THE FLYERS.

Visit to the Butte Race Track Yesterday.

AMONG THE HORSES.

All the Best Montana Stables Represented—The Animals in Good Condition.

The coming meeting of the West Side Association at the Butte race track promises to be the best gathering of its kind ever held in this city. That there have been good races no one will deny, but this time the number and character of the animals that will compete, warrants the statement that the exhibition of speed will surpass any of the previous races in the Territory. The horsemen are just from the Helena races, some smiling at the victories achieved, others downcast at the losses sustained, but all eager for another bout. THE MINER, anxious to know just what was going on, paid a quiet visit to the race track, and being a tenderfoot, to inspect the track, talk with the owners and view the animals.

THE BUTTE RACE TRACK,

which is located within easy distance of the city, is one of the finest in the United States. The tract on which it is situated comprises 240 acres and is just south of the Parrot smelter. It is easy rolling ground, and outside of the enclosure which protects the track proper there is space enough for a fair ground of more than ordinary proportions. In fact, there is room for three or four great Eastern fairs and mechanical exhibitions and enough left for a first-class New York farm.

THE DRIVE

to the Park is a pleasant one, and although the weather yesterday was not particularly inviting for open air driving, the speedy animal which acted as convoy, in addition to keeping her own blood in circulation, did not give THE MINER man a chance to get cold. At a casual glance the first visit to the Park is not, to say the least, impressive. There is an air of "goneness" or dilapidation about it that is repulsive as one views it while throwing the reins to the jockey, and the clouds of yesterday added to the unfavorable aspect, but once inside the enclosure one first wonders why the track could not be transplanted east, and then congratulates the noble animals that they have such a course over which to show their power. It is not a dead level, but the rise is just at the right place, the turns are easy and the homestretch is unequalled. On such a track Maud S. could easily lower her record a second.

THE BUILDINGS

are not in good shape but certain temporary additions have been, and will be made before the meeting, that will render them comfortable and a sure protection either against sunshine or rain. The stables are all right with the single exception, that the whitewash artist has forgotten to exercise on them lately.

A notable contrast to the stables of the track is the fine, new barn adjoining, just completed by Marcus Daley at a cost of several thousands of dollars. It is roomy, light, well ventilated and while only of wood, is as comfortable, capacious and desirable as any of the horse palaces of the East. After the track and its surroundings had been inspected THE MINER representative concluded that he would take a look at some of the animals quartered there in preperation for the races. Without exception the owners or trainers he met were courteous and accommodating and they unblanketed their sleek pets and explained their merits in the most modest terms.

THE TROTTERS.

The first stable visited was that of W.H. Raymond, with Mr. Jeffries, the trainer and driver, in charge. This party has here six horses, and all are sired by the famous Belmont. The first on the list is the famous stallion, Doncaster, with his record of 2:28¼. He was bred in Montana, is 5 years old, a bright bay, with two white stockings on his hind legs and a snip or blaze on his face. Next comes Carrie Belle, a bay mare 6 years old, with a record of 2:34¼; in the next stall is Easel, a pretty 4-year-old bay mare, who has trotted in 2:45¼; then comes a pair of sisters, Evening Ssar and Flowerett, aged respectively 3 and 4 years, the first named having a recoed of 2:50 as a 3-year-old. The last in the list and the most beautiful in shape and points is Fera, a chestnut mare, and full sister of Easel. She has no record, but if no ill luck befalls her will make a good record.

GEORGE BURRIS' STRING.

In this list the first is Elomey, a 4-year-old blood bay, without a white mark. He has no record, but is said to have trotted in 2:42 in private. Next comes Lulu B., a 3-year-old bay mare, who won the 3-year-old purse in Helena in 2:41 without a skip. She is a Belmont colt. Next comes a nervy, game mare known as Formosa, also a Belmont. She has no record, but will be entered in several classes. The last of the string is Lucy, a big fine-boned, 6-year-old chestnut mare with a record of 2:59½.

E. King has Cora, a pretty black mare, with a record of 2:54.

Thomas Marony and Ed Dumphey, who are handling the horses of George Breck, have with them Lady Fisher, a pretty sorrel, who won the 2:35 race at Helena; also a fine 4-year-old bay stallion sired by Almont, and up to date without a name or record.

O. W. Jayes has Red Cloud, an 8-year-old bay stallion who has never trotted a race, but will be in the three-minute class.

J. H. Baker has Chicago, a five-year-old bright bay, who has never trotted, but will will go in in several classes; also Banjo a brown gelding without a record.

In this same bunch is Centennial, a Black Diamond four-year,old colt owned by Schmidt & Gamer. He has never trotted in a race but gives good promise.

E. W. Wynne has a fine five-year-old brown stallion in good shape and without a record.

D. Leschere of Frenchtown has Brown Deer, a handsome five-year-old of Live Oak stock. He has no record and is out of shape.

RANCHERO.

The above completes the list of trotters at the grounds but a message received last night from Sam Scott of Deer Lodge says that he will start up this morning with Ranchero and that he will bring with him four other trotting horses to be entered in the 3 minute and 2:50 classes, Moslem being among the bunch.

THE RUNNERS.

The runners are represented by the following stables and animals:

Nichols & Gammon have Lila Ferguson, chestnut filly, 3 years old; Echo, sorrel gelding, 4 years old, by Osceola; Pauline, sorrel mare, 4 years old, by Gutta Percha; Black Diomond, a black mare, 6 years old, by Gutta Percha. This string is handled by Dick Barnes.

Blevins & McLaughlin have Daniel B., a chestnut gelding 2 years old, by Glen Allen; Ida Glen, a chestnut filly, 3 years old, by Glen Allen. The horses are from Fort Benton and both were winners at Helena.

S. W. Plummer of Three Forks has Harry Bluff, an eight-year-old bay stallion, who runs short dashes; Captain, a two-year-old bay colt, by McManus; and Councilman, a three-year-old bay stallion, by Caribou and Sally Come Up.

