uesday, N evember 10, 1891.

MILLIONS IN BARBED WIRE.

The Humble Way in Which Inventor Ellwood Began His Great Fortune. The saddest thing I saw in a journey to the west was the old fashioned rail fence in Pennsylvania, Ohio, eastern Indiana and southern Michigan. How Indiana and southern Michigan. How orucle of fate not to have permitted the wire fence to be invented 200 years be-fore it was! Probably enough labor and timber have been wasted in the building of the old "worm" fences in the past to pay off fifty national debts like ours.

backs that have been broken, of the hands worn out, the energies sapped, the boys kept from school—in felling trees, splitting logs, driving posts, laying rails for those thousands of miles of rail fence! When our western farmer wants a fence now he buys a few posts and a lot of bathed wire. Three wen and a lot of barbed wire. n put up half a mile of fence in a

Did you ever hear how Ellwood, the barbed wire man, of DeKalb, Ills., made his money!" asked one of my train acquaintances. "Well, you see, twelve or fifteen years ago he was making a little wire in his blacksmith shop putting the barbs on with a pair of pinchers. One day a couple of young men stopped in his shop to get out of the rain, and as they hought the wire bolted like a good thing they asked Eliwood to send the a out on the road

'After a week's tr p they came in and compared notes. oth had found the wire a great hit; everybody wanted it. But they were presty shrewd boys, and But they were proven them to fool Elwood.* When he asked how business was they lowed him a few orders and shook their heads dubiously. 'Not much in 6.' Better try again,' said Ellwood. 'Well, if you'll give us a five year contract on Missouri, Southern Iowa, Arkansas and Texas we'll go out and see what we can do.'

"Ellwood agreed and one of the wanter from stated for Texas. In a

ng men started for Texas. In a k he sent an order for a car load of Ellwood was astonished. wire. Ellwood was astonished. It would take him a month to make a car load. He carried the letter to his bank. 'Must be some mistake,' he said. 'No,' said the banker, 'il's plain. He wants a car load.' 'Impossible,' replied Elwood, 'I'll telegraph him.' The reply came: 'Yes, a car load, but make it three car loads. graph him.' The reply came: 'Yes, a car load, but make it three ear loads. Ship quiek.' Again Ellwood went to his banker. He was puzzled. It seemed like a hoax to him that any one should want three car loads of

"Preposterous! The banker finally convinced him the order was genuine.
"Mr. Banker,' said Ellwood, 'I'm a "Mr. Banker, said Ellwood, 'I'm a poor man. I'm worth two or three thousand dollars. How much can I draw on this bank for on my reputation and my prospects?' 'Fifteen hundred dollars.' 'Good. Give me \$500 now.' In an hour Ellwood was on his way to Chicago. It two works he was way to Chicago. In two weeks he was making barbed wire by machinery. In ten years he was worth \$14,000,000."— Cor. Augusta Chronicle

What Did the Horse See?

The writer was once, in the Isle of Skye, being driven along a lonely road in a one horse cart. Suddenly the ani-mal began to shy violently toward one side of the road, though there was nothing in sight that could possibly have frightened it, both sides of the road being flat moorland for miles However, nothing could induce the creature to move forward until the driver eventually got down and led him past the objectionable thing, what over it was. As he again took his seat on the box he shook his head and said mysteriously: "Ah! he'll be seeing something that we cannot see! A man was murdered heres two years ago on this very spot."

But this is no occasion of discussin

the question whether animals in general, and horses in particular, have abnormal powers of vision which enable them to see the immaterial. Anyhow, the for-mation of their eyes in no way warrants any such supposition, and probably, if there is anything in the stories, the keen sensitiveness and heightened inwhile the animals played no little part in the occurrences.—Chambers' Journal.

In many instances flavors are prepared by distilling fruits, seeds, barks and leaves—the fragrant essential oils being drawn out and condensed. These

JOURNAL WHIST PLAYED BY SPIRIT HANDS. Two Medical Students' Bemarkable Ex-perience in a Quiet Game.

This story I advance with reserve It was told me by a young medico, and we all know that medical students are of a peculiarly reserved, reticent and sober race, averse to exaggeration and remarkable for the veracity of their anecdotes. He who related the follow-ing astonishing experience told me that it took place at St. Bartholomew's, or purhaps it was at Guy's or St. Thomas'. The essential thing is that it took place at a heavital at a hospital.

