HOT SPRINGS STAR.

BENEDICT & HANFORD,

PROPRIETORS.

If the Evans people for a moment think that the court house question is settled, they are badly mistaken. The matter will be carried to the supreme court of the state. The STAR has not for one moment wavered in the belief that its position has been right upon the court house question, and whatever the decision of the supreme court upon the matter, that opinion is generally held that never was a more corrupt proceeding ever perpetrated on a long suffering public, than the court house location in this county.

Laying aside all thought of what influences or system of logic Judge Gardner pursued in reaching his conclusions in the injunction cases, let us take a business view of the situation. There are certainly good grounds for the opinion that only that portion of the townsite of the city of Hot Springs is the county seat that was laid out and platted at the time the county seat was located. There are supreme court decisions sustaining that view. Now, suppose the supreme court decides that that position is the true one, in what condition will it put matters in this county? If court be held in the court house, all judgments, decrees, orders, etc., will be null. Would not a business man's view be to let matters rest until a decision of the supreme court could be had on the question?

Horsehead Notes.

The hunters on Horsehead make this cold weather rather warm—for the jack rabbits.

Delphia Fisher has come home to stay. She says, "Though ever so humble, there's no place like home."

On account of the storm, the Occidental literary was postponed until next Saturday evening, Jan. 16th. Mr. R. Sanford has editorial charge of the next paper. Please hand your items and advertisements to him.

The Fall River County Cattle Protective Association met at the Phillips' school house Monday night and transacted some important business. The next open meeting will be at the Rich school house, Monday evening, Jan. 18. All are cordially invited who are interested in stock.

Everyone along the creek is planning to attend the dance at Marve Parsons' Friday night, Jan. 15th. But Bystander was heard to say,

Though ever so humble, there's no place like home;
So I sit by the fire, and read;
And when for pleasure and enjoyment I roam,
The weather must be warmer, indeed.

BYSTANDER.

Horsehead, Jan. 12, 1892.

Perpetual Motion.

Black Hills Union.

Twenty seven years ago a boy of a mechanical turn of mind was feeding a shingle machine at a saw mill located at Bluner, them Vanville, Wisconsin

This boy and man is found in the name P. C. Mattox, of Piedmont, who has been announced by the press of the Hills as the discoverer of perpetual motion. For twelve years, as opportunities offered, the boy and young man labored to produce a working model. It looks as though Mr. Mattox had succeeded, improbable as it may seem.

There is a walking beam thirteen feet long provided with a double track on which runs a ball weighing 100 pounds on the one side attached to either end are levers carrying weights of about 25 pounds, on the opposite side are levers with weights of 10 pounds. The weighted levers are so constructed as to be in strain as the ball passes from one track to the other and thus their weight raises the beam the grade of the tracks on the two sides being such that a slight raising of the beam starts the ball on the return track, as the ball passes or drops from one track to the other at the end for a second it suspended does not touch either track and here is where the lever appears to get in its work. Won't it stop—is the question every one asks. It has run continuously for fifty hours, and was then stopped. A company of professors from Hot Springs watched it for twelve hours when the early hours of the sabbath forced them to adjourn. Before seeing it we were inclined to doubt its power, but it seems to be limited only by the length of beam and weight of ball that can be used. In this model with a beam of thirteen feet and a hundred pound ball a weight of sixty pounds was attached to the beam sixteen inches from the fulcrum and it did not impede the speed of the machine a particular.

Look Here!

The Elkhorn has now formed a close connection at Orin Junction, Wyo., the Union Pacific railway company, whereby passengers for Denver, Helena, Salt Lake, Ogden, Portland San Francisco and all other western points will go through without delay and via the most direct route—arriving at the above points 12 hours earlier than heretofore, making this route the most desirable in every respect.

A. D. WOOD, Agent.

A NASAL INJECTOR, free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Root.

THE SHAH'S SON.

A Custom by Which the Persian Ruler's Family Is Increased.

