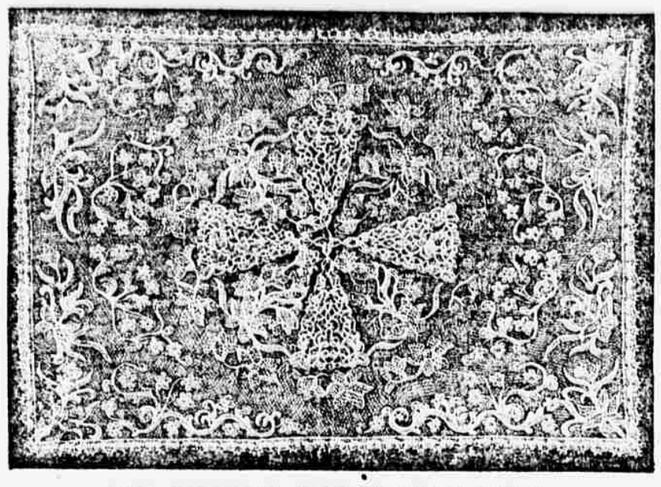
LACE MAKING BY INDIANS.

A NEW INDUSTRY TAUGHT TO THE WOMEN OF THE TRIBES.

Miss Sibyl Carter's Account of How She Came to Teach Lace Making to Indian Women, and the Success of the Experiment—Good Effects of the Industry.

An exhibition of lace made by American Indians was given last week at Miss Amy Townsend's house in West Twenty-fifth street, and the fineness of its quality was a surprise to those who saw for the first time examples of this new industry among the Indians. Lace making by Indians is the result of the efforts of one of the missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who four years ago gave the first lesson in lace making to an Indian woman. Since that time the industry has grown, and now nine teachers are employed. The lace which Indians make has already begun to sell on its own merits, and merchants



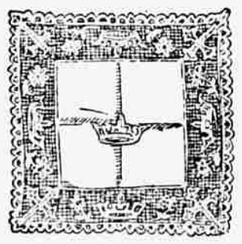
LACE BEDSPREAD MADE BY INDIAN WOMEN.

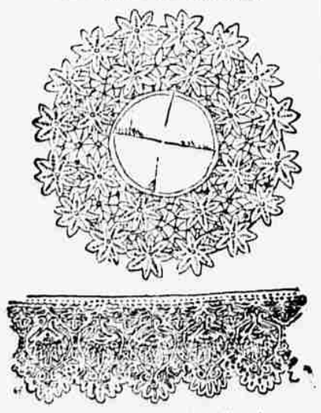
in St. Paul and Chicago have offered to put the lace on the market in a way which will present it to a larger public than it appeals to at present. But the industry is not regarded as sufficiently advanced to make this step judicious. So for a while yet the lace will continue to be sold by order.

Miss Sibyl Carter, an Episcopal missionary, first started to teach the Indians lace making when she was stationed in Minnesota four years ago. When she was asked by a SUN reporter how it happened that an industry seemingly so unsuited to the life of the Indian women had suggested itself to her, she gave this account of the way in which she began the work:

"I began to realize," she said, "that while everything was done by the missionaries for the children, the women were practically left to themselves. When I looked about for something to teach them, I thought first of lace making, because that was the only thing I could do myself. As a young girl I had taken lessons in that work myself, without any idea that I should ever make any practical use of it. For the first three months I had a most discouraging time of it. I commenced among the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, and the greatest difficulty was to persuade them to keep the lace clean. But that difficulty was soon overcome. Now, the lace which the Indians make is cleaner than that made by the peasants in Italy and southern France. That has always to be cleaned before it is sold, but the lace which was exhibited at Miss Townsend's the other day was so clean that a number of the ladies who saw it asked me if it had not been necessary to have it cleaned. But they saw it just as it came from the women's hands.

