"HOLD UP YOUR HANDS."

HOW BRAVE STAGE MEN DEFY THE FIERCE ROAD AGENTS.

Dangers in the Life of the Men Who Precede the Railway Engineer and Conductor.

The stage from Auburn to Forest Hill was bothered by stage robbers a few years ago, and a shotgun messenger was put on to protect it, says the San Francisco *Examiner*. On the first trip out he was expecting trouble because the box contained a large sum of money, and when, at a turn in the road, a man stepped out with a rifle in his hands, the messenger did not wait for any order to halt, but blazed away and filled with buckshot a prominent citizen of the county.

The prominent citizen being dead, his friends asserted that he was going out on the road to guard a dangerous spot and assist in protecting the stage, and that the messenger had made a deplorable mistake and had fired too soon. There was no evidence to show that the man intended to hold up the stage, because the messenger didn't give him time to order the driver to stop, but there are folks in Placer County who insinuate that it is no dead sure thing that the messenger made such of a mistake after all. They say that a man who goes out on the road with a rifle to assist a shotgun messenger in protecting a stage, without taking the precaution to notify the messenger that he will be there, has more public spirit than good sense, and their grief over his death is greatly mitigated by the reflection that the number of fools is diminished by one.

Black Bart was almost always successful in his attempts upon stages, but he didn't fool with messengers very often. He made a mistake once, and tried to hold up the Laporte and Marysville stage when George Hackett was on the box. Hackett just missed blowing the top of his head off, and Bart retired to the woods with two buckshot in his scalp. About three miles further along the road another ambitious road agent showed up, and Hackett again unlimbered his gun. The second robber ran away, leaving a trail of blood.

Messenger C. H. Ward, who had a brush with Road Agent Miller near Redding last March, and missed killing Miller only because the hammer of his gun was bent and didn't strike the primer, has had several lively meetings on the road.

In 1884 Ward was on the stage going from Cloverdale to Mendocino City. In the night two men sprang out of the woods and ordered the driver to stop, but the stage was on a steep down grade and the driver couldn't have stopped if he had wanted to. The selection of such a piece of road as the scene of a hold-up showed that the robbers were amateurs and did not understand the art of stage-robbing. One of them fired almost immediately after giving the order to halt, and filled Ward's hand with a lot of ragged bits of lead. His weapon apparently was a musket, and in place of shot he had loaded it with scraps whittled from a bullet.

Ward returned the fire and hit one of the robbers, and as he turned in his seat to get another shot a rifle-bullet fired by the second robber plowed through the breast of his coat and made a hole in the driver's hat. The firing frightened the horses, and they ran down the grade and took the coach out of range. Ward's hand was badly mangled, but not permanently disabled.

News of the robbery was wired that night to San Francisco, and the next day Detective Thacker went to the scene to investigate the affair. He was joined by "Doc" Stanley, Sheriff of Mendocino, and the wounded messenger.

The three officers first carefully examined the ground where the men stood when they ordered the driver to stop, and there they found an axe and coffee-sack. Spots of blood were discovered on the ground, and some broken brush close by showed that the charge of buckshot fired by Ward had passed about the height of a man's knee. Clearly the robber had been hit in the upper part of the leg.

Nothing else was found there, and the three officers began the slow and tedious work of trailing the robbers through the woods. They had gone over the mountains toward the coast and had about thirty-six hours' start. The officers did not expect to catch up with them, because the robbers not only had a long start, but could travel faster than the pursuers, who had to follow their trail. The most expert trailer must go slowly at times, and frequently he is delayed a long time by losing the tracks and being obliged to make circuits in order to find them again.

In the pursuit of the Mendocino robbers Thacker and his companions spent about a week in the mountains, but they never caught the robbers.

John Martin, of Calistoga, brother-in-law of Charley Foss, and himself, a noted stage-driver, is the inventor of a method of knocking out road agents without the assistance of a shotgun messenger. Martin had a job of hauling a treasure box over the mountains one dark night, and as there were no passengers he hitched to a light buggy a pair of well-bred, mettlesome horses belonging to himself, instead of using any of the stage company's stock. The horses were fleet and spirited and had been trained to obey their master's voice. They would stop instantly at a word, or spring forward at a run, and when Martin was behind them the reins and whip were scarcely needed at all.

