Lean closer, darling; let thy tender heart Best against mine that aches with heavy Drop thy quick woman's tears, to soothe thy

Ah, me! that I could ease my sorrows so! But men must work, sweetheart, and women weep, So says the song, so runs the world's behest; Yet time will pass and tender comfort creep With hope in company unto thy breast. Now ere we part, while yet on lip and cheek

Close kisses linger, clinging, passionate. There is a farewell word love fain would speak,
A tender thought love labors to translate
In earnest words, whose memory through thy Shall calm thy soul, and dry the dropping

If in thy garden when the roses blow, Or by the shelter of thine evening fire, In any winter gloom or summer glow, Thy soul floats seaward with a fond (Fonder and stronger, than thy tender use)
Think thou, "One longs for me across the

And if, sweet-falling like the evening dews.
A special peace enfolds thy heart and home,
Then say thou, dear, with softly bated breath,
"In some lone wilderness beyond the sea,
Whether in light of life, or gloom of death,
My lover's spirit speaks to God for me!"
Kiss me, beloved, without doubt or dread,
We are not sundered, though farewell be

CLAY TOBACCO-PIPES.

-All the Year Round.

A Description of the Way in Which They Are Manufactured and Various Designs.

It will surprise nearly every Brooklynite, says the Eagle, to know that nine-tenths of all the tobacco clay pipes manufactured in the United States are made in Brooklyn, and yet such is the fact. Over fifteen thousand gross of clay pipes are annually produced by the three factories located in this city, which together employ thirty hands, or an average of ten each. A visit was made to the largest of these factories, which is situated on Kosciusko street, near Broadway, and which is run on the cooperative system, being the result of a combination of several small manufacturers, who found that the profit on the goods was too small to allow of much competition. Probably less than one person in a thousand knows how the

clay pipe is made. The clay used in the manufacture of the common pipe is obtained from Woodbridge, N. J., and costs at the pit \$3 per ton. With freight and carting added, the raw material costs delivered at the factory \$5 per ton. The clay obtained at Woodbridge is said to be superior for pipe-making to that obtained in Dorsetshire and Devonshire in England, as it is more absorbent and therefore more healthy to the smoker. A fine bed of clay is also worked to some extent at Glen Cove, L. I. The clay after being delivered at the factory is allowed to stand in the sun for a few days to become seasoned. After being exposed sufficiently long it is mixed with water and "milled," the process consisting of running it through a mill which crushes it and removes all grit and foreign substances. After coming from the mill it is worked and kneaded bread, and whatever grit remains is carefully removed. Great care is taken to have the clay of the same consistency throughout as otherwise the pipe would crack and become spoiled under the test of the kiln. When the clay has been worked sufficiently it is given to the "roller," as the man who fashions it is called. His tools are of the simplest, a wooden bench, a stool, a rolling-board, and his hands constituting his "kit." The clay is placed on the right hand of the bench, in easy reaching distance to the workman, and then the second process of pipe-making is gone through. Grasping a handful of clay the workman separates it in halves, and, placing them on the board, rolls them, one with each hand, until they have reached the length desired, one end, of which the bowl is made, resembling a small-sized pear. When it is remembered that only about one ounce of extra clay is allowed for each dozen pipes rolled, it will be seen how difficult it is to grasp just the exact amount necessary for each pipe from the pile of clay without calling into requisition the aid of scales. After being rolled the partly-formed pipe is laid on a board just the length