"The United States Government asked me to allow them to exhibit the Indian laces with the Indian exhibits at the World's Fair and in Atlanta, and their interest in the success of our





SAMPLE PIECES OF INDIAN LACE.

work has been great. The Indian women themselves take to the industry enthusiastically. After the start they learn rapidly, so rapidly in fact that after three months they are expert. I only wish that the teachers who are sent out to them could learn the work as quickly. The Indians will sit for hours at a time patiently working at their lace making, and they keep at it with a diligence which is surprising. I think this comes from the fact that their lives on the reservation are quiet and they have been accustomed to spend so much time at their bead work. There is no longer any demand for that, and the women realize it, and are glad to learn a new way of doing something which will bring a little money to them. That was one idea which prompted me to teach them the work. I wanted to help them to do something which would keep them from absolute pauperism. One of the large lace bedspreads such as that sold to Mrs. Pierpont Morgan is enough to keep twenty women busy for six months. We have made one other like that, and have just had an order for a third.

"One teacher has just gone out to Oklahoma and will be stationed at Kiowa. I don't know what tribe she will work in. Generally I go with the teachers to their posts and start them on their work, but I have been in bad health and am resting now. The other eight teachers are working now among the Ojibways and Sioux in Minnesota, the Pintes in Nevada, and the Shoshone in Wyoming. We have a house built in which to teach the women, and often they all work there together at first. When they have become proficient enough it is only necessary for us to start other work and they are able to take it home and complete it themselves. The work, apart from what they accomplish with the lace, has had a great effect on their lives. The necessity of keeping the lace clean has led to a great change in the manner in which they keep their own huts. Formerly when the children left the schools and went home, they returned to a life which made it seem almost a shame to have taught them anything about civilization, so great was the contrast. Now when they go home from school they find their mothers at work in a hut which shows the effect of efforts to keep the lace clean. A number of boys have tried to learn the work and succeeded very well with the simpler patterns. During the winter months a number of the men took it up and also learned how to make the easy patterns. But it was only intended to keep them from complete idleness when there was no work to be had on the farms.

"English needle point and pillow lace are the two kinds which the Indians have learned to make. We make lace for decorative household purposes, for handkerchiefs, and for church use. There is an Indian girl who is one of my interpreters, and has always been very clever at designing patterns for the bead work. She is going to design some laces for the Indian women, and I think it will give the work an especial novelty to have it made in characteristic Indian designs. There seems to be every indication that the industry will continue to grow. It is very easy to teach the women, who are anxious to learn and devote a great deal of time to it. The most difficult thing that I have to do is to raise the money which pays the salaries of our nine teachers."

The samples of the lace shown in the pictures indicate its quality and the uses to which it may be put. The bedspread was made for Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, and, with another piece of the same kind, was the most elaborate work that the Indians have undertaken. It was the making of such a piece as this that, Miss Carter said, employed twenty women during three months. The smaller pieces in the picture are a specimen of the doylies, handkerchiefs, and lace edging which the Indian women make. The lace would be appropriate and beautiful enough for dress trimmings, and it might readily become the fashion if there were a leader here who followed the example of the Princess of Wales when she helped out the Irish poplin makers by wearing their cloth and making it fashionable, and who should make the Indian lace popular with women. Maybe this will happen when more money has been supplied to the mission for the support of teachers, who can instruct the women more rapidly and make the supply large enough to justify the effort to create a public demand for it.

MAN AND HIS OPPORTUNITY MET.

A Fight Lost by the Erie Because an Awkward Young Fellow Was a Telegrapher.

"I don't know that I believe in special providence," said a railroad contractor, "but during twenty-five years of practical railroad work I have seen many times when the man and his opportunity surely met. One particular illustration of such a meeting—chance or providential—I have always remembered.

"The incident occurred some years ago. The Lackawanna Railroad Company was extending its line from Binghamton to Buffalo, and we were building the extension. The Erie Railway contested the construction of this road at all points where crossings were necessary, and put every possible obstruction in the way of the Lackawanna people in order to delay them. The Erie had a branch line running from Batavia to Attica, and the Lackawanna line crossed this branch about half way between the two towns. Our engineer, a bright young fellow by the name of Davis, had designed this particular crossing to be an overhead one of a single span, plate girder system, and with the sustaining abutments built close to the Erie's right of way lines. By this plan the abutments, as well as the embankments back of them, could be completed without trespassing on the Erie's property.

