

## BOLD BLACK BART.

A PICTURESQUE HIGHWAYMAN OF CALIFORNIA.

The Jekyll and Hyde Career of a Stage Robber Who Terrorized the Pacific Slope and Eluded the Officials for Many Years—Again at Work.

There is good reason to believe that Black Bart, the boldest and most notorious highwayman ever known in California, is operating again. The five robberies of stage and coach on lonely mountain roads in northern California and southern Arizona during the last few months have abundant earmarks of the famous lone highwayman of the Sierras. More than this, two of the passengers in the held-up stages knew something of Black Bart when he held central California in terror 20 years ago, and, from his speech and figure, are sure that their robber is the noted bandit. Moreover, no one seems to know what has become of him since his release from San Quentin prison, where he had been sentenced for eight years.



BLACK BART.

The trial of Black Bart for highway robbery in Visalia, Cal., in May, 1884, revealed a mass of information about this unusual bandit. For 17 years highway robberies by Black Bart had taken place at intervals and in least expected localities, all the way from Portland, Ore., to Yuma, Ariz.

His arrest came about in this way. In March, 1884, the stage coach that traveled the rough road over the desolate hills and through the lonely gulches from a gold mining camp in the Sierras to Marysville, Cal., was held up by a masked, lone highwayman, whom the driver and all the passengers recognized by his manners and speech as none other than Black Bart. The veteran highwayman had reduced his mode of robbery to a science, and when he had quickly harvested a crop of gold watches, purses and bits of jewelry, he shouted to the driver to go ahead.

Too often do all of us wound the feelings of others by carelessness in speech. We cannot too carefully guard ourselves against the nagging habit. It rasps and wears out the best of dispositions. Let us endeavor

while they were excitedly discussing Black Bart's latest hold-up. The outlaw was convicted and because of his confession and apparent determination to lead a new life he was sentenced to San Quentin prison for only eight years. He was a model prisoner, and he earned all the commutations of his sentence for good conduct. He was liberated in July, 1890. For a few days he lived in Sacramento, waiting, he said, until he got some money from Eastern relatives, when he meant to go to Seattle and earn an honest living. Then the man disappeared.

### NAGGING.

One of the Sins that Destroy Home Comfort.

There is one exceedingly disagreeable habit into which some people fall without seeming to notice it. This is nagging. They cannot say what they have to say and then let it alone, but keep pecking and pecking at it on every occasion and if occasions do not arise naturally, they make them. In this nagging, sarcasm, or irony, bear a leading part. A thing may be said once or twice as a pleasant rally, in a genial humor, but when repeated over and over it ceases to be fun. It then cuts. Sarcasm is a two-edged tool; it cuts and wounds the one at whom it is aimed, and it irritates and roughens the one who uses it. It is a dangerous tool for one to use who wishes to be either kind or just. It comes easily to the lips and the intellect takes a certain kind of delight in aptness, ingenuity or sharpness. Its use grows on one. At least the habit becomes so habitual that it is used unconsciously. However good-natured one seems to take it, it is almost certain to leave a sting; there is a wound that hurts. Struggle against it as one will, there will often be an impression carried that some part of it is meant in earnest.

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## MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

Method of Gathering the Sap and Boiling the Syrup.

Maple sugar and sirup are favorite sweets the country over, and this fact gives a general interest to some information about the maple sugar industry which has practical value also for the sections where this particular kind of sugar-making prevails. An American Cultivator correspondent supplies the following details:

The evaporator is the first and most important consideration. The point to be considered in an evaporator is the one that can make the best sugar in the least possible time with the least amount of fuel. Evaporators are made of galvanized iron or steel, copper or tin. They are usually supported on iron arches lined with brick, but sometimes the arches are made entirely of brick. Storage tanks, draw tanks, sirup tanks, buckets and pails are of galvanized steel, tin or wood. We consider galvanized steel the superior article because it will not rust. Bucket covers can be of wood or tin; spouts, steel or tin.