At a dark and lonesome place in the road, when the horses were jogging along easily, a man stepped out from the brush with a gun in his hand and stood directly in front of the team. Martin barely caught sight of the dark figure, and, sizing up the situation in a flash, he leaned forward and spoke sharply to his horses. The spirited animals leaped ahead as if they had been stung, and in the first bound the horse on the off side struck the robber fairly in the breast and sent him down with a crash on the hard road. The animal's hind hoofs struck with a muffled sound, there was a low moan from under the buggy, and as the team flew along Martin glanced over his shoulder and caught a glimpse of a dark form lying motionless in the road.

The boldness and activity of Road Agent Sharp and his partner Dowd on the Aurora line in 1880 made business lively for the detectives and trailers. The stage was held up with exasperating regularity, and even horsemen and foot passengers were stopped and robbed on the road. The officers engaged a number of Piutes to track the robbers, having a notion that the Indian could follow a trail like a bloodhound. The trail from the scene of one of the robberies led into a barren, rocky stretch of country, and the Piutes made slow progress in following it in. They had to examine the rocks minutely for scratches and marks, and even the best of them found it difficult to tell what rocks had been disturbed.

While the officers and Indians were pirooting around among the rocks Sharp and his partner slipped back to the road and held up the stage on the return trip at the same point. That piece of impudence aroused the express company's ire, and a whole army of shotgun messengers were ordered up to Nevada.

Sharp and Dowd were making good hauls and growing rich, and they determined to work the line for all there was in it while they could. They held up the stage from Aurora to Bodie one afternoon, and lay in wait for the stage going the other way. Messenger Tobie and a side partner were put upon that stage, and upon approaching the turn of the road where they expected to get into a scrape Tobie got down and examined the ground. He found footprints, and was following them, when he came upon a breastwork of rocks. Sharp and Dowd sprang out, covered him with their guns and ordered him back toward the coach.

Tobie had left his shotgun on the coach and obeyed the order. The robbers followed him and kept telling him not to make any breaks or they would shoot.

"Nobody is making any breaks," replied the messenger. "You are doing all the talking, and I guess you'll do all the shooting that's done." As he backed up to the wheel of the coach and behind the side lantern. Tobie whispered to his comrade: "Pass down my gun."

He got the weapon without letting it be seen, and as soon as Dowd came within sight of the lantern Tobie fired a charge of buckshot into his breast and killed him instantly. The messenger then ran around the coach to get a shot at Sharp, but Sharp got in his work first and hit Tobie in the arm. The other messenger fired at random and Sharp disappeared in the brush.

The two messengers went back to a house beyond a turn in the road to fix up Tobie's arm, leaving the driver with the coach. No sooner had they gone out of sight than Sharp stepped back into the road and compelled the driver to hand out the express box, with which he disappeared. Dowd's bank-book, showing large deposits in the Hibernia Bank, was the clew that led to the capture of Sharp, who was sent to prison in Nevada for a term of twenty years. Sharp is entitled to the distinction of being the only road agent who ever got away with a box guarded by Wells-Fargo's sawed off shotguns.

WISE WORDS.

The parlor is the matrimonial market place.

Are you a man or woman, or are you a part of the public?

Do not grow old; it is both unnecessary and inexcusable.

There is no perfume like a fresh-turned furrow in the spring.

The trouble with the crank is that he will turn only one way.

The lark rehearses not and men do not catch the secret of his singing.

There is more good common sense in the French duel than in any other kind.

Children warm the world; there is a wintry landscape in a graybeard's face.

Carving white pine goods boxe with a pocket knife is a profession and not a trade.

Thre are two ways to forge ahead, and young men are frequently getting them mixed:

He said, "Good morrow, neighbor," and "I wish you well." And I said, "Canst lend me gold?" And he bade me good-bye.

Learn your business thoroughly. Keep at one thing; in no wise change. Always be in haste, but never in a hurry. Observe system in all you do and undertake.

Labor and pluck are the invincible heroes who win success; they strike out new paths, create, contrive, think, plan, originate, take all legitimate risks, toil to surmount obstacles, push forward, and win renown by success. The glorious galaxy of successful business men and illustrious authors have all been hard workers.

The Mosquito at Last Circumvented.