James Giles of Gallatin has Stoley, a chestnut gelding, 7 years old, whose best work is in one-half mile races.

C. E. Williams, of Helena, has Basin, a four-year-old bay stallion by Cariboo, who has only been in one race; Augerhead, a bay filly, seven years old by Cariboo.

Thomas Frewer of Bitter Root, has Half Moon, a two-year-old stallion by Cariboo, and Papoose, a five-year-old bay filly by Regent.

H. R. Baker, of Helena, has Sunday, a bay gelding 4 years old by Sun Dance and Norma; Vice Regent, a three-year-old chestnut; Narrow Guage, a bay gelding 6 years old, by Dick Hubbard.

William Moland has a no name chestnut that will be entered in the half mile dash, and who will be among the leaders in the contest.

Murray & Leeth of Gallatin Valley, have Dundrum, a bay gelding 7 years old by Osceola, and a neat little five-year-old mare called Golden Maid.

RACING NOTES.

The above completes the list of animals now at the stables, and it will be seen that all the races will be filled.

During the meeting a number of special races will surely be gotten up.

There will surely be seven and probably nine entries in the three-minute class.

The bar privileges have been awarded to Al. Orton and George Odell. They will supply the thirsty with the best of liquids.

Weather permitting, it will be the "boss" racing meeting of Montana.

A forty-pound sulky is among the vehicles at the track. Rather light, but said to be very solid.

THE SCHOOL MARM'S DEBUT.

BY GEORGE F. BORIE.

She was just 20 years old, rather comely, and of a pretty well moulded figure, with a full moulded face, plump cheeks, tinted with the flush of womanhood, and piercing gray eyes. Four long years of patient and labored study had just been rewarded by a successful and creditable graduation at the Normal School, and though she felt proud of her triumph, yet she trembled from head to foot as she thought of the grave responsibilities that would necessarily devolve upon her in the profession, perhaps her life's work, which she had so studiously prepared herself for that of a school teacher. The doubts and uncertainties as to her ability to teach "young ideas how to shoot" were no less perplexing to her inexperienced mind than were those of her success or failure in in obtaining a situation. She well knew that all the learned professions were over crowded and that of school teaching was not excepted, because so many of the class who had graduated the year previously were still out of employment, and were diligently seeking engagements. Hence it could not be said in her profession that "the harvest is great and the laborers are few." This caused many a deep sigh to well up from her palpitating heart, and many a silent tear to steal out of the corners of her pretty gray eyes and trickle down her crimson cheeks. She felt, however, the necessity of securing a situation in order not only to gratify her womanly ambition but that she might enjoy that spirit of independence which can only be experienced by those who by their talents and labor are self-sustaining. But she was a woman; young and inexperienced in the world. What shall I do? she exclaimed, when she realised for the first time that she would be compelled to seek interviews with the cold hearted local politicians who are generally elected school directors. She was a stranger to them, and besides that she knew that they were already pestered for places by young ladies whose families were supposed to have influence with the directors or school trustees. While she was thus musing and cogitating, her father, who was a politician of some note, came into the room where she was sitting and announced to her that he had secured her a position to teach the lowest grade in a primary school in an adjoining district. Quickly jumping up from her seat, and dropping her knitting to the floor, shef airly clapped her hands with joy. This was merely momentary, for a reaction set in and her pretty face, which was so redolent with glee, suddenly became overcast with gloom; which bespoke the sadness that enveloped her heart, for she now realized more keenly than ever before the weight of the responsibilities that she would be compelled to assume. "Oh, dear," she said, as she heaved a deep sigh, "how I do wish I had never aspired to be a school teacher." She had, of course, been trained as a teacher, but her only experience was limited to that of having been required, during the last year of her course in the Normal school, to take her turn in teaching the class of girls to which she belonged, but these were grown girls. How in the world could she manage to teach and discipline the little toddlers comprising the lowest grade to which she would be assigned? for these, at the commencement of every session, are principally children who for the first time leave the, sometimes, tender care of their mothers.

The summer vacation is over and the time has arrived for her to enter upon the discharge of her duties. After an early breakfast she starts out, on foot, in company with her father, to the school house, some three miles distant in the suburbs of the city. It was a bright September morning and the atmosphere, after the sultry months of summer, was cool and bracing. After they had passed the long rows of city houses and wended their way along the road leading to the school house, Edith, for such was her name, seemed entranced with the beauty and loveliness of the scenery which met her eyes in every direction. The fluttering of the butterflies, the buzzing of the bees, and sweet songs of the feathered warblers seemed to fill her heart with a thrill of delight, and for a time she forgot the forebodings of trouble which so often had come over her since she graduated. Hence, she tripped along merrily until the school house, the goal of her girlhood's ambition, abruptly loomed up before her. Then with a shudder she instinctively nestled closely by her father's side as her doubts and fears, and hopes and aspirations alternately flitted through her mind. As they crossed the road and entered the gate, opening through the pale fence surrounding the school, they beheld a large bevy of urchins, boys and girls, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, of ages varying from 6 to 12, gamboling, skylarking and cutting up all kinds of didos such as the little ones are prone to indulge in upon such occasions. A nervous tremor ran all though Edith's system at the sight, and her cheeks lost their wonted crimson tint as a deadly palor stole over her face. She would probably have sunk to the ground had not her father at that moment have extended his arm around her waist and thus prevented her from falling. While in this condition the children gathered closely around her and revived her fainting spirits by joyously exclaiming: "Oh, here is onr new teacher!" When she revived the little ones were closely examining her appearance and critically inspecting her dress, and seemed to be much interested in the bugles that adorned her black velvet sacque, as they glistened in the sunlight. A few of the children belonging to the grade she was to teach, having failed in being promoted at the last examination, and having suspected that a new teacher would be assigned them, for the former one had married during the vacation, took the precaution to bring pretty bouquets of flowers to present to their new teacher, not only to manifest their affection for her, but also to ingratiate themselves into her good graces. As Edith accepted the flowers, their variegated colors and sweet fragrance seemed to exercise a stimulating influence over her, and as her cheeks resumed their natural color and her eyes their former brilliancy, a genial smile illuminated her countenance as she sweetly thanked each little donor, in turn, for their acceptable gifts.