Take a sugar place of 3,000 trees or, rather, one that uses 3,000 buckets. When the "boss" thinks it is time to "sugar," the men are set to tapping the trees. A three-eighths or one-half inch bit is used, and in large trees the hole is bored about two inches deep, in smaller trees only about one and a half inches. Spouts are driven or screwed in, buckets hung to each spout and covers, if they have them.

Some trees are tapped in two or three and oftentimes four places, hang-

part of her little hoard of sayings, and, in spite of all my protests, paid it to a gypsy woman on the outskirts of Brooklyn for a charm. This charm consisted of a piece of parchment, on which were written some queer characters. The whole was tied up in a little bag and was suspended by a string around the patient's neck. When she showed it to me I laughed the thing to scorn and tried to show her how foolish she was to pay hard-earned money to a miserable quack. I could not convince her of the folly, however, and so gave up the effort, trusting to time to prove me right.

"The neighbors of the woman with the swollen knee soon heard of her gypsy charm, and one of them who had an eruption of the skin which had long defied the power of medicine to remove it begged for a copy of the charm. The first woman was ready to do this favor to her fellow-sufferer, and as neither could read nor write they used a 10-year-old son of one of them to make the copy. This boy had been attending a public school, and his parents were exceedingly proud of his ability to read and write 'American.' But the lad could make nothing of the gypsy writing on the parchment. He was equal to the occasion, however, and showed he had the making of a true American, for he would not acknowledge defeat. What he wrote was 'This is know good.'

"It was not until some time afterward that I heard of this, when the woman with the skin trouble was showing me the copied charm. When I saw the trick the boy had played on both of them I thought my vindication had



BOILING THE SYRUP AT THE CAMP FIRE.

ing a bucket to each spout, of course. Then, the weather being right, the sap runs, and the teams are started as soon as possible, for the quicker the sap is made into sugar the better the sugar is.

Men with pails holding sixteen quarts go to each tree, collect the sap and empty it into the draw tank, which is being hauled about on a "sugar sled" by a pair of horses. These tanks hold anywhere from twenty-five to fifty pails. When a load is secured, the team is driven to the sugar houses, and the sap, by means of four-inch pipes, is drawn from the draw tank to the storage tank.

The storage tanks are placed on a staging on the outside of the sugar house and connected with the evap-

truly come. But when I explained it all to her she met with the knockdown argument:

"Well, miss, it cured us both."

"What could I say to that?"

### When a Man Falls Down.

Slippery sidewalks tend to bring out emphatically one of the peculiar sides of human nature. No matter how much the fall injures a man physically, it seems as nothing to the damage to his self-esteem if perchance his misfortune happens to be witnessed by some one else. The first thing the unfortunate does after picking himself up is to look all about him with an idiotic smile on his face, just as if he took the whole thing as a joke, but anxious to see if any one has seen his tumble.

If there happens to be some one near by who has witnessed the fall the smile vanishes, and there is a display of temper that is ludicrous. It is his hat that suffers. It is pounded instead of brushed, as if that hat was responsible for the humiliation, or as if he could get square with the hat by a "roughhouse" sort of brushing. If, however, no one is in sight, and no face is seen at a window, the unfortunate goes his way after a few preliminary limps, as if the thing was a matter-of-course incident, that must be taken good-naturedly in common with the other trifling affairs of a lifetime. The result is about the same when a soft, slushy snowfall, buried by a small boy, finds its mark on the broad back of an otherwise dignified person.—Washington Star.

### The Origin of "Buck-Board."

"There are few persons," says a soldier who, long since returned to civil ranks, "who know how the name of buck-board came to be applied to a vehicle. It was way back in the '20s, when the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise was principally all by wagons. Dr. Buck, who for long years after was the military storekeeper here, was then in charge of stores en route to army posts in the Southwest. In east Tennessee difficulty was experienced by reason of the rough roads, and there were frequent mishaps, mostly from the wagons overturning. Dr. Buck overhauled the outfit, and abandoning the wagon bodies, long boards were set directly on the axles or hung below, and the stores were reloaded in such a manner that there were no further delays from breakdowns, and the stores safely reached their destination. The idea doubtless was not new, but Dr. Buck's example was followed, especially when roads were rough, and soon much hauling was done by the use of wheel, axle and boards only. Now the fashionable buck-board recalls the old gentleman to some of us."—Washington Star.



