HELD UP.

A POLITE ROAD AGENT AND THE RUDE ADVANTAGE THAT WAS TAKEN OF HIM

Outside of the roughs who ruled the new towns of the west up to five years ago there was a distinctive class of men by whom it was almost a pleasure to be held up. There were, as a rule, men of quiet demeanor, never given to brawls, seldom seen drunk, and ever given to champion the cause of the oppressed. It is doubtful if one of this class has survived the onward march of civilization, while as for the other classes, the desperadoes who were ever ready to shoot or stab, the cowards who ambushed their victims, and the camp and saloon brawlers—the sheriffs have hunted them out and awed them into good behavior.

Capt. L—g, an army officer, was staging it between Julesberg and Cheyenne before the railroad connected the two. The through passengers numbered seven, being five men and two ladies, the latter being the wives of two of the passengers. He was the only military man on board. The two married men were easterners, who were going to Cheyenne to set up in the mercantile business. One of the others was an artist and correspondent for a New York illustrated paper, and the fifth was a stockman. It was but natural that they should soon strike up a speaking acquaintance, and the natural result of this was a general conversation about stage robbers. The chances were pretty numerous at that time and the chances were at least even on the coach being held up before the end of the journey. People who regard themselves in peril often become communicative. These had not been travelling half an hour before it was known that the two merchants had about $10,000 in green backs, and all but $200 was concealed in the bosoms of their vests. The artist had $150 in the lining of his cap, and $30 in his wallet. The stockman had $100 in his wallet, and his bootlegs jammed full of greenbacks. Long had $90 in his pocket and not a dollar elsewhere. The fact of his being an army officer will satisfy all inquiries as to why he didn't have more. The next thing was to expect the stage to be stopped, and to plan what they would do. They had all read and heard of such affairs, but no one had been through the mill. The five men each had a trusty revolver, and it was hardly to be expected that they would permit themselves to be robbed by one or two men. It was arranged that in the case the stage was stopped the ladies should sit down out of harm's way and give the men a chance to show their mettle. As a matter of course they depended on the driver to help them out as best he could.

It was about half an hour before sundown and they were skirting the cotton-woods along the north fork of the upper Platte, when the driver suddenly pulled up. They looked out to see what had happened, and a man opened the right-hand door of the coach and looked in on them. He was about 40 years of age, light hair, blue eyes, sandy beard, and regular features. Indeed, he was a fine looking man. His dress was half hunter, half gentleman, and he looked clean and tasty. He had a cocked revolver in his right hand, and his left held the door open.

"One—three—five—seven," he counted. "Ladies and gentlemen, I am extremely sorry to put you to any trouble, but I shall have to request you to alight. That is, the gentlemen will please step out, while the ladies remain in the coach."

They had planned how they were to open fire and peddle the fellow with bullets. Here he was and not one of the men made a move. Why? Well, it seems as if those blue eyes kept close watch on every man's hand. The captain relates that his first thought was to slip his hand down to his revolver, but the instant his arm moved the fellow seemed to cover him, saying:

"Gentlemen, I have I shall not be obliged to shoot any of you. Please come out."

It's no use to say they were a set of cowards, for such was far from being the case. They were packed in the coach like sardines, no one prepared to shoot, and it takes time to draw a revolver and make ready. It is probable that if any of them had attempted it, there would have been a tragedy. The captain was on the front seat, and he hoped that as he rose up to leave the coach he might draw his weapon unobserved, but the agent had been there before. The artist was the first one down, and his revolver was taken as he reached the ground and he was ordered to "stand over there." Each one was disarmed in the same way, and the pistols of all were flung under the coach. While no one could say the driver stood in with the agent, he certainly acted a contemptible part. He had stopped the coach at a gesture, and now sat on his seat with a face entirely free from anxiety. He was armed with two revolvers, and he could have easily shot the agent through the head, as the latter gave him no attention whatever. Well, there stood the five men in line, and the agent surveyed them and said:

"I must have five thousand dollars out of this crowd. Certain, place your money on the ground. Watches and rings I don't care for, and none of you seem to have any diamonds."

One threw his wallet down in contempt, and others the followed suit. The agent picked them up, selected out the greenbacks, and, upon counting up the sum total, he laughed merrily and observed:

"This crowd must be looking for a poor house. Now, gents, no more fooling. There's money here, and I'm going to have it. If it isn't in your pockets it's in the coach. If it isn't in the coach the ladies have got it. Shell out, or I'll search every one of you."

"You have got my last dollar, and may the bills burn you," said the captain as the agent stood waiting for him to hand over some more.