As they passed through the throng of merry faces, and entered the school house door, Edith was heartily greeted by a favorite school mate, Mamie Allen, who had been assigned to a grade in the building during the previous term. At this unexpected welcome she was inspired with confidence and passed boldly through the ordeal of an introduction to Miss Yost, the principal, and Mr. Murchment, the affable and gentlemanly director who had supervision over the school. The principal led her into her room and very briefly, for time was pressing, gave her an outline of her duties, and then left her to take charge of her own grade. She looked around at the empty seats and hastily took a survey of the other furniture and decorations upon the walls. She again heaved a deep sigh as she realized that she was firmly inducted into a teacher's position. A thousand thoughts as to her present and future prospects, and her untried and undeveloped abilities crowded upon her brain until she felt that her head would burst. Just at this moment Miss Yost, the principal, raised the window-sash in her room, and rang the little bell as a signal for her scholars to enter the school. Edith, rousing herself from her meditations, hastily ran to the open window, in her room, looking out upon the beautiful green sward where the children were gathered, and at first she musingly imagined that the tones of the little bell increased in sweetness as they vibrated among the tiny faces and danced from flower to flower, and was listening intently for the tones to reecho with more charming melody, when she was startled by the harsh bleating of a huge billy-goat who, while enjoying a feast on the waste paper that had been swept out of the building by the janitor, became frightened at the tinkling of the principal's bell and rushed headlong among the little innocents. This caused a stampede among the children and they ran pell-mell towards the entrance to the school. Then occurred a scene which beggars description. The passageway became packed with the struggling mass of little ones in their eagerness to escape from the enraged goat and seek safety in the school rooms. Then there arose such a din and confusion, occasioned by the frightened yells of the larger boys and girls, and the screams of anguish by the little ones, many of whom had been trampled under foot by the stouter ones in the mass, as was calculated to paralyze the strongest heart with terror. Under such circumstances, Edith, unaccustomed as she was to any unusual excitement, was compelled to support herself by clinging to the window frame. The principal and Miss Allen speedily ran to the rescue and opened their room doors and commenced dragging the children by the ears, hair, arms or any other parts of them that they could grasp, and Edith, encouraged by the commanding tones and self-possession of the principal and her first assistant, opened her door and heroically assisted in disentangling the living mass until the passageway was cleared and the children assigned to their respective rooms.

Order being partially restored, after her children had been seated, she tremblingly escorted the maimed and bruised ones to the door and sent them home in charge of others to have their wounds dressed. She then assumed her station and commenced enrolling the scholars. Here and there among them were to be found a boy or a girl whose parents, accustomed to filth, had sent them to school with dirty hands and faces, unkempt hair and filthy tattered clothing. These were singled out and sent home by the teacher with instructions not to appear at the school again, unless they came clean and tidy. Many a bitter invective did the slovenly mothers of those dirty urchins hurl at the unsuspecting teacher, as they with pitch-forks and scrubbing brushes strove to separate the matted hair and clean the scales of filth from their offsprings. The remaining children are seated and the exercises commence. The teacher, under the new system, tries her trembling hand at object teaching and scrawls the outlines on the black-board of what are supposed to be a cow and a cat. Then she commences to exercise then in spelling, thus C-O-W C-A-T. These letters are sung over by the young ones in concert until their little throats are sore. Then believing she had accustomed them to the sound of the letters and the words they composed, she pointed to the first object and asked a bright little six-year-old girl in the first row to tell her what it was: "I don't know, ma'm," replied the child, (nor could any person have said what it represented) but a little fellow, back near the wall, just then jumped to his feet, and yelled out at the top of his voice, saying, "I can ma'm!" The teacher then says: "You are a smart little man, now stand up on your seat and tell these little dunces what it is." "Why," says the little urchin, scratching his head, "Its a turtle." This causes the other scholars to burst out into a hearty laugh, and bright little Johnny sinks into his seat smarting from several twitches of his ears at the hand of the teacher. School is finally dismissed and the teacher repairs to her home weary and heart sick with her day's experience. Weeks roll by without any perceptible improvement in the children and it is not until the end of the term that the little toddlers are taught discipline, but then they pass to a higher grade and the young teacher has to break another class. But experience has given her confidence; hence her position is not so irksome, and yet she often wonders why it is that inexperienced girls are required to perform duties more irksome, more difficult and of far greater responsibility for less pay than teachers of longer service and more mature years.

SALT.

A Novel Way to Induce Men to Buy Drinks.

She was a mild-eyed, nervous young woman of perhaps 20 summers, and she tripped into a Butte City drug store yesterday and walking up to one of the clerks, asked for a box of powder for the face—powder with a little salt in it. The clerk informed the young woman that he did not think there was such an article in the store.

"That's strange!" mused the customer.

"What do you want salt in face powder for?"

"Well, you see," said the customer, "I am working in one of the beer saloons in town and of late the men who patronize our place of business have acquired a habit of kissing me. There is no use trying to stop them, so I thought if they will persist in kissing me I would mix salt with my face powder so that the more they kiss the thirstier they will get, and as a consequence I will sell more drinks and make more money."

The good natured clerk opened a box of powder and mixed it with salt, and promised to go around some night and see how the thing worked.

A New Church.

The members of the M. E. church at Walkerville have been worshipping in the public school house of that town. For some time past the question of erecting a suitable house of prayer has been agitated. Nothing, however, was done in the matter until a few days ago, when a suitable site for a building was secured north of the school house, and the work of erecting a church will be commenced immediately. Rev. J. W. Bennett, the pastor of the M. E. church at Walkerville, has met with great success in his labors with his people. He is an energetic pastor, an able and logical preacher, and a thorough, conscientious Christian. We wish him abundant success in the erection of this, the first church in Walkerville. The new building will be 45x35, and the first work on the new Temple of the Lord will be done to-morrow

The Devil to Play.