TAPPING THE MAPLE TREES.

orators by rubber hose or iron pipe, the flow of sap from storage tank to evaporators being regulated by automatic valves. Thus he sap enters one end of the evaporator, working back and forth through partitions and corrugations till it reaches the other end of the evaporator, when it is drawn off as "sirup."

The sap is not "handled" any from the time the men pour it into the draw tanks until it comes out a finished article, i. e., made sirup at eleven pounds to the gallon.

This may be put away in sirup tanks and allowed to cool and settle, and then, if the sugar is wanted, this sirup is put into the "sugaring off" pan on a separate arch and boiled down until the right pitch is reached, when it is taken from the fire, stirred gently and allowed to cool and then put into tin cans or wooden tubs, and it is then ready for market in the form of maple sugar.

## THE POWER OF SUPERSTITION.

The Gypsy Charm and Its Alleged Miraculous Cure.

Superstition is a force to be reckoned with and not despised by those who labor for the good of the poor in the large cities. A philanthropic woman of New York tells the following experience:

"A poor Italian housewife, living in Mulberry street, had a swelling of the knee. She told me of her trouble and I gave her the address of a free dispensary, where she went for treatment. The treatment did not cure her and she drew out from the savings bank a large

## BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN

Made Well and Strong by Pe-ru-na.



Mrs. Schaffer, 436 Pope Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"In the early part of last year I wrote to you for advice for my daughter Alice, four years of age.

"She has been a puny, sickly, ailing child since her birth. She had convulsions and catarrhal fevers. I was always doctoring until we commenced to use Peru-na. She grew strong and well. Peru-na is a wonderful tonic; the best medicine I have ever used."—Mrs. Schaffer.

Mrs. C. E. Long, the mother of little Mina Long, writes from Atwood, Colo., as follows:

"We can never thank you enough for the change you have made in our little one's health. Before she began taking your Peru-na she suffered everything in the way of coughs, colds and croup, but now she has taken not quite a bottle of Peru-na, is well and strong as she has ever been in her life. She has not had the croup once since she began taking Peru-na, and when she has a little cold a few doses of Peru-na fixes her out all



right. We can never praise it enough."—Mrs. C. E. Long.

Mrs. G. W. Heard, of Howth, Texas, writes to Dr. Hartman in regard to her baby girl, Ruth:

"My little girl had some derangement of the bowels. She was a mere skeleton and we did not think she would ever get well. After giving her less than one bottle of Peru-na she was sound and well. Now she has a good appetite and is a picture of health."

Mrs. Heard also writes in regard to her son, Carl:

"My son's ears had been affected since he was a baby only a few months old. The last year I thought he had almost lost his hearing and had a local physician treating him for about six weeks. Finally I began giving him your remedy, and after he had taken two bottles he was entirely cured. I cannot praise Peru-na enough."—Mrs. G. W. Heard.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

## A Doctor's Little Daughter Cured of Grip by Pe-ru-na.

Dr. R. Robbins, Physician and Surgeon of Muskogee, Indian Ter., writes:

"I have been a practicing physician for a good many years and was always slow to take hold of patent medicines, but this winter my little girl and myself were taken with the grip. I was so bad I was not able to sit up. I sent for a doctor, but he did me no good.

"Finally I sent and got a bottle of Peru-na and commenced to take it. I took two bottles and my cough was gone and my lungs loosened up and my head became clear. My little girl took the same way.

"It looked as though she would die, she was so sick. I gave her medicine, but it seemed to do her little good, so I sent and got one more bottle of Peru-na and commenced to give it to her. It was only a short time until she was getting along all right, so I give your medicine, Peru-na, the praise for what it did for me and my dear little daughter."—Dr. R. Robbins.