of the pipe desired, when if the stem is too long it is broken off at the required After one dozen pipes have been roll-ed in this fashion they are bunched and passed over to the helper, who sits on the opposite side of the bench, on one end of which is the machine with which the pipe is made. it consists of a lever, at the lower end of which is a plunger, the size of the bowl of the pipe to be made. Below the plunger is a slat in which the iron mold is placed, the slat allowing the mold to enter until the bowl of the pipe is directly underneath the plunger. When the half-made pipes are handed to the man at the machine he picks up the bunch in one hand, dipping the other in oil, with which he oils the clay, separating the bunch as he does so. After oiling the clay be picks up the iron mold, which is double. separating at the center, and opening it he dips his finger in the oil and with a quick movement oils the inside of the mold, which from constant use shines like burnished steel. The mold is the exact size and shape of the pipe. After the mold is oiled the workman picks up a long steel wire and, oiling it, pro ceeds to insert it in the stem of the pipe, pulling the clay on in about the same manner as a glove is put on the hand. After the wire has been inserted nearly to the bowl portion of the pipe. the clay is placed in a mold, which is then closed and placed in the slot of the machine, care being taken that the wire in the stem does not reach to the bowl, as if it did the plunger which forms the bowl would break it. The mold is pushed as far as possible into the slot, and while being held there with one hand the workman turns a screw at the side of the machine, with the other hand, forcing an iron plate against the mold, the pressure forcing out all superfluous clay and forming the pipe. The lever to which the plunger is attached is then lowered, the plunger entering the bowl portion of the mold forcing out the clay and making the bowl. The mold is then withdrawn from the machine, the wire in the stem being forced into the bowl of the pipe, making the hole through which the smoke is drawn. The clay which has en forced out of the mold is then cut away with a knife and the pipe removed from the mold and placed upon a tray. In some of the machines used a knife is attached to the lever, the superfluous clay being cut from the mold as it is removed from the machine. It is an American invention, but owing to the fact that it does not always work smoothly it is only used upon the more common pipes. The wooden trays when full are placed in the sun to allow the clay to dry moderately. They are then taken by a girl, and each pipe is carefully polished with a piece of hard wood. A "rimmer," a block of hard wood, is placed in the bowl and turned around to smooth the bowl, while a piece of iron attached to the "rimmer" cuts the wreath on the outside of the bowl. The stamp that is seen on the front of the bowl is then put on by means of a hand stamp, and the

pipe is ready for the "potter," another

girl, who places the pipes, bowl down, into an earthen pot called a "sagger,"

which, after being filled with pipes, is

covered with a flat earthen cover and

placed in the kiln. The clay before be-

ing fired is of a slaty blue. The farious

decorations, such as wreaths, fern

leaves, figures, etc., seen on the pipes

are formed by the mold. After the kiln

has been filled with the "saggers" con-

taining the pipes the door is closed and

the fire built. The fuel used is charcoal

and coke, and the tire is kept at a white

heat for twenty hours, the heat entering

the kun by means of flues. Great care is taken not to allow the flames to reach the white clay pipes, as the slightest touch of fire would blacken them. After remaining in the kiln the required time the pipes, which by that time have become perfectly white and hard, are removed and allowed to cool, and are then carefully examined and placed in the boxes and barrels ready for shipment. The clay pipes, the bowls of which are colored in imitation of smoked meerschaum, are made in the same manner, excepting that the fire is allowed to reach them in the kiln-the color being obtained from it. The white clay pipes which look like new meerschaum are made so by being

The factory visited makes about fifty different styles of pipes at present, and can make as many as the ingenuity of man can suggest by means of molds. One style of pipe was of red clay obtained from Maryland, in the form of a head, and that head representing the famous Brooklyn divine, Rev. Dr. Talmage. The mouth is used for the bowl of the pipe, the neck being utilized for the stem. The demand for this style of pipe was very large for a time, but none are manufactured now. Various other curious styles were seen, one a bust of Garfield, which proved a total failure on the market.

MISSING LINKS.

Sir Charles Tupper still goes fishing with much of his bovish zest. "Cat-tails" boiled for ten minutes won't drop off, says a florist.

A school history of Ohio will be compiled by a Columbus professor. Mary Howett, the well-known English religious writer, has entered the Roman Catholic Church.

The lumbermen of Fairfield, Me., are preparing to cut upward of 25,000,000 feet of lumber next winter. Lieutenant Henn, the owner of the

British yacht Galatea, is an Irishman of a distinguished old Ulster family. A Canadian great-grandfather recently was present at the christening of his

one hundred and seventeenth descend-Miss Jessie Watson, of Australia, was recently naturalized in California, so

that she might take up a homestead in that State A Fresno, Cal., horticulturist recently picked 1,149 pounds of apricots from a

single tree, grown on land that five years ago was a desert. Henry Bircher, of Duck's Prairie, Ill., owns a mule which eats ducks, chick-

ens. fish, cheese, meat and bread, preferring the latter when thickly spread Ward Lamon's life of Lincoln is said to owe much of its literary finish to the facile and eloquent pen of Chauncey F.

Black, democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. The queen of Spain is said to be suf- its cross was white. To mark the union fering from pulmonary disease, which of the two kingdoms under one sovis making alarming progress. The affection is similar to that which caused the death of King Alfonso.

Mrs. Gen. W. S. Hancock has been engaged during the summer in writing a volume of reminiscences of her late husband. It is now about completed. and will be published this winter. Charles Monckey, inventor of the

Monckey wrench (ignorantly called the monkey-wrench), is living in poverty in Brooklyn. He sold the patent for \$2.-000, and now millions are made annually out of the invention.

