

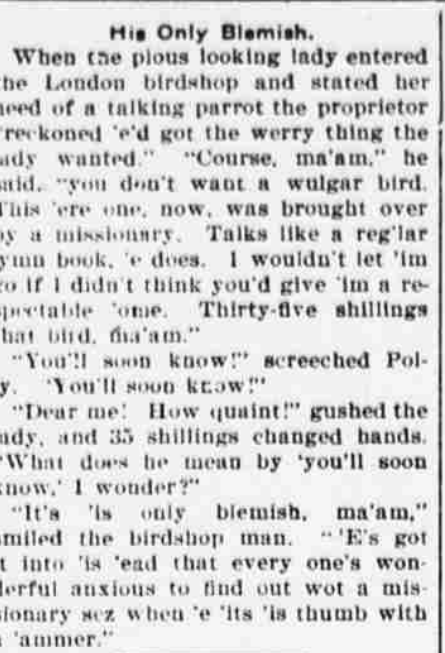
WEDNESDAY WRINKLES

Reese Solomon returned from West Point. Mrs. G. R. Meyers of Stanton was in the city. L. B. Nicola went to Emerson on business. G. A. Eberly of Stanton was a visitor in the city. Mrs. H. Hickman of Hadar was a visitor in the city. Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Campbell of Crofton were in the city. Mrs. R. G. Rohrke of Hoskins was here calling on friends. County Clerk S. R. McFarland of Madison was in the city. Mrs. T. Malone and daughter of Enola were visitors in the city. Mrs. E. Cartney and Miss Mae Willis of Battle Creek were in the city. Mrs. Charles Mayhew of Curlew, S. D., is in the city visiting with relatives. Miss Mamie Hirsch has gone to Omaha, where she will spend a few days with relatives. Miss Mabel Drechler and Miss Leonora Hans of Battle Creek were in the city visiting with friends. William Robinson, traveling auditor of the Western Demurrage company of Omaha was in the city transacting business. B. W. Jonas returned from a visit at Randolph, Wayne and Madison, and will return to work at the postoffice Friday after a two weeks' vacation. The Ladies' guild has been postponed until the regular meeting next week. With railroad tickets good for a ride to their home in Wakefield, two boys arrived in the city Tuesday night on the Union Pacific train, but unable to get a place to sleep and unable to make railroad connections, they asked permission to spend the night in the city jail, where a bed was given them. The meeting of the directors of the Commercial club scheduled for Tuesday night was postponed until this evening. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Green, who died Tuesday, was buried in Prospect Hill cemetery Wednesday morning. Workmen are making fast progress on the Y. M. C. A. building, which looks better every day. Many photographs of the new structure are being taken. Riding on a motor cycle with a side seat attached, two Ewing citizens arrived in Norfolk at noon and declared the trip on the motorcycle was enjoyed. James Delaney, a member of the Nebraska National bank staff, is at Clinton, Ia., where he is taking treatments. It is reported Mr. Delaney will return to Norfolk in about one week. When Jack Sullivan and Lee Davis enter the ring for their fight in Gregory on the night of Thanksgiving, Kid West of Norfolk will challenge Lee Davis for a fight any time, at any place. Lee Davis has declared he could stop West in a few rounds and West declares Davis has to "show him." There is much interest here over the coming fight at Gregory and a number of fight fans will go there to witness the battle. Much money was lost in Norfolk on Mayor James C. Dahliman, defeated candidate for governor of Nebraska. Most of the gossip on the streets here is over the election. Much interest was shown in the New York result. Groups of men gathered in public places and on street corners and discussed with much interest the election results. There were many "I told you so's" as usual, and the losers of bets had to stand for their delayed advice. Some Congressional Races. George R. Malby, republican, Twenty-sixth New York congressional district, elected. Luther W. Mott, republican, Twenty-eighth New York congressional district, elected. Cyrus Durry, republican, Twenty-fifth New York congressional, elected. James S. Simmons, republican, Thirty-fourth New York congressional district, elected. Sereno E. Payne, republican, Thirty-first New York congressional district, elected. John W. Dwight, republican, Thirtieth New York district, elected. Henry G. Danforth, republican, Thirty-second New York congressional district, elected. D. Riordan, democrat, Eighth New York congressional district, elected. Jefferson Levy, democrat, Thirteenth New York congressional district, elected. Fifteenth New York congressional district, Thomas G. Patton, democrat, elected. Edward Vreeland, republican, Thirty-seventh congressional district, elected. Michael E. Driscoll, republican, ninth New York congressional district, elected. Second New York district, George H. Lindsay, democrat, elected; Third, James P. Mather, democrat, elected; Fourth, Frank F. Wilson, democrat, elected; Fifth, William C. Redfield, democrat, elected; Sixth, William M. Calder, republican, elected; Seventh, John J. Fitzgerald, democrat, elected. Henry George in the Seventeenth New York district elected to congress. Henry G. Danforth, republican, Thirty-second New York congressional district, elected. New York, Nov. 9.—Stephen B. Ayres in 180th New York congressional district, democrat, elected. J. J. Kindred, democrat, Fourteenth New York district, elected. Francis B. Harrison, democrat, Sixteenth congressional district, elected. Representative at large Heass W. Heald, republican, Delaware, elected. Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Congressional: Ninth district, Finis J. Jarrrett, democrat, elected. A Republican in West Virginia. Huntington, W. Va., Nov. 9.—Fifth West Virginia congressional district, James A. Hughes, republican, elected. Charlestown, W. Va., Nov. 9.—Congressional election: Third West Vir-

