"GOOD-BY!"

The part upon the crowded street, And part and part; with tireless feet They stand and stand, their agile tongues Pripelled by potent, active langs. Thy kiss, they part; they backward his Te kiss and part and say "Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!" "Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!"

"Well, Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!" Aud to and for the truckman goes. At "All aboard!" the trav'lers rush. Except the two that ever gush And kiss and part and kiss and ery Above all other roars, "Good-by!" "Well, Good by!" "Well, Good by!"

With cultured pitch or common bawl, At church or market, hut or hall, At feast or fune-nl, still are heard The pair who speak one more last word, And start and wait and amplify Their parting with a "Well, good-by!" "Well, good-by!" "Good-"Well, good-by!"

"Well, good-by!" And oh! when night comes dropping down With geate touch to hush the town, There's yet no respite; for below Perchance "its Bridget and her beau, Or dainty Kate and hers, who sigh To part and wait and say "Good-by!" "Well, good-by!" "Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!" "Good-by!" "Elmic (X X) Goartte

-[Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette



Frick Wharton was an old campaigner on the frontier, who had served his coun-try from the time of the Custer massacre until the spring of 1880. His intimate knowledge of the Northwestern country, and of the Indians and their languages, his perfect horsemanship, his coolness, pluck and readiness of resource made him a most valuable man as either scout or interpreter.

was fond of the life, and bade

He was fond of the life, and bade fair to spend all his active years in the government's service, but he encountered at last one person who did what no Sioux, Cheyenne or Ogallala was ever able to do-make him a captive. "That person was a certain blue-eyed young woman from the far away New England hills, who had come West to take han agency school, and who said "pes" to the most important question the brave scout ever uttered. As a con-sequence he withdrew from the service, and with his savings, which had reached a respectable snm, bought a ranch in South Dakota, and sottled down into the quiet life of a raiser of cattle and tiller of the soil. Wharton lived happily enough until

South Diakota, and sected down into the quiet life of a raise of cattle and tiller of the soil. Whatton lived happily enough until the recent trouble with the Sioux nation began. He was quick to foresee the serious nature of the Sioux, and their liability to intense and reckless ex-citement under a religious delusion. The ghost dances, and the frenzied appeals of the medicine men were sure to inflame the young warriors. If a war was prevented, it would have to be done by men who knew the Indians well, and were not afrid of them. As the signs of trouble deepened, Frick grew more and more reckless. He longed to leap once more into the saddle, and tide to the scene of the trouble. It was to be a battle of wits as well as of arms, for no people surpass the Sioux in sub-tilty and cunning. He was sure his services would be welcome, for no one knew these people better than he. One day he broached the matter ab-

welcome, for no one knew better than he. One day he broached the matter ab-ruptly to his wife. "Jeanie," he said, "I've made up my mind to see the government through in

mind to see the government through in this thing." "I knew it was coming," she said, "and I have wondered why you didn't speak of it before." "How did you know it was coming?" "How did you know it was coming?" His wife laughed. "Why," she said, you've been absent-minded, you've had little appetite, you've walked aimlessly about, you haven't slept well, and you've acted as if there was some heavy trouble on your mind. It was as plain as could be what was the matter." "Well," he asked, "what did you think about it?"

about "I th

"I thought that if you didn't mention it pretty soon, I should ask you what in the world you meant by not offering your services when your country needed them!" them!" Frick did not say much, but kissed his wife affectionately, and was prouder than

wife affectionately, and was prouder than ever of her. He had made no mistake in estimating the sort of stuff she was

in estimating the sort of stall sne was made of. Within a few hours Wharton and his wife rode away toward Pierre, where Jennie was left with triends, and Frick set out alone for the Pine Ridge Agency. He intended to offer his services at once to General Miles. It was a long ride, but he knew every mile of the way. It was also a danger-ous ride, for although no open outbreak had as yet taken place. Frick had picked up enough information on the road to en-able him to decide that the conflagration was at hand.

Was at hand. On the afternoon of the second day, When the sun was shining in a clear sky and the air was crisp and keen, an In-dian horsenan rode over a swell of the prairie, and by his course showed his wish to make a closer acquaintance with the sout

Frick was not in the habit of running the rein of his pony, and with the ani-mal at a moderate walk, awaited the coming of the warrior who was in native costing.