Some weeks ago a youth of twenty to twenty-one years old, dressed as a peasant, arrived at Teheran, says the London News, and after wandering for a day or two presented himself at one of the shah's palace doors and asked to be presented to Prince Naib-es-Sultaneh, his brother. The porters and servants, thinking that he was out of his mind, began to chaff him. The youth persisting in his demand of seeing the prince, the servants got out of temper and drove him away. He then told them that they would repent of their rudeness, because he was a shahzadeh (shah's son). Naib-es-Sultaneh, having somehow heard of the incident, sent for the youth. When the latter arrived the prince asked him how he dared to call himself a shahzadeh. "Because I am the son of the shah," answered the peasant. "Shah's son! How?" "When the shah," said the youth, "on his pilgrimage to Kerbelia some twenty-one years ago alighted in our village he saw my mother, then a young girl, who pleased him and found grace in his eyes. His majesty made 'sigheh' with her. ['Sigheh' is a temporary marriage contract for a specified time. It may be for a few hours or for many years. Children born from the 'sigheh' have the same rights with those born from aghd, or proper marriage.] On leaving the place the shah gave my mother a 'destkhet' and a 'nishaneh' [a royal writ and a token], and told her: 'If a boy is born let him come to me with these tokens and I will acknowledge him.'" Upon this the youth drew out of his pocket a paper and a signet and handed them to Naib-es-Sultaneh. The prince found the paper to be in the king's own handwriting, and the signet to have formerly belonged to the royal treasury. On close examination of the youth's physiognomy he observed that some lineaments of his face greatly resembled those of the shah. Naib-es-Sultaneh believed the youth's story, and after dressing him in a princely manner presented him to the king. His majesty, on hearing the young man's statement, recollected the event and observed the resemblance which the youth bore to himself. He ordered that the youth should henceforth be acknowledged as shahzaden, everything be supplied for his princely maintenance, and masters be appointed to give him a proper education.

MET IN OKLAHOMA.

A Family Reunited After a Separation of Seventeen Years.

Many queer incidents have been recorded concerning the events which marked the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, and especially about the grand rush for homes, says the Philadelphia Telegraph, but probably none have such an element of strangeness and romance as the reunion of a family which had been separated for seventeen years. John Reed lived in Newport, R. I., in 1874 and had trouble in his home affairs. He and his wife agreed to separate, and as they had two children they each took one. They did not get a divorce, as their religious scruples stood in the way, but went their own ways, the wife taking the boy, aged four, while Reed took the girl, aged seven. They gradually drifted apart, and for the last ten years had heard nothing of each other.

One night just before the opening of the town of Chandler to settlement a young man came to the campfire of Reed, who was among those waiting for the opening, and asked for some tea for his mother, who was ill from the excitement of the rush. Reed's daughter, now a young woman, not only gave him the tea, but went with him to see if she could be of any assistance to the afflicted woman. During the visit the fact became known that both parties bore the same name, and Mrs. Reed began asking questions and showed such interest that the young woman thought it strange; but as she had no idea that her mother was in the west she took no deep interest in the matter.

When she got back to her father's camp she told him of the woman with their name, and spoke of her curious questions. Reed at once became deeply interested, and early in the morning went to the camp. His wife and he immediately recognized each other, and a reconciliation at once took place, and the two camps were merged into one. The new-found brother and sister were the happiest mortals in Oklahoma, with the probable exception of the husband and wife, who will renew their youth with a honeymoon in seeking a new home together, as they did years ago in the far east.

FORESTS OF SIBERIA.

Something About the Region to Which Many of the Exiles Are Sent.

There is a story of a French girl who asked her American lover if the forests of the United States had been anywhere cleared sufficiently to play lawn tennis, but the geographical misconceptions of that young lady are rivaled by the current ideas concerning the desolation of Asiatic Russia, says an exchange. North Siberia is too cold to produce perennial plants, but farther south enormous areas are still covered with pine forests, mingled with oaks and beeches near the fifty-fifth parallel, and abounding with berries. The aggregate of woodlands east of the Ural range has been estimated at five hundred and sixty thousand square miles, just about twice the area of the state of Texas, and the Russian government is not insanely inhuman enough to banish many of its exiles to the region north of that timber belt. Only fifteen of a hundred prisoners are sent to the mines; the rest are colonized in the forest districts, and, to compensate for the poor quality of their food, enjoy at least an abundant and, indeed, often practically unlimited supply of free fuel.

California Pearls.