"In order to get the heavy plate girders in place across this span it was necessary to erect temporary wooden false works or supports on the Erie's track, and no consent or authority could be obtained for doing this. The only way out, except after long delay in the courts, was to steal a march on the Erie people. It would require only a day to do the work, and as no trains ran on Sunday, and no courts would be in session to grant an injunction, Davis made arrangements very quietly to steal over on a certain Sunday. This Davis was a brilliant fellow, ambitious and daring, and he thought if his scheme proved successful he would gain a reputation for cleverness, and his position in the future would be more assured.

"The bridge builders had delivered their plate girders in advance, and the teams were loaded late Saturday night with the lumber necessary for the building of the false works. The lumber was to be delivered at daylight on Sunday morning, ready to begin the work. Davis and his picked men were on hand as soon as it was light, and they began rushing the work with all possible speed. I was riding over the line that morning with the superintendent of construction, and about 8 o'clock we drove up to inspect the situation. Davis's eager eyes were taking in every movement of the men and not a minute was being wasted. It was one of the busiest spots I ever saw. The work went merrily on, and we were sanguine and exultant. After a few minutes' inspection we drove on, and three hours later came to a little station on the Erie main line, ten miles away from the crossing. We left the team and driver alongside the little station while we went into a near-by farmhouse to argue with a stubborn farmer about land damage. On our return to the station the driver said in a matter-of-fact way:

"'I guess the Erie people will get young Davis in a hole before night.'

"'Why?' said the superintendent.

"'Well, because the Erie folks down to Attica have got on to what he is doing, and they have telegraphed Buffalo; Buffalo has telegraphed to New York for authority to run an engine over the branch and knock down Davis's false work. New York has answered and told them to take an engine and two flats and load on all the men at Attica and to stop the bridge building as soon as possible.'

"I looked at the superintendent, and he in turn looked in amazement at the driver.

"'What are you talking about, you stupid?' he said. 'Are you dreaming or only crazy? How do you know what is going on all over New York State?'

"This driver was an awkward young fellow and seemed scarcely able to drive and care for the superintendent's horses, so his reply was as startling as it was unlooked for.

"'Why,' he said, 'the instrument in there' nodding his head toward the little station—'is open, and I heard the whole thing as it went over the wires.' Light began to dawn on us.

"'Are you an operator?' asked the superintendent; then, without waiting for his answer he added, 'Get us to the Attica crossing as soon as these horses can carry us there.'

"That was a great ride, that ten miles. The little driver, bearing the name of Thwaite and hailing from Yonkers, N. Y., satisfied us during the three-quarters of an hour that the horses sped on over the clean, hard road that he not only could drive, but that he was able to read correctly any telegraphic message by sound.

"When we arrived at the crossing the situation was hastily explained to Davis, and he was told that unless the heavy girders were in place before the Erie engines arrived they would undoubtedly knock out the false works and leave engine and bridge a wreck beneath. Davis's face grew white and drawn, and as he gave orders to the men the perspiration poured off his chin in great drops. Every man was told to work as he had never done before, and each one bent to the task with a will. Just before a point of safety in the construction was reached the whistle of the Erie's engine was heard at Attica. At short intervals it was heard again and again, nearer and nearer, screaming defiance as it passed the different crossings. We strained our eyes, and as the engine came in sight down the long tangent, the bridge was pronounced safe to sustain its own weight. Now every man was ordered to try and clear the track of the false works. The engineer of the Erie slowed up to disconnect the two flats loaded with the Erie employees, and then came on with his engine. He evidently intended to jump from his engine just before it struck the timbers, and thus let the bridge come down in a general wreck. He was just a few seconds late—only a few seconds, though. The last bent was carried away to one side just as the engine passed slowly through, followed by the victorious shouts of Davis and his men."

Attempted Highway Robbery in Harlem.

Jeremiah Dunn of 199 East 108th street was almost at his doorstep at 3 o'clock yesterday morning when he was set upon by two men. One of them clutched him by the throat while the other began searching him. He wrenched himself free and called lustily for help. Policeman Back of the East 104th street station, who responded, caught John Kelly, 22 years old, of 2,265 Second avenue, and James Ryan, 21 years old, who is homeless. Magistrate Simms held them on a charge of attempted highway robbery.

FISHER BEATS TONKINS.

Hot Glove Contests at the Columbia Athletic Club's Show.