The trip to Butte, to attend the meeting of the Press Association, seems to have been a somewhat expensive one for Brother S. R. Widmyer, of the Glendive *Independent*. During his absence the devil went through his wardrobe, took two suits and other valuables, amounting altogether to $150, and then skipped the country. Those who may be inclined to be skeptical as to the number of good suits and other valuables that Brother Widmyer could leave behind, after donning such fine clothes and expensive jewelry for the trip, should bear in mind that he has only been publishing his paper a little over one year, and that he was pretty well fixed when he commenced. By the next annual meeting of the Association, perhaps, Widmyer will want to play the devil himself.

Presbytery of Montana.

On Friday of next week the Presbytery of Montana will begin its annual session at Deer Lodge. Rev. G. M. Fisher of Missoula, is moderator, and it is thought the attendance will embrace a large majority of the Presbyterian ministers in the Territory. In addition to the general work of the Presbytery an interesting event will be the installation of Rev. E. S. Groeneveld to the pastorate of the Deer Lodge church. Ample preparations are being made by the Presbyterians of Deer Lodge to entertain the visiting ministers.

Who Can Solve It?

The following problem is submitted for the bookkeepers and mathematicians of Butte. Answers are invited and will be published:

A furnishes B with a stock of liquors worth $57.84 and cash to the amount of $32.17. The cash sales during one month amount to $102.97, disbursements $50.91, liquors on hand $35.37. A pays B $25.00 for services. Is A winner or loser in the month's transaction, and if so, how much?

S. A. H.

WAIFS FROM LABOR'S LOOM.

The soap-makers will start a union next Sunday.

In New Hampshire the Knights of Labor are agitating for a ten-hour law.

Ance Robinson, a moulder, has been appointed Health Inspector of St. Paul, Minn.

The law against the importation of convict-made goods is rigidly enforced in Canada.

The chair-makers at Stafford and Worcester, Eng., will strike for an advance of 20 per cent.

The closing of Lowery's knit goods factory at Utica, N. Y., has thrown 225 persons out of work.

It is said that the Fall River mill operatives are suffering from destitution, brought about by "lockouts."

The Cigarmakers' Inernational Union of America holds its annual convention at Cincinnati on September 21st.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company promises to raise wages by November 1st, if their employes will resume work.

An immense increase of business is predicted by the mill owners at Cohoes. Five thousand are busy at the Harmony mills.

The annual International Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will take place in Philadelphia, September 21st.

There are several strong unions in Louisville composed entirely of colored men—hod-carriers, 300; teamsters, 200, and warehousemen, 200.

Terence V. Powderly, the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is only 34 years old. He is serving his sixth term as head of that organization, and he was Mayor of Scranton six years. He is a machinist by trade.

In his annual report recently issued Joel B. McCamant, Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Labor Statistics, says: "The wage-worker as a rule is temperate, frugal and industrious. The amount of wages paid do not admit of intemperance or improvident habits, and do not give to the wage-worker comfortable means of support, and do not enable him to lay by even a moderate fund to meet the necessary exigencies he is almost certain to encounter."

GENIUS GOODFELLOW.

In old times there were geniuses. There might be a great many of them still if we believed everybody who piques himself on being a genius; but we cannot trust them.

The one in question here was not of the first order of geniuses. He was only a poor scamp of a genius, who sat in the assembly of genii only by right of birth and on sufferance of the genii who were such in their own right. The first time he presented himself among them he bore as device on his little ceremonial banner: "Do right, come what may." So they all named him the Genius Goodfellow.

Far away and long ago lived a rich dowager whose name has been forgotten. The good dame had lost her son and her young daughter-in-law, and had left to console her old age only her grandson and granddaughter, who seemed created to rejoice the eye; for Painting herself, who aspires to surpass the works of God, has made nothing more beautiful. The boy, 12 years old, was named Sapphire, and the girl, two years younger, Amethyst. It is believed that these names had been given them because of the color of their eyes, the sapphire being a beautiful stone of a transparent blue while the amethyst shades to violet.

You would have to look a long time before finding as good a woman as this grandmother; she was even too good, which is an extreme into which women readily fall when they take the pains to be good at all. This risk, however, is not sufficiently common to cause great uneasiness. To avoid confusion then we will call this lady "Toogood."

Toogood loved her grandchildren so much that she brought them up as if she had not loved them at all. She allowed them to follow all their whims, never spoke to them of study, and played with them to renew their pleasure when they wearied of play. The result was that they knew almost nothing, and would have known nothing at all had they not had the curiosity of all children.

Now, Toogood was an old friend of the genius Goodfellow, whom she had met somewhere in her youth, but probably not at court. She often blamed herself in their private conversations for not having sufficient strength of character to instruct the two charming little creatures who would soon be without her in the world. The genius had promised her to attend to it when his affairs would permit; but he was extremely busy for the time in remedying the evil effects of training by charlatans and dedants, who were beginning to be fashionable.

Now, one summer evening Toogood had retired early, as usual. Amethyst and Sapphire were talking in the drawing-room about nothing, and would have yawned more than once in each otder's face had not Nature occupied them by one of her most terrible and yet most ordinary phenomena. The storm was roaring outside. Lightning illuminated space or traced zigzags of fire on the rattling windows. The trees on the avenue croaked, and broke with loud crashes. Even the chapel bell vibrated with terror, and mingled its plaint with the uproar of the elements.

Suddenly the servants announced that they had received a little old man, saturated, chilled and probably dying from hunger, for the tempest had drawn him far from his route of travel. Amethyst ran first to meet the stranger. Sapphire could have easily preceded her, had he not wished to give her the pleasure of arriving first. I leave you to imagine whether the poor man's aching limbs were warmed by a clear and sparkling fire, and whether there was any lack of sugar in the generous wine which Amethyst warmed for him over the bed of glowing coals. I will not even tell you who the old man was, but keep a pleasant surprise for you.