One of the largest pearl fishing grounds in the world is the gulf of California. The pearls are not generally regular in shape or very pure in color, but some are of large size, and many of the rare black pearls are found. The divers are Indians, and their equipment is of the simplest kind, consisting only of a basket hung round the neck, in which to collect the oysters, a knife, to detach them from the rocks, and a stone with a cord attached. When a diver goes down he takes the cord between his toes, the weight of the stone carrying him at once to the bottom. He gathers oysters as long as his breath holds out, and then rises to the surface, to descend again in fifteen minutes. Some of the divers are wonderfully expert, and can remain under water as much as two minutes before rising to the surface. The mortality among them is fearful, for the gulf of California is infested with huge sharks.

A FINANCIER'S ADVICE.

Suggestions for Young Men Who Wish to Succeed.

The boy who is wanted in the business world of to-day must be educated, says Russell Sage in an admirable article on "The Boy That is Wanted," in November Ladies' Home Journal. If his parents cannot afford to give him a high-school or college education, he must learn to study without the aid of a teacher, in the early morning before business begins, and in the evenings after business hours. It can no longer be truthfully said that an education is out of anyone's reach. Our splendid school system, where one can study by day or in the evening, has put the priceless treasure of an education within the reach of all. The main thing, in the beginning, that I would impress upon boys is one of the great commandments: "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." The boy who respects his father and mother, who treats his sisters and brothers with loving kindness, has laid a good foundation for a successful career. You will do as your parents tell you, and that certainly will be to study. Don't be in a hurry to get away from your school books. The cares and responsibilities of business life will come soon enough. Go to school as long as you can, and, remember, every hour spent in study in your youth will be worth money to you in after life. Read good books—the Bible above all. Make yourself acquainted with history. Study the progress of nations and the careers of men who have made nations great. If you have no library of your own, join one of the numerous associations to be found in all cities where good healthful books may be obtained. Study religion, science, statecraft and history. Learn to read intelligently, so that you may turn to practical use in after life the readings of your youth. Be sure you begin right. Do not waste time in reading trashy books.

PURIFIED BY SMOKE.

Peasants Who Wanted to Guard Against Cattle Disease Among Travelers.

Nothing of interest happened to us until late in the evening, when, just as we were turning up from the river into a small peasant villages, the name of which I have now forgotten, both we and our horses were startled by the sudden appearance of a wild-looking man, in a long, tattered sheepskin coat, who, from the shelter of a projecting cliff, sprang into the road ahead of us, shouting a hoarse but unintelligible warning, and brandishing in the air an armful of blazing birch bark and straw, writes George Kennan, in the Century.

"What's the matter?" I said to our driver, as the horse recoiled in fright.

"It's the plague-guard," he replied. "He says we must be smoked."

The cattle-plague was then prevailing extensively in the valley of the upper Yenisei, and it appeared that around this village the peasants had established a sanitary cordon with the hope of protecting their own live stock from contagion. They had heard of the virtues of fumigation, and were subjecting to that process every vehicle that passed the village limits. The "plague-guard" burned straw, birch-bark and other inflammable and smoke-producing substances around and under our pavoska until we were half-strangled and our horses were frantic with fear, and then he told us gravely that we were "purified" and might proceed.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

Canines Employed as Life-Savers in the German Army.

In France, Italy, Germany and Austria, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the value of war dogs has been fully tested, and the idea has answered excellently with the outposts as well as with the patrol. But to the German army belongs the merit of having made use of the dog's sagacity for humane purposes in times of war, and it is probable that before long a number of fresh canine recruits will be permanently attached to the German regiments, their office being to search for the wounded, says the Army and Navy Gazette.

The Prussian Jager battalions have already a number of such dogs on trial, all of them being thoroughly trained to seek out wounded soldiers in the field. The experiments so far have been carried out, my informant says, as follows:

A number of men hide in a wood, or behind hedges, lying on the ground face downward, and with orders not to move. As soon as the dogs are let loose they begin the search. When they find one of these men they place their forepaws upon the prostrate body and begin to bark, an exercise which is continued till the bearers appear and carry the man off, whereupon the dogs start afresh. Each company of the Lubben Jager has about twelve of these dogs.

Hunting dogs cannot be relied upon on account of their love of the chase, and therefore sheepdogs or Pomeranian spitzhunde are chosen for the work.

