THE SIOUX INDIANS.

BRIEF HISTORY OF A GREAT ABORIGINAL NATION.

Their Original Domain was an Immense Territory—Their Various Uprising Against the Whites.

The Sioux Indians have long been the most populous of the various aboriginal nations of North America, and no amount of fighting and bad treatment stops their numerical increase. Seventy years ago, although they had been at war for more than a century with the Hurons and Chippewas, they numbered about thirteen thousand souls. Since that date they have had many struggles with soldiers, settlers, starvation, smallpox, Indian agents and other torments, yet now they number about fifty thousand. The French, the English, and later our own government, sought to subdue them, but they held most of their territory until, a part at a time, it was obtained from them by treaty and purchase on terms which seldom were honorably adhered to by the whites.

The original domain of the Sioux was indeed royal; it was larger than England, France and Germany combined. More than two centuries ago when the French explorers and missionaries, moving westward on the lakes, first found them, the Sioux, otherwise known as Dakotas, occupied nearly all of what now is Minnesota, North and South Dakota, besides much of Wisconsin and part of Iowa and Nebraska. The nation then consisted of sixteen tribes, the names of many of which are still recognized by the nation. The Chippewas pressed them slightly southward, but the Sioux found more room in the West, reaching the headwaters of the Missouri. In 1837 they ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, and in 1851 they made a new treaty, which moved their line about to the western border of what was then the State of Minnesota, in which they retained about 3,000 square miles.

Up to this time the Sioux had made the whites no trouble, but unfortunately the Indian ring at Washington had been gathering strength, and hunger and failure of the government to keep its promises caused so much bad feeling that through a quarrel over an attempted arrest in 1854 an army officer and a detachment of troops were destroyed. Hostilities on the border began at once and within a year General Harney defeated the principal armed body of the Indians and compelled a treaty of peace. One tribe of an Indian nation, however, cannot bind another, and during succeeding years there were many small but bloody raids on the Minnesota border, although whites were rapidly filling the State and feeling able to defend themselves.

In 1862, while most of the regular army were taking part in the civil war, the Sioux rose in force and attempted to retake all of their old hunting grounds which had been ceded to the whites. The effects were most severely felt in Western Minnesota, where many settlements were destroyed, many whites were captured and more than a thousand killed. Troops were promptly sent to the border, however, and, under Generals Harney and Sully, both famous Indian fighters, compelled the Sioux to cry quits and give up many of the white women and children they had captured. After the war ended many of the Indians captured were tried for murder, and about forty of them were hanged. The moral effect of the defeats and executions was so great that many of the Sioux hurried northward into Canada, while others hid themselves in the Black Hills, always the favorite resort of the nation. A year later all the reservation Sioux in Minnesota were moved further West.

As what now is Dakota was then known as "The Country of the Bad Lands," it was supposed that the Sioux were permanently removed from contact with whites other than soldiers and hunters. But soldiers and Sioux could never agree; the Indians protested against forts being maintained in their country, and some bands showed their disapprobation by occasionally killing off small detachments of soldiers. In 1866 a general treaty was made, and there was an attempt made to persuade the Indians to take to Agriculture and other civilized ways. Success was attained to the extent of all Indians wearing trousers and hats when they could get them, but the agricultural outfit supplied was not what was promised, although members of some tribes did considerable farming and showed what might be achieved were the government to live up to its agreement. It is only fair to say, however, that while the buffalo existed the majority of the Indians preferred to live on such meat as they could get and depend for the rest of the time upon the wretched rations which the Indian agents supplied, rations which seldom were up to the quality and quantity agreed upon.

But white men could not keep out of the Indians' territory. Hunters discovered gold in the Black Hills and prospectors and miners followed them, taking their lives in their hands and frequently failing to preserve them. An effort was made in 1868 to persuade the Sioux to leave the Black Hills and go to the Indian Territory, but love of country is quite as strong among savages as with white men. A deputation of big chiefs—among them the now famous Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Sitting Bull—went to Washington during President Grant's last administration and were reasoned with on the part of the government by a sensible member of their own race—General Ely Parker, a highly educated Seneca, who then was Commissioner of Indian Affairs. But the effort to persuade them to cede their lands and take a new reservation failed. The chiefs put on the manner of the man who does not want to sell at any figure. They named conditions and price which were utterly impossible; they also called attention to failures and frauds which would compel them, in any event, to distrust the government's promises.

