It is worth while adding, as a hint to ambitious unknowns, an old newspaper mot: 'A good introduction will carry a dinged poor story.' We have ample proof that the unknown is wanted in the price now paid as compared with what was paid only three years ago when Mr. Howells wrote that 'they pay from five to six dolars a thousand words for the work of the unknown writer.' But every publisher of magazines to whom the reporter talked, said that no matter was rated at less than \$10 a thousand and very little is rated below \$15. Instances in which wholly unknown writers have received from \$125 to \$175 for a short story (4,000 or 5,000 words) are common enough, and it is safe to say that if any reader of the Sun has a classic of that length, a tale that can lift the reader out of his chair, he can get even \$250 for it. It ought not to worry the author of the classic to think that Kipling would get \$750, maybe \$1,000, for the same story, because Mr. Kipling's name is worth the difference as an advertisement to the periodical.

"Passing from literature to what

the periodical.
"Passing from literature to what Brander Matthews calls the journalistic features of magazines, it is found that the price runs from \$10 to \$50 a thousand words. The Century rarely, if ever, pays less than \$20. Scribner's not long ago paid \$20 a thousand for a travel sketch of no great merit. Prof. Shaler, who writes about coral reefs and sub-marine volcanoes in a way to enchain a reasonable mind more effectually than any living author of novels can do, very likely receives from two to three times that sum.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

"When inquiry was made for the rea-sons governing the editors who fix prices on the products of the men and women of leters the reply was precisely what might have been expected, but it was in several cases emphasized in a way that must amuse the average newspaper publisher intensely. The magazine essayist has for many years been telling the newspaper publishers that it was very, very sinful to print the news of certain events, even though Mr. Howells wrote that three American men were commonly paid at the rate of \$100 a thousand words for their contributions to the magazines, while one woman received \$150. Nationality has nothing to do with prices, of course, so the inference is that the market for strictly first-class writers of magazine stories has hardened to the extent of at least 33 1-3 per cent.

"Poetry is priced, it appears, in a somewhat different fashion, and yet when one talks about the market the space rate is invariably mentioned. For instance, a well-known writer in talking about poetry recalled the fact that

the editor of an English periodical once wrote to T. B. Aldrich and asked what he would charge to write a sonnet of a page and a half, Harper size. Aldrich grinned at the yardstick, but replied that his price was a guinea a line. He didn't write the 'page and a half,' but he sent a poem—that is, something that had not been written either to order or to measure—and got his guinea mood wil last. . . Smith who has been boring his readers to death for a year, may write tomorow a thing that will please them so much, etc., etc.' "Even the foul thing who edits his sheet with a stable fork may wipe his grimy paw on his trousers and, hold-ing it out, say 'Shake, pard, that's me, too, but what t'ell?' If a new Milton with a new Paradise Lost was to appear he would receive from a cent to a cent der or to measure—and got his guinea a line. Longfellow sold 'Hanging of the Crane' for \$4,000, or \$20 a line, and Ten-nyson received \$12 a line for 'Revenge.' At the office of the Century, when Kip-ling's metry was mentioned one who he would receive from a cent to a cent and a half a word—relatively speaking he would get Milton's £5 because the public is not howling for the work of the unknown writer, and all editors must—there is no evading this must—consider the public howl. That is the unavoidable necessity of buriness. This is by no means to apologize for the editor who uses the stable fork. Every editor chooses his constituents. Some At the office of the Century, when Kipling's poetry was mentioned, one who was authorized to speak said that Kipling would undoubtedly demand and receive 'from \$250 to \$750, according to length,' for any poem he might write. It is not so long since \$25 was considered a very good price for a very good poem of the magazine sort. editor chooses his constituents. Some prefer readers who find pleasure in libraries, others prefer readers who find "The best story of the prices of poetry which the reporter heard was one of Whittier's dealings with the Harpers. It was in the days when the lamented Conant was editor of Harper's Weekly. deasure in a dime museum's chamber

