AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Reported Wholesale Robbery by Railroad Agents and Conductors.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 27.—Some time ago the Union Pacific began a series of investigations which revealed to the retirement of a few train men and other employes. The informal inquiry has been directed that a conspiracy for systematic robbery had been discovered upon one of the railroad lines, in which several employes of long standing were said to be implicated. United States Marshal Hill has been working up the case for some time, and it is claimed that he has connected three or four conductors and two or more station agents with the robberies. One of the conductors is said to have been located in Illinois by the marshal, one in Missouri, and the others are still in the State. The station agents named in the conspiracy are yet at their posts, unaware of the investigation.

It is claimed by the discoverers that one of the agents has pocketed the proceeds of 200 cars of coal within the past year by making false returns to the company, reporting it as used on locomotives or having been sold to customers. Overweights were charged or a part of the weight kept back and the amount representing the surplus pocketed by the agent.

It is also stated that conductors and agents have been engaged in a conspiracy on the old ticket racket. It is charged that as high as sixteen tickets have been sold out by one conductor on one trip and returned to the station and again placed on sale and the proceeds divided between the conductor and the agent. It is reported that one of the agents has been carrying on this business for a year, and the evidence now in possession of the United States Marshal is sufficient to send him to the penitentiary.

THE CHAMPION BIGAMIST

James W. Brown Confronted in Court by Fifteen of his Thirty-three Wives.

DETROIT, Sept. 26.—About fifteen of the thirty-three women who were married to James W. Brown, the champion bigamist, since 1883, confronted him in the recorder's court yesterday afternoon. The list of victims included Hejen Brownlee, Annie Winters, of Chicago, who, with Anna M. Harel, Mary Benjamin and Nancy Robertson, were the only ones called on to give evidence against Brown. The Benjamin woman was the prosecuting witness. It was established that Brown's method was to advertise for a housekeeper and select his victim from among the applicants who pleased him most and marry her as soon as possible. He would desert her after a few days. Five clergymen of this city certified to marrying Brown to as many different women and the case against him was so clear that the prosecutor left it to the jury without argument. Brown testified in his own behalf and made a sorry mess of it, contradicting himself at every turn. He professed not to remember any of his dupes, asserted that he was only once married and that his wife was dead and that he was once confined as a lunatic at New Orleans. Brown was pallid and looked like a sick man. During the trial Nancy Robertson's indignation could not be repressed and she denounced Brown as a "perfidious wretch." The jury agreed with her evidently, for they took but four minutes to find him guilty. Sentence was deferred for the court to investigate Brown's career still further.

Later—James W. Brown, the notorious bigamist, was convicted and sentenced to fourteen years and six months in the penitentiary.

THE BURLINGTON STRIKE.

Circular of the Brotherhood Confident of a Final Victory.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Division No. 32 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers issued a circular a week ago. It declares the Burlington strike is still on; that the Burlington is losing money as fast, if not faster than when the strike began; that costly wrecks are numerous; that the wrecking train is constantly employed, and yet wrecks have to be burned in order to clear the tracks; that the company is trying to get the old men back, but is not succeeding.

The circular exhorts steadfastness among the strikers; says that winter is fast approaching, and that the road will have to succumb to the strikers or to a receiver, and that a receiver will have to settle with the strikers in order to run the road.

The circular hopes better rules for strikes will be adopted by the next convention, that the federation scheme will succeed and that assessments for the benefit of the strikers will be promptly remitted. It declares the "G" is losing $10 to every $1 of the assessments.

The suggestions are made that the Order of Railway Conductors be included in the federation; that a large sinking fund be established for strikes.

All communications, it is stated, should be addressed to J. A. Bauersisen, Aurora, Ill.

RIOT IN CANADA.

Defrauded Italian Railroad Laborers Engage in a Riot—Five of the Men Killed.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—Contractors on a section of the Hereford branch railway drew a check for $25,000 from the company on account of construction, on Saturday last, and left the country with the proceeds. They had in their employ over 700 Italian laborers who had not been paid a cent of wages since August 1 and were in a destitute condition. As soon as the duped foreigners learned of the departure of their employers they became desperate and when yesterday morning the railroad company attempted to resume the work of construction they flatly refused to do a stroke and at one began destroying all they could lay their hands on. They soon took possession of the village of Sawyerville and threatened to destroy it unless they were paid. A party of citizens, with some Hungarians employed by the railway company, interfered to save railroad property and a desperate fight followed. One Italian and four Hungarians were killed and it is reported between thirty and forty injured. The people are terror stricken and have fled leaving their houses and goods behind them. At last advices the Italians were pillaging the deserted houses. The Fifty-eighth battalion left Sherbrooke last evening by special train for the scene of the trouble.