"No hard feelings, captain," he replied as he turned to the next. Every man in the line denied that he had any more money, and for a moment the agent seemed nonplused. Then he backed up to the open door of the stage leaving them about ten feet away, and still covered with his revolver.

"Ladies," he said in a voice as soft as a girl's. "I didn't mean to trouble you, but I've had such poor luck outside that I must request a contribution. Please hand out the money you are carrying for these gentlemen."

The women were terribly frightened, and both at once started to comply with the order. The husbands saw ruin staring them in the face, and the one next to the captain, whose name was Travers, breathed so hard that all could hear him. Suddenly, as if shot from a cannon, and with the agent still covering them, Travers sprang forward. He made just two jumps to cover the distance. The revolver cracked and the bullet cut a lock of hair from his head; but next instant he had seized the barrel with his right hand, the man's throat with his left, and was crying for help. All says it fa-t enough, and inside of two minutes had the fellow disarmed and bound. It was a wonder that some of them were not killed, for he fired every chamber in the revolver. His struggles, too, were terrific, and it was not until the artist picked up one of the weapons, and belabored him over the head with the butt of it that he grew quiet. The first move was to search him and get the money, and divide it according as they had contributed. He took matters very coolly when he realized that he was helpless, saying that they were no gentlemen to use him so roughly, and calling attention to the fact that he could have shot everyone of them. They were binding him more securely, when a detachment of cavalry came up, and he was turned over to them as a prisoner. He was taken to a camp near Julesberg, but within a week he made a desperate break and secured his freedom. He came within an ace of securing the biggest haul of the year. The women had, as has been related, $15,800 hidden away, and every dollar of this was ready to be passed out to him when Travers interrupted the proceedings. "I have," said the captain, in conclusion, "fought Indians, skirmished with grizzlies, hunted down outlaws, and had my share of adventures with rattlesnakes, but this was the only time I was ever boxed up and made a fool of, and it has always been a raw spot in my record."

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING S AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

(1)

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman; whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath until I finally could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel's pamphlets. I read it and loved my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which it took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 6th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express my gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning the people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many thereby were influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now whenever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read and I have lent nine or six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made so much progress in our neighborhood that the people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their beds and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one evaded themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her. but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup."

MARIA HAAS.

The people of England speak confirming the above.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Whittle-le-Woods, near Chorley,
Dec. 26th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceedingly well with us. All that try it speak highly in its favor. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.—Yours truly, E. PELL.

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

St. Ste Ferry, Jan. 9, 1881.

Gentlemen,—I have tried Seigel's Syrup for several years, and found it a most effectious remedy for liver complaints and general debility, and I always keep some by me, and cannot speak too highly in in its praise.—I remain, yours, thankfully. Harriett King.

AFTER 16 YEARS.

95, New gate st., Worksop, Notts.
Dec. 26th, 1883.

Gentlemen.—It is with the greatest pleasure I accept my testimony as to the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup. My wife, who has suffered from acute dyspepsia for over 16 years, is now perfectly better through the sole help of your syrup. I have spent pounds in medicines from doctors—in fact, I began to think she was incurable, until your medicine was tried.—I remain, yours, thankfully. A. Ford.

THE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN WONDERFUL.

Rhos Road Dispensary, Ruabon, Denbigh.
May 3rd 1884.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the sale of your Syrup and Pills increases more continually. Several of my customers speak of having derived more benefit from the use of these than from any other medicine, in some instances the effect has been wonderful.—Yours very respectfully.

Pro. Edwin Eastwood, J. B.

A Question of Bugs in Court.

How many bugs in a house suffice to make it "unfit for human habitation?" This was the question which Mr. Justice Mathew was called on to answer on Saturday. It was proved that "the furnished house in a fashionable west end quarter" contained several dozen of the brutes; but this number, the learned Judge decided, was "not enough to oust the tenant," who accordingly had to pay the rent. How many, then, are "enough to oust a tenant?" As a matter of fact they had been ample enough to oust this particular tenant, who had left the house at the first attack. But law is not made for particular cases. It would have been unsatisfactory, however, if Mr. Justice Mathew had had down at what point a tenant may capitulate to the enemy without forfeiting his right to legal consideration.—Pall Mall Gazette.