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Indian as ever, and that he was on his already perceived that it was the new-way to Prine Ridge Agency to "help Gen-eral Miles." The weather grow colder as the day way to Pine Ridge Agency to "help Gen-eral Miles." The weather grew colder as the day declined, and when the sun had neared the horizon the horsemen headed toward headed ridge, at the base of which they hoped to find shelter against the cutting wind, and fuel for a fire. There was dry grass, too, for their ponies. They rode on silently. Wharton had not seen another Indian during the day, and was sanguine of reaching the Agency without collision with them. It was his wish to avoid any conflict or skirmish until after reporting at headquarters, for grave consequences sometimes flow at such a juncture from even a triffing col-lision. Briff in the very act of shooting is friend. It was Jim, the Ogallala, who with a friendly greeting to Frick, made clear the meaning of what had taken place. Brif, he said, had become one of the most finatical of all the ghost-dancers, and his sudden hatred of the white peo-ple was intense. When he joined Frick, he undoubtedly meant to kill him at the first opportunity. Well aware of the bravery and skill of the white man, and cowardly at heart as he must have been. Briff had shrunk from acting until he seemed to have Frick quite at his merey.

When Jim saw the two in company, he read Briff's purpose at a glance. His retention of Frick's hand, and the search-ing look into his eyes, was meant to warr him of his peril, and to learn if he sus-

The scout, therefore, uttered an ex-clamation of surprise when, just before reaching the spot selected for their camp, he saw the gleam of a fire through the

reaching the spot selected for their camp-he saw the gleam of a fire through the trees. "Hello!" he exclaimed, bringing his pony to a halt. "Some of them are there!" "What matter?" answered Briff, "They are my people; they will not harm you when I am with you." Prick was not entirely satisfied, but he had now full faith in his companion, and went on. The two rode side by side until they reached the edge of the wood. Briff slipped from his pony first, and his friend, who was but a few steps be-hind him. There were three Ogallalas, and duey had noted the horsemen before the latter saw them. They greeted Briff stoildly, and each one as stoildy offered his hand to Frick, as he came forward to the earp-fire where they stoad. It was a proof of Frick's wide ac-quaintance with the red men that he kees them by name, in their own language. Two were young bucks—both striking specimes of their race, finely formed, tall and graceful, and all were well ared. The third, known among the white med.

Two were young bucks-both striking specimens of their race, finely formed, and and raceful, and all were well arred. The third, known among the white had metim on the reservation several times during his service as scout, and had never known him to be engaged in any trouble. He was taciturn and re-served, like most of his people, and it was evident that he, too, recognized the white man, whom he called by name, and re-ferred to the time when they smoked their pipes together at Pine Ridgo Agency. Jim was the last to take the hand of Frick, who moticed that his behavior was peculiar. He pressed Frick's hand with iting his black eyes on those of Frick, looked searchingly into his face, without guess, but it had the effect to make him, showd no disposition to 'turn in'' for the night; they mounted scould showed no disposition to 'turn in'' for the night; they mounted scould when the gathering data. The young bucks showed suppressed to the eastward, and Wharton though it had Briff, therefore, said good-by for mally to their late hosts, and rode south when the outbreak came they would bamong the farevest of the wartions. The woung bucks showed suppressed excitement in overy movement, and there ogalialas were hostile, and there formally to their late hosts, and rode south whan the begaliang data. The young bucks showed suppressed excitement in overy movement, and three outbreak came they would bamong the farevest of the wartiors. They had prepared agions the they monited score there of the eidler members of the families, with coconauts and flowers in the regalialas were hostile, and the three outbreak came they would bamong the farevest of the wartiors. They had prepared agions the they would bamong the farevest of the wartiors. The young bucks showed suppressed excitement in overy movement, and there outbreak came they would bamong the scather grave that nothing batt the young bucks showed suppressed excitement in overy movement, and the young bucks showed suppressed excitement in every movement and the they wankie

gloom? As the scout and the Indian rode along Brift was silent, communing with him-self. When Frick questioned him, he said that he had sought to dissuade Jim and his companions from joining in the hostilities that were soon to break out, but that his good words were thrown away.

The Target for Wits.

Man and the Locomotive.