When the old man was a little recovered from his fatigue he became cheerful and talkative, and the young people were delighted.

"I suppose," said he, "that in this grand castle, where everything is to your wish, you spend beautiful days?"

Sapphire dropped his eyes.

"We are happy, of course," replied Amethyst. "Our grandmother is so kind to us, and we love her so much. We lack nothing, indeed, but we are often weary."

"Weary!" exclaimed the old man with the greatest astonishment. "Who ever heard of such a thing at your age? Weariness of spirit is the complaint of useless and idle people and of fools. Such a man is a burden to society and himself. But it is not enough to be endowed with an excellent disposition like yours unless you cultivate it by labor. Do you not work?"

"Work?" replied Sapphire, somewhat piqued. "We are rich, as is evident. Grandmother has more than gold enough for the luxury of our home."

"But robbers might steal it."

"As you came," continued Sapphire, "yon must have crossed a wide plain covered with vineyards and harvest fields. The mountain that overlooks the plain is crowned with a palace built by my ancestors, in which are stored the wealth of ten generations."

"Alas!" replied the stranger, "time has not spared the surest of your hopes. I traveled along the plain of which you speak, but it has been replaced by a lake. I desired to visit the palace of your ancestors, but found a ruin. The otters claim half your heritage and the rest belongs to the owls."

The children looked at each other.

"There is but one possession," continued the old man; "which can put us beyond the reach of such changes, and that is procurred only by study and labor. Aptitude for domestic care is the crown of a woman. The man who possesses a useful trade or knowledge of common application is more really rich than the rich themselves."

Amethyst and Sapphire had never heard such language. They looked at each other again. The old man was becoming transfigured. His features resumed the graces of youth and his limbs the robust attitude of youth. The old man was a benevolent genius, whose acquaintance we have already made.

"I will not leave you," he continued, smiling, "without giving a slight pledge of my gratitude for the kindness you have shown me. Receive from me these two rings, which are powerful talismans. Push this spring and you will find within an infallible remedy against that sad sickness of heart and mind of which you complain. To this little gift I attach only two easy conditions—first, not to consult the oracle unless overcome with weariness of life; and second, to execute promptly his instructions. In a year we shall meet again."

With these words the Genius Goodfellow went away; or, as an author of more poetic imagination would have said, he disappeared. I believe that is the usual manner in which a genius takes leave. Amethyst and Sapphire slept little that night. They probably were thinking of their lost fortune and of their years of intelligence still more irreparably lost. In the morning they arose, gloomily, returned to their usual amusements, and were less than usual amused.

"I am tired to death!" exclaimed Amethyst finally, and at the same time she pressed the spring in her ring. Sapphire, already at her side, read with her this inscription:

"Work to be useful. Be useful to be loved. Be loved to be happy."

"That is not all," observed Sapphire. "We must carry out immediately what the oracle says. Lec us try. Work cannot be more tiresome than idleness."

"Let us try it, as you say," replied the girl. "An unpleasant day will soon end."

The day had nothing agreeable in it, as Amethyst had expected. Their instructors, so often dismissed, were summoned, and seemed to speak a harsh and unusual language. Twenty times during each lesson the spring was pressed, and twenty times the obstinate inscription appeared without the change of a word. It was the same thing for a long week, and for a second long week. At the end of the fortnight they began to be less discontented, for their self-love was becoming excited in the pursuit of their studies.

At the end of a month they were scarcely unhappy at all, for they had sowed enough to begin to reap a little. They began to read for recreation and found many entertaining as well as instructive books in Italian, German and English. They were beginning to think, and that life of the spirit which idleness destroys seemed to them sweeter than the other life, for they had great natural gifts. And then their grandmother was so delighted to see them study.

The spring was used less and less during the year, and at the end of the twelfth month it was quite rusty. It was then that the genius returned to the castle. In those days geniuses were very punctual in keeping their promises. He was tenderly embraced by his young friends, although they had not yet a distinct idea of the happiness they owed him. True gratitude is like kindness—it keeps no accounts.

"Ah, children," said he gaily, "knowledge also is a weariness, as I have often heard men say. I have reserved to myself the pleasure of telling you that you are richer than ever. The lake has retired, having increased the fertility of your land tenfold. The ruins of the palace have been cleared away and a treasure of tenfold value discovered under the foundations." The genius passes before them into the drawing room.

"He is very frivolous for an old man," remarked Sapphire.

"And very stupid for a genius," said Amethyst. "Perhaps he thinks I will not finish painting those flowers for grandmamma."

"For my part," said Sapphire, "I see no reason for not working as long as I do not know everything."

"Work, my dear children," interposed the genius, "be useful, so that you may be worthy of love, for, as the talisman says, to be happy you must be loved. If there is any other joy on earth, I have not the secret of it."

[Communicated]

MECHANICS AND LABORERS.

By George F. Borie.

The question of labor is one of such vast importance as to overshadow all others in the minds of thinking men in every civilized and enlightened country. The relations between labor and capital have for centuries past, been a theme of dissension among political economists, but up to this time none of them seem to have arrived at an intelligent and satisfactory solution of the problem, for the reason, doubtless, that the wise sages, to whom the labor world has been vainly looking for enlightenment, have been impracticable theorists, born and reared in the lap of luxury and wealth, without any practical knowledge of work and labor, such as can only be derived from experience. This is clearly manifested in all the legislation in the American States intended to protect mechanics and laboringmen, and it is reasonable to infer that the frequent lockouts among mechanics, and strikes by laboring men, are in many cases attributalbe to the imperfection of laws, and the hardships resulting therefrom, which were designed as safeguards to prevent them from being defrauded by their employers. Nearly all the States have upon their statute books laws supposed to have been executed for the purpose of securing the wages of mechanics and laborers for work and labor done by them upon improvements to real estate. These laws are entitled "Acts for the protection of mechanics and others" and one would naturally suppose the intent to be none other than what the simple meaning of the words employed in the title import. An examination of these acts, even by a layman, will disclose such glaring imperfections and incongruities as to render the acts utterly abortive in the accomplishment of the objects desired by those worthy classes of producers for whose benefit they were introduced into legislative assemblies and enacted into laws.