Money Appropriated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—As amended by the House, the Senate joint resolution to aid the sufferers from yellow fever reads as follows: "That the sum of $100,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to be expended in the discretion of the President of the United States in aid of State and municipal boards of health and otherwise to prevent the introduction of cholera or yellow fever into the United States from foreign countries, or from one State and Territory into another, or in the suppression of or preventing the spread of said diseases or either of them in infected districts."

Bottled Up.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Natchez and Vicksburg, have voluntarily bottled themselves up. The following letter from a business establishment in Vicksburg to a gentleman in this city is given as showing the effect in one respect of the act: "Every bank in the city is in such a demoralized condition that collections are next to an impossibility and the chances are that things will be no better for weeks to come. A number of our business men have left. Several places have been closed. Hundreds of citizens have gone in every direction, and in consequence of the trouble we will not be able to meet our obligations."

FOSTER'S FOIBLES.

Heavy Embezzlement by William E. Foster, Legal Counsel of the New York Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The following statement over the signature of Alexander E. Orr, president of the Produce Exchange, was posted on the floor of the Exchange yesterday afternoon:

To the members of the produce Exchange: Yesterday afternoon it came to the knowledge of the trustees of the property that Colonel William E. Foster, Jr., was suspected of having committed criminal frauds in those practiced by the dead in the office of Messrs. Barlow, Larrigan and Choate. An examination proved this to be the case. The records have disappeared (it took mortgages, carrying the FORGED as having fraudulent certificates of registration. The investigation is still going on and the members of the exchange will be advised of further developments. Last evening Pinkerton's detective agency was employed to arrest William E. Foster, Jr., but as yet no result has been received from them.

ALEXANDER E. ORR.

This statement was not a complete surprise to the members of the exchange. Foster, who had offices in the building, and who had long been legal counsel for the exchange, had not been seen since last Tuesday evening, when he went away saying he would be back the next morning. His enjoyed the implicit confidence of his associates and just how he became first suspected of going wrong is not yet known, but it became buzzed about on the floor that he had absconded with a sum of money that did not belong to him. The amount varies according to the imagination of the gossipers, some saying $100,000, others $500,000, but the exact amount was not known until the bulletin was issued yesterday afternoon.

Foster is the brother of James F. Foster, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, and the latter was formerly a junior member of the firm. The system which had been employed to perpetrate the frauds is understood to have been similar to and even more ridiculous than that of Swindler Beckt. The notary whose signature purports to be attached to the fraudulent mortgages is an attache of Foster & Wentworth's office and he denies having written it. A similarity has been discovered between the writing of Foster and the clerk. Foster is a man of about forty years of age and unmarried.

He lived expensively but not beyond the income which he received. His father is wealthy and lives on Staten Island. Wentworth, Foster's partner, says the latter was the last man he would have suspected of doing such a deed. He was temperate and was never known to speculate.

A GREAT WHEAT CORNER.

Hutchinson, the Chicago Operator, Sends the Price of Wheat Skyward.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The remarkable course pursued by September wheat today is the outcome of a corner in that option by B. P. Hutchinson, who has been buying all of the September wheat offered lately. As only three days remained for the shorts to settle their trades in, they went into the pit this morning and began to bid against each other, with the result that the price mounted rapidly. When it reached $1.25 Hutchinson sent the shorts word that he had a little wheat to sell. They flocked to his house, where he disposed of 235,000 bushels at $1.25 in a very short time. Then, after telling those of the shorts who were still waiting that wheat would go to $2 within a week, Hutchinson went away to his club, leaving instructions with his brokers to sell the shorts all the wheat they wanted at $1.24. There is a suspicion that Hutchinson also has most of the December wheat, and in consequence that option went up to $1.

The excitement after the adjournment was even greater than that which prevailed during the session of the board. Rumors about what "Old Hutch" would do were too numerous to trace to any authority, and the price was run up with wonderful rapidity away above the day's closing price on the board by the curbstone dealers. The advance was marked by almost a street bedlam. The price reached $1.30 for September before the sidewalk trading ceased and one deal is reported at $1.31½. Several of those caught for heavy losses were threatening vengeance on Hutchinson, but were reminded that he was pretty thoroughly protected from legal proceedings. He had announced to a squad of sports that this was not a corner; that it was against Illinois laws to corner grain or provisions; that he had carefully studied the statute and been very particular not to violate it; that in fact he had bought genuine stuff and if the other gentlemen had been selling something they could not deliver that was their lookout. This condition though was a genuine revelation to the curbstone dealers and greatly stimulated their desire to cover.

A WOMAN'S PLAN.