ginia district, Joseph Polit. Gains, republican, re-elected. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—Congressional elections: Third district, R. Y. Thomas, Jr., democrat; Tenth district, John W. Langley, republican. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—Congressional—Third district, R. Y. Thomas, Jr., democrat; Tenth; John W. Langley, republican. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—Congressional: Ninth district, W. J. Fields, democrat. Roanoke, Va., Nov. 9.—Stuart, democrat, in Ninth district is 900 ahead of Stemp, republican, and indications point strongly to his election. Speer, republican, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania district, elected. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 9.—Congressman Gourth, Eighth district; Edward L. Hamilton, republican, re-elected. Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 9.—Second district Michigan, W. W. Wedworth, republican, elected. Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Congressional, Second district, R. W. Austin, republican, re-elected. Boston, Nov. 9.—Sixth Massachusetts, Augustus P. Gardner, republican; Seventh district, Ernest W. Roberts, republican; Eighth, Samuel W. McCall, republican. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 9.—John Thayer, democrat, defeated Congressman Charles G. Washburn, republican, in the Third district. Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 9.—Seventeenth Illinois district, John Sterling, republican, re-elected. Chicago, Nov. 9.—James McDermitt, democrat, Fourth Illinois congressional district, re-elected. Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 9.—Fourteenth Illinois congressional district, James McKinley, republican, elected. Cairo, Ill., Nov. 9.—N. B. Thistlewood, republican, Twenty-fifth Illinois district, elected. Champagne, Ill., Nov. 9.—Nineteenth Illinois congressional district, W. B. McKinley, republican, re-elected. Aurora, Ill., Nov. 9.—Ira C. Copley, republican, Eleventh Illinois district, elected. Madden, Mann, Moxley Beaten. Chicago, Nov. 9.—At 9:30 last night the republican congressional headquarters stood ready to concede the defeat of Congressman Madden, Mann and Moxley of Chicago. Indianapolis, Nov. 9.—Charles A. Korbly, democrat, Seventh district, Indiana, re-elected. Wapakoneta, O., Nov. 9.—Fourth district Ohio, J. Henry Goeke, democrat, elected. Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 9.—William E. Cox, democrat, Third district, Indiana, re-elected. Milwaukee, Nov. 9.—Sixth Wisconsin, Michael E. Burke; Second district John M. Nelson, republican, elected. North Vernon, Ind., Nov. 9.—Lincoln Dixon, democrat, Fourth district Indiana, re-elected. Evansville, Ind., Nov. 9.—John Borne, First Indiana, elected. John R. Farr, republican, Tenth Pennsylvania, elected. Salt Lake, Nov. 9.—Congressional: At large—Joseph Howell, republican, elected. Oklahoma City, Nov. 9.—Elected: Charles Carter, democrat, Fourth district; Scott Floris, democrat, Fifth district. Congressmen elected: J. N. Langham, republican, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania district, elected. Topeka, Nov. 9.—Congressmen elected: Seventh district, E. P. Madison, republican. Late Congressional Winners. Chicago, Nov. 9.—Democrats elected 221; republicans elected 157; socialists elected 1; missing 12. Total gain 391. Gain by democrats 55; gain by republicans 6. Net gain for democrats 49. Necessary to control 196. First Oklahoma District—Bird S. McGuire, republican, re-elected. First Michigan District—Frank E. Doremus, democrat, elected. Tenth Illinois District—George E. Foss, republican, elected. Twentieth Ohio District—Paul Howland, republican, re-elected. Second Ohio District—Alfred G. Allen, democrat, elected. First Nebraska District—John A. Maguire, democrat, re-elected. Third Nebraska District—James P. Latta, democrat, re-elected. Fifth Nebraska District—George W. Norris, republican, re-elected. Sixth Nebraska District—Moses P. Kinkaid, republican, re-elected. Fourteenth Missouri District—Joseph J. Russell, democrat, elected. Second Oklahoma District—Dick T. Morgan, republican, re-elected. First California District—William F. Engelbrides, republican, re-elected. Second California District—William Kent, republican, re-elected. Fourth California District—Julius Kahn, republican, re-elected. Fifth California District—Everus Hayes, republican, re-elected. Eighth California District—S. C. Smith, republican, re-elected. Third Washington District—William L. Lafollette, republican, elected. First Oregon District—William C. Hawley, republican, re-elected. Second Oregon District—A. W. Lafayette, republican, elected. Wyoming Legislature Republican. Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 9.—Late returns indicate that the legislature will be republican, but the result will be close. The Population of Ft. Dodge. Washington, Nov. 9.