There was plenty of first-class boxing at the Grand Central Palace last night, six six-round bouts by professionals, under the auspices of the Columbia A. C., being the card.

More than 2,000 sporting men were present, and they got their money's worth. Although the boxing was anything but friendly, it was not necessary for the police to interfere, except in the last round of the Tonkins-Fisher "go," when Capt. Delaney saved Tonkins from a knockout by ordering the timer to ring the bell after two minutes of fierce fighting. Charles Sagel was the referee.

The first pair were Henry Apfel and Eddie Sweeney, who met at 130 pounds. Apfel was a bit nervous in the first round, especially when he got a hard left on the jaw. But he evened this up near the close by landing a corking right on the ear and a left on the wind.

They mixed it up in the second round, with the honors in Sweeney's favor. In the third round Sweeney drew blood from Apfel's nose, but Henry threw in a number of heavy swings that evidently hurt. Apfel, though on the defensive in the fourth round, got in some upper cuts that served to temporarily stop Sweeney's rushes, and he had the advantage in the fifth round, as he sent in his left effectively to the jaw, at the same time avoiding Sweeney's onslaughts with cleverness.

The last round developed the fact that both boxers were satisfied with their efforts in the previous rounds, and so did little or no fighting. Everybody expected a draw, but the referee gave the bout to Apfel.

The second bout was between Martin Flaherty, champion feather weight of New England, and Jack Skelly of Brooklyn. They were matched at 126 pounds, but both were several pounds over that limit. They indulged in clever sparring in the first round, neither having an advantage. Flaherty did more work than Skelly in the second round, yet they were not fighting hard by any means. The third round was Flaherty's, as he placed his left repeatedly on Skelly face and his right on the body. Flaherty landed some terrible body blows, and got in a left hook on the chin in the fourth round, while Skelly's blows were wild and harmless. The latter improved considerably in the fifth round, and shot his left to the face frequently. Flaherty, however, kept peggling away at the ribs and wind. Skelly cut loose in the last round, and it was give and take until the bell rang. The decision was a draw.

The third "go" was between Tim Murphy and Sam Kelly, local feather weights. Kelly opened with a few hard lefts on the side of the head, but Murphy's jabs were straighter and made Sammy's nose bleed a bit. Murphy let go a left in the second round that knocked Kelly's head back and made Sammy retreat. Still, Kelly came back, and with his right made Tim see a few comets before the bell rang. Murphy had a slight advantage in the third round, and Kelly was the most surprised man in the hall.

Kelly forced matters in the fourth round and cut Tim's left eye with a hard right. Murphy was right in it, though, and jabbed his mish in the face and neck with his left. Both landed hard swings in the fifth round, with honors in favor of Kelly, as Murphy seemed a trifle tired at the close. Kelly fought in great form in the last round, and, although Murphy was full of fight when the bell rang, he was beaten. The referee gave the decision to Kelly, amid wild cheering.

The event of the night was a battle between Sam Tonkins of Astoria and Harry Fisher of Brooklyn at catch weights. They began slugging as soon as the bell rang, Tonkins using his left on the face, and Fisher swinging his right for the jaw.

The second round was fierce. Fisher split Tonkins's left ear and got in some uppercuts that made Sam dizzy. But at that Fisher had to take some hard punching before the bell rang.

Fisher cut loose in the third round and with his right almost put his man out just as time was up. Tonkins revived in the fourth round and worked hard to regain his lost ground. Fisher was quick to get out of the way and sent his right to the jaw with great force. In the fifth round Tonkins had his right eye cut, and just before the bell rang he was nearly knocked off his feet with a right on the jaw.

He was game, though, and kept on fighting. The last round was cut short by order of Police Captain Delaney. Fisher was punching his man all over the ring, and might have scored a knock-out had the round gone to the limit. As it was the referee gave the fight to Fisher.

BRITISH ATHLETES AROUSED.

May Yet Challenge Their American Conquerors.

Members of the New York A. C. were quite enthusiastic last night over the information from London to the effect that a challenge on the broadest international lines is in preparation.

The despatch, although unofficial, is from an authoritative source, and leaves little room for doubt that the Britishers are anxious to retrieve their laurels on track and field at the earliest opportunity.