At last there is what may be accepted as an authentic record of 100 yards being run by a man inside the even time of 10 seconds. The old apocryphal chestnut, "George Seward, Turnpike Road, Hammersmith, Sept. 30, 1844, 9¼ seconds," that has done duty as the best on record for more than forty years, has served its purpose of deceiving men into the delusion of betting that others could beat 10 seconds. While we have H. M. Johnson's performance at Cleveland last Saturday there is no necessity to go back to the days of careless timing and gullibility to get a record under 10 seconds. The distance run was two inches over the 100 yards. All the conditions were guarded and exact. Five watches, carefully adjusted, were held by men familiar with the nice work of catching the start and finish in a sprint race. Three of them showed that Johnson ran his distance from the pistol's flash to the tape in 9 3-5 seconds; the other two marked 9 4-5, which, according to the rule, stands as the record. This there was only one fifth of a second between the five watches proves the expertness of the timers and guarantees the correctness of the record. It has long been evident that Johnson was the man to beat the record if it was to be done in the present generation. He runs with magnificent strength and speed. His spring is great and his average stride at top speed 7 feet 7 inches—tremendous. With him, as with all really good runners, the strides in a sprint race measure almost exactly the same after the first momentum is attained. Speed, then, comes with the number of times the runner can hit the ground with his toes in the distance. Johnson struck it something like forty times. It was a great feat and gives him a standing among athletes that can hardly be eclipsed, for he has accomplished what thousands have been trying to do. This is what constitutes greatness in any particular line.—Chicago News.

Two years ago the premises occupied by a London wholesale hardware firm were destroyed by a gunpowder explosion. The insurance company for a time resisted payment of the claim against them, but according to the London Free Press they have now abandoned a contemplated appeal to the Privy Council and have paid the amount of insurance and costs. This is held to settle the law in this Province establishing the liability of insurance companies under the statutory conditions for liability in respect of gunpowder explosion.

NEWS ITEMS.

Pound-Maker's Indians refused to believe the report of their chief's death until it was confirmed by his latest wife on her return to he people.

The Radicals of Birmingham, it is said, with the consent of Mr. Chamberlain, will oppose the re-election of Mr. Matthews, the newly-appointed Home Secretary.

Hundreds of farmers in Potter county, Dakota, have lost all they possessed by a parairie fire which has been raging several days, and extended over twenty miles.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—It is understood that Sir John will not return to the capital until early in September, as he contemplates spending some time at the Banff Hot Springs on the return trip.

The Woodbine hotel and stables, adjoining the Woodbine Park, Toronto, were burned to the ground on Thursday morning. Alexander Brown, a boarder in the hotel, perished in the flames.

The Gladstonians in the House of Commons intend to make a hostile demonstration against Lord Radolph Churchill the first time he speaks, to mark their disapprobation of his election attack on the Grand Old Man.

A train of thirteen cars, containing the second load of tea direct from Yokohama, arrived in Winnipeg on Tuesday evening, having made the run from Donald, B.C., a distance of 1,022 miles, at an average speed of thirty miles an hour.

The death of Samuel J. Tilden, the distinguished American statesman and lawyer occurred suddenly Wednesday at his residence at Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Tilden was one of the most prominent figures in the Democratic party and was rightfully elected President at the time R. B. Hayes secured the position.

A lady cashier in Guelph had a terrible experience on Saturday. On returning from dinner she opened her desk, and was horrified to find it contained a live mouse. She fled screaming to the door. Two other young ladies caught sight of the infuriated animal, and with admirable presence of mind mounted the counter, where they firmly refused to descend until they had made sure of the mouse's escape.

The Falkland Islands have stepped into the ring as a caterer for the capacious British stomach. The Falklanders breed large numbers of sheep. One of their recent shipments to London was 30 000 frozen carcasses of mutton, which reached their destination in excellent condition. It is little wonder that the British and Irish farmers find it impossible to pay old-fashioned rents when science has brought the whole producing world to their doors as competitors.

Mr. Dawson, M P., who is at present in the city, says the Canadian Pacific railway will shortly commence the construction of a line from Algoma Mills to Sault Ste Marie. He is satisfied that the opening of the route will divert a large trade from the American railways. Duluth shippers fully appreciate the advantages offered for through shipment by the Canadian Pacific railway. The Thunder Bay mining industry is progressing favorably, and new mills are being built for crushing silver ore.

The wool clip in the United States is estimated to be fully twelve million pound less than two years ago. Michigan's clip will be over a million pounds less than a year ago, that of Ohio three millions less, and of Texas seven millions less. Every wool-growing State and Territory, with probably the exception of Montana, will show a lessened production. Canadian wool, which has for a number of years brought very low prices, should increase in value if these reports, founded on investigations set on foot by the Washington authorities, turn out to be correct.

Rev. John Dyke has visited the Peace Hills Indians. He says they are making great progress and that three hands have respectfully 38 53 and 22 head of cattle, their farms are creditably worked and they grow wheat, oats and vegetables. All the officials, he says, are deeply devoted to the duties assigned them. A bad Indian nearly made trouble on the reserve by reporting that the Government intended to take away the cattle and to yoke the men in place of oxen. But the missionaries promptly nipped the yarn, and peace and contentment was restored. There is no doubt that where the Indians are industrious they prosper.