—The population of Fort Dodge, Ia., is 15,543, compared with 12,162 in 1900, as announced by the census bureau today. Madison County Complete. Madison county complete gives. Burkett 1602, Hitchcock 1829; Aldrich 1749, Dahliman 1763; Hopewell 1722, Clark 1711; Wait 1712, Pool 1711; Barton 1761, Hewitt 1660; George 1695, Hall 1712; Crabtree 1781, Jackson 1632; Martin 1701, Whitney 1637; Cowles 1710, Estham 1670; Clark 1711, Hayden 1676; Boyd 1635, Latta 1857; McLeod 1732, Kohl 1712; Beels 1581, Matrau 1816; Nichols 1944, Barnhart 1500; McIntosh 1716, Sunddman 1844. At 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, after all reports indicated that Dahliman had been defeated, a Norfolk man bet over \$100 that Dahliman would still carry the state by a substantial majority. He found plenty of takers. Why the Wind Waits. In his book on "The Picturesque St. Lawrence" Clifton Johnson tells of the curious superstition of Montreal which explains why the wind is always blowing at the point where St. Sulpice and Notre Dame streets meet, close by the towering cathedral. It seems that one day, while the church was in process of building, the Wind and the Devil were walking down Notre Dame street, and the Devil after regarding with a frown of disapproval the graceful outlines of the new edifice rising before him exclaimed: "What is this? I never saw it before." "Very likely not," responded the Wind, "and I dare you to go in there." "You dare me to do that, do you?" cried the Devil, with a sneer. "Well, I will go in if you will promise to wait here until I come out." "Agreed," said the Wind. So his satanic majesty went in. But he has not come out yet, and the Wind is still waiting for him at the corner. The Spirit of Liberty. It was in the town that modern democracy had its rise. Despite all the efforts of the kings and barons to prevent it, the spirit of liberty began to assert itself in the larger towns in the shape of the charters which guarantee to the people certain commercial and political rights—rights which, once obtained, were never to be surrendered. Before the middle of the eleventh century there were many of these "chartered" towns which possessed the right of electing their own magistrates, sheriffs and judges and regulating their own taxes. The wretched serfs from the country were welcomed by the townspeople and aided to larger freedom. These free towns were first known in Spain, from which country they slowly spread over Europe. The bourgeois naturally offered protection and freedom to all who would flee to them from the feudal estates, and thus slowly, but surely, the good work went on until the ancient despots were destroyed.—Arens. DUTCHMAN AIR RECORD HOLDER AT AGE OF 21. Wuyman Enthusiastic Over Two Miles Above Earth Mark. Henri Wuyman, the twenty-one-year-old Dutchman who has captured the height record for aeroplaning, obtained his pilot's license only on Aug. 15. He used a Henry Farman biplane, military type, and might have exceeded the height he attained, 9,121 feet, had not his supply of gasoline become exhausted. He took one hour and three-quarters to ascend and twelve minutes only to plane down. His registering barometer showed that the successive 500 meter stages (1,640 feet) of the ascent took seven, ten, fourteen, fifteen and thirty minutes. In coming down he descended the first 700 meters (2,290 feet) in two minutes over thirteen miles an hour, then 1,500 meters (4,920 feet) in six minutes, leaving four minutes for the last 600 meters (1,968 feet). He says: "After my barometer showed me I had passed the 3,000 feet mark the cold got keener and keener. I felt the blood ooze from my nails into my fur gloves and red pearls of blood formed on my lips. I could taste their slight warmth with my frozen mouth. "What a marvelous spectacle I had! What extraordinary and superb sensations! All alone, hundreds of yards above the clouds and going just where I would! "Another glance at my barometer—2,700 meters. The record is mine. But it is not enough. I long to continue my dream. Alas, the motor stops abruptly and I have to plane down without engine. "It was all over and I had secured the record of the world. Then came the delight of having my gloves pulled off, my boots replaced by warm slippers, of rolling myself in a blanket and drinking a cup of tea." TAXES NEVER ARE COLLECTED Irish Peasants Fight Off Officers in Annual Battle. The Irish peasants dwelling on the bleak islands of Aran and Valentia, off the stormy coast of Galway, absolutely decline to pay taxes. The Galway tax collectors each year storm the islands and endeavor to compel the peasants to pay their taxes. A battle always ensues, and the collectors are driven back to the mainland. The islanders call the collectors "black soldiers," and their annual battle with them is looked forward to with as much interest as the peasants elsewhere look forward to the annual county fair day. This year the Galway county council had difficulty in finding men who would tackle the job of collecting taxes from the islanders, but finally one of the clerks undertook the contract. He has not yet had the courage to proceed to the island battlefields with his assistants. Want-advertise persistently when you have property to sell—for while the first ad may find a buyer, it may require a small "campaign."