The heroes of the memorable victory at Manhattan Field last September are almost all available for future conquests, and Capt. Weeks awaits developments with every confidence in the ability of his men to duplicate their past achievements.

The new scheme afoot is the natural outcome of the London A. C.'s noncombative tone. English athletes and sportsmen generally have grown hot under the collar while waiting for the defeated club to take precedence, and when the annual meeting of the London A. C. passed off without any definite pronunciamento, patriotic outsiders took up the cause.

The promised challenge, it is believed, will be a sweeping one on behalf of the champions of the United Kingdom against those of America. This departure from the lines of an inter-club affair would enable the challengers to mobilize an extraordinary team, embracing many track and field celebrities who were not utilized last year. Such veteran champions as Bradley, Bredin, and Shaw are anxious to retire, but they hesitate to do so while last year's defeat remains unavenged. The date named for the tournament will probably be July 16, which was set apart for the return match then contemplated by the London A. C.

The New York A. C. will, it is said, be invited to take over a team including all the national champions; but there may be some difficulty on this score, as the New York A. C. is at present outside the pale of the A. A. U.

However, if no official obstacles crop up there is no lack of material for a team nearly, if not quite as good as that of last year. The winged-foot people have not yet received any official details, and there is much conjecture as to the source from which the challenge is to be expected.

Those in touch with the international question assert that the Sports' Club of London has stepped into the breach. That this club is fully competent to handle such an enterprise is beyond question. It is a recognized power among the British sporting community.

HARVARD'S ATHLETIC SURPLUS.

Over $9,000 to the Good—Coach Watson Favors the Springfield Course.

CAMBRIDGE, March 7.—The complete report of the graduate Treasurer of Harvard athletics for 1894-95 has just been made public. It is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Football Association	$40,280.08
Baseball Club	7,884.41
Boat Club	4,228.10
Athletic Association	2,146.50
Lawn Tennis Club	1,725.83
Freshman football	1,258.20
Freshman baseball	835.00
From undergraduates (including loan)	3,140.24
Interest, &c.	133.63
Lockers	295.00
Total	$61,146.25

EXPENSES.

Football Association	$15,167.11
Baseball Club	7,958.02
Boat Club	10,180.97
Athletic Association	8,246.89
Lawn Tennis Club	2,211.21
Freshman football	1,144.00
Freshman baseball	855.16
Freshman crew	3,149.24
Carey and Locker buildings	281.82
Equipment	2,515.78
Expense	3,096.20
Total	$51,947.09

Harvard's baseball advisers have considered the eligibility of Dowd, the old Georgetown pitcher, who has been trying for the Harvard nine. It was decided that Dowd's standing as an amateur was too questionable to allow of his trying for a Harvard nine, and he was accordingly notified by Capt. Dean to-day to discontinue practice.

Coach Watson of the Harvard crew to-day made public his opinion of the different courses which are under consideration for the big quadrangular boat races. He says the course at Springfield is one of the finest in the country, and should easily have the call over Poughkeepsie and Saratoga. He bases this belief upon the fact that the stream at Springfield is not navigable for large excursion boats, and that interference with the shells would thus be avoided. Then, again, the river, while being plenty large enough for the race, is not large enough to permit of the winds kicking up much of a sea. The sole objection to Springfield, according to Watson, is the lack of accommodations for spectators. This will disappear if the railroad company decides to build a track along the bank.

Major Seward Arrives in San Francisco.