The laws of the Territory of Montana, upon this subject, are no less open to criticism, and in need of intelligent revision and amendment, than are those of many of the older States, but this is no excuse for the inoperative statutes in our code, nor does it palliate against the apparent lack of wisdom on the part of the legislators who framed them. Upon reference to the index of the General Laws, revised statutes 1879, under the title *liens*, it will be observed that the first line reads "of mechanics and others, sections 820 to 848." Turning to those sections the first reads as follows: "Every mechanic, builder, lumberman, artisan, workman, laborer, or other person, who shall do or perform any work or labor upon, or furnish any material, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection, bridge, flume, canal, ditch, mining claim, quartz lode, ranch, city or town lots, or other improvements upon land, or for repairing the same, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, shall have for his work or labor done, or material, machinery or fixtures furnished, a lien upon such building, erection, flume, bridge, canal, ditch, mining claim, quartz lode, ranch, city or town lots, or other improvements, to secure the payment of such work or labor done, or material, machinery or fixtures furnished." This section would seem at first glance to afford all the protection that any reasonable person could desire, but the short sentence of *"upon complying with the provisions of this chapter,"* contained in it awakens an inquiry, which upon close examination discloses the fact that it affords no protection whatever for the dependent mechanic or laborer. The following section, No. 821, says that subcontractors must, before being entitled to the benefits of the law, notify the owner, or others for whom the work is to be done or material furnished, previous to doing such work or furnishing such material that they will be held responsible, etc. All others, under the chapter, seem to have the benefits of the same for ninety days after rendering the services or furnishing materials in which to file liens against the property to secure their claims.

Section 845 of this chapter is the one that contains all the mischief and which virtually nullifies the entire law so far as the mechanic or laborer is concerned, for it provides as follows: "All persons furnishing *things* or *doing work*, as provided by this chapter, shall be considered *sub-contractors*, except such as have therefor contracts directly with the owner or proprietor, his agent or trustee."

That the mechanic and laboring man, those who do the work under the section cited above, are sub-contractors, according to the wisdom of the legislators who enacted the law, is a *thing* that laymen cannot comprehend. In fact, it is a puzzler to lawyers whose success so often depends upon their legal acumen, ingenuity, in straining the meaning and contorting the definition of words. A contract, legally defined, is an agreement between two or more persons to do or not to do a particular thing. To make it binding there must be a consideration moving from the party to be benefited by its performance or fulfillment to the other, and there must also exist a privity between the parties; that is, that they are alone directly interested in it, and no stranger can be bound or affected by it. A sub-contractor is one who agrees with the principal in the previous contract to take and perform a portion of the original contract. In other words, a sub-contractor, in the common acceptation of the term, is one to whom a portion of the original contract has been sub-let. As, for instance, if a man enters into a contract with another to erect a building and deliver possession of it at a certain time entirely finished, he may sub-contract for portions of the work to those carrying on the carpenter, bricklaying, masonry, plastering, tinsmithing or other business, but it cannot be contended that this rule, in the law of trade or business, extends to mechanics and laboring men who work for the principal or sub-contractors for days' wages. There is no privity between them and the owner of the building; hence, they cannot be denominated sub-contractors and therefore ought not be compelled to give to the owner the same notice required of sub-contractors in order to secure the payment of the small pittances due them.

Section 845 classifies all except the principal contractors, as sub-contractors, and as such they are required under the provisions of section 821, in order to avail themselves of the benefits of the law, to give notice to the owner or proprietor of the building or lands, his agent or trustee, before or at the time of furnishing any of the *things*, (materials) of their intention to furnish the same or perform any labor, together with the probable value thereof. After this they must have a settlement with the principal contractor in writing and have him certify to its correctness and then file within ninety days a copy of the same with the recorder of the county, together with a correct description of the building etc., and property, for which the work was done or *things* furnished in order to be entitled to a lien for the same.

The principal contractor, however, is not bound by the red tape which the above section coils so tightly around the man who furnishes the *things*, or the poor mechanic and workingman whose genius and toil wrought the *things* into shape, thus forming the valuable improvements on the owners land. Section 825 of the same chapter simply requires the principal contractor to prepare and file his lien within ninety days after the completion of the building or other improvement. Subcontractors, seeming to include mechanics, laborers and material men, must under section 839 of the chapter, commence suits on their liens within ninety days from filing the same, whilst principal contractors are allowed one whole year in which to bring their actions to enforce their rights against the owners of the property. The law as it stands seems to have been ingeniously drawn for no other purpose than that of throwing safeguards around principal contractors, and encouraging responsible men to seek and secure contracts for building and constructing improvements at from twenty-five to sometimes as high as fifty per cent. below the actual estimated cost of the labor and *things*. Owners of property, like men engaged in any business, are on the alert to get the greatest value for the smallest outlay of money, hence they give out their contracts to the lowest bidders, usually taking the precaution to require the principal contractor to execute a bond, with approved sureties, to secure the completion of the work in accordance with the plans and specifications, and if, without any regard to the workingmen, the sureties are good the owner is sufficiently indemnified against any default by the contractor. But how does it stand with the mechanic, laborer or material man? What protection have they? It may be said that they can secure themselves by complying with the law, by notifying the owner in time, as required by section 821, and there is no doubt but that those furnishing materials generally secure themselves by a strict compliance with the provisions of that section, for they are mostly men of means and can employ counsel, and besides, they can withhold their material, whenever they have any cause to suspect the honesty or responsibility of a contractor, until payment is guaranteed. With the mechanic and laborer, however, the case is vastly different. His paramount object is employment. His pressing necessities and those of his family compel him to seek for and accept work from any who have it to offer, whether they are responsible or not. Suppose a mechanic or laborer should, after some painful experiences resulting from being cheated out of his wages by defaulting contractors, give notice to the owner, holding him responsible, before commencing work, what would be the result? He would not only be immediately discharged, but it would be utterly impossible for him to again obtain employment in the city, because no matter how honorable and responsible a contractor might be he would not submit to the mortification of having his honor impugned by a man in his employ. What is to be done? will doubtless be asked. There are two remedies, one of which will entail considerable expense and the othe rather difficult in its application. The first by an appeal to the courts, following it up to the Supreme court, to have the question determined affirmatively, that a mechanic and laborer is not a sub-contractor, and the second by electing representatives to the next General Assembly of the Territory who will have sufficient courage and manliness to stand by the workingmen and secure the repeal of the disabling clauses in the chapter and have them so amended as to secure the payment of their wages. While either would be an act of justice to the poor man, it would also benefit honest, responsible employers. The scallawags and rascals who heretofore have taken contracts below the cost of labor and material will skip the country and a fair price will be paid for such contracts to honest contractors, who will pay an honest day's wages for an honest day's work. The owner would then, and he ought to do so now, only contract for his improvements with honest, capable and responsible parties, who would cheerfully indemnify him against any loss or possibility of loss on account of liens or the non-peformance of the agreement by or through them.