## Functions of Rubber Tree Milk.

No definite function has heretofore been ascribed to the milk of the rubber tree, from which rubber is produced. It has no nutritive value to the tree and it does not assist the growth in any way that has been ascertained. What, then, was nature's object in providing the latex, or milk, of tropical trees? A rubber expert has recently suggested that it is probably intended to protect tropical trees from the ravages of destructive insects. This seems a plausible theory, as almost all tropical trees have some such milk, which is unpalatable to insect devourers. So far, rapidly-growing trees have particularly large quantities of it.—Philadelphia Record.

## EARLIEST RUSSIAN MILLET.

Will you be short of hay? If so plant a plenty of this prodigally prolific millet. 5 to 6 Tons of Rich Hay Per Acre. Price, 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.50 Less Freight. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. C

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—There are 5000 persons engaged in the fishing industry in the Hawaiian islands.

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—Spanish war veterans at Honolulu have organized Camp Roosevelt.

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—Honolulu consumes half a ton of candy each day.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

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A MEETING WITH BLACK BART.

When the coach had rumbled out of sight on the way down the mountain-side Black Bart turned his attention to splitting open the wooden box containing the Wells-Fargo Express Company's treasure. Something must have disturbed the highwayman while he was gathering up the money from the treasure box, for when the stage coach passengers had armed themselves at the next station and hurried back to the scene, later in the day, they found among the debris of papers, empty purses and wrappings of parcels a linen cuff. The robber evidently had dropped it in a hurried flight to his refuge.

The cuff was turned over to the express company detectives. They found, after weeks of inquiry, that the indelible laundry marks were those of a Chinese laundry on Bush street, in San Francisco. When the detective had learned from the Chinese laundryman that the marks on the cuff indicated that it belonged to one Charles E. Bolton, a regular patron of the laundry, they set about to hunt up Mr. Bolton. It came out that Charles E. Bolton, who owned the cuff, was a quiet, unobtrusive, spare man of about 50 years. He lived in a modest and quiet boarding house, where sedate, old-fashioned business men had rooms, and every one there was his friend.

When a detective went to live in the same boarding house he found that Mr. Bolton was a studious man, lived a correct life, was a reader of new books, dabbled in poetry, and every few weeks went away to visit one of the several little mines about California in which he had investments. Bolton was an expert whist player, and evidently he had traveled far and wide in his early life. His hobby was water colors, and he spent whole days in painting bucolic scenes alone in his rooms. Then when he had dined in style along with the other bachelors in the boarding house he went alone to the theater, where he took the least conspicuous seat. He never got mail and never sent letters, but he devoured the daily newspapers at times. Nevertheless it did not take the detective long to connect this quiet, polished gentleman with the most dreaded outlaw in California.

For 17 years he had kept half the sheriff's and constables, a lot of detectives, and all the United States marshals in California ceaselessly watchful for a fresh deed by Black Bart. He had many a time walked down to a local bank carrying a snug fortune in his grip-sack—the proceeds of a recent affair out on "the road"—past hundreds of San Francisco people,

### A Smart Man's Clever Ruse.

"I saw your wife in a car with you the other day," said a friend to the gay Wall Street broker. "I thought she was going to stay South over the holidays."

"She thought so, too," and the broker smiled. "She was with friends down there for a long time, and kept writing me not to tell her to come back just yet."

"How did you manage it?" "I didn't write for her to come back. I just sent her last month's gas bill. It was for 11 cents. She got here two days later, and her trunks have been coming in on every train since."

Then they both smiled.—New York Press.

### Tunnel Under North Channel.

The estimated cost of a submarine tunnel from Wigton, Scotland, to Larne, Ireland, twenty-three miles, is \$50,000,000. There is no immediate prospect of its being built.

### Subsidizing Manufactories.

Under a law passed two years ago the Hungarian government may subsidize almost any kind of manufactory.

Every kind father should drop money into the children's bank, in order that their mother can be supplied with "change."

## JUST THINK OF IT

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