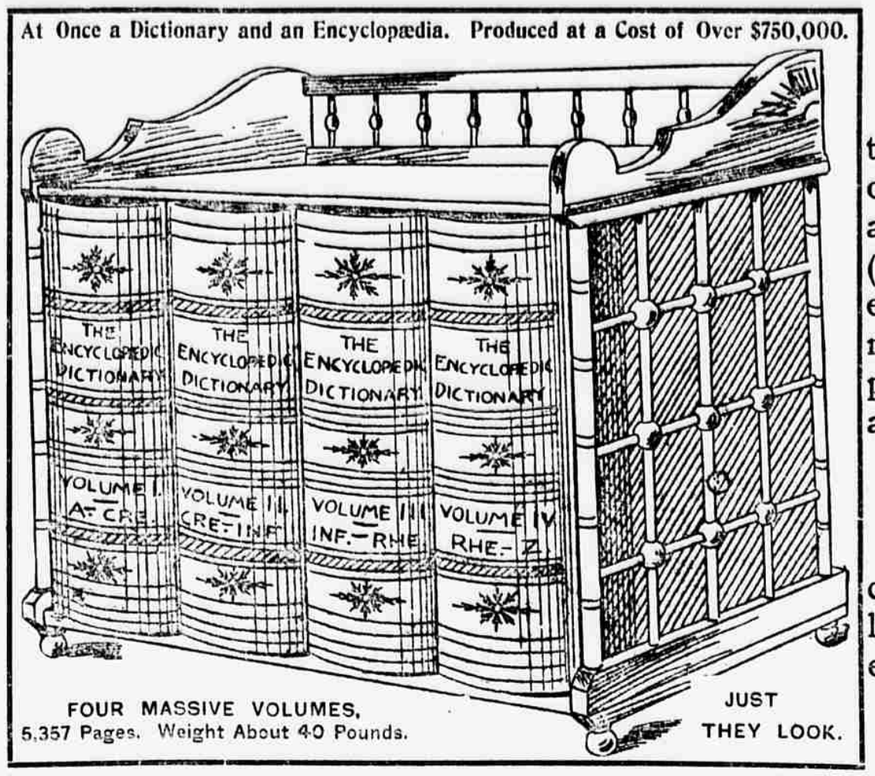
GUILFORD, Conn., March 7.—Word was received to-day that Major Seward had arrived in San Francisco. He was one of the political prisoners at Honolulu. At one time it was thought he would be executed.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

One Day's Grace {Monday, March 9th.}

Although the notable introductory distribution of that great reference Library, THE NEW ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY, was announced to close yesterday (the 1,000 sets having all been claimed), THE SYNDICATE has, for reasons below explained, decided to allow ONE DAY'S GRACE, thus extending the time of closing to MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 9th, at 10 o'clock.

At Once a Dictionary and an Encyclopædia. Produced at a Cost of Over $750,000.



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The fact is, the facilities for serving those who came (thought to be ample) were yesterday (even in the rain) found entirely inadequate and many, really entitled to participate, were turned away disappointed.

Many others, especially ladies, were doubtless deterred by threatening weather.

In justice to those who really applied in time, but could not be served, and to accommodate others, who, for good cause, have been thus far prevented from calling, the distribution will be continued ONE DAY MORE, positively closing to-morrow (Monday) night at 10 o'clock.

BEAR IN MIND, *then, that all orders which come in from personal application at Syndicate Headquarters, up to 10 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW NIGHT, or in letters or telegrams sent any time on that day, will be received and promptly filled, and*

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For the convenience of Brooklyn readers, reading rooms have been opened at 613 and 615 Fulton St., where the volumes may be examined and orders placed.

BOTH OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA

A Decree that Cuts Off Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 7.—In the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad foreclosure suit, Judge Severns, in the United States Court, to-day rendered a decision in favor of the second mortgage bondholders to the amount of $8,734,745, and ordered the sale of the entire Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad property on April 27, 1896, after six weeks' notice.

The decree is made subject to the first mortgage bonds, amounting to $9,157,645, and to a lien on equipment, amounting to $356,554. By its terms the holders of the third mortgage bonds, upon which there is outstanding $3,996,000, are entirely cut off.

The suit was brought April 27, 1895, by trustees for the second mortgage bondholders against the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company and Franklin H. Head and Marcus A. Hanna, trustees for the third mortgage bondholders.

It sought to foreclose the mortgage that secured the second mortgage bonds to the amount of the decree handed down to-day. The second mortgage was made expressly subject to the first mortgage, but holders of the third mortgage bonds are entirely cut off by the present decision of the Court. The bonds are largely owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

AN OFFICE BUILDING'S RESOURCES.

No Need for a Man to Leave It Except When in Search of Amusement.