The troubles with the Sioux were not all chargeable to the whites, however. There are some "good Indians" among the Sioux—some tribes and chiefs who have desired to live at peace with their neighbors, but there always were many who never were happy except while making others miserable. In 1875-6 a great army—for Indians—started from the Sioux country to make war upon other and peaceable tribes in Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. The Sioux force numbered about three thousand warriors, all mounted and well armed with rifles and revolvers as good as those used by the regular army, and they were well officered, too, among their chiefs being Crazy Horse, a warrior for whose fighting qualities all officers of the army have profound respect, and old Sitting Bull, who though only a "medicine man" has no living equal as a mischief maker and a stirrer-up of strife. An army about equally large and in three columns started under Generals Crook, Gibbons and Terry toward a common point at which it was supposed the main body of the Indians would be the purpose being to force the Indians to leave the warpath and go upon reservations. The starting points were about as far apart and in the same relative positions as Cleveland, Ohio; Springfield, Mass.; and Washington, D. C., and the country was wild and utterly without roads, but the plan was the only one practicable, and the troops did wonders in the way of marching and fighting. Each column met some ontlying bodies of savages, but Custer, with a detachment of Terry's column numbering about two hundred and fifty men, struck the main body, fully twenty-five hundred Sioux, with results which all the country still remembers and mourns.

The hostiles were given but little peace from that time forward. All troops that could be spared were sent into the Sioux country. Crook chased, punished and starved the greater body of Sioux under Crazy Horse, until that astute warrior gave up and surrendered, while a force almost equally large, under Gall, a warrior second only to Crazy Horse, and with whom were Rain-in-the-Face, Spotted Eagle, and other war chiefs, were finally so closely pressed by General Miles that they fled across the border and enacted the role of injured innocence under the protection of Queen Victoria, whom they named "the great grandmother." This was the last great uprising in which the Sioux have taken part against the United States.—[New York Herald.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

The Story of a Great Humbug Recalled—Scientists Made Ridiculous.

One of the men who made a fortune out of the Cardiff giant humbug is reported dead in this city, says the New York correspondent of the Troy Daily Press. Nearly twenty years have passed since the public at large, as well as many of the most distinguished scientists, were duped by this monumental fraud. The Cardiff giant idea was conceived in the brain of George Hull, a tobacconist of Binghamton. He secured a large gypsum slab in Iowa and had it cut into the form of a gigantic man by an Italian stonecutter in Chicago. The stonecutter, by the way, subsequently removed to Troy and engaged in business as a maker of statues. I think I have heard that examples of his work are to be found in your city to this day. To stimulate the appearance of age Hull had the stone man's figure rubbed with sand and water, then bathed in writing fluid and also in sulphuric acid. The image was then boxed, taken secretly to the vicinity of Cardiff, near Syracuse, and privately buried at a spot where it was conveniently found a year later and heralded as the most marvelous discovery of archæological history—a petrified specimen of prehistoric man. The alleged find excited most profound interest among all sorts of people. Eminent men of science examined the stone image, and some of them gravely certified to their belief that it actually was the body of a being who had lived thousands of years before any of the present race of men were born. The Cardiff giant was placed on exhibition in the great cities, and multitudes flocked to get a sight of the humbug. Intelligent persons in all sections of the country were hoaxed. Some who refused to credit the supposition that it was the body of a man of prehistoric times believed that it was a very ancient statue. The fraud was at length exposed and the scientists and extra-intelligent men who had been deceived and had afterward assisted to deceive others, were advertised in a very ridiculous light. Hull sold out his interest in the image to a party of men who took it across the ocean and endeavored to interest our trans-Atlantic cousins in the giant. The speculation did not succeed, although the stone man was advertised as the body of Finn Macoul, the prehistoric Irish giant, and the claim made that it had been discovered in the Giant's causeway in Ireland. Hull made another effort in the same line. He produced a smaller figure made of a composition of ground stone, pulverized bones, clay, plaster, blood and dried eggs. The composition, after being baked in a kiln, was advertised as "the Colorado stone man," Colorado then being the wonder state of the union. Hull and his associates were disappointed in their hopes of great gains, for the public would not be deluded by this second fraud.

Where Big Bowlders Form.

Wherever the big glaciers melted they left an immense amount of "drift"—that is, sand, gravel stones of all sorts, which had been frozen in the ice when the glaciers were forming.