A correspondent who has had considerable experience in camping says that out of sympathy with thousands who have elected to spend more or less of their summer under canvas he would like to make known the way in which he once secured lasting peace from the arch-enemy of the camper, the mosquito. He was camped on the bank of a lake and the mosquitoes hung around in clouds, so that sleep was out of the question. After trying every expedient he could think of, he found among his stores a piece of gum camphor. Taking a piece about the size of a walnut he placed it on a tin place and set fire to it. It burned as readily as pitch, with a clear, bright flame, and apparently no smoke, but it acted like a charm. In two minutes the hated ping of the mosquito had ceased and in five minutes not one of the tormenters remained within the walls of the tent. Then covering his one window with mosquito netting, he slept undisturbed the sleep of the just. It may, however, be well to state that while the fumes of gum camphor are distasteful to the mosquito, they are not particularly beneficial to human beings, and under similar conditions it would be advisable for the camper to see that a supply of fresh air is introduced into the tent before going to sleep.—*Chicago News.*

Consul Nearly Thirty Years.

Juan N. Navarro, Consul General in New York City of the Mexican Republic, took charge of the consulate in 1863 and has remained at his post ever since. He never grows tired of praising this country and becomes enthusiastic when speaking of what our country will be in the future. Speaking not long ago about the changes which have taken place in Mexico within the last ten years, the features of the veteran Consul became animated, his eyes flashed brightly, when suddenly a cloud seemed to pass over his face as he exclaimed: "You are happy in being young, as you will probably see Mexico occupying the place which belongs to her among the nations of the world. I am already too old to have that satisfaction, but I console myself in seeing my country in a progressive path before I die."—*Chicago Post.*

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

KEROSENE EMULSION FOR PLANT LICE.

The following kerosene emulsion will be found very effective in ridding grape vines and other garden bushes of plant lice: Mix two parts kerosene with one part soft soap, and use one cup of the emulsion to a pail of water. If the kerosene and soap do not readily unite by stirring, add four parts boiling water and then stir. If used very strong, the emulsion may injure the foliage, so it is better to add a little too much soap than not enough.—*New York Voice.*

TOO MUCH FERTILIZER.

It is quite possible to overdue in the matter of fertilizers, and this fact has been brought out fully at a number of experiment stations. Fertilizers are a good thing when they are needed in the soil for the crop, but they are not always needed. It is always well to have a small surplus of plant food in the soil, but beyond that it is not profitable. It is true that additional fertilizer may bring an increase of crop, but too frequently, upon a rich soil, that increase is at a loss. It is not the largest crop that is always the most profitable, for an increase of yield may cost too much.—*American Agriculturist.*

SWELLED THROAT IN CATTLE.

This disease is mostly due to the use of water that is deficient in mineral matter or has an excess of lime in it, and prevails chiefly in mountain districts where granite rocks abound and in limestone regions. The water in such places is soft and without lime, or has too much of it, but often contains a large quantity of potash, which seems to exert a bad effect on the animals which drink it, and causes the swelling of the salivary glands to which this name is given. The use of iodine is considered as a specific, if there is any such thing, for this disease. This is given in doses of one dram for a horse, or two drams for a cow, or half that quantity for small animals, daily in bran mash or in cut food, and is used externally on the swelling in the form of the tincture or ointment, well rubbed into the skin.—*New York Times.*

FOWLS AS GLEANERS.

It matters not how much care be exercised in gathering the grain crop, more or less of it is certain to be left on the field in the shape of loose kernels, single heads and litterings. Sheep and hogs, if turned in promptly, will eat a portion of this ungathered crop, but they are not often wanted thus early in stubble ground, especially if it is newly seeded. Hence a farmer having a field near the barn can utilize this scattered grain by letting the fowls all out at once in the morning, inducing them to follow him to the field by scattering grain before them, remaining in the field with them half an hour, or until they scatter about in search of food. Practise this for two or three mornings, and they will visit the field often during the day.

By this plan the fowls not only fatten rapidly, but they are away from the house and barn buildings, look better and are healthier than when depending upon food fed to them. I have known instances where fowls have been induced to forage nearly half a mile from the buildings. Not only is loose grain readily utilized by them, but insects of all kinds, and in their season grasshoppers are their favorite food.—*The Examiner.*

PROTECTING STOCK.