ASTOR AND MARQUETTE.

These Two Names Are Household Words on the Island of Mackinac.

One of the most important points of interest Mackinac offers to the stranger is the headquarters of the old American Fur Company, built by John Jacob Astor in 1809, writes Marquis Lanza in Frank Leslie's Monthly. The house, a long, rambling establishment with dingy, low-ceilinged corridors and an exterior continually fresh from the barbarous brush of the calciminer, is employed now as a dwelling. Within these rooms the nucleus of the Astor millions was formed and gradually assumed colossal proportions; and the name of John Jacob is as familiar a household word on the island as that of Father Marquette.

Jaques Marquette, a French Jesuit priest and the renowned explorer of the Mississippi, was undoubtedly the first white man to visit the island, where he started an Indian mission. The precise location of his chapel is not known, but there is reason to believe that it stood in close proximity to the Huron fort or palisaded village, built in 1672 and later destroyed by fire. The grave of Father Marquette was unknown until the year 1877, when it was discovered in St. Ignace by Rev. Father Jacker, a Catholic priest.

Despite the fact that more than two hundred years have elapsed since the death of Marquette, the village of Mackinac is replete with hallowed memories of him. His name is always spoken with a reverential admiration. To these simple people he stands in the light of a hero, representing all that is lofty in character and all that is brave and exalted in discipline. He will remain forever to them a silent example of generous self-sacrifice and voluntary hardship in the interest of a noble cause.

TO STUDY GEOGRAPHY.

Begin with Your Own Region and Gradually Branch Out.

Perhaps a hint as to how the taste for map study may be developed will be acceptable. Begin with a map of your own region, on which the heights as well as the horizontal dimensions are portrayed, suggests a writer in the Chautauquan. At any rate, you can command such a map of the United States. Study it, measure it, master it, until with the eyes shut you can see the structure of this great territory. But in many parts of this country it is also easy to command good local topographical maps. The United States geographical survey, aided by some of the state governments, supplemented sometimes by private enterprise, is gradually publishing accurate maps of limited areas. As the sheets are completed, they may be obtained by the public. Let a student take any trustworthy map of a district that he knows; let him be sure that he understands the signs and symbols employed in its construction (for maps have their own diverse languages, like books and people); next let him compare the counterfeit presentment with the original, the picture with the reality; then let him make a scale of measurements, vertical and horizontal, of heights and distances with which he is familiar. He will thus become the possessor of what may be called a private measuring rod, a standard to which he can refer all other geographical data. He will hold a key by which he can unlock the topographical mysteries of unseen lands. The habit will grow by its exercise. The comparative method of study—one of the great contributions of modern times to the advancement of knowledge—will come into play. Not only the great continental areas, as was stated at the beginning, but every historical land, will be found to have its individual characteristics, which have influenced, if they have not controlled, the events that have transpired within their limits. History and geography, like the right hand and the left, will work together. They will show us how physical barriers have been overcome by spiritual forces, and how spiritual forces have been now restrained and now developed by the laws of the material world. They will show us how far mankind has fulfilled the primitive command to replenish the earth and subdue it.

CAPTURING LION CUBS.

How the Arabs Manage to Steal Them from the Mother.

Gerard, the famous French lion killer, says in his "Adventures" that teething is an important crisis in the life of the lion cubs, and that a large number of the young die during that period.

When the cubs have finished teething the lioness leaves them for a few hours each day, and on her return brings mutton, carefully skinned and torn into small pieces.

The Arabs, on discovering a litter of cubs, watch for the departure of the lioness and then rob her of the whelps. They post themselves on a high cliff or in a tree overlooking the lair.

As soon as they see the lioness go down to the plain, and are sure that the lion is not near, they creep to the lair, wrap the cubs in the folds of their burnoose in order to smother their cries, and carry them to the edge of the woods, where men are waiting with horses.

One day sixty Arabs surrounded the woods where there was a lair, and by shouts tried to rouse the lioness. She, however, remained in her hiding-place. Several Arabs then crept into the thicket and brought out the whelps.

The Arabs, pleased with their success, were retiring to their tents, thinking they had nothing more to fear. Suddenly the sheik, who was on horseback and a little behind his men, saw the lioness rushing out of the woods directly at him.