of horrors.
"It is a curious feature (curious from a commercial point of view) that sup-ply has nothing to do with prices in this market. There is of course a to-limited supply of classics—of literature that has long life in it. There is not Conant was editor of Harper's Weekly. Abbey had painted a picture entitled 'The Expulsion of the Quakers from Massachusetts.' It was a work of art, and that is all that need be said in praise of it. Mr. Conant, with the picture in mind, wrote to Whittier to ask him if the title of the picure could not insspire accompanying verse, The poet replied that he thought not. However, Conant was not discouraged. He had a course of the best prints that could be even enough of really good literature to keep the space devoted to it in maga-zines full. One has only to try to remember what the stories or the the magazines of the month before ast were to be convinced of this. Still, that fact does not tend very much to put up the price. On the other hand, the offerings of stories, poems, and contemporaries from unknown writers are so great as to be positively aston-ishing. A hundred manuscripts a day is the average of all the New York magazines that hase a first class standmagnzines that hase a tirst class state-ing. Not a half of one per cent, can be accepted for sheer lack of space, of course. The editor, to the best of his ability, picks out the best. It is almost unnecessary to say that many stories as good as the ordinary ones that appear are necessarily rejected. And, that is to say, the supply of good stuff from the unknown writer very greatly exceeds the demand. Nevertheless the price has been rising steadily.

of this article the letter was of more importance than the poems. It said (quoted from memory): 'If thee does not teel disposed to pay one hundred dollars for each of these, please send them back, for I can get that nearer home.' He got the \$200 by return mail. Mr. Whittier was an interesting man in a variety of ways. "The rise in price of this mental prod-"But it is by no means improbable uct is easily explained. It is due pri-marily to the increase in the number that Mr. Kipling would receive \$250 for twenty-eight lines, and nothing could show a bull tendency in the market of people intelligent enough to appre-ciate a good magazine. The magazines have increasing prosperity, and so they are able to pay better prices—the king is furnishing more gold to those who cater to his desires. Every writer who more clearly than that statement. However, the top price paid for poetry was when the Century company gave Mr. Tennyson (as he was then) \$1,000 for two short poems for St. Nicholas, "Of course none will overlook the fact that what may be called the personal counts his dollars must rejoice in the ever wide ing it collation of the monthly magazine. He must also rejoice in the number of magazine publishers. equation enters largely into the price paid to a writer. That is to say, an author's popularity influences the price for that creates competition and add to the number of stalls in which the beauties of art may be exposed." more than the intrinsic worth of the ar-ticle purchased. Thus, 'Hunted Down,' already mentioned, was by no means

MARKETS AND STOCKS

Wall Street Review.

New York, May 19.—Business at the Stock Exchange was quiet again today, the dealings in stocks amounting to only 116,500 shares, of which Sugar alone figured for 52,700 shares. The tone of the market at the opening was characterized by firmness, the comparatively small exports of gold by today's German steamer and a belief that the recept sales of American securities abroad will furnish sufficient exchange to keep shipments of the metal within moderate bounds having contributed to the strength of the market at that time. The improvement, however, was confined to narrow limits save in the case of the Rubber stocks, which gained 15,42½ per cent, on the statement submitted to the stockholders at their annual meeting at New Brunswick, N. J., today. Mr. Banigan, who was said to be opposed to the present management, stated at the meeting that he was not interested in a new company, as published some time ago, and that he would support and co-operate with the trust directory. This also had a strengthening influence. The report submitted was considered favorable. Wall Street Review. "The Harpers have not told anybody what they will pay Du Maurier for his next story. It is for this reason, probably, that the rumor is current that millans had been making a number of 'plunges' recently, when one who was authorized to speak for them said they had not bought anything outright, and that tewnty per cent. was the limit of the royalty. However, to get back to Du Maurier, it was said by one in a position to know that he has received so far about \$100,000 for 'Trilby.' This includes theatrical royalties, as well as had a strengthening influence. The re-port submitted was considered favorable Soon after the opening Sugar and Manhattan weakened. The former fell from 1224 to 120 and the latter from 101% to 100 a. Sugar's weakness was due to the reduction in the price of refined, which has led to realizations by the brokers alleged to have larged connections. Manhattan was sums received for serial rights and roy-alties on books sold. But the bald statement of this sum is the least interto realizations by the brokers alleged to have inside connections. Manhattan was again sold on the unfavorable report for the March quarter and on an unfounded statement that its chief competitor had obtained control of the Madison Avenue Horsecar line. Metropolitan Traction, on the other hand, was in request and advanced from 195% to 198. Friends of the stock say that the forthcoming quarterly report will be favorable. Tobacco was bought on early advices from the west that coffris wer making to bring about a settlement of the trade war. The railway list moved within a very narrow raius and at the close showed declines of %a% per cent, as compared with yesterday's finals. The loss in the Industrials was equal to %a% per cent, which scored gains of %a% per cent.

