WRITING FOR MONEY.

HAWTHORNE'S OPINION OF AUTHORSHIP AS A TRADE.

A reporter of the New York World recently interviewed Julian Hawthorne with the following result:

As to methods of work, Mr. Hawthorne, when he gets a contract or undertakes to write a story, simply goes at it and keeps it up until the task is completed. He begins work at 9 or 10 in the morning and keeps at it until 6 or 11 at night. Of those shorter pieces such as are printed in Lippincott's and Harper's magazines, he writes one in ten days or two weeks. They contain 10,000 words, and that is at the rate of 1000 words a day. He has sold a half columns of the sun, and "The trouble," he said, "was I did. "The trouble," he said, "was to get the central idea for the story. If that is a satisfactory one, why, the story writes itself, and I can do a great deal of work in a day."

On one occasion he wrote steadily for 36 consecutive hours. This was during his residence in London, shortly after he had entered upon a literary career. He had agreed to have a story ready at a certain hour on a certain day, and as it very apt to be the way with young men, he had put off the work until the 11th hour. Then, overwhelmed by the unanticipated fact that he must do the work of less than one day, he set himself at the task with all his might and main. He started in at 9 o'clock one morning, and stuck to it work until nearly noon the next day. He says he found no difficulty in writing after the first hour, for his thoughts came freely and his hand worked mechanically. He remembers that when he finished the story he felt once aware that his little business were going about the room where he had been writing; he neither saw nor heard them when he was at work, and he used these times for what he thought are they looked more like shadows than real, tangible forms.

He did not feel particularly wearied, but his brain seemed to be strangely confused, so, instead of going to bed as a man naturally would think of doing, he put on his hat and overcoat and set out for a long walk. He reunited out of doors until dusk, then, upon his return home, he ate a light supper, drank two bottles of ale and went to bed. The bodily exercise had cleared his head, his brain was as cool and quiet as could be wished, and he slept eighteen hours as soundly and peacefully as a child.

Talking over the success that stories of London life have had, it was suggested to a curious fact that no tales of New York life had succeeded. "That is," said Hawthorne, "because New York City lacks the old background which London has. London is a place with all elements drift, but New York they pass through."

He went on to tell how he forgot one story as soon as another was written, and cited a curious illustration of this in a novel of Spanish life which he read on a voyage. He was not long ago, he read the novel with interest and pleasure as if it was something new until, happening to look through an old scrapbook of his writings, he discovered that four years before he had written a long review of it for the World. Yet the memory of the novel had quite vanished.

In a little literary autobiography Hawthorne tells to a few words his estimate of authorship as a trade. After writing of his success, he says: "I cannot conscientiously say that I have found the literary profession—to and for itself—entirely agreeable. Almost everything that I have written has been written from necessity, and there is very little of it that I shall not be glad to see forgotten. The top rewards of literature are few of limited calibre, are the instrumental uses—the valuable friendships and the cheering encouragements which it brings about. For the sake of these I would willingly endure again many passages of a life that has not been all sun. Not that I would appear to belittle my own work—it does not need it. But the present generation (in America at least) does not strike me as containing much literary genius. The number of undecided persons is large and active, and we hardly believe in the possibility of Juvenile stature. I cannot sufficiently admire the pains we are at to make our work—enclosing the sense in that—innumerable fetters. Form without sense is nothing, and we have no sense. If one of us were to get an idea it would create its own form as easily as does a flower or a plant. I think we have a curious inertia; seriously, our posterity will not be nearly so grave over us. For my part, I do not write better than I do because I have an idea worth better clothes than they can pick up for themselves. What is worth doing at all is worth doing with our best pains, is a saying which has injured our literature more than any other single thing. How many a man has spoiled alone the world begins has been filled by the result of his peculiar and unknown theory! But life is not autobiographical, save that it have a chance to show how little power my life has taught me to do.

So much for his literary work. Went out into the sunshine and looked across the rippling blue of the water, and Hawthorne told how, in the early morning, the place was covered with fogs, and there was much good shooting. He told how he helped to the laying in summer on the 50 acres of grass land, how his two seventeen-year old boys ran the farm, and, with the help of one hand, raised all the vegetables the family used, and had some of over to sell; how the place belonged to Mrs. Goodell, but he hoped to buy it in two years, and how his oldest daughter, Hildegarde, was enjoying the winter in Philadelphia, while his other daughters, Gwendolen, Gladys, Beatrice and Imogene, helped their father at home. Then the boy, with his "pet-day" horse, drove up, and the handsome big fellow, with a strong gooey grip, turned back to his desk and went on filling the long sheets of white foolscap with fine black marks, and when a sheet was covered he had added 500 words on the end.