The stones of this drift are of all sizes. Some are as small as pebbles, others as large as small houses. There is one at Bradford, Mass., which measures 30 feet each way, and weighs 4,500,000 pounds. There is another on a ledge in Vermont, which is even larger than that, and which must have been carried by the ice across a valley lying 500 feet below where the stone now is, showing that the ice was 500 feet thick. Great boulders of trap rock extend through Connecticut on a line running to Long Island Sound, and as some of the same kind are found in Long Island, the glacier is believed to have crossed the Sound, carrying these rocks with it.

An immense statue of Peter the Great in St. Petersburg, stands on one of these glacier bowlders of solid granite, which weighs three million pounds. One of the largest bowlders in America is in the Indian village of Mohegan near Montville, Conn. The Indians call the rock "Shehegan." Its top, which is flat and as large as the floor of a good-sized room, is reached by a ladder.

Sometimes these bowlders are found perched upon bare ledges of rock, so nicely balanced that, though of great weight, they may be rocked by the hand. They are called "rocking-stones." Near the little Connecticut village of Noank, on Long Island Sound, there is an immense bowlder called by the people there "Jeminy's Pulpit." It was formerly a rocking-stone, but the rock has worn away below it and it can no longer be moved.

Bright Days Make Bright Colors.

Some years ago an English manufacturer of carmine, who was aware of the superiority of the French color, went to Lyons for the purpose of improving his process and bargained with the most celebrated manufacturer in that city for the acquisition of his secret, for which he was to pay $5,000.

He was shown all of the process, and saw a most beautiful color produced; but he found not the least difference in the French mode of fabrication and that which had been constantly adopted by himself. He appealed to his instructor and insisted that he must have kept something concealed. The man assured him he had not, and invited him to inspect the process a second time.

He minutely examined the water and the materials, which were in every respect similar to his own, and then, very much surprised, said: "I have lost both my labor and my money for the air of England does not admit us to make good carmine."

"Stay!" said the Frenchman, "don't deceive yourself; what kind of weather is it now?"

"A bright, sunny day," replied the Englishman.

"And such are the days," said the Frenchman, "on which I make my color; were I to attempt to manufacture it on a dark and cloudy day my results would be the same as yours. Let me advise you, my friend, only to make your carmine on bright, sunny days.

The moral of this will apply quite as well to the making of many other colors used in manufactures and also in the fine arts, for it illustrates, in a practical way, the chemical influence of light upon certain coloring compounds or mixtures.—[Dry Goods Chronicle.

AN ENORMOUS APPETITE.!

A Philadelphian Who Eat Seven Dinners at Once.

There is a man, born and bred in Kensington, whose appetite has not yet been satisfied. It were folly to say that he has never refused a second helping of the viands set before him morning, noon and night, for the cravings of his inner self have not once really been satisfied. For fifteen years or more he has resided in the northeast section of the city. He was at one time a sergeant of police in the Eighteenth district, but he has now sought other fields of usefulness.

There are stomachs and stomachs, of course, but the capacious maw of this denizen of a corner of a city has yet to be equalled. His astounding feats at the dinner table put to blush all other performances of a similar character. He is prey to an appetite whose abnormality is phenomenal, and which would cause him mournful dreams at night but for the acknowledged fact that "it isn't his fault."

It is asserted on good authority that this Ex-Sergeant went into Meyers's saloon, on Girard avenue, below Vienna street, one day, and sitting down to a dinner which had been prepared for seven people ate every part of it. There were six pounds of roast mutton, besides large vegetable dishes full of white and sweet potatoes, beans, a half pound of butter, and a large loaf of bread. Before sitting down to the table he of the hearty appetite had asked Mrs. Meyers to board him, but after witnessing the alarming disappearance of the food she concluded that she had better not.

One election night, when the Sergeant was very busy and it was impossible for him to go home to supper, he sent the turnkey to a neighboring restaurant and had supper sent in for two persons. He ate both the meals, and then sent out for 100 prime oysters and fifty bull-neck clams. The turnkey thought that he would get a few of the oysters, but was disappointed, as the Sergeant devoured the whole lot and then declared that he was hungry.