Am. Tobacco Co.... 65% 65% 65%. Furnished by William Linn, AlLEN & Co., correspondents for A. P. CAMPBELLE, stock broker, 412 Spruce street. with another offer for serial rights and another for the pictures. Du Maurier wanted instead a lump sum, and named his price—\$10,000 it is said. The Har-

 OATS.
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 <t PORK. July 7.67 7.75 7.62 7.72 September 7.85 7.87 7.77 7.87

Scranton Board of Trade Exchange Quotations -- All Quotation Based on Par of 100.

Name. Bid Asked.
Dime Dep. & Dis. Bank...... 140
Scranton Lace Curtain Co..... 50



only awaits your invitation to bring into your home healthful, palatable and economical food. See that you get the genuine—has trade-marks "Cottolens," and steer's head in cutton-plant ureall

THE N. K. PAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pitteburg. "I suffered with terrible pains in my

National Boring & Drilling Co.
First National Bank. 638
Scranton Jar & Stopper Co.
Elmhurst Boulevard Co.
Scranton Savings Bank 208
Boata Plate Glass Co.
Scranton Packing Co.
Weston Mill Co.
Lackawana Iron & Steel Co.
Lackawana Iron & Steel Co.
Third National Bank 330
Throop Novelty M'Fg. Co.
Scranton Traction Co. 17.
BONDS.
Scranton Glass Co.
Scranton Pass. Rallway, first mortgage due 1918. 119
People's Street Rallway, first mortgage due 1918. 119
Scranton & Pittiston Trac. Co.
People's Street Rallway, Second mortgage due 1920. 119
Dickson Manufacturing Co.
Lacka Township School 57.
City of Scranton Street Imp 57.
Berough of Winton 57.
Mt. Vernon Coal Co.
Scranton Axle Works

New York Produce Market.

New York, May 19.—Flour—Dull, easy; unchanged. Wheat—Spot market dull, firmer; f. o. b., 75c. to arrive; ungraded red, 65a76c.; No. 1 northern, 79½c.; options opened and declined, ka7ks., closing firm at ½c. over yesterday, with a fairly active trade; July and September most active; No. 2 red May 65½c.; June, 65½c.; July, 65½c.; September, 68c.; December, 59½c. Corn—Spots dull, firm; No. 2 at 35c. elevator; 35½c. afloat; options were dull and firm and partly ½c. advance; May, 25 c.; July, 35½c.; September, 35½c. Oats—Spots fairly active; easier; options dull; firmer; May and July, 24½c.; spot prices, No. 2 at 23½c.; No. 3 white, 25½c.; Conthanged. Butter—Larg-receipts, weak; style dairy dairy, 8a15c.; do. creamery, 11a15½c.; do. held, 9a11c.; do. creamery, 11a15½c.; do. held, 9a11c.; do. factory, 7a10c.; Elgins, 15a15½c.; intation creamery, 11a15½c.; do. held, 9a11c.; do. factory, 7a10c.; Elgins, 15a15½c.; intation creamery, 11a15½c.; do. held, 9a11c.; do. factory, 7a10c.; Elgins, 15a15½c.; intation creamery, 10a12c. Cheese—Moderate demand, freely offered; state large oid, 5a 9½c.; do. new, 6½a8c.; do. small old, 4½a 9½c.; do. new, 7½a8c.; part skims old, 34½c.; Eggs—Cholce, fairly active; unchanged. New-York Produce Market.

Philadelphia Provision Market.

Philadelphia, May 19.—Provisions were in moderate jobbing demand at generally unchanged prices. We quote: City smoked beef, 11% 12%; beef hams, \$15a15.50; pork, family, \$10.50a1; hams, \$1.9 cured, in tierces, \$15a55c; do. smoked, \$15a156c; do. do. smoked, \$15a55c; do. do. do. smoked, \$15a55c; do. do. do. do. do. do. for round and jobbing lots, as to brand and average; lart, pure, city refined, in therces, \$15a55c; do. do. do. in tubs, \$15a5c; do. butchers', loose, \$15a55c; city tallow, in hogsheads, \$15c; country, \$15c; do. \$15a5c; do. do. do. do. do. do. do. \$15a55c; do. \$15a55c; do. do. do. \$15a55c; do. \$15a55c Philadelphia Provision Market.

Toledo Grain Market.