Mr. Webb, of the London & Northwestern Railway, England, stated in a recent speech in London that a new locomotive is placed on that road on the average every five days, to repair the loss caused by ordinary depreciation.

Indian belles of Alaska wear a thick coating of oil and soot on their faces when not in full toilet. This is said to preserve the complexion, which, after a thorough scrubbing, looks as fair and smooth as a good article of soft soap. There are a good many queer people

in this world. Just at present Baltimore contains as odd a personage as Charles Dickens' Mr. Dick. He is a bookkeeper who runs his house by rules, which he has printed and hung in the rooms and halls. The Indians of Morelos, Mexico, are

said to be quite original in the art of exchanging wives. When one of the bartered females is considered more valuable than the other by the contracting parties, a cat, a dog, or a couple of pigeons are given to equalize the bar-

The extinction of "starlight" in the daylight is not due to the vapors in the atmosphere, but to the "stronger" vibrations of sunlight, which prevent our eves perceiving the weaker vibrations of starlight, exactly as a stronger sound -say a cannon shot-prevents us from hearing a smaller noise.

Mr. David McWilliams, a merchant of Dwight, Ill., has an original photograph of Abraham Lincoln, which was taken at Springfield six weeks before his nomination for president, in 1860. It is a perfect representation. It looks precisely as Mr. Lincoln appeared at that period, as those of his old friends who have seen it testify.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy pleads for a change of Thanksgiving Day from the cold and discomfort of the last Thursday in November to an earlier date. "It ought to be," says the Spy, "in the splendid days of October, when the world is brilliant, when out-door games are a luxury, and there is a moon to make the night almost as light as day.

A mammoth well is being dug on Breaker Island, near Albany, N. Y. It is over twenty feet in diameter and will be sunk below the bed of the river a distance of several hundred feet, so that the water will be of the purest quality that can be secured. About four million gallons will be consumed on the island every day when the blast furnaces are in operation.

A Bostonian, seeking to be free-andeasy and to keep cool, thrust his celluloid cuffs into his coat pocket and spread the coat upon a bench that the coat might serve as a cushion. But in happened to be in the same pocket against the cuffs, which took fire. When he got up he got up in a hurry. It was his best coat, and now he is without so much as a scrap of a best

Ambrose Dawson, of Washington township, Indiana, has two grown sons and a daughter. He also had on his farm one lot in which were a number of stumps. "I'll give you a thousand dollars apiece if you'll have a family reunion at home, and bring along some dynamite and blow up them stumps," he said to his children. The reunion was held, the stumps were blown up, and each offspring got a check for \$1,000.

Daniel McCann, of West Middletown, Pa., is a veteran of three wars. having served in the Florida war, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. He has been an object of charity ever since the late war. He is now blind, and sits in his log cabin and talks of trying to get a pension. His friends have been trying to get a pen sion for him for years, but his papers are worn out and many of them are lost, and their efforts have thus far been un-

An old rat-catcher says it's a regular thing for a swarm of ship rats to "climb up the hawsers an' riggin' an' get on to the docks. There they'll bunch themselves together, and by squeakin' or some other moans draw out all the

neighborin' land and dock rats onto the dock an' go for 'em. It don't matter how many or how few there are, you'll always find the dead bodies of the land rats left on the field after the fight." Ship rats will not live on land. When driven from one ship they immediately

Mrs. Henn, wife of the master of Galatea, is a little dark-haired woman, who dresses only to suit herself. She is apt to appear in the morning with a little worsted toque on her head, a black waist, and a red skirt. Her jewels are beautiful, and utterly unlike any worn by any other lady in the city. Those who know her have the impression that if her husband should say to her, "My dear, how soon can you get ready to go to Iceland?" she would reply: "Let me get my hat and I'll be all ready." lieutenant and his wife are just as fond of one another as if they had but just got married.