On another occasion this prodigy purchased a half-bushel of clams, and sitting on a brick, opened and ate all of them. There were just fifty clams in the basket. He drank twenty-four bottles of beer without turning a hair, and ate eleven soused pigs' feet one evening. Seventeen boiled crabs are only a luncheon for him, and he can eat as much as any five men in the Quaker City to-day. There is no doubt about this prodigious epicurean capacity. He has a record which he proudly talks about, as well as many of his friends.—[Philadelphia Record.

The Great Black Cockatoo.

In the islands of the Malay Archipelago is found the great black cockatoo, whose special food is the kernel of the kanari nut, the shell of which is said to be harder than that of any other nut, and to protect a kernel of most delicate flavor. The kanari tree grows to a great height and bears a fleshy fruit which incloses an extremely hard shell of glass-like smoothness of surface. Within this shell are from one to three kernels covered with a thin skin; when this is removed the nut falls into a number of irregular flakes of snowy whiteness and delicious taste.

The fleshy part of the kanari fruit is eaten by many birds, particularly by the large wood-pigeons, but only the black cockatoo is able to get at the nut, which it does by the great strength of its immense sharply pointed and hooked beak. Taking a nut endwise in its bill and keeping it firm by a pressure of the horny end of its tongue, the cockatoo cuts a notch across the shell by a sawing motion of the sharp edge of the lower part of the beak. This done, the bird takes hold of the nut with one foot while biting off a piece of a thick leaf. This it wraps around the nut to prevent the glassy shell from slipping, while it uses the upper part of its beak to hold the nut and the under part to insert in the notch already made and wrench off a piece of the shell by a powerful nip. Again taking the nut in its claw the bird inserts the very long and sharp point of its bill into the hole just made and picks out the kernel, which is seized flake by flake by the horny end of the long and flexible tongue. More time is required to tell about this nut cracking than the bird takes to perform the operation, for the cockatoo is a very rapid feeder and will consume a great many nuts in an hour.—[Chicago Herald.

Big Plantations Going.

We understand that arrangements are about being perfected for the sale of those two large and valuable cotton plantations in Concordia parish, "Panola" and "Sycamore," to a wealthy Kansas syndicate, which proposes to cut them up into small holdings and colonize white farmers from their State upon them. These plantations are as rich and as fertile as any lands in the parish, and divided into small farms and cultivated thoroughly and with method and system would produce enough to make hundreds of tenants comfortable. They lie along the line of the New Orleans and Northwestern Railway, which would afford a quick and speedy mode of reaching a market with the products of the soil, and if the various small holdings into which it is proposed to divide the two places, were turned into truck farms, vegetables enough could be profitably raised to supply a very large area of the northwest early in the season. We hope the plans of the syndicate may carry successfully, as we would take it as a most healthy signs to see the thrifty farmers of Kansas, turning their faces southward, and seeking homes in this portion of the "sunny southland," where the most comfortable and even luxurious living can be made with even the smallest amount of exertion.—[Natchez Democrat.

TWO NOTED RED BRAVES.

The Wonderful Tanacharison and the Great Tecumseh.

It is absolutely certain that the red race of this country has produced more remarkable men than any savage race the world has ever known, and it is safe to say that under different conditions their influence would be felt on the progress of civilization for many centuries to come. The King Philips, Tecumsehs, Pontiacs, Osceolas, and Tanacharisons were not ordinary men. Their diplomacy in matters of state was of the highest order; their military campaigns were such as only natural born leaders plan, and their lack of success was in the main caused by the influence brought to bear upon their followers by unscrupulous opponents, who absolved themselves from all the common rules of war in their dealings with these people on the principle that their barbarous condition denied them any rights.

The early history of Pittsburgh, says a writer in the *Dispatch*, would not be complete without some reference to many of the Indian leaders who became famous by their endeavors to prevent the encroachment of the whites. The conspiracies of Pontiac, Tecumseh, or the Prophet, and the results of the battles of Fallen Timbers, Tippecance, and the Thames were all as important events to Pittsburgh in their day as was that memorable struggle at Gettysburg nearly or quite a century later.

When Washington was dispatched on his celebrated mission to the French by Gov. Dinwiddie in 1853 he first conferred with the leading sachems of the Six Nations, among whom was one Tanacharison, the Half King, who, it may be said, gave the future father of our country some of his earliest and best points in statecraft. Of this man Tanacharison, one writer, and an authority at that, has even gone so far as to say that in character he resembled Washington very much and might have equaled him in many ways had the conditions been different.