He called, and his nephew, Mecaoud, and his friend, Ali, ran to his aid. The lioness sprang at the young nephew, who, facing her with his gun at his shoulder, pulled the trigger when she came within six or seven feet. The cap only exploded. The youth threw the gun away and presented his left arm wrapped in his burnoose.

The lion seized the arm and began crushing the bones. The young man, without a cry, drew his pistol and fired in her breast. She dropped the arm and bounded on Ali, who fired a ball down her throat as she sprung at him. He was seized by the shoulder and thrown down, but the lioness, before she could injure him greatly, expired on his prostrate body. The nephew died the next day.

British Naval Cadets.

Four naval cadets of the British training ship Britannia, stationed at Portsmouth, were expelled recently for scandalous practices in connection with the system of fagging, a system of making valets of the new arrivals and imposing on them all kinds of indignities, as well as all manner of menial work. It was discovered that the old boys on the ship were outrageously tyrannical in their treatment of the newcomers, going so far as to flog them, extorting their pocket money, and practicing all manner of blackmail. They tortured the new boys by squeezing their fingers between keys arranged like a thumbscrew, beat their hands with a bunch of keys attached to a lanyard, and the seniors carried a knotted rope, which they used on the junior cadets very freely. The Britannia is the chief training ship for the higher officers of the navy, and it can well be imagined what sort of officers these young tyrants would make and how the sailors under their command would be apt to fare.

Hindoo Brides.

A native bride of Hindostan is loaded down with all the jewelry she can get. She has a girdle at the waist, numerous rings, anklets, bracelets and bells, and decorations for the hair. Although she has never seen her intended husband, she goes and sits beside him on the day of the ceremony. The priest takes a corner of the bride's veil and ties it to the groom's shawl, and they are married.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by Root.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1. Sold by Root.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis. Sold by Root.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Root.

SUMMONS—MONEY DEMAND.

STATE of South Dakota, } ss
In Justice Court, County of Fall River.

Before M. L. Kanable, Justice of the Peace.

Fred Gillespie, Plaintiff,
vs.
Clyde Gould, Defendant.

The State of South Dakota sends Greeting:
To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office in the City of Hot Springs, in said County, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., to answer to the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, Fred Gillespie, who claims to recover of you the sum of Thirty-six and 75-100 Dollars, ($36.75) for board and lodging furnished you by plaintiff, at your request, at Hot Springs, So. Dak., in winter of 1891.

And you are hereby notified if you fail to appear and answer as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the said sum of $36.75 and costs.

Given under my hand this 4th day of January, A. D. 1892.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said Fall River County, Greeting:
Make legal service hereof, and due return.

M. L. KANABLE,
Justice of the Peace in and for Fall River County, South Dak.

The above entitled action is continued until the 23th day of February, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of obtaining service of the summons therein upon the defendant, by publication thereof as provided by law.

M. L. KANABLE,
Justice of the Peace.

To Clyde Gould, Defendant:

Take notice that the complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the undersigned, M. L. Kanable, Justice of the Peace, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1892. M. L. KANABLE,
Justice of the Peace.

CHAMBERS KELLAR,
Plaintiff's Attorney. 37-7

To Harry D. Clark, who made D. S. 6870, and to whom it may concern.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Rapid City, S. D., Jan. 4, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Rapid City, S. D., on February 15th, 1892, viz:

ANDREW OLSON, H. E. 3032,

for the ne¼ sw¼, n½ se¼ and se¼ ne¼, Section 10, Tp. 7 s., R. 5 east, B. H. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. B. Dings, George Hoagland, William H. Buchanan and Seymour O. Ewing, all of Hot Springs, S. D. J. P. LUSE,
36-6 Register.

SUMMONS.

State of South Dakota, } ss
7th Judicial Circuit.
In the Circuit Court in and for Fall River County.

Edwin Pierce
vs.
Thomas Shean.

The State of South Dakota, greeting,
To Thomas Shean, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed on the 2nd day of September, 1891, in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court within and for the county of Fall River, State of South Dakota, at the court house, in the city of Hot Springs, Fall River county, State of South Dakota, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at the office of the clerk of said court within thirty (30) days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Hot Springs, S. D., this 22nd day of December, 1891. FANNIE O. LINN,
34-7t. Attorney for Plaintiff.