PANAMA CANAL GATES. Ordered Made by a Pittsburg Concern. Of Gigantic Size. The McClintic-Marshall Construction company of Pittsburg, which has the \$5,500,000 contract for making 60,000 tons of structural steel work for the Panama canal, has finished installing \$100,000 worth of specially made machinery for the job and will begin the work at once. Vice President H. H. McClintic, who will have charge of the work, has given out the first specifications made public on the large canals. "There will be forty-six locks or sets of gates in the entire canal. Each lock will consist of two gates of leaves hung from the sides of the canal, meeting snugly in the center of the canal when closed. Each leaf will weigh about 600 tons and will be 6 feet wide by 77 feet high and 7 feet thick. They will, of course, not be solid, but will be diaphragm work and have air chambers to assist in lightening the leaf. "There will be ninety-two of these leaves, each to be composed of eight-teen plates or girders, with a world of diaphragm work, all to be covered with steel sheathing, 7.16 inches thick at the top, gradually thickening until it reaches 13.16 inches at the bottom. "Hanging these gates will be quite a feat," continued Mr. McClintic. "They will be set in a plinthe at the bottom and held by a yoke of massive design at the top. There will be twenty of these sets of gates at Gatun, twelve more sets at Pedro Miguel, and the remainder, fourteen, at Miraflores. About one-half of one of our shops at Rankin will be given over to the fabrication of the structural steel work of the Panama canal."