It was evening and not late. One of the resident house physicians, a young man with a friend, also a young med) cal man, whose evidence can be pro-eured to corroborate the story, was playing a double dummy. They had been playing some time, nothing un-usual happening. They were seated at a square table. One of them, at the a square table. One of them, at the beginning of the new game, had to deal with his own dummy, as is the rules at double dummy. When he had finished a most wonderful thing hap pened. The eards of the two dummies were taken up by invisible hands, which arranged them and held them in the usual fanlike form. It was as if the cards were in the air. The two men looked at each other and at this

phenomenon with stupefaction.

If they had not been men of science they would have fled shricking. Then one of the dummies' hands were sharply rapped on the table. "That means play." whispered one of them, and with scene halo! The other of the inview. a gasp, he led. The play of the invisible dommies was all right. The leading partner took the trick and returned. changing the suit to show the hand she held. I say she, because by this time there were visible the hands and arms that held the cards, but nothing more One of the players was a woman wit bare arms showing from a sleeve white lace; her fingers had rings upon them. The other was a man's with an ordinary coat sleeve and white cuff.

The men put down their pipes. They played the game in solemn silence. Presently it became apparent that the lady played a masterly game. She held good cards; so did her partner. They scored in the first rub—double, treble and the rub, and in the second-treble,

single and the rub. "Never," my na single and the rub.

"Never." my narrator told me, "did I play with a finer player. She seemed to know by instinct where every eard in the pack was. At the end of the double rubber the arms disappeared. They went away as they came. I have never seen them since, though I often invited them to come by dealing the cards on the table. I have often woneards on the table. I have often wondered who the dady was; young, as I gathered from the appearance of her arms; a gentlewoman, as was shown by the taper fingers, and the rings, and the lace, and a certain way of carrying her arms. Frolicsome, as was proved by

arms. From some, as was proved by her sitting down to play with only her arms visible; unmarried, from the absence of a wedding ring.

"Who could she be? Why was she brought to the hospital? What is her story? Why did she die so young? Aboys all, how could she at her early." story? Why did she die so young? Above all, how could she, at her early age, have sequired such a knowledge of whist? It is very rare to find a girl playing whist even decently. Perhaps, after—after leaving the hospital." he added, with some delicacy of experience. "she may have found opportunities for practice.

ties for practice.
"As for her companion, he wa has for her companion, he was com-paratively uninteresting. He had chalked stones on his fingers, and he was only a mediocre player. He neg-lected his partner's lead, he bottled her trumps, and once he threw away the trumps, and once he threw away the king of trumps, not even trying to save it by an obvious finesse. But the lady—the lady—she, indeed, was di-vine."—Walter Besant in Philadelphia

Walters Without Wages

Waters Without Wages.

In a much frequented down town restaurant the waiters are paid no wages at all, though they are well satisfied to retain their situations.

They depend for their remaneration

not only upon the fees given them by the restaurant's patrons, but also upon a 6 per cent. commission on all the checks turned in and credited to them.

For example, if you order a meal costing one dollar and give the waiter a dime, he gets besides, six cents credit on your cheek, or sixteen cents in all. Efficient waiters have their regular patrons, and as their tables are almost they often make from to four dollars a day .- New York Herald.

being drawn out and condensed. These offs, dissolved in spirits of wine, constitute the extracts or flavoring essences so much used in cookery. Familiar sxamples are the essential oils of orange and lemon. In these fruits the oils are found in the rind, and can be removed by pressure as well as by distillation. The peel, often used fresh for flavoring extracted by saying that he had none. This pressure as well as by distillation. The peel, often used fresh for flavoring and the removed by pressure as well as by distillation. The peel, often used fresh for flavoring and the removed by pressure as well as by distillation. The peel, often used fresh for flavoring and the removed by pressure as well as by distillation. The peel, often used fresh for flavoring and the next morning appeared in my studio with Mr. Gould. The latter as since now quite often employed as flavoring substances.—Foods and Beverage.

Wanted to Stay in Prison.