Toledo, O., May 19.—Close—Wheat—No. 3 soft, 65c.; cash, 67c.; June, 67c.; July, 64c.; August, 635c.; September, 64c. Corn—No. 3 yellow. 25c.; No. 3 234c.; No. 4 at 24c. asked. Oats—No. 2.201c.; July, 20c. Timothy seed—October, 34.55. Receipts—Wheat, 2.196 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels; oats, 1,200 bushels; Shipments—Wheat, 22,700 bushels; corn, 1,800 bushels; oats, none.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago Live Stock.
Union Stock Yards, Ill., May 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market steady; common to extra steers, \$3,50a4.30; stockers and feeders, \$2,85a3.90; cows and bulls, \$1,50a,3.5; caives, \$3,50a5; Texans, \$2,55a4. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; market firm; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3,25a3.47\(\frac{1}{2}\); common to choice mived, \$3,25a3.50; choice assorted, \$3,50a3.55; lights, \$3,20a3.55; pics, \$2,50a3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000 head; market strong; inferior to choice, \$2,50a 3.90; lambs, \$3a5.

Buffalo Live Stock. Buffalo, N. Y., May 19.—aCttle—73 cars through, one on sale; market quiet and easy; a few odd head of cows sold at \$2.75a \$2.50a.85; stockers, \$2.40a.50; calves nominally, \$3.50a.4 Hogs—9 cars through, 4 on sale; market active and stronger; Yorkers, \$3.60a.35; mediums, \$3.50a.35; mixed, \$3.55a \$3.60; heavy grades, \$3.45a.50; roughs, \$3a \$3.10; stage, \$3.42.50.

OH! WHAT A RELIEF.

left ovary and womb. My back ached all the time. "I had kidney trouble badly. Doctors prescribed for me, and I followed their advice, but found a until I took Lydia E. Vegetable Compound. Oh! what a relief it is, not to

have that tired feel-ing day after day, in

the morning as much as at night after a hard day's work, and to be free from all pains caused by Ovarian and Womb troubles. I cannot express my gratitude. I hope and pray that other suffering women will realize the truth and importance of my statement, and accept the relief that is sure to attend the use of the Pinkhar Medicine."-MRS. JAMES PARRISH, 2501 Marshall St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.





Hotel Walton Broad and Locust Streets, Philadelphi

One of the most maguificent hotels in the world. Palatial in every detail.

Scranton, Tuesday, May 26. Grounds on the Providence Road, Opposite Base Ball Park. Take Providence.



Rings, 3 Stages, Racing Track. AND MONSTER AERIAL ENCLAVE. 100 STARTLING AND SUBLIME CIRCUS ACTS. EVERYTHING JUST AS ADVERTISED.

only Show endersed by Clergy. No False Protenses. No Exaggerations GREATEST AERIAL EXHIBITIONS EVER SEEN. The Most Renowned Mid- ir Performers in the World. Gloriously Thrilling Dives, Flights and Carches. ALAR, the Human Arrow, Shot from a Huge Ancient Crossbow away into space. MAGNIFICENT EQUINE SPECTACLE in (n) Ring Positivel 24 Elephants Ex-SPLENDID CHAMPION EQUESTRIAN DISPLAY.

Daring Riding Acts. THE NEW WOMAN ON HORSEBACK, with Lady Clowns,
Lady King Masters, and Lady Obj et Holders.



THE ONLY TWO COMPLETE MENAGERIES IN THE WORLD 2 Herds of Elephants, 2 Droves of Camels, 1 Flock Ostriches, 50 Cages of Wild Beasts, Together with many Animals in Leash

JOHANNA, THE FAMOUS GIANTESS GORILLA Only one in Captivity in the World. Seven Dens of Performing Animals. And in Addition to all the Myriad Wonders, The Grand, New, Picturesque, Romantic Entertainment,

REALISTIC ORIENTAL INDIA, Bepresenting Genuine Natives of the Orient in Every Phase of Life. Presented just as they have existed for ages in their own country: Bu dhist Priests, Sacred Daneling Orien Tiers, Silver and Devil Wask Dencers, Coccanut Tree Climbers, Cotta Dwarfs, REAL EAST INDIAN FAKIRS AND EXPERT JUGGLERS, Madras Daneing Girls, Kandian and Sing sleep Dancers, together with their Families, Sacred Temples, Tools, Implements, Musical Instruments, Original Control of the Control of t

MIGHTY NEW FREE STREET PARADE. With the Sovereigns of the World represented, together with the military uniforms and music of all nations, at 9 a. m. on day of show.

LOWEST EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS. Two Performances Daily at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors Open an Hour Earlier. Admission to Everything 50c. Children Under 9 Ye irs Half Price.

Reserved seats at regular price and admission tickets at usual advance at MATTHE WS BROS DRUG STORE, 200 Lackawanna Avenue.