On the farm of Mr. W. C. Marrow, in the county of Warwick, there lives an old "war horse" that seems to yet remember the days when the shot and shell flew thick and fast. The horse was the property of Maj. Marrow, son of the above-named gentleman, who was an aid on Gen. Lee's staff. The horse was in a number of battles, and was at the surrender at Appomattox. Late in the year of 1865 he was carried to the above farm, he being at that time 12 years of age. There he has remained up to the present time. Some few days ago a boy with a drum passed by the house, and some one asked him to beat the "long roll." The old horse was grazing lifty yards away. As soon as the boy commenced to roll the drum the old charger raised his head, and then, with ears and tail erect and nostrils distended, he cantered proudly up to the drummer, signifying his appreciation by repeated neighing, and remained until the boy stopped .- R.chmond Disnatch

UNION JACK HISTORY. Curious Points About the Banner of Great

Britain and Ireland

We are all familiar with the white. blue, and red ensigns, and with the union jack which occupies the upper quarter nearest the flagstaff. The white ensign has the red cross of St. George in addition to the union jack. Without the jack this white ensign with a red cross represents our old national flag as it existed from the time of Richard I. until the death of Elizabeth. This red cross flag, the banner of St. George appears to have been chosen by the Soldier King in honor of the saint who was the patron of soldiers. It remained for more than four hundred years the flag under which the English warriors fought on land and on sea. When James VI. of Scotland succeeded Elizabeth the Scotch had a national flag. That also was a cross, but it was shaped differently from that of St. George and was known as the Cross of St. Andrew. The ground of the Scotch flag was blue, and ereign the national banner underwent a change, although Scotland still retained its separate Parliament. In the new flag the two banners of England and Scotland were united. There appeared in it the oblique white cross of St. Andrew on a blue ground, and the red cross of St. George on a white margin, worked in the blue field. The king was accustomed to sign his name in the French form of James, "Jacques." He was, in fact, the Union Jacques, or, as we improperly pronounce it, Jack. For local purposes the Scotch still continued to use the white St. Andrew's cross on the blue field and the English the red cross on the white field. It was stated royal proclamation in 1606 that whereas some difference hath arisen between our subjects of South and North Britain, traveling by seas, about the bearing of their flags. For the avoiding of all such contentions hereafter we have, with the advice of our conneil, ordered that from benceforth all our subjects of this Isle and kingdom of Great Britain and the members thereof shall bear in their maintop the Red Cross, commonly called St. George's Cross, and the White Cross, commonly called St. Andrew's Cross, joined together," "and in their foretop our subjects of South Britain shall wear the Red Cross only, as they were wont; and our subjects of North Britain in their foretop the White Cross only, as they were accustomed." In 1707, when the Scotch and English Legislatures were united, the distinctive flags ceased to be used, and the united flags as arranged in 1606 became the single ensign for the United Kingdom. It was the sovereign that made the union and established the national flag, and an establishment of distinct Legislatures again would not alter the flag. Ireland would take presumably for its local ensign the red cross of St. Patrick. This Irish banner ought to have appeared in the Union flag of 1606, but it did not. Ireland had no distinct recognition in the union flag until 1801, when the Irish and British Legislatures were united. At that date the union jack underwent a further change, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick on a white field was introduced. Since that date the union jack has shown the red cross and white margin, recalling the banner of St. George; he white diagonal and blue field of St. Andrew's banner, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick showing over the white diagonal cross of the Scotch banner. The blue ground of the jack is, therefore, due to Scotland, and the red

THE TALE OF A TAB.

and white as crosses and margins to

England and to Ireland .- London Daily

Which Shows that Young Men Should Read the Labels on Their Coats. Several weeks ago, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, a gentleman, known in this transaction as Eugene Reading, bought a dark gray Norfolk summer coat while making a flying trip to Boston. On the inside of the collar of the coat was fastened the manufacturer's tab bearing the insignificant characters: "Lot 21,733, B. 38." When Reading tore the tag off his eye caught some writing on side which had been next to the coat. He read: "Melissa Polley, West Bowdoin, Maine." He put the tab into thus sitting he rubbed a match that his pocket, transacted his business, and a couple of weeks after his return to Pittsburg decided to make a test of this gentle hint to mankind in general. He wrote a letter to Miss Polley, in which he told her that he had discovered her name upon the tab and congratulated her upon her excellent workmanship. saying that one who could sew so neatly must, indeed, be a young lady of other commendable and lovable quali-He emphasized his sincerity by calling her a "pretty tailoress," and professed the strange awakening within his heart of something akin to genuine regard, if not affection, for the lady who had made the garment. The letter carried safely, and in due

time came the following frank, yet modest reply: . West Bowdoin, Mc., Aug. 13, 1886. Dear Friend: I received your letter of congratulations, and thought I would thank you for it; and I hope the coat is made nice. But I should like to know what kind of a coat it is if it is a Norfolk. As to the "pretty tailoress," there is no such word in the book; but I do not how work the protect the protect of the coat it. not know what the male sex would do if it were not for the old maids to do their tailoring. So I will close with many thanks and lots of good wishes. Yours truly, MELISSA S. POLLEY.