CHAMBERS KELLAR ATTORNEY FOR MORTGAGEE.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, } ss.
County of Fall River.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Hot Springs
vs
Abel W. Odell and Orphia J. Odell

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas default has been made in the payment of a certain promissory note executed by said Abel W. Odell and Orphia J. Odell to said First National Bank of Hot Springs, bearing date July 23d, 1891, for the sum two hundred and thirty-two dollars ($232.00) with interest thereon from date thereof at the rate of twelve per cent per annum until paid, and due four months after date secured by a mortgage bearing even date, therewith, to-wit: July 23d, 1891, and executed and delivered by said Abel W. Odell and Orphia J. Odell, as mortgagors to the First National Bank of Hot Springs as mortgagee which said mortgage was duly acknowledged by said Abel W. Odell and Orphia J. Odell filed for record in the office of the register of deeds, in and for said Fall River County, on the 23d day of September, A. D., 1891, at 9:15 o'clock a. m. of said day and duly recorded in Book B on page 517 of mortgage records of said office, and

Whereas, it is provided and stipulated in said mortgage that if default be made in payment of said money and interest in said note or any part thereof, as the same may fall and become due or in the taxes described in said mortgage then the whole amount shall become due and payable, and the mortgagee be authorized pursuant to law to take possession of said premises and sell the same in the manner provided by law for the satisfaction of the amount secured with costs and expenses allowed by law, and any taxes the mortgagee may have paid with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, rendering the surplus if any to said mortgagor, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and

Whereas the said mortgagors have failed and refuse to pay both the interest on said note and the principal thereof as the same became due and payable, and

Whereas default has been made by said mortgagors in the payment of said principal and interest of said note as the same became due and payable whereby and by reason of which the whole amount of said note with interest has become due and payable and the right accrued to said mortgagee to foreclose said mortgage and sell said mortgaged premises for the amount due thereon with interest, lawful attorney's fees and costs, and

Whereas, no action or proceeding at law has been instituted for the recovery of the amount due and remaining unpaid on said note or any part thereof, and whereas there is now due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and forty-two dollars ($242.00) to wit: $232.00 principal of said note and $10.00 interest thereon.

Now therefore in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, and by virtue of the power of sale, contained in said mortgage duly recorded as aforesaid the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises by the subscriber the mortgagee and owner and holder of the said mortgage and the promissory note secured thereby at public auction at the front door of the sheriff's office in the town of Hot Springs, county of Fall River, state of South Dakota, on Saturday the 30th day of January, A. D., 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to satisfy the amount due on said promissory note and mortgage at the date of this notice together with accrued interest, cost and expenses of sale.

The following is a description of the mortgaged premises to be sold as aforesaid as the same is given and set out in said mortgage, viz: North half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) and southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section fourteen (14) and southeast quarter (¼) of southeast quarter (¼) of section fifteen (15) town seven (7) S. R. 6 E., B. H. M., lying and being in the county of Fall River, state of South Dakota.

SETH GIFFORD,
Sheriff of Fall River County, S. D.

Dated at Hot Springs, S. D. Dec. 11, A. D., '91

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Hot Springs,
Mortgagee.

Chambers Kellar
33-7t Attorney for Mortgagee.

We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 480, Portland, Maine.

DOWN THEY GO!

DOWN, Down.

PRICES Must Go Down and Have Gone Down. It is ridiculous, but can't be helped. We are determined to Sell Goods Cheaper.

Our Stock is the Largest west of Omaha,

and comprises all anybody needs to eat or wear, when you are hungry or cold. Gloves, Mittens and Rubbers are Very Cheap.

Dry Goods. ❋ Dry Goods. ❋ Dry Goods.

Our Spring Goods are Now Arriving, and our Winter Stock Must be Sold.

Remember We Have a Complete Drug Line,

In charge of a Pharmacist who knows his business.

S. C. FARGO & SON.

CORNER CHICAGO AVE. & 7TH STREET, HOT SPRINGS.

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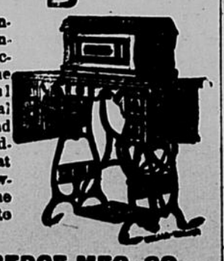

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