It is worthy of note that the conference between Washington and the Half King took place hardly a dozen miles from this city 137 years ago, on the 25th of the present month. Washington was but 21 years of age at the time, and the battle of Braddock's Field and Yorktown had not been fought, but the remarkable qualities which made him famous afterward had already been noted, and the visit to the French in many ways added to his reputation, as its result, as embobied in his "journal" were copied by nearly every newspaper of the time.

His companion, the Half King, became thereafter his steadfast friend. Tanacharison accompanied him the following year on his expedition to dislodge the French from the disputed territory on the Ohio, and appeared to be a sort of general counselor in all the operations of the young American leader until after the surrender of Fort Necessity at the Great Meadows. The friendly intercourse would no doubt have been renewed thereafter, but Tanacharison died at Harrisburg on October of that year. But little is known of this chieftain's early history.

It is seldom that three children born at one birth live. Still more rare is it, in fact it is doubtful, if it ever did occur in a previous case, that the three became famous in after life. However such would be the history of Tecumseh, some authorities spell it Tecumtha, the famous Shawnee, and his brothers, Esasawa, the prophet, and Kumskaka. The remarkable event took place at Piqua, near Springfield, Ohio, about the year 1770.

Space will not permit of an extended account of these men, in fact any first-class biographical dictionary will furnish that information, but certain it is that no greater man among these people ever held sway than Tecumseh.

In many respects he differed from many of his race. He was not fond of display. He was at all times dignified and austere in his manners; indeed, it was these two qualities, it is claimed, that gave him such control over his followers. Of his ability as a statesman it may be said that in all his dealings with the United States Government none but the ablest diplomats were permitted to meet him.

As an orator he was almost matchless. There is extant an account of an American spy who surreptitiously overheard Tecumseh's harangue to his warriors the night before the battle of the Thames. At the finish the toss of a cap would have made a renegade of the scout, but happily, circumstances prevailed that prevented this action, and the spy returned to the camp with information that led to the utter defeat of the Indians and British in the battle of the following day and the death of the noted warrior who was the leading spirit of the opposing forces.

Speaking of him as a soldier an American military man said: "He was an excellent judge of position, and not only knew but could point out the localities of the whole country through which he passed," and English writers say there were few officers of his time in the United States service who were better able to command in the field. American writers qualify this by adding, "in his peculiar mode of warfare," but admit that Tecumseh must have been better skilled in military tactics than most, if not all, of his countrymen, whether predecessors or contemporaries.

Gen. Belknap's Three Wives.

The late Gen. Belknap was married three times. His first wife was a Miss Reid, of Keokuk. She was the sister of his regimental commander, Hugh T. Reid, after whom his first child and only son was named. There was a good deal of romance about his second marriage. While on duty in Kentucky he captured a Major Tomlinson, of the Confederate army, and through him he was introduced to two ladies, one of whom afterwards became his second and the other his third wife. They were Tomlinson's sisters, and lived at Harrodsburg, Ky. His second wife died in December, 1870. On her death-bed she enjoined her husband to marry for his third wife her sister, who was then the young and handsome widow of a Confederate Colonel named Bowers. He married Mrs. Bowers in 1873.

St. Jacobs Oil The Great REMEDY FOR PAIN. IS THE BEST.

Emerson on Newspapers.

In his book of conversations with Emerson, Mr. Woodbury reports the seer as saying that "newspapers have done much to abbreviate expression and so to improve style."

This is "a hard saying" for the acceptance of those small essayists and other superior persons who decry the newspapers; for one of their most frequent complaints is that the newspaper writer, in the haste incident to his work, discards the graces of rhetoric and misleads the popular taste with crude thought and unpolished utterance.

But Emerson was right and the superior persons were wrong. The influence of newspapers upon style has been good, not bad. It has done much, as Emerson says, "to abbreviate utterance," but that is not the whole of its service. It has taught the value of simplicity in expression, of directness of style, and of clear thinking as the condition of clear writing. It has made men understand the advantage of saying what is to be said and then stopping. It has banished the exordium and the peroration of literature.

The assumption that the higher kind of newspaper writing is hasty and slipshod is unfounded. The newspaper writer writes rapidly, but his mind has been trained to think rapidly and to give quick formulation to thought. His mind is akin to that of the extemporaneous orator.