P. S.—You say you purchased your coat some time ago. Have you been thinking it over all this time? Excuse me for being so saucy, but I hope you have got it settled.

MELISSA. Mr. Reading had evidently "got it ed in his mind, the gentle hint in the causes. The prescription of a compe-postscript had wiped it away, for the tent, trustworthy doctor in the early return mail carried a letter full of burn-stages of a disease may be the means of ing words and such other nonsense as preventing a serious illness and is a lover, or one ambitious for that posi- worth far more than is ever asked for

tion, is apt to use. A correspondence followed, and letters passed each other, going and coming between them, at an average of twice and then three times

The conclusion finally reached by the young Pittsburger, who had received mole encouragement in his suit, was that life would be burdensome without "pretty tailoress," for she has proven to be such from her picture, which he got one day recently; and after all, the term "old maid," which she had applied to herself, was a ruse to test the interest of her Pittsburg admirer. She has his picture, and from the dissertation she wrote upon it has certainly concluded that her strangelycaptured lover is a man of handsome face and kindly features, for she writes: "If you are just half as good as you look, I am proud of your professed admiration and interest in me."

That sentence is what clinched the matter as far as Reading was concerned. He immediately wrote a proposal of marriage and asked that her acceptance or refusal be sent by telegram. He received the following:
Eugene Reading; Yes, with pleasure.
MELISSA.

The overjoyed lover almost hugged the district boy who delivered the message to him, and, after reading it over and over, wrote the following with trembling hand: Good. I am coming as soon as I can get a

leave of absence.

And just now there is a clerk about the City Hall who is fretting under restraint, and every day he prays his chief of department for a vacation of two weeks to go to Maine.

A WOMAN'S PERSISTENCE. How it Has Been Devoted to Tracing Up an Estate.

Mrs. M. F. Cody, who some time since identified herself with the great Euclid avenue inheritance in Cleveland. O .. has returned from that city, firm in the belief that she has got a tangible case, and that riches are in store for her and hers. She has made a thorough investigation of the subject, and returns jubiant over her hoped-for success.

The Euclid avenue property of Cleveland, U., valued at \$15,000,000, now claimed by the Cody heirs, has associated with it many interesting facts, some of which are given below. The rights of the Cody heirs were made public by Mrs. M. E. Cody of this city. She is the wife of Elijah Cody, the third son of Philip Cody, to whom the property formerly belonged. At an early day Elijah Cody and family emigrated to Colorado from Weston, Mo., where Mr. Cody had been engaged in the mercantile business for nineteen years. Isaac Cody, the father of W. F. Cod;

Buffalo Bill), emigrated with his family Weston in 1854, and remained there as a guest of his brother Eijiah until the whites settled in Kansas. At Salt Creek valley he took up a farm, and during the Kansas war took a very active part

Joseph Cody, the youngest son of perpetrated the fraud by getting his father, who was demented, to deed the property over to him. A short time before his death he is said to have confessed to William Cody that he had robbed the Cody heirs and had a presentiment that he was not going to live long and wanted the heirs to claim the property. He left a wife and daughter in Cleveland, where they are at the present time

William Cody visited his aunt. Mrs. M. E. Cody, at Virginia City, Nev., where she then resided, and told the story of how his Uncle Joseph had defrauded the heirs. Mrs. Cody immediately wrote to the law firm of Teller & Orahood, this city, for advice, Mrs. Cody came to Denver and from here went to Cleveland, where she began her search. She first examined the records. where the forged deeds, she says, were

heirs. She traveled north, south, east, and west, including Canada, searching not only among the wealthy, but making inquiries in the alms-houses as well. She visited the Society of Quakers, went to the stone-quarries and graveyards, where she had to kneel down, in some cases, and scrape the snow and earth from old moss-covered tombstones to get names and dates.

As an instance of her energy, she heard one evening of a witness who lived somewhere in a remote part of Michigan, and left on the earliest train for that point. She has spent almost two years in just such hard work as this, because she firmly believes that she has a good case.

Her attorneys frequently remarked that her services were worth over \$10 a day to the Cody heirs, which it has proved, as the heirs have gained the lawsuit in the Court of Common Plear. the four-hundred and odd defendants setting up the statutes of limitation. The court held that the statute could not apply as a bar to judgment when crime was shown. The case was then taken into the United States Court, where it is now. - Denver Tribune.

What to Do in Sickness.