In most pastures there are more or less trees that afford shade sufficient to protect the animals feeding in them during the warmest portions of the day. Where this is not the case, I think there should be some temporary provision made for affording it, suggests an Ohio farmer, for it seems but little short of downright cruelty that there should be no place in a pasture where cattle can lie down out of the hot sunshine. This is more likely to occur when cattle are turned into the harvested grain field than anywhere else, and this is easily provided for by putting up one or more open sheds which will furnish the required shade and which can be quickly moved to another field if necessary. The material can be of the roughest and cheapest description, and can be taken down and stored away until the next season. When there is not enough natural shade this is not only a dictate of humanity, but it is profitable in a pecuniary way to provide comfortable retreats for domestic animals, whether it be from the heat of the sun or from storms. A simple shed without any boarding-up of sides or ends is all that is necessary, and under this the weaker cattle are less liable to be injured by others than in one inclosed on three sides.—*New York World.*

PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURE.

There are problems in agriculture as important as those in science, and often as difficult to be determined with exactness. Large crops can only be produced upon lands that are naturally fertile or on such as have been made so artificially by the use of manures or commercial fertilizers. To keep a fertile soil from degenerating under continued cultivation and to restore fertility to an impoverished one are agricultural problems that demand a high degree of intelligent and careful farming for their solution. A previous good preparation of the soil is necessary before land is seeded to grass, and different degrees of deep or shallow plowing are advocated as a preparation, or as after cultivation for various other crops. Along with the use of concentrated fertilizers it is always important that there should be decayed vegetable matter; otherwise the plant food will not be in well balanced proportions. This includes all crops, and suggests the reason why the results from manufactured fertilizers are often disappointing.

The manure of animals furnishes in a concentrated form the fertilizing properties of the vegetation they have consumed, of which a part is taken up and assimilated in their growth, and a part, in the condition of excrement, is returned to the soil. Thus, barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers go well together, and the amount that may be profitably applied to land depends largely on the increased production from their use. The value of the increased production, however, is not to be measured by its quantity alone without taking the cost of the fertilizers into the calculation.

Where it is manifest that purchasing fertilizers is unprofitable, the farmer's only remedy is to keep his lands in good heart by a judicious rotation of crops. This alone is a problem for which no ironclad rule will apply, and one many farmers fail to solve to their own satisfaction after repeated years of trial.—*New York World.*

SMALL CHEESE.

A subscriber wishes directions for making small cheese that take but forty or fifty pounds of milk. The fresh sweet milk is curdled by the use of rennet tablets. But too much should not be used as it makes a hard cheese. About four quarts of cheese will make a pound of cheese. The curd should be used fresh and before it has cooled. If it is cooled it should be warmed up to ninety degrees. A large dish pan or a tub will do for a vat where but a small amount of milk is used.

After the rennet is stirred in leave the milk in a warm place for about an hour when the curd is set.

A convenient way of setting the curd is to lay a square of muslin in the pan, securing the ends and pouring the milk into the muslin. When the curd is set the corners and edges of the muslin are drawn together and tied, and the whole lifted out and hung up to drain. As soon as the whey is drained off the curd is put into a mold of any shape or size desired. Have them made of maple, beach or of tin. They must be without top or bottom.

Mats of rushes, or clean rye or wheat straw may be used to rest the molds upon while the cheese is making. The mats are placed upon a cloth which absorbs the moisture. The molds and their contents are turned daily for three days and if desired are sprinkled with salt at each turning. If to be eaten fresh they will be ready in three days. If intended for future use they must be removed to a dairy house or cellar and kept curing for six weeks or two months, being turned every day and laid upon a lattice shelf. The flavor of the cheese is imparted during the curing process, and may be varied to suit the taste of the maker by wrapping them in powdered sweet herbs, cloths dipped in vinegar, etc., etc.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The hens' laying thin shelled eggs is often caused by a lack of gravel.

When the hens are confined a mess of cooked meat will promote laying.

Do not sell off all the old hens. Keep some of them for mothers next spring.

Old geese should not be sold; they furnish the most and best feathers; sell the young and keep the old.

To hatch out late chickens, the best place to make the nests is upon the ground. A more even heat and moisture will be secured.

In nearly all cases chickens should be separated from the old hens whenever they are full-feathered. Separate them and let the hens go to laying.

After the first two or three days it is important that young poultry should be provided with a good variety of food in order to maintain a healthy growth.