In miner reporting, done by novices, the style in often faulty and the dictation sometimes bad, especially where there is not time for editorial revision; but the editorial writing and the more carefully done news and special articles of any great modern newspaper will compare very favorably indeed with the book and magazine literature of our time, in point of vigor and correctness of form.

It is fortunate that this is so, because the newspapers are now the chief teachers of the people in this as in other matters. They are much more widely read than any other form of literature read at all by the majority of the people.

In this particular the tendency of the newspapers is to grow steadily better. They more and more insist upon the best educational qualifications on the part of the writers. They more and more seek to enlist scholarship and culture in their service, and men of the highest literary qualifications are more inclined to seek newspaper utterance as that which gives largest power and influence to the messages they bear.

If Emerson had come to manhood in our day he would have found his true vocation in a newspaper office. It is a pity that he did not have that opportunity to reach hundreds of thousands with a wisdom that was uttered only to a chosen few.—*New York World.*

Sleep for School Children.

We all know how much greater is the need of children for sleep than of grown persons, and how necessary for their good it is to be able fully to satisfy this need; but how great it is generally at any particular age of the child is very hard to define exactly. The amount varies under different climatic conditions. In Sweden, we consider a sleep of eleven or twelve hours necessary for the younger school children, and of at least eight or nine hours for the older ones. Yet the investigations have shown that this requirement lacks much of being met in all the classes, through the whole school. Boys in the higher classes get little more than seven hours in bed; and as that is the average, it is easy to perceive that many of them must content themselves with still less sleep. It is also evident from the investigations that the sleeping time is diminished with the increase of the working hours from class to class, so that pupils of the same age enjoy less according as they are higher in their classes. It thus appears constantly that in schools of relatively longer hours of work, the sleeping time of the pupils is correspondingly shorter. In short, the prolongation of the working hours takes place for the most part at the cost of the time for sleep.—*Professor Key, in Popular Science Monthly.*

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Bilious and Nervous Ills.

The Austrian government proposes to assume control of telephones in Vienna.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

A fresh expulsion of anarchists from Switzerland is imminent.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

To Husbands.

You require a great deal from your wife in the way of patience and tenderness. Don't forget that she has equal claims on you. Don't be gruff and rude at home. Had you been that sort of fellow before marriage the probabilities are that you would be sewing on your own buttons still. Don't make your wife feel that she is an incumbrance on you by giving grudgingly. What she needs, give cheerfully, as if it were a pleasure to do so. She will feel better, and so will you. Don't meddle in the affairs of the house under her charge. You have no more right to be poking your nose into the kitchen than she has to walk into your place of business and give direction to your employers.

A patent has been granted for an electrical drill for oil wells.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

Maine mackerel fishermen make $12 and $15 a day.

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.

Marmalade for breakfast is a fad of English importation.

Do You Ever Speculate?

Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Eastern railroads are said to have cornered the coal supply of Ohio.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

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Did you ever go within a mile of a soap factory? If so you know what material they make soap of. Dobbins's Electric Soap factory is as free from odor as a chair factory. Try it once. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

The Canadians expect to send sardines to Europe to compete with the French article.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

There are 208,749 railroad bridges in the United States, spanning 3,213 miles.

A Pleasing Sense

of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

A California man has started into the business of raising half-breed buffalo.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

A winter of exceptional hardship and suffering among the London poor is looked for. 1552

Save the Boys

And save the girls—from their intense sufferings from scrofula and other foul humors in the blood by giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of parents are unspeakably happy and thousands of children enjoy good health because of what this great blood purifier has done for them. It thoroughly eradicates all trace of scrofula, salt rheum, etc., and vitalizes and enriches the blood.

"Scrofula bunches in my neck disappeared when I took Hood's Sarsaparilla."—A. R. KELLEY, Parkersburg, W. Va.

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100 Doses One Dollar

LEWIS' 98 per cent. LYE

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The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc.

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FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Swifts Specific S. S. S. has a record enjoyed by no other medicine. For over fifty years, it has been curing all sorts of blood trouble from a ordinary pimple to the worse types of sorofula and blood poison.

Considered Wonderful.

Mr. Henry V. Smith, of Belmont, West Va., says: "he considers his cure of Scrofula by S. S. S., one of the most wonderful on record. He had the disease of the worst type all his life until he was 22 years of age, and his whole youth was embittered by it. Of course he had all sorts of treatment, but nothing benefited him permanently until he took S. S. S. which cleansed the poison from his system, and cured him sound and well."

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