A person who is ailing should be kept

in bed in a well-ventilated room where

plenty of fresh air is admitted from

open windows. If in winter, the temperature can be regulated by artificial heat from an open fire, or otherwise as most convenient, and the window lowered from the top. In summer, the blinds or awnings should be arranged to exclude the direct rays of the sun. The patient should be encouraged to sieep as much as possible and never awakened on any pretence. If there are children in the house they should be kept out of the room. When there is headache or pain in the eyes reading must be prohibited and very few visitors admitted. A warm sponge bath should be given in the morning, and a very light breakfast: oatmeal gruel, and milk, a cup of coca, or tea, with a soda biscuit. If there is no improvement as the day goes on the food must be very simple and given in small. quantities. The difficulty may arise from an over-burdened stomach which requires rest before it can recover tone. When there is nausea, fasting for some hours should be tried and then a few spoonfuls of cold milk and lime water relief can be obtained by wringing a strip of linen out of ice water and laving a single thickness on the forehead. In this case the feet will probably be cold and should have bottles of hot water wrapped in flannel put to them. If the throat is sore a strip of flannel may be wrung out of cold water and bound around it covered with a cotton bandage. If there is only slight inflammation this will relieve it. When there is constipation a simple enema of warm water may be given as safer than any purgative medicine. No one should be allowed to sleep in the same bed with a person who is even slightly indisposed. The invalid will rest more quietly alone, and it is not fair to expose anvone to the chance of possible infection. If there is no improvement in a few days a physician should be sent for as the case is beyond home treatment. It is better to call in a doctor ten times unnecessarily than once to delay summoning him until it is too late for him to be of use. In China a physician's fee is ten cents a visit, and is patients act upon the principle of no cure no pay. Medical advice is more expensive with us and the cost deters some prudent people from having it settled," and, if any doubt had remain- for what they consider insufficient

it. When a physician is called in, his directions should be implicitly followed. There is not the slightest use in entrusting the case to him and then acting upon one's own judgment whether to carry out his orders or not. It is unfair both to him and to the sufferer as the success of the treatment depends upon its being faithfully administered. Every doctor can call to mind scores of cases in which recovery has been retarded, or rendered impossible, by disobedience to his orders, - i.isabeth Robinson Scovil, in Good Housekeeping.

To Marry a King. Down in Hanover county, Virginia,

not many miles from this city, is an Af-

ber of the family of the Rev. Curtis

Grubb, an Episcopal clergyman, who

many years ago went out from Loudonn

county, Virginia, as a missionary to

western Africa. While there he and

his wife became much attached to a little girl, a princess of the nation among whom they were prosecuting their missionary work, and when it came time for them to return to their home in America they asked permission that the child should accompany them. She was then not more than 8 or 9 years of age. Her father, when first requested to allow his daughter to come to America. gave his consent, it may be not thinking that the missionary and his wife were serious in their intention of taking the child home with them, but when it came time for the departure he did not want her to go. He was told that he had promised that she might be taken by the missionary. It is a cardinal principle among the tribe that a promse once made cannot be broken, if it is insisted upon, so the father reluctantly gave his consent that the child might go. The missionary named it Nettie. after his own wife, and treated it more as a plaything and curiosity than as a servant. Though having children of their own, the little African girl was treated as though of the same kith and kin, and looked up to the missionary and his wife as though they were ner own parents. She made progress in education, and learned the ways of Americans with amazing rapidity. Greater politeness could not be expected of a Parisian than she always displays. Never can she be induced to pass in front of any one, and whenever she hands anything to a person it is her invariable custom to fall upon her knees in an exaggerated courtesy. She is now 14 years old, she has arrived at the age when she would be eligible to marriage if still among her own people. Ever since she came to America a correspondence has been kept up between Mr. Grubb and his successors in Africa. and thus her friends have heard from her and she from them. In a letter recently received Mr. Grubb was requested to give his consent that little Nettie might return to her native land that the king of her country might marry her. This request will probably be complied to give up her American friends, to whom she is very much attached. She is well educated for one of her years. and fully understands the manners and customs of civilized life, and should she become the wife of the king there is no telling but she would have a powerful

A Well-Trained Actress.