and his companions from joining in the hostifities that were soon to break out, but that his good words were thrown away.
Briff showed no disposition to talk further, and Frick didn out press him. They ther, and Frick didn to the sone times there are starting, the ground was free from snow, and the polies loped forward at an easy gat. The weather was still keenly cold, but the ground was free from snow, and the polies loped forward at an easy gat. The weather was still keenly cold, but the ground was free from snow, and then by drifting clouds, so that sometimes they saw but a little way, the at other times their view was uniobstructed for a considerable distance. Less than an hour after starting, the obstructed for a considerable distance. These han an hour after starting, the instand of keeping his pony beside his, showed a disposition to fall to the frar. When he first discovered it, Beith was twenty feet behind him. Trick locked suddleny back and abated his own gait, so as to permit the Indian to draw up again. "I's your horse tired?" asked Frick. "I'm afried so." "Then we'll go slower."
"When we'll go slower." "Is your horse tired?" asked Frick. "I'm afried so." "The noticed Briff was an an onolight he noticed Briff was an an oblight in context strained his estending the sound of horses, boafs on the prairie to the eastward. "That field is none and worder the londin, and made sure that women's necounts are the lean side of the business, but it must be rememered that when all these accounts are avell. Possibly it may be rememered hat when all these accounts are the lean side of the business, but it must be rememered that when all these accounts are added up they make a very handsmes shoring no hey rairie to the eastward. "That for a moment he caught the sound of horses' hoofs on the prairie to the eastward. "Thos fellows up of the wind, or an "Those of the hoofs was head only for a moment, as though it had been throw floward by a puff of wind, or an the ware will be trouble." The

again. Frick said nothing, but just at this moment he caught the sound of horses' hoofs on the prairie to the eastward. "Those fellows are coming back," he thought, "and there will be trouble." The noise of the hoofs was heard only The noise of the hoofs was heard only

for a moment, as though it had been thrown forward by a puff of wind, or an animal had stumbled. Without attract-ing the attention of the Indian, Frick glanced in the direction whence the sound

A locomotive is noisy when she is hot;

DIAMONDS.

CUTTING AND POLISHING THE PRECIOUS STONES.

Diamonds in a Rough State How They Are Cut Into Various Shapes and Polished—Delicate and Difficult Operations.

Snapes and Polished—Delicate and Difficult Operations. When the diamond is brought out of its rough state it is simply tested and registered by the diamond experts, and a duty paid upon it. It is then carefully packed, and shipped to the cutting estab-lishments thousands of miles away, for very little of this work is done in South Africa. In India the ancients cut their own diamonds, but they never followed the rules which are adopted to day, and the brilliancy of their stones was never thoroughly developed. The precious gems are soon sorted out in the cutting establishment, and each one registered and marked with certain directions for cutting. Now the size and shape of the diamond generally deides its value after all. Some are elongated and not very thick while others are nearly round. Owing to the shape, some cannot be cut after the most approved fashion without losing nearly one-half of their general shape. The most precious dia-monds are worked into the shape of the brilliant, which is like two truncated pyramids placed base to base. The less precious ones are cut with less regularity, and after simpler patterns. The value of a diamond can thus often be partly determined by the number of angles which it has. A poor one will not have many, while an exceptionally rich one will have many to develop its full bril-liancy.

will have many to develop its full bril-liancy. The more angles that any white stone or piece of glass is cut into the more it will flash, for the rays of light will be cut ap by the angles, and made to flash out into innumerable smaller rays. This is one of the principles of diamond cut fing, but the angles must all be cut after some general rule, or the whole work will be spoilt. Also there is a certain point beyond which the rays of light be-come mingled and confused so that the good effect is ruined. Of late years paste diamonds, imita-

will be spoilt. Also there is a certain point beyond which the rays of light be-come mingled and confused so that the good effect is rained. Of late years paste diamonds, imita-tion diamods, and glass diamonds have been placed upon the market in quanti-ties, and it is difficult to distinguish many of these from the genuine article. They are, cut in the most approved splo, and a good quartz diamond, cut in the shape of a brilliant, makes a very effec-tive show. Its value, however, is less than one-twentieth of that of a diamond of similar size and shape. Glass cut in prism shape will illustrate the value of angles in any transparent body, and glass diamonds can often be cut so ther they resemble greatly the pure watat gens. Fine, large diamonds are so very expensive that many wealthy people pre-fer to wear the imitations on general co-casions, and leave the genuine stones for only very important and special times. After the diamonds have been assigned to their respective cases in the cutting establishment, the cleaving operation is the first one through which they pass. This is done generally by hand, and it consists in splitting off pieces of the rough gem. Every stone and mineral has its line of cleavarg, as it is termed in geology, and the diamond has minute striations which determine its cleavarg of then pressed slowly against it until a nother is formed. The fragment of an-other diamond, mounted on a handle, and placed in a machine, generally does this placed in the notch, and the back of the king betrack sharply with an iron rod. The piece is split off with one blow, and a bright clear face is left exposed. All rough diamonds are treated in this way, and a great deal of skill and knowledge is required to do the work successfully. After the cleaving the cutting opera-tion is brought into requisition. A ma-chine has been introduced to do this work, and very little of it now is per-formed by hand. But the operation is mearly the same, only the machine is more accurate. One diamond is rubbed