THE GHOST DANCE SHIRT.

AN INDIAN RELIGIOUS RELIC WHICH HAS PECULIAR MARKS.

A "ghost dance shirt" that was used in the sacred Messiah dances among the Sioux Indians is the property of Dr. Alexander B. Shaw of Philadelphia, and was sent to him by his niece, Mrs. Shaw of Omaha, who obtained it through friends on one of the Indian reservations in Nebraska.

Among those who have seen it is the Rev. Dr. Lundy, who has given years to the study of ethnological subjects, especially in relation to the Indians. His interest was roused to an enthusiastic point by a sight of the ornaments on the white-fringed garment. The ornaments are the head of a sparrow-hawk and the figure of a tomahawk. They are roughly painted with a yellowish-brown pigment. The bird, it is said, represents the soul, and the tomahawk authority or power.

It is understood that the sparrow-hawk is the emblem of the soul among the Sioux, as it certainly is among the Alaska Indians," said Dr. Lundy afterwards. "It is in the same category with the sun-bird, which was the emblem of the spirit among the ancient Egyptians. And I have no doubt whatever that the Alaska Indians are the descendants of the Egyptians, and that the Indians of the frontier have received their traditions from them.

"There is no relation between the two peoples, for indeed the Alaskans do not even look like the Indians of the interior. They have good features and are of a light color, almost white. They live in low huts and have a regular government. They carve beautifully. I have several specimens of pipe-bowls and earrings. I particularly value a spade that is used by the medicine men in helping sick people to relieve the sick. It is ornamented with the head of the reindeer and with the head of the bison, which is symbolical of comfort, and with the thunder bird. The spade is just like that used in past ages in religious services in ancient Egypt. The Alaskans have regular ceremonial dances in the autumn that are largely similar to the ceremonies of the frontier Indians."

The Richest Man in America.

Men in a position to judge of the fortunes of the wealthy men of the country are beginning to agree that Mr. Rockefeller is the richest man in the United States, and consequently in America. The estimate of the wealth of the Astors or Vanderbilts is greater than his, but it is averred that no individual Astor or Vanderbilt is as wealthy. Jay Gould is reckoned many millions below him in actual riches. Judge Stevenson Burk, the Cleveland attorney and publicist, and railroad man, told me recently that Mr. Rockefeller was the richest man in America. The judge was formerly an attorney of the Vanderbilts and has had dealings with Jay Gould, so that he is in a position to judge. He thinks that Mr. Rockefeller's income is now nearly $1,000,000 per year. It has all been made out of the Standard Oil Company, of which great monopoly Mr. Rockefeller is the principal shareholder.—New York Mail.

CALIFORNIA Positive Pain Relieving ELECTRIC OINTMENT CURES CATARRH Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cures, Sciatica, and All Pain. The Celebrated Positive and Magnetic ELECTRIC COUGH CURE CURES COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE World, that our partnership heretofore existing between Henry Cope, Frederick H. Auerbach and Henry H. Auerbach, under the firm name of Henry Cope & Co., and carrying on and doing business in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Henry Cope, individually, to have as the sole owner of the said business under the name and style of Henry Cope & Co., and said Auerbach, who is retiring from said business, hereby agrees to and hereby

And he said Henry Cope will make it all accounts due the firm, and pay and adjust all claims against the firm.

This 12th day of January, A. D. 1891.

HENRY COPE,
FREDERICK H. AUERBACH,
HENRY H. AUERBACH.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, made on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1891, in the matter of the estate of Andrew S. Mackintosh, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, subject to the confirmation of said Court, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1891, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. of said day, at the office of the undersigned, in Salt Lake City, County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, all right, title, interest and estate of said deceased at the time of his death, and all the right, title, interest and estate of said estate since the time of his death, in and to the following described real estate, situate in Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, to wit:

Commencing at the Northeast corner of Lot Four (4), Block 10, Plat "D," Salt Lake City Survey, and running thence south forty-six (46) rods; thence west five (5) rods; thence north forty-six (46) rods; thence east five (5) rods to the place of beginning.

The terms of the sale are as follows: Cash, one-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of said sale, and deed of conveyance.

Dated at Salt Lake City, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1891.

ELIZABETH J. MACKINTOSH,
Executrix of the last will and Testament of Andrew S. Mackintosh, deceased.

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 20th, 1891.