influence in uplisting her people from

their present degradation. - Washington

When she appeared last April at Her Majesty's theater the difference between the Sarah Bernhardt of to-day and the Sarah Bernhardt of ten years ago were searcely greater than the mere lapse of time must have caused even had she scrupulously husbanded her resources. If she is no longer the silver-tongued symb whose nameless charm of speech and movement still haunts us at the mention of "Le Sphinx" or "La Fille de Roland," that is merely because of the most perfect of conservatoires can not impart the secret of eternal youth. All the essentials of her talent she retains well-nigh unimpaired. If she puts them to less exquisite use than heretofore. sacrificing nobility of pose to restless vividness of gesture, purity of diction to ingenious elocutionary effect-seeking. that is the fault of the plays in which she appears. She has the old means at command, and she uses them with her old mastery, though sometimes to less worthy ends. What, then, has given her this power of passing undegraded through all the influences that make for degradation? What talisman has saved her voice from becoming coarse, ber plastik from hardening into mechanism, and her passion from habitually rushing into rant? Simply, I believe, the talisman of a thorough training, an early and systematic mastery of the methods of her craft. It is one of the characteristics of physical accomplishment-and the qualities which can be acquired by training are mainly physical that it is even more difficult to unlearn than to learn. A good swimmer, a good skater, a good cricketer may by sheer disuse decline in actual power, but he will never lose his form and swim, skate, or bowl like one untrained or ill-trained in these exercises. Similarly an actress who has once learned to move gracefully and speak beautifully will retain these distinctions in spite of star parts and long rous and bontevard audiences and England and Amerca in spite of all the circumstances, in short, that tend to produce crudity and commonness. - The National Re-

Netlson and a St. Louis Maiden. Willie Winter, the dramatic critic, is about to issue a life of Adelaide Neilson. He would have done well had he sought in St. Louis for some interesting neidents of her social life, for not only was the beautiful and talented actress much admired and courted as a queen of the stage, but as a social star when she visited this city. She had many warm friends and intimate associates among the best-known and highest-bred vomen in St. Louis. In one old French family there are three sisters who always make a visit on the anniversary of her death to the mulberry tree planted in her memory near the monument to Snakspeare at Tower Grove park, and on one of its boughs they hang a garland of flowers, whose groundwork immortelles remains until another anniversary brings fresh flowers as an offering. Her pictures are always for sale in the book and art stores, and in many private homes they are framed and hung in conspicuous places. The writer once accompanied Nellie Hazeltine in a visit to Adelaide Neilson, who was found surrounded by a beyy of callers. She received the St. Louis beauty. who was already personally known to her, most warmly, and, holding out her hand, said, in a low tone: 'Stay until these people are gone, please,' and the belle staid. Hardly had Neilson bowed the last caller out of the reception-room before she bounded to the sofa, where our home beauty was seated, and, seizing both hands, she said: 'I want to look deep into your eyes, for men tell me here that mine are like yours, and you know men read us through our eyes.' And those two sat half laughing and gazed for a minute into each other's eyes, such glorious eyes as both proved, with looks that had all the earnest innocence of two children, who seek for 'wells' in each other's eyes. 'I only see that yours are the most beautiful orbs I ever looked into,' said Nellie at the close of a minute. 'And I understand why men think mine beautiful if they look like yours,' answered Neilson, and they relaxed their 'regards,' as the French would say, but seemed to

of great interest.—St. Louis Republi-

Have Had Their Share.

ern Georgia, says a Washington writer in the Philadelphia Record, "he called on Senator Joe Brown of Georgia and asked him for his support. Thereupon is recorded that Ole Joe' assumed his judicial attitude, sofily caressed one hand with the other, stroked his long white beard, drew its two longest white hairs through his knotty fingers, and said: Well, now, Mr. Hill, to be frank with you, and I always like to be frank with gentlemen, I think the Hill family has had its share of the Georgia offices. Your father was a United States Senrican girl who is destined to marry a ator, von have been Solicitor General king. At the present time she is a memof the Atlanta Circuit for seven years. you've got your brother into that, and now you want the District Attorneyship at \$6,000 a year. I would not feel justi fied in aiding you, for I think your family has had all it deserves from the State of Georgia.' Nevertheless, Hill was appointed District Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia. Now there is a vacancy in the District Judgeship of this same Northern District. and Joe Brown's brother Jim is a candidate for it. Ben Hill, Jr., has been here this week to see that another man gets it. He said the other day that he had some idea of going to see 'Ole Joe and saying to him: To be perfectly frank with you. Senator, and I always like to be frank with gentlemen, I think the Brown family has had its share of the Georgia offices. You have been Governor and are United States Senator: vour brother has been a State Judge; your son is a manager of the State railroad: and the rest of your family are equally well provided for. I would not feel justified in supporting your brother Jim for the District Judgeship, for I think the Brown family has had all it deserves from the State of Georgia.' "