Store away the sorghum seed, some millet and sunflower seed, a good bunch of clover hay, as well as corn, oats and wheat, to feed the poultry during the winter.

One advantage in buying needed breeding fowls the latter part of summer or early fall is that a better selection can be had and the fowls be purchased at a lower price.

If young chickens are well-fed so as to make a rapid growth they ought to be ready to market when they are six weeks, and at latest when they are two months old.

It is said that heading back all the leading shoots of tomato plants three to six inches, from late July until late August, will increase the yield with an important gain in earliness.

Keep the March and early April pullets for laying. If given comfortable quarters they will lay regularly the greater part of the winter. Late hatched pullets will rarely lay before spring.

This is a good time to cull the apiary and substitute poor queens with other. The colonies that have done well, having a large number of bees, are the ones to select. These are worth double the price of others that have just made a living without replenishing the purse of their keeper.

"Allow about two square inches of drone comb in one of the outside frames of each hive," is the advice of G. M. Doolittle in *American Bee-Keeper*. "Then you will know just where to look for it, and can shave off the drones' heads every twenty days, and the bees will not try so hard to build drone comb elsewhere."

Geese and ducks can be picked regularly until cool weather in the fall, and if properly managed the feathers will pay nearly or quite as well as the eggs. This and next month are the best for hatching all kinds of poultry and the work should be pushed along as rapidly as possible. Generally late hatchings are less profitable.

The statement of a Western farmer that he has been trying forty years to find the most profitable methods of storing and feeding coarse feed and grain, and is not sure he has yet succeeded, is worthy of note as showing the difficulties with which the live-stock owner is obliged to contend. It might also furnish a much-needed lesson in modesty to some would-be instructors whose years are few and whose theoretical knowledge is considerably more extensive than their actual experience.

Canine Sagacity.

The following story comes from Stone Lake, Ind.: "A gentleman living on the banks of the lake has a small spaniel dog that is the pet of the family. A neighbor owned a vicious English bull-dog that seemed anxious to fight and kill the little spaniel at any opportunity. Strenuous efforts were made to keep the dogs apart, but through the thoughtlessness of some little children the dogs met on the banks of the lake and the little spaniel began his fight for life. He adroitly managed to get the bull-dog to the edge of the water and then got him where he had to swim. After this display of intelligence his battle was a good deal more than half won, for he had the bull-dog at his mercy and in a very short time had him drowned."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Arms as Thick as a Lead Pencil.

Mrs. Irving, of Irving Mills, Penn., has given birth to a very small baby. Its weight three days after birth was only three pounds. The mother is very proud of her small offspring, which despite its diminutive size is healthy and thriving. An idea of its dimensions may be gained when it is stated its arms are about the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil.—*Washington Star.*

TEMPERANCE.

INSANITY IN FRANCE.

A recent convention of French physicians reported that insanity from alcoholic use is more prevalent in that country than elsewhere. In the last seventeen years insanity has increased thirty per cent., and almost entirely in the branches of alcoholic insanity and of general paralysis. Very little increase is noticed in mania, melancholia and chronic delirium, and therefore alcohol and overwork are responsible for most of the increase. The proportion of women among these increases is about one-fifth. The use of alcoholic liquors by the French people, taken as a whole, is not much greater than in other countries; but their nervous, high-strung natures cannot stand the effect so well as the stolid tirtisher or phlegmatic Germans. Americans in their peculiar nervous temperaments and nervous life, resemble the French more than either the English or the Germans, and their constitutions are more susceptible to the poison of the alcohol. This has everything to do in producing insanity from this cause.

THE EFFECT OF DRINK ON WORKINGMEN.

The firm of Samuel C. Tatum & Co., who have a large foundry and machine shop in Cincinnati, O., and who are very widely known all over that State, say,

"A drinking man will turn out ten to twenty per cent. less work than a non-drinker, and in addition it is apt to be defective and require overhauling. This is especially true of heavy beer drinkers. A workingman may tamper with whisky to a very considerable extent and still be capable of a bright idea or suggestion; but not so with beer-drinkers; they become heavy, sodden, lack ambition and seldom vary the mode of their work. When one workman drinks too much it effects the work of others, on the principal that a "little leaven leavens the whole lump." The workmen of a shop are parts of a great machine, and the inability of a part to perform its functions will derange the whole. The amount of this derangement will be in exact proportion to the number of parts affected. The employer pays for what he gets. If drink decreases a man's output ten to twenty per cent. he will receive that much less, or the employer will retire from business, unless he can command sufficient sober help to make up the shortage of the drinkers. Arbitration of labor difficulties would be an exceedingly easy matter, and long strikes would be unheard of, if saloons were closed. All the trouble we ever had with our hands could be traced directly to saloon influence."