SAPONIFIER Use Only Half the Quantity of Any Other Soap. Will Do Your Work in Half the Time. Will Do Your Work Easier than Any Other Soap. Will Do Your Work Better than Any Other Soap. Will Do Your Work Cheaper than Any Other Soap. SAPONIFIER, and Not Any Other Soap. Frank's Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.

Only $10 Down With High Prices, This SEWING MACHINE CONSTS $10 Has Complete Set Attachments, Warranted Five Years, Runs Easy as Any Other Machine, Sent on Trial Before Paying Any Money. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Write Quick for Our Terms and Special Offer. Address CHICAGO SELECTO CO., 184 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FROST THE WILSON SHUTTLE Profitable Employment FOR LADIES Agents wanted in every county to introduce Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine. Only one in use in a family. Sewing machine agents understand this is the best seller they have had for years. Address JACKSON CONST CO., Jackson, Mich.

COMMANDING, as it does, the purchasing of an inch of ground in Salt Lake City, the undersigned, Agent for the Deseret Cemetery, hereby offers the sum of $500 for the purchase of a lot in the Deseret Cemetery. The Deseret Cemetery is the only place in Salt Lake City where the dead can be buried in perpetuity. Any person desiring to purchase a lot in the Deseret Cemetery, or desiring information about the Deseret Cemetery, will please call on the undersigned, at the office of the Deseret Cemetery, Salt Lake City, Utah, and he will show any person a lot in the Deseret Cemetery.

$500 OFFERED

For the purchase of a lot in the Deseret Cemetery, Salt Lake City, Utah, the cheapest place of burial in the world.

JOHN M. CANNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 10 MAIN STREET. Hooper & Eldredge's block.

NOTICE. FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD Brewery business. Apply to Joseph Bullock, Provo City.

RANCH FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BILL Williams Ranch, adjoining the town of Kamas, Summit County, Utah. Apply to W. Fairbank, Kamas, Utah.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. When Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Utah Central Railway

Time Card in Effect OCT. 21, 1890

Passenger Trains Leave and Arrive at Salt Lake City, and Park City, Daily, as Follows:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Train Leaves Salt Lake City ..... 8.00 a.m.
Arrives ..... 6.00 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Train Leaves Park City ..... 10.30 a.m.
Arrives ..... 4.00 p.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Salt Lake City ..... 7.00 a.m.
Leave Park City ..... 10.00 a.m.
Arrive at Salt Lake City ..... 3.00 p.m.
Arrive at Park City ..... 6.00 p.m.

No Passengers carried on Freight trains.

PASSENGER RATES.

Between Salt Lake City and Park City: Single Fare, $2.00. Round Trip, $3.

J. H. MACKEY, Gen. Supt. T. C. MARGETSON, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY.

OUR EST TIME TABLE, JAN. 1, 1891.

East Bound Trains.

	No. 3 Atlantic Exp.	No. 5 Accom.
Lv. Ogden	7.00 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	9.40 a.m.	8.05 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	9.50 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
Ar. Provo	11.20 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
Lv. Provo	11.30 a.m.	11.05 p.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	8.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	8.05 p.m.	7.05 a.m.
Ar. Gunnison	1.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
Lv. Gunnison	2.00 a.m.	1.30 p.m.
Ar. Montrose	7.00 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
Lv. Montrose	7.05 a.m.	6.35 p.m.
Ar. Ouray	11.35 a.m.	10.45 p.m.
Ar. Rawlins	12.35 p.m.	12.05 a.m.

West Bound Trains.

	No. 1 Pacific Exp.	No. 3 Pacific
Lv. Denver	7.30 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	7.30 p.m.	11.10 a.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	7.40 p.m.	11.15 a.m.
Ar. Gunnison	12.05 a.m.	2.45 p.m.
Lv. Gunnison	12.15 a.m.	2.55 p.m.
Ar. Provo	4.05 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
Lv. Provo	4.15 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	5.50 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	6.00 a.m.	8.25 p.m.
Ar. Ogden	8.15 a.m.	10.40 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

Leave Salt Lake 9.00 a.m. and 11.15 a.m., 4.45 p.m. Returning, leave Ogden 8.40 a.m. 3.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m.

SALT LAKE AND PARK CITY.

Leave Salt Lake 8.15 a.m., returning, leave Park City 1.30 p.m.

ARRIVE IN PARK CITY FROM SUMMITVILLE, TOOELE, ST. PARGAT AND MAMMOTH.

Leave Salt Lake 4.30 p.m.; returning, leave Park City 10.15 a.m.

D. C. DODGE, General Manager. J. H. MERRITT, Gen. Pass. Ag.

Deseret News' Agents.

The following are authorized Agents for the Deseret News in their respective towns:

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