This was at a time when photography he can be removed as flavoring substances and not given them time monogh. Green is a complaint of this character last made to him: "I have good strong face and makes and not given them time monogh. Green is a complaint of this character last made to him: "I have good in the flavoring substances who have it altered for me. I want all four months and I am entitled to folis. Please have it altered for me. I want all four months that I was say to the point that if he wished a good picture he that if he wished a good picture he made to him: "I have good the propose picture if the color."—W. P. Andrews in Forum.

The Millsonaire—That you will tell me where you get your nerve tonic.—

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The Millsonaire—That you will tell me where you get your

should wear a black coat, and one of a little heavier material. He looked about the room in a nervous sort of way, glancing at his friend, and then in a low voice said to me: "I am afraid I haven't time to change my coat. If you wish to make a picture of me you had better do it now, and take me as I am."—A. Bogardus in Ladies' Home

The Press and Public Men.

Is the press immaculate? By no ceans. Do all connected with it appreciate the grave responsibilities which their limitless facilities for reaching the public should impose upon them? Again the answer must be an emphatic one. Have public men no reasonable grounds of complaint? Undoubtedly they have. But the sweeping judgment which too many of them pass upon the representatives of the press as a body has in it the same elements of unfairness and lumining as with in the unfairness and injustice as exist in the wide opinion that public men as a class are corrupt. With the latter the exact opposite is true. As a class they are honest. So with journalists; as a class they are careful and conscientious.

The erroneous judgments of public ien and of members of the press spring from the same cause—namely, visitin the shortcomings of the few upon th many. In the one case the fact that party men, as a rule, unite to shield shose detected in wrong creates a gen-

eral opinion that the class is corrupt. In the other, the fact that the is too much teleration by the preits libelers and sensation gers gives excuse to public men f their sweeping charges. In a word, the most effective foes of the press are tho of its own household. It is fully able to deal successfully with all others; it should be abundantly able to crush these.—General Boynton in Century.

The Borse on the St

"Some years ago," said Mr. Bobby Gaylor, "western audiences were ex-ceedingly fertile in the matter of interruptions Fanny Louise Buckingham an old time favorite, came to Leadvill with 'Mazeppa.' It was a one hors show in all the word implies, but shto substitute a horse that had formerly been employed in drawing a mill wagon. A miner happened to be loaf ing at the stable where the trade wa ade, and went to the theater that out provided with a tin born. "In the scene where Mazeppa is lashed

to the horse, a long incline had been built at the rear of the stage, and up this the animal was to dash and dis appear behind some pasteboard rocks. It made the start all right, but at the quarter post, so to speak, the wretched miner blew his horn and the faithful beast, supposing there was milk to de liver, stopped stock still. Miss Bucking ham was furious, and with a few well di rected kieks succeeded in getting him off again, only to be stopped by another blast. In that way they went up the incline a step at a time, like Mary Queen of Scots going to execution in melo-drama. The miner escaped."—Atlanta Constitution. Constitutio

A Queer Place for Enra

On the tibia of grasshoppers' and crickets' forelegs may be seen a bright shiny spot, oval in form, which has been found to be a true ear. Old naturalists supposed these strange struc-tures helped in some way to intensify he penetrating, chirping sounds of rickets. No one for a moment thought

Sir John Lubbock and other modern naturalists have decided that crickets, bees, ants and other little animals shall not keep their sense organs a secret from us any longer; and although these are often in the least suspected places, still, by careful experiments, they are sure to be discovered, as was the cricket's ear. Some grasshoppers have no ears in their legs, and as a rule these cannot sing.—St. Nicholas.

A Financier Himself Now.

Life is grotesque. Seven years ago a oung merchant wore knickerbockers and opened the door of a store for cus-tomers during the week from Christ-mas to New Year's. Last week he refused to accept in payment of a bill of \$500 a note signed by the proprietor of the store where he was "buttons." "He is worth \$100,000. Your refus-

ing to accept his paper may injure his credit!" exclaimed involuntarily the modest, obedient bookkeeper of the

What the Bronchos Can Do.

The broncho is capable of carrying two on his back almost as well as one.

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young merchant.

"And what do you suppose I do it for?" the young merchant asked with a grand air.—New York Times.

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