nearly the same, only the 'machine is, more accurate. One diamond is rubbed against another until they are ent in the proper way. The operator has to watch carefully, and as soon as the face is properly worn upon the stone the work must cease, or the gene will be eruined. One extra stroke or turn of the machino may decrease the value of the diamond greatly. Even when the stone is taken from the machine the finishing of the edges and faces must be done by hand. The polishing follows the cutting. The diamond is placed in another handle, or "dopp," as it is called. A horizontal disk of iron with a groove in it revolves at a speed of twenty thousand revolu-tions per minute, but with a motion so stendy that the wheel appears to be mo-tionless. The disk is wetted well with olive oil and diamond dust, and the dia-mond is placed upon this disk at the proper angle. The polishing consists in cutting as well as rabbing, and the dia-mond is thus finished off and made as brilliant as possible. The time required for polishing dependix upon the diamond. mond is thus finished off and made as brillinat as possible. The time required for polishing depends upon the diamond, and some require near double the time and work that others do. After the pol-isher is thoroughly arranged, the opera-tor can leave it to do its work alone, but he frequently has to inspect the gem to see that it is not bearing on too much at one angle.

he setting of the diamonds is an o The setting of the diamonds is an en-tirely distinct work, and is not generally performed in the same factory. Th diamonds, after being polished, are ready for the wholesale dealers, and they are shipped to all parts of the globe. Each individual jeweler sets them to suit him Each

A Bullet's Fre A curious shooting affair which co-curred in Medora, N. D., is thus do-sorthed by Theodore Rossevelt: "I did not see the actual occurrence, but I saw both men afterward and I heard the shooting, which took place in a saloon on the bank while I was swim-ming my horse across the river I the shooting, which dow place in a saloon on the bank while I was swim-ming my horse across the river. I will not give the full happens of the two contestants, as I am not certain what has become of them, though I was told that they had since been put in jail or hanged, I forget which. One of them was a saloonkeeper, fa-miliarly called Welshy. The other man, Hay, had been bickering with him for some time. One day Hay en-tered the saloon and the quarrel be-came at once vicient. Weishy sud-denly whipped out his revolver and blazed away at Hay. Hay staggered slightly, shook himself, stretched out his hand and gave back to his would-be slayer the bull saying: 'Here, man, here's the bullet'' It had gianced along the breast-bone, gone a roundabout course, and come out at the point of the shoulder, when heing roundabout course, and come out at the point of the shoulder, when, being spent, it dropped down the sleeve into his hand." Wondertul Gold Mine.

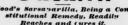
Wondertu Gola mne. One of the wonders of Australia, and one of the greatest natural curi-osities in the world, is the Mount Morgan gold mine in Queensland. The precious metal contained in this mine, which has paid a dividend of not less than \$6,000,000 in a year, was denosited by a hot spring.

NEWSPAPER

tition.

mine, which has paid a dividend of not less than \$6,000,000 in a year, was deposited by a hot spring. Mount Morgan is a hill about 500 feet high, containing at its top a cup-shaped deposit made by the hot spring which once gushed out there, and in this deposit the gold exists. Truly a cup of Crœsus! Through untold ages the waters dropped their glittering burden, and now man comes and ex-tracts the hoarded metal to add to the wealth of the world. Specimens of the ore from this strange mine have recently been sent to the United States, that they might be compared with the deposits of the great hot springs in our own Yellow-stone Park. It was but natural to suppose that the Yellowstone springs had also a golden treasure in their geologists has thus far failed to de-tect any trace of it.

Catarrh

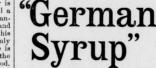


od's Sarsavarilla, Being a Con-stitutional Remedy, Readily Reaches and tures it. sense ofgratuide and a desire to benefit those ted, prompts me to recommend Hood's Sarsa-ia to all who have entarth. For many years I troubled with catarth and indigestion and gen-debility. I got solow I could not get around the o. I tried about overything I saw recommended but failing in every in

Very Much Discouraged. At last I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and u-gan to get relici. I have now used, within two years, an or twelve bottles and I feel better than I have

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills-For the liver and bowels, act



hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J.BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

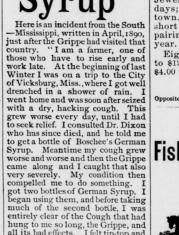
Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for our time to make a milk of codliver oil.

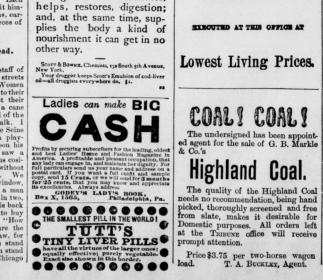
Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates,



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And All Kinds Of LIQUORS.





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