A Connecticut farmer cured a balky horse in the following manner: He drove him, attached to a rack wagon, to the woods lot for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him, but tied him to a tree and let him stand. He went to the lot at sunset and yoked him to draw, but he would not straighten a tug. "I made up my mind," said the farmer, "when the horse went to the barn, he would take that load of wood. I went to the barn, got blankets, and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw. A noon I went down, and he was hungry and lonesome. He drew the load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned, got another load before I fed him. I have drawn several load since. Once he refused to draw; but as soon as he saw me start for the house, he started after me with the load."

This is one of the latest stories in connection with the Scott Act:—Some time ago a citizen ordered a barrel of cider from a manufacturer not a dozen miles from Guelph. The cider was not delivered at the time appointed, and a few days afterwards the buyer asked the seller why he did not fill the order. The answer given was to the effect that it would like to be paid his money first. The reply was that the money was all right, and to deliver the cider at once. The seller accordingly went to the residence of the purchaser a few days afterwards with the cider. He would not deliver it until he had received the collateral. After some talk the purchaser handed the man a $5 bill. As soon as the order was taken from the wagon the purchaser remarked, "now, you have played a pretty sharp trick on me, doubting my honesty, now I will have my turn. I you do not pay me back that $5 I will inform on you for selling contrary to the Law." The deliverer of the cider was in a fix, so to speak, but he was equal to the occasion. After a general talk, in which it was understood that the receiver should pay for the cider at convenience, the matter was apparently settled. The deliverer then asked all hands to have a drink, which was served, when he immediately asked for his $5 for the cider, remarking that he was not the only man who would be compelled to pay a fine of $50. It is needless to say that the cider was paid for forthwith.—Guelph Mercury.

The postoffice authorities at Montreal received from Mr. Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General at Ottawa, the rules of the new parcel post between Britain and Canada which took effect last Monday, the 2nd of August. Parcels can only be transmitted by the weekly Canadian steamer calling at Halifax in winter, and Rimouski in summer. It has been considered impossible to establish a uniform rate, and the Dominion has been roughly divided into four sections, according to their distance from the Old Country. Section A includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec, and the rate from these Provinces will be 30 cents per pound, or a fraction of a pound; from section B, consisting of Ontario, the rate will be 40 cents; from section C, including Manitoba and the North-west Territories, 40 cents; and from section D, composed simply of British Columbia, 45 cents. No parcel may be more than three pounds in weight. The postage is to be prepaid in ordinary stamps. Outside every package the sender must fix a form, supplied by the postmaster, giving description, net weight, gross weight, and value of the contents, the signature and address of sender. This information is for the British Customs authorities.

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TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR
SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

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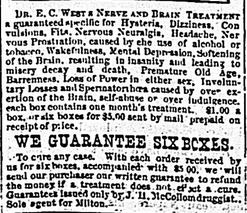

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The contract for building the Manitoba and North-western railway branch from Minnedosa to Rapid City has been let, and the work will be finished this season.

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CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The cattle men of the Calgary district are breeding more animals than the local demand requires, and they have intimated very plainly that Winnipeg must establish at an early date stock yards, canning, and dressing establishments, adequate to the requirements of the dealers, or some other centre for the cattle trade must be established. Whether it be in the interest of the country or not, it is clear that ranching is destined to occupy a very large area of the Territories, and that the North-west must have a second Chicago. And Winnipeg may better be trusted to provide any accommodation required before permitting a rural city to become the headquarters of a trade that in the future must grow to enormous dimension, and must aid largely to the commercial importance of the point at which it centres.

The frequent instances of poisoning by ice cream are attracting the attention of the medical men, who are somewhat at a loss to know what cause to attribute the presence of the poison. A physician, writing in the Medical Record, is inclined to lay the blame on flavoring extracts. He says:—"In Europe, the vanilla used in flavoring ices, pastries, etc., has long been recognized as a prolific source of poisoning. Over thirty years ago Orfila reported cases of poisoning from eating vanilla ices. Since then numerous cases of similar have been reported in Berlin, Vienna and various cities of Europe. In the endeavor to trace the cause of these toxic accidents the most elaborate chemical investigation proved the absence of any metallic irritant, and identified the vanilla used in the flavoring as the vehicle of the poison. To this it may be objected that a substitute for the vanilla bean is often used in the manufacture of cheap ice cream. Artificial 'vanilla,' it is termed, is made from coniferin, found in the sap of the pine. In the manufacture of this extract bichromate of potassium, an extremely irritating substance, is largely employed. It is hardly probable that the process of purification is so perfect as to remove all traces of this agent."

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