The Clangor of an Alarm Bell

Close by, in the stillness of the night, could scarcely startle the ordinary individual more than do trifling noises the nervous invalid. But once the nerves braced and the system invigorated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, this abnormal sensitiveness is succeeded by a tranquility not to be disturbed by trivial causes. Impaired digestion is a fertile cause of nerve weakness and unnatural mental gloom, and a vigorous renewal of he action of the stomach is one of the surest means of invigorating and quieting the nerves. Insomnia, or sleeplessness, a form of nervous disease, is unquestionalby benefited by sedatives, when it is prolonged, or of frequent occurrence, but its permanent removal is more effectually achieved with the Bitters. This medicine is also signally efficacious for malaria, rheumatism, constipation, liver complaint, and torpidity of the kidneys and bladder.

Summons.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow.

John Caplice and Charles H. Smith, doing business under the firm name of Caplice & Smith, Plaintiff, against W. J. Shelton and James Cunningham, defendant.

The People of the Territory of Montana send greeting to W. J. Shelton and James Cunningham, defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this District, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court against you for the sum of Four Thousand, five hundred and thirty-two and sixteen one hundredths dollars, alleged to be due, owing and unpaid upon your certain promissory note of August 15, 1885, made and delivered to plaintiff on said date for $4,287.53. Also for a further cause of action plaintiff alleges that defendants became indebted to the Butte Hardware Company for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered at their (defts.) request, in the sum of $244.63; that said account was sold and transferred to plaintiff before the commencement of this action; and for interest, and for cost of suit and interest, all of which will more fully appear by reference to plaintiff's complaint herein on file.

And you are hereby notified that, if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take a default against you and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint and for costs of suit, and for interest.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Second District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow, this 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord. One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-five.

R. L. DAVIS, Clerk.

By CHARLES J. WARREN, Deputy Clerk.

JOHN H. CURTIS, Atty. for Plffs.

8-19-sw-4w

Summons.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Silver Bow.

William A. Clark and Samuel F. Larabie, (partners as Clark & Larabie,) plaintiffs, vs. Thomas Wallace and James King, (partners as Wallace & King,) defendants. The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Thomas Wallace and James King, (doing business under the firm name and style of Wallace & King,) defendants. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Silver Bow, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover of you the sum of twenty-three thousand, two hundred and thirty-nine 92-100 dollars for the ballance of an account for money loaned and advanced by plaintiffs to defendants and for money paid out by plaintiffs for defendants and for over drafts of defendants upon plaintiffs paid by them before the 15th day of July, 1885, at Silver Bow county, Montana Territory, for defendants we and at their special instance and request and for interest promised and agreed to be paid by defendants to plaintiffs upon said money so loaned, advanced and paid out for defendants by plaintiffs and upon said over drafts since the 1st day of August, 1882. And you are hereby notified that, if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will take a default against you and judgment against you for the sum of twenty-three thousand, two hundred and thirty-nine 92-100 dollars, and also for costs of suit as demanded in the complaint herein.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Silver Bow, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

R. L. DAVIS, Clerk.

By H. S. CLARK, Deputy Clerk.

SHARP & NAPTON & W. W. DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

8-6-4w

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All kinds of Wire Goods for the Miner, Farmer and general public.

NOTE.—We defy competition and sell you better goods at less price than eastern manufacturers.

Strayed.

From Durand's ranch, about five miles south of Butte, one dark bay mare, branded J H combined on left shoulder, weighs about 1150, five years old; pigeon-toed. Also one dark filly, branded D (circle up) on left shoulder; heavy tail cut square off; also one brown colt, same brand as the filly, and tail cut the same way. The two latter animals are four years old and weigh about 1100 each. A reasonable reward will be paid for the return of the animals to Frank Durand at the ranch or at his shop near U. & N. depot.

7-25-s.w.tf

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

HEALTH. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR

DR. LIEBIG DISPENSARY,

Cor. Geary and Mason Street.

The COLLEGE INSTITUTE for the cure of all SPECIAL, COMPLICATED, and so-called INCURABLE CHRONIC DISEASES. Dr. Liebig's GERMAN INVIGORATOR is positively guaranteed to cure nervous and physical debility, seminal weaknes, lost manhood, loss of energy, ringing and dizziness in the head, melancholy, hopeless feelings, spermatorrhea, prostratorrhea, all the results of youthful imprudence and excess of mature years. The Doctor, a regular college physician from Europe, will agree to forfeit a thousand dollars for a case the Invigorator will not cure, under special treatment and advice.

The reason so many cannot get cured of weakness and the above diseases is owing to a complication called Prostatorrhea, which requires peculiar treatment.

VARICOCELE, or Wormy Veins of the Scrotum. Often the unsuspected cause of Lost Manhood, Debility, &c.