His Only Blemish. When the pious looking lady entered the London birdshop and stated her need of a talking parrot the proprietor "reckoned 'e'd got the werry thing the lady wanted." "Course, ma'am," he said, "you don't want a vulgar bird. This 'ere one, now, was brought over by a missionary. Talks like a reg'lar 'yun book, 'e does. I wouldn't let 'im go if I didn't think you'd give 'im a respectable 'ome. Thirty-five shillings that bird, da'am." "You'll soon know!" screeched Polly. "Dear me! How quaint!" gushed the lady, and 35 shillings changed hands. "What does he mean by 'you'll soon know,' I wonder?" "It's 'is only blemish, ma'am," smiled the birdshop man. "E's got it into 'is head that every one's wonderful anxious to find out wot a missionary sez when 'e 'is 'is thumb with a 'ammer." What She Missed. Six-year-old Ruth was very unhappy because one of her many wants had been denied. Her papa was giving her a lecture and said, "You have everything that most little girls have, and I don't think there is another little girl in town has more than you." "Oh, yes," said Ruth. "Alice has." "What has she that you have not?" said papa. "Well, I guess she had a ride to her grandma's funeral."—Exchange. HINTS FOR EVENING GOWNS. It is to Be a "Stiff" Season, With the "Dress That Stands Alone." The best materials for evening gowns are to be brocades, gold and silver threaded, and velvet brocaded chiffons with a highly raised figure, brocaded satins and plain colored marquisettes and chiffons. It is to be a "stiff" season, as we have got back to the "dress that stands alone" of our grandmothers' time. The waist lines are higher than normal, and every gown has a sash or girde of some sort. These sashes are edged with fringe or trimmed with banded embroidery in cut steel, gold or silver and colored and white rubber beads are permissible. Lace flounces, principally point venise and herre, are favorite trimmings. Draperies and veillings are still in and are seen in white or black matlines over every shade of silk foundation. This little cut for the woe tot her; the modish feature of the season in its makeup—the panel effect. Venetian blue broadcloth is the fabric used in the coat illustrated, and it is finished with stitching. For an everyday coat it is ideal. JUDIC CHOLLET. This May Manton pattern comes for children in sizes for four, six and eight years of age. Send 10 cents to this office giving number, 676, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery. BROWN COUNTY REPUBLICAN. Aldrich Will Have About 200 Majority in That County. Ainsworth, Neb., Nov. 11.—Special to The News: All precincts are not in yet, but enough have been heard from to be able to say that Aldrich will have over 200 majority, and Burkett over 100. The total vote on seven precincts out of eleven is as follows: Burkett 444, Hitchcock 364; Aldrich 530, Dahliman 320; Kinkaid 557, Taylor 332. The rest of the state ticket had republican majorities. The following county ticket was elected: B. S. Harrington, representative, (Dem.) with no opposition; John M. Cotton (Rep.) county attorney; James H. Hart (Dem.), county assessor; Louis Carlson (Dem.), county commissioner. The official canvass will probably be made today. Neligh Quarantine Violated. Neligh, Neb., Nov. 10.—Special to The News: It has been impossible to secure proof that quarantine law has been violated at the J. D. Housh home where Earl Pickertel is confined with typhoid fever, until Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock, or just before the polls were closed. At this hour an automobile had taken the elder gentleman to the Second ward polling place and there he voted. His name and number, 159, is recorded in the poll book. He shook hands with one or two men before he was hurried away in the same conveyance that had brought him. BARLEY WATER OUSTS WINE. London Clubmen Have New Fashion of Temperate Nature. Barley water has become the favorite drink in the clubs of Mayfair and St. James streets, London. It is usually served with a dash of lemon in it, and the charge is twopence a glass. It is not the old fellows with gout and indigestion who take barley water, but the young bloods of society who have shelved port wine. The wine-shippers are displeased over the change in the public taste. Barley wine is in favor. "The peninsular war," said a wine dealer, "was not fought on barley water. Now look out for a speedy destruction of the grand old British empire." On the other hand, the temperance advocates rejoice over the change and hope it is permanent. BRITISH SOBRIETY INCREASES Statistics Show Rapid Decrease in Convictions For Drunkenness. A remarkable showing was made in 1909 in the increase of sobriety in England and Wales. The convictions for drunkenness in 1908 aggregated 187,803, while in 1909 the total was only 169,518, showing a decrease in convictions of 18,285, or nearly one-tenth. The decrease in Scotland outside of Scottish towns for 1909 as compared with 1908 was 19 per cent. In Scottish towns there was a still greater falling off, amounting to 27 per cent, and in Ireland the decrease was 8 per cent. Malaria Bait Settlement. It is very doubtful if West Africa proper will ever be settled by Europeans. The whole country for 200 to 500 miles from the coast, except at isolated spots, is saturated with malaria in its worst form. Her Goodby. She was one of those very gushing, effusive ladies who occasionally infest newspaper offices, and she had been admitted into the sanctum of the managing editor of the paper on which Homer Davenport was cartoonist, recites the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Davenport was in the room at the time. When the time came for her departure she first grasped the hand of the managing editor, saying, "Goodby, Mr. Niles, goodby!" Then, turning to the assistant managing editor, she also shook him effusively by the hand, exclaiming, "Goodby, Mr. Bliss, goodby!" Davenport came next. There was no escape for him. "Dear Mr. Davenport, goodby!" she cried with all the delicate shading of a tragedy queen. There was silence for a moment after she had gone. Then Davenport found his voice. "Where is she going?" he asked. "Up to Ninety-third street," replied the assistant managing editor. "Suffering cats!" dravled Davenport. "What should have happened if she had been going to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street?" She Handed It Back. A noted doctor believes in training children to reason for themselves, and this policy he carries out with his own child, a little girl of eight, and he tells a story in connection with her with great glee. "My dear," he said to her, "I saw something today that I hope I shall never be pained to hear of you doing." The child looked at her father and then said quickly: "Well, papa, why did you tell me about Mary?" The physician was so surprised he could not answer.—Philadelphia Times.