> Ideal Women. The women of fiction form, perhaps, the most delightfut ideal possession of the civilized races of the world. Invention, based upon imitation, has produced true and lovely images of the fairest and sweetest creatures that make the earth divine. To few men it is given to know and meet in actual life women who rise to the altitude of worth and charm of the women of the poets, and t is pre-eminently the happy task of the poet to embody for us, in suggestions of deathless loveliness, beings who answer to the highest conceptions that man can form of beauty, of tenderness, of purity and of nobleness. In the magic mirror of the poet's imagination are fixed to permanence the images of the fairest and dearest of God's feminine creatures. He who, professing a high ideal of womanhood can yet never find an ideal love, may in imagination be wedded to Imogen or Di Vernon. The greatest poet, who "wears the crown of the world," Shakspeare, is the greatest creator of ideal wo is always based upon the real; and Shop opposite the "Tattersall," on Shakspeare's women are so ideal because his idea is always based upon living types of abstract truth. His women are what they are, because womanhood is, at its best, what it is. Imogen, Desdemona, Rosalind, Portia are loftiest creatures, and vet are all possible wonien. Another mighty poet has given us Gretchen and Clarchen. Impossible, in such limited space as we can here command, to enumerate or even allude to all the fair women painted by noble poets. The large and lovely constellation of sweet, good women shines majestically before our enraptured visions, stirs our ceaseless gratitude and awakens our wondering admiration. They excite the fancy and touch the heart. They animate us to noble life and they move us with the high delight

tleman's Magazine. A Bee in a Telephone. The experience of telegraph operators, inspectors, and linemen brings them into close acquaintance with all sorts and conditions of faults in connection with their work; the variety of these faults is wonderful, many stranger than fiction. One of the most curious in connection with telephony which we have ever known has just happened within the last few days at a place called Moss Bay. The lineman's attention was called to the circuit in question as hearing was difficult; on listening at the telephone he heard a "sort of booming which came on intermittently, very much resembling the distant roll of the tide, and which rendered speaking and transmission of work almost impracticable." Having satisfied himself by the usual methods that the instrument was right and the line free from induction, and that it was not picking up vibrations, the conclusion was arrived at that the fault must be in the general office, at Moss Bay. An examination of the telephone apparatus disclosed a novelty. A huge bee was inside the telephone, and, in trying to make good its escape, it had become fixed between the sounding board and the microphone. and it had hummed to the extent of interfering with the human organs of the circuit. How the bee came there the lineman cannot say, whether by accident or design he knows not, but the bee was the cause of the fault. In concluding his report the lineman candidly states: "I have met some very tedious and technical faults in various telephone apparatus, but I never was done with a bee before." - Mechanical World.

Homing Instinct of Dogs. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes as follows from Eastville, Va.: "In leaving my bachelor home in Westmoreland county, Virginia, soon after the late war, to practice medicine in Washington, D. C., I was at a loss to know what to do with a line setter dog that had been presented to me and one I prized highly. I was anxious to leave him in the hands of some friend who would appreciate his many qualities, so taking him to Smith's Wharf, on the Rappahannock river, ten miles from my home, I put him on board the steamer with card and address to a gentleman in Fredericksburg. The dog was duly delivered, as they told me when the steamer passed on her return trip. Three days after this occurrence, while seated days after this occurrence, while seated in the shade of the large trees that then clustered about the old ancestral mansion, I was suddenly startled by the rapid approach of a joyful whine of a dog, and lo, Scipio was at my feet— poor, sore-footed and utterly worn out! He had traveled by land from Fredericksburg to Chatham (my home on the Potomac), a distance of about seventyfive miles. Scipio was brought to me a puppy, and was then two years old. never having been off the farm except when taken to the steamer by myself. I afterward took him up the Potomac with me, and presented him to General Fitzhugh Lee, our present Governor of Virginia."

"I think there ought to be a law," said Mrs. Swell, "compelling mosquitoes to wear muzzles at this season of the year. It's just too bad," "What's too bad?" asked Mr. Gush. "The horrid mosquitoes, of course." "What have they done now?" "Why, they have prevented Matilda from going to the next german." "Mosquitoes prevented "Yes, mosquitoes prevented her from going. The horrid little things bit ber in the small of the back and raised a red welt. We've tried camphor and everything, but cannot make it disappear. With that unsightly blotch there she cannot wear a low-necked have found each in the other a source dress, and so she has decided to stay at home. Isn't it too bad!"-St. Poul

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