The testimony of many others is exactly in line with the above. That the habit of steady drinking impairs the quality of workmanship wherever skilled handiwork is involved, is too patent to question. The trembling hands of a habitual drinker cannot have that firm, strong, yet light and sure touch which is a sine qua non for first-class work. The befuddled brain loses its power of accurate judgment; the unsteady eye does not remain the safe, sure guide it can become by training, when in its normal condition. Not only is the quality of the work impaired, but its quantity is decreased. If the workingman is paid by the piece, or the quantity, this does not directly act unfavorably on the employer's pocket; but it does indirectly, by requiring more men to do a given amount of work within a certain time. If he works by the day he is an expensive luxury, and will be certain of discharge on some pretext. Another point made by Messrs. Tatum & Co., which is so true and so important that it should meet with attention from every labor union or other association of workingmen, is that a a drinking man has a generally bad effect on the whole establishment in which he is employed. As the above letter truly says, "workmen are but the parts of one great machine, and the inability of any part to discharge its functions accurately and properly deranges the whole."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Fashionable men in Paris and London are now using electricity as a cure for excessive tippling.

The French peasant is said to be changing, for the worse. He is losing both his thrift and sobriety. He has taken to drink like the inhabitants of the city slums, and his thirst is for brandy.

A successful competitor for the prize in a foot-race made this graceful temperance speech in accepting it: "Gentlemen, I have won this cup by the use of my legs; I trust that I may never lose the use of my legs by the use of this cup."

Cardinal Manning says that the chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink. Though I have known men and women destroyed for all manner of reasons, yet I know no cause that effects them with such universality of steady power as this curse of drink.

A Congo native, who has been taught to read and write, has just sent a letter, his first to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It reads as follows: "Great and good chief of the tribe of Christ, greeting: The humblest of your servants kisses the hem of your garments and begs you to send to his fellow-servants more gospel and less rum. In the bonds of Christ, Ugalla."

The Washington *Post*, commenting upon the effect of the prohibition of the liquor traffic within one mile of the Soldiers' Home, says "Real estate has taken a boom everywhere within the prohibition zone." It adds that "the abolition of the liquor traffic throughout all that section of the city made real estate investors eager to get hold of property there," and that "there is no other part of the city or district where an absolute absence of the liquor business is assured."

Summer Weakness

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and That Tired Feeling are cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

DONALD KENNEDY,

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of **40** years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

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FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

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give tone and strength to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder.

PIERRE

"The Future Great." Never before has the future greatness of a young city been so apparent and assured. All States have their large cities, and Pierre is the Capital and the Commercial Metropolis of the New State, South Dakota. Guarantee my patrons a profit. Good Residence Lots $75 each. Write for particulars and references. CHAS. L. HYDE, Investment Broker, Pierre, South Dakota.

Curious Case of Color Blindness.

The London *Lancet* publishes a curious case of color blindess. The patient was an engine-driver in Russia, about forty years of age, whose vision was perfect until 1889. Then he began to suffer from violent headaches, due to over-exertion and insufficient sleep, which were followed by a loss of all power to distinguish colors. Everything appeared to him to be red, and he was obliged to throw up his position. Dr. M. Reich, who examined him, could discover no disease, but found his sight, focus, and sensation of light normal. In May, 1890, the man again submitted himself for examination, declaring that his sense of color had been restored. This proved to be the fact. The *Lancet* thinks that "this case seems to show that sensation of color is perfectly independent of physiological function."

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

KRUPP will put up a gun foundry in China.

Excellent Opportunities

For a personal inspection of the magnificent resources of the territory tributary to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will be afforded by a series of Harvest Excursions to points in northwestern Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Montana, for which tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates. Circulars giving full information will be mailed on application to W. A. Thrall, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill. Tickets can be procured of your nearest ticket agent.

Children Tease For It.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is a boon to children who are attacked with croup or acute congestive colds. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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