A New Yorker doing a small office business in the lower part of the city is a bachelor and not of a gregarious turn of mind, and so he hired a room in the top story of the building where he has his office. Speaking of this fact the other day he said:

"I have discovered that I can pass an indefinite length of time without being obliged to leave the building for any ordinary purpose. For instance: There is a very excellent café under the same roof with me. On the first floor is a bank where I keep my account. I buy my cigars and newspapers in the basement. I get shaved in a barber shop also in the basement, and have my shoes blacked at the same place. My tailor is on the third door, and when I need my lawyer he is on the sixth. My mail is brought to my door, and there is a telephone and telegraph office in the corner of the building. Lately a dentist has moved in on the floor below me. Except for amusements, I do not need to leave the place."

BOLD ROBBER IN BROOKLYN.

He Successfully Raids Four Adjoining Houses in Quincy Street.

A burglar robbed the houses of Mrs. Francis E. Bennett, Edwin S. Rockwell, Francis J. Peircupile, and Mrs. Haase, at 136, 138, 140, and 142 Quincy street, Brooklyn, respectively, on Friday night, and bagged considerable plunder from each. He entered the houses by forcing open rear windows, and in each case confined his operations to the basement.

A big clothes basket is missing from one of the houses, and it is supposed the robber used it in carrying off the plunder, which in all is valued at more than $200. It includes silverware, clothing, and mantel ornaments. When Mr. Rockwell, who is a reporter, got up yesterday, he found that most of his clothing and all his foot covering, with the exception of a pair of slippers, had been carried off. There is no clue to the thief, but Detective Sergeant Shaughnessy, from certain clues he has, puts him down as "a negro with a big foot."

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TEN YEARS FOR BROCKWAY.

The Hoboken Counterfeiting Gang Sentenced at Trenton.

TRENTON, March 7.—Judge Green in the United States District Court this morning sentenced William E. Brockway, alias Col. Spencer, Mrs. Abbie L. Smith, and William E. Wagner, the convicted counterfeiters. Brockway was sentenced to ten years in State prison, with a fine of $1,000; Mrs. Smith is to go to the Essex county penitentiary for four years and pay a fine of $250, and Wagner will serve one year in the Hudson county penitentiary and pay $100 fine.

Ex-Judge Hoffman, counsel for Brockway, said he would carry Brockway's case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. Col. Campbell was uncertain whether he would appeal the case for the other two prisoners, as they had no money and he had been serving them gratuitously. Judge Hoffman made an appeal for clemency for Brockway, who he said was almost 75 years old, and for him any sentence meant a life sentence. Col. Campbell moved for a new trial for Mrs. Smith and Wagner, as their conviction was against the evidence, and also because of an affidavit made by Dr. Bradford, a member of the convicted gang, who says Mrs. Smith and Wagner were innocent of any criminality.

Judge Green overruled the motion, saying that the affidavit would have had little, if any, weight even if produced at the trial, and if proper diligence had been used it could have been secured for use then. Col. Campbell then made an appeal for clemency for Wagner, who had been recommended to mercy by the jury. He said he did not think Wagner should have been convicted, and the verdict was evidently a compromise.

Before sentence was pronounced the three prisoners pleaded non vult to four other indictments against them, and Judge Green postponed sentence indefinitely. Brockway was taken down to the State prison this afternoon, the others will be removed from Mercer county jail on Monday.

As Brockway was leaving court this morning, he said to the reporters: "I don't know any more about this case than you do. I was not connected with any counterfeiting scheme in West Hoboken or anywhere else."

Senator Wieman and the Raines Bill.

Senator Julius L. Wieman of Brooklyn had a conference with Mayor Wurster yesterday, and at its close he announced that he will not vote for the Raines excise bill, but will absent himself from the Senate chamber when it comes up for passage. He agrees with Mayor Wurster that the bill will prove injurious to the interests of the Republican party.

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Theodore Thomas in Brooklyn.

Under the auspices of the Brooklyn Symphony Society Theodore Thomas's Chicago orchestra of ninety musicians is to be heard in two concerts in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The first concert will be on Thursday evening, March 26, and the second on the following Thursday evening, March 26. At the first concert Raul de Joseffy will be the soloist, and will play Liszt's "Concerto No. 2, A major" with the orchestra. At the second Mme. Emma Juch is to be the soloist, and will be heard in several numbers. The programmes for the concerts are highly interesting in both selection and arrangement, and the visit should prove a delight to Brooklyn music lovers.