Dr. Liebig's Invigorator No. 2 is a positive cure for Prostatorrhea. Price of either Invigorator, $2 per bottle; six for $10. Sent to any address on receipt of price, or C. O. D. Responsible persons pay when cured. Strictest secrecy maintained. Patients cured at home. Liebig's Dispensary has an elegant drug store in its building.

Too frequent evacuations of the bladder and ropy sediment in urine are symptoms of secondary seminal weakness and prostatorrhea. Complaints readily yield to the Dr. Liebig treatment.

Ordinary cases.—Any recent case of special or private diseases cured for $10. Remedies sufficient to cure will be promptly sent, with full directions and advice, on receipt of $10. All packages are securely covered from observation

Invigorator samples free. To prove the wonderful power of the Great German Invigorator a $2 bottle of either number will be sent free of charge. Persons ordering a free Bottle will only have to pay express on delivery. Most powerful electric belts free to patients. Consultation, examination and advice free to patients.

Dr. Liebig's Wonderful Magnetic Healers or Self Magnetizers, the greatest curative invention of the age. Every man or woman can now be their own Magnetic Healer. It can be used without the aid of a professional hand rubber, consequently no big fees to pay. Price, $5.00, complete. Sold only at the Liebig Dispensary. Call or write.

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Misrepresentation!

—AND—

NO MISREPRESENTATION

By the Highest Authorities in the Land!

The following "misrepresentation" article appeared in SMALL Type in the Chicago Times, March 24, 1885, showing how some parties are publicly rebuked for virtues they claim, but d not possess.

MISREPRESENTATION.

At a meeting of the state board of health of New York, held Feb. 11, 1885, it was

Resolved, That the advertisement of the Royal Baking Powder company quoting the state board of health of New York as recommending, through one of its analyses, the purity, etc., of the Royal baking powder is a **misrepresentation.** In no case does the state board of health or its representative cause such examination to be made with a view of recommending particular products.

ALFRED L. CARROLL, M. D., Secretary.

Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder company was the first standar Baking Powder Company to publish in the Chicago papers a testimonial as to its purity and superiority from the only genuin chemis in chief, Dr. Peter Collier, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. Read carefully what he says. One trial of Andrews' Pearl will convince you that what he says is true.

NO MISREPRESENTATION.

DR. COLLIER'S ANALYSIS.

U S DEP of AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10. 1883.

C. E ANDREWS & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I received by express from Thos. Lyndon and J. P. Harkins & Co., Grand Ave., Milwaukee, and Harper Bros., Chicago, Ill. samples of Andrews' Pearl and Royal Baking Powders. The cans were in good condition when received and the seals unbroken. I find upon analysis that Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder contains about four and a half (4½) per cent. *more cream tartar* than the Royal Baking Powder, and a *proportionately larger percentage of carbonic acid gas, and I find it to be free from alum and any injurious substances.*

Sincerely yours,

PETER COLLIER,
U. S. Chemist, Dept. of Agriculture.

TRY ANDREWS' PEARL.

8-5-sw-

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Everett D. Reynolds, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, James W. Forbis, administrator of the estate of Everett D. Reynolds deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at his office on East Granite street, Butte City, in the County of Silver Bow, Montana Territory

Dated July 29, 1885.

JAMES W. FORBIS,
Administrator of the Estate of Everett D. Reynolds, deceased

8-1-sw-4w

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Sarah Coast, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Sarah Coast deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his place of business, corner Main and Galena streets, Butte City, in the county of Silver Bow.

Dated, August 5, 1885.

CHARLES GAGNER,
Administrator of the Estate of Sarah Coast, deceased.

8-8 s w-4w

FIRST National Bank OF BUTTE.

Paid up Capital.........$100,000
Authorized Capital....$500,000
Surplus and Profits, $175,000.

A. J. DAVIS, President.	S. T. HAUSER, Vice President.
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Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

☞ Prompt attention given to Collection

County Warrants Bought.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Patrick Whalin, deceased. Notice hereb given by the undersigned, the Administrator of the estate of Prtrick Whalin, deceased to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administrator at the Probate Court Room (on left with Probate Judge) in Butte City, in the County of Silver Bow.

Dated, July 28th, 1885.

MICHAEL WHALIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Patrick Whalin, deceased.

7 29-sw-4w

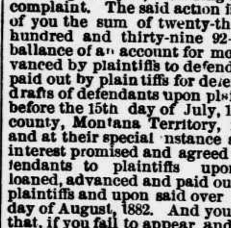
DR. MINTIE!

(THE SPECIALIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO,

No. 11, KEARNEY Street,

Treats all Chronic, Special and Private Diseases with Wonderful Success.



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is a certain cure for Nervous Debility Lost Manhood, Prostratorrhoea, and the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

Dr. Mintie, who is a regular Physician graduate of the University of Pensylvania, will agree to forfeit $500 for a case of this kind, the Vital Restorative, under his special advice and treatment, will not cure. Price $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity $5, sent to any address confidentiall, in private name if desired, by

A. E. MINTIE, M. D.,
11 Kearny street, S. F., Cal.

Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

Sample Bottle Free!

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8-25-tf

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A sure and safe remedy for female irregularities for monthly periods, no matter from what cause. It never fails in any case. $2 per box.

Dr. Bartlett's B. 44 a sure remedy for Gonorrhea, Gleet and all chronic discharges. $2 per box. Midland Drug Co., Proprietors, Manchester, England. Dr. Terry, Druggist, Anaconda, Montana, Agent for Montana

7-7-d&sw

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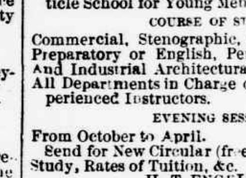
8-18-d&sw-3m

RUPTURE



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Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road between Omaha and Chicago, are its two trains a day of **Day Coaches**, which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create; its **Palace Sleeping Cars**, which are models of comfort and elegance; its **Parlor Drawing Room Cars**, unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated **Palatial Dining Cars** the equal of which can not be found elsewhere.

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