COAT OF BLUE CLOTH.

brocaded satins and plain colored marquisettes and chiffons. It is to be a "stiff" season, as we have got back to the "dress that stands alone" of our grandmothers' time. The waist lines are higher than normal, and every gown has a sash or girde of some sort. These sashes are edged with fringe or trimmed with banded embroidery in cut steel, gold or silver and colored and white rubber beads are permissible. Lace flounces, principally point venise and herre, are favorite trimmings. Draperies and veillings are still in and are seen in white or black matlines over every shade of silk foundation. This little cut for the woe tot her; the modish feature of the season in its makeup—the panel effect. Venetian blue broadcloth is the fabric used in the coat illustrated, and it is finished with stitching. For an everyday coat it is ideal. JUDIC CHOLLET.



Creating Wealth for the State of Nebraska

By building its lines through lands then worth less than \$5.00 per acre, the Union Pacific Railroad has aided in increasing the value of those lands many-fold. The assessed value of all property in Nebraska has increased from \$171,747,593 in 1900 to \$398,985,819 in 1909. There has been no more important factor than the Nebraska railroads in creating this enormous wealth. The resultant prosperity has increased the value of the railroad. In 1900 the Union Pacific Railroad paid taxes in the State of Nebraska amounting to \$299,855.44. In 1909 it paid \$578,112.44. Progress for the Union Pacific means progress for the whole State. Every mile of additional track laid, every train or station, creates wealth, which is not shared only by the Union Pacific Railroad but by every citizen in the State of Nebraska. We have a book on Nebraska and its resources which will be mailed to some friend in the East for the asking. Please send us his address. Every Union Pacific Ticket Office is a bureau of railroad information. Make your wants known there, or write to me.

GERRIT FORT, Passenger Traffic Manager Omaha, Nebraska

City Physician Beattie said that in all probability no arrest would be made until after the quarantine cavity had been removed, as he considered it not safe to bring the offender before the police judge until all possible danger had passed. He said that the violation of a quarantine is perhaps one of the most serious offenses in the state of Nebraska.

THE CITY'S WATER. City Physician Tells of Impurities and How Pure Water Can Be Had. Norfolk, Neb., Nov. 7.—Editor News: Draw a glass of water from a hydrant in Norfolk and inspect it. It appears clear, transparent and sparkling. To the taste it is sweet and cool, but afterwards leaves an impression of hardness and a slightly perceptible tang of some indefinable foreign substance. Let it stand for a few hours and a greyish-yellow, flocculent sediment precipitates. Evaporate it by boiling and a considerable quantity of a greyish, hard residuum remains. Let a small amount of the clearest water trickle from the hydrant into a bath tub for a few hours and the white enamel of the tub becomes stained with a persistent yellow coloring. Place a filter on the hydrant and run through it a few hundred barrels of this same clear water and the filter will contain a quantity of a yellow, slimy gelatinous substance called by plumbers "sump." This is the substance that chokes water pipes and makes it necessary to renew pipes every ten years unless the latter are very large and are frequently flushed by high pressure. Naturally the smaller pipes and those on a dead level will be the first to get clogged. The stuff that fills the pipes comes from the water bearing stratum from which the city gets its water. Ages ago a glacier stood where Norfolk now is and when it melted it deposited some two hundred feet of various kinds of rocks, clay, gravel and other debris, and out of this rubbish the city gets its water. The granite and other rocks contained iron and iron, oxidized and pulverized, is the yellow color which the water imparts. Its hardness is due to the lime salts which it holds in solution and which leaves a scale upon evaporation. But the most interesting of these substances is the jelly-like substance that collects in the pipes. This is organic matter—the remains of animals that once lived upon the earth and found a sepulchre in the glacial rubbish. The flesh that clothed them has long since been dissolved and its gases volatilized, but a residuum that would not volatilize or dissolve remains in the form of glue, and this is what the pumps are drawing into the water pipes day by day which is so transparent and separates from the water and forms a jelly in the former. That it is animal matter is easily proven by chemical tests that show it to belong in the animal group of the pyridin series. That organic matter does not return its elements very soon to the earth where it is buried at a considerable depth has been abundantly demonstrated. In excavating recently in Rome workmen came upon a pit containing the remains of thousands of human beings that perished from plague 2,000 years ago, and yet the stench from this pit forced the workmen to abandon the work. It was a bone that was taken out the other day

To obviate the necessity of taking up the pipes beneath the paving within the next decade the city should seek another source of water supply. Pure soft water would be an inestimable blessing to the city and in many ways would repay the additional expense of obtaining it. There is an abundant supply of such water within a short distance of the city and the problem of getting it into the city is not a difficult one. About one and one-half miles south of the C. & N. W. R. R. roundhouse there is a spring of pure soft water that discharges every day in the year a volume of water greater than is pumped by the city's pumping station. A reservoir could be built and it is possible that the water would flow into town by gravity. The railroad company would no doubt cooperate in the scheme, as it would be a great advantage to it to have soft water for its engines. Old settlers say that this spring has never diminished in volume even in the driest years. It is really an artesian well, of which there are several south of the river. Underlying the surface sand in that locality there is a thick stratum of impervious blue clay that operates exactly like rock in restraining the water from rising to the surface and wherever this stratum of clay is broken an artesian flow of water results. As the city now has an engineer in its employ it would cost nothing to ascertain the level of this spring with respect to the altitude of the city and the diurnal volume of water thrown out by it. J. H. Mackay, City Physician.

Two Great Annual Events in Chicago. The International Live Stock Exposition Nov. 26th-Dec. 3rd, and U. S. Land & Irrigation Exposition, Nov. 19th-Dec. 4th. For full particulars apply to any ticket agent of The North Western Line.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS. Girls with good homes often say they would like to make their own living. No one can put your hat on to suit you, and no one can comb your hair to suit you. It has long been town talk that farmers eat too many crackers with restaurant soup. A horse that a woman can drive is worth about fifteen cents as a driving horse for a man. A pretty girl is like a congressman: she tries not to show that she doesn't know she is pretty, but she can't do it, and a congressman always knows he's a congressman.