A Wichita Woman Summarily Solves the Prohibition Problem.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Mary Eimer found yesterday morning that her husband failed to come home as on many previous occasions, and surmising that he was at a prominent joint and gambling den where he was wont to stay when drunk, though she had told the keeper often not to sell him drink, she armed herself with a good axe and started for the place. The door was not unlocked for business, and with one heavy stroke with the axe she broke it down. The barkeeper was on the inside getting things ready for business, and seeing the woman, he ran to the next room and locked the door behind him. She broke that door down and he slipped into a third room, she closely following him reminding him of her instructions. He locked the third door, and while she was breaking it down slipped down a back stairway and got out of danger. In the third room was her husband in a drunken stupor. This infuriated the woman and she went back over the rooms with the axe, smashing every thing breakable, taking in mirrors and giving special attention to the paraphernalia of the bar. After breaking every thing Mrs. Eimer gave her husband a few blows in the face, waking him up, and marched him home, where she treated him to a first class flogging with a buggy whip.

The Detective Racket.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—J. B. York, who claimed to be treasurer of the Oklahoma Secret Service Association of Wichita, Kan., was arrested yesterday by Detectives Tracy and Tucker. He had advertised in the papers for a couple of good detectives and had received quite a number of applications, and when arrested had obtained $5 from Philip Reisenleiter, whom he had engaged and was to give a badge and detective papers. The police think York is a fraud, and they applied yesterday afternoon for a warrant against him for employment of men to do detective work in St. Louis without first obtaining permission of the board of police commissioners.

Considering Trusts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day considered the subject of trusts. There are a number of bills concerning trusts before the committee varying in the degree of severity with which it is proposed to treat them, and differing materially in details while agreeing substantially in the intent to render them inoperative or to prohibit them. The result was the committee was convinced that the subject will require very nice treatment before a measure can be framed that will avoid constitutional and other objections, and yet be of avail in checking the operations of the trusts. Nothing was accomplished to-day.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Deaths and New Cases at Jacksonville and Elsewhere.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 29.—Yesterday 131 cases were reported, forty white and ninety-one colored people. The deaths numbered eight. Antonio Christopher, F. Schultz, D. D. McCormick, W. F. Ford, J. H. Holmes, Alice English (colored), Annie Herrick and Annie Wilson. The general distress among the poor is daily increasing and within another week probably 5,000 people, mostly colored, will have to be fed by the hand of charity. The hope of getting shelter for any considerable number at the camps of the refugees is abandoned. Colonel J. J. Dickison is busy with the problem, but little hope was gathered of his success.

A special from Gainesville says: Nine new cases of yellow fever here to-day. Major N. S. Grossell, formerly a member of the Florida Southern railroad. The convalescents are doing well."

A special from McClenny reports only three cases of fever at Sanderson, nine miles west of that place.

SICKness at Decatur.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—General Joseph Wheeler has received dispatches from C. C. Austin, the mayor of Decatur, stating the people of that town are in a distressed condition and greatly in need of food and money contributions. Upon the receipt of the dispatch General Wheeler had quantities forwarded to Decatur.

ONE NEW CASE IN JACKSON.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 28.—It was cool and bright yesterday. One new case was reported—Mrs. Smythe, mother-in-law of Mr. Hipple, who died of the fever on Sunday. There was one death Wednesday night—B. Lee. The total cases number 401, total deaths, 5.

THE PERUVIAN GRAB.

A Hitch in the Legislature Which May Prevent the Seizure of the Oroya Road.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 27.—A bill has been introduced and approved in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the executive to take over, by force if it should be necessary, the railway line known as the Oroya, now under contract for a term of years to H. P. Grace, of New York, but as the Senate voted to expropriate the road by appealing to judicial proceedings, a measure rejected by the lower house, there is a divergence of opinion and a conflict between the legislative branches by which the proposition may eventually be settled and lost. The arrival of Lord Dunraven, the commissioner appointed by the bondholders at London, with the purpose of arranging the contract with the Government of Peru by which the foreign creditors would receive all the railways constructed with their capital, may also have an influence in this matter and prevent the consummation of an act against which the Government of the United States has manifested a desire to protest.

The experience of the administration in the attempt to manage the lines recently taken from the contractors, notably those of Trujillo and from Arequipa to Puno, has been most unsatisfactory. Instead of the financial profits announced by the Government as to be received from the new system, a deficit is apparent and no money is available to balance it. Congress does not take the circumstances into consideration when debating an expropriation of the Oroya railway, which is from its condition and character a very difficult one to run.

Appalling Calamity.

VALPARAISO, Chili, Aug. 15.—A fearful calamity occurred here on the 13th instant. An artificial pond 300 feet above the level of the city burst flooding the Valley Yungai and several streets. The flood came down in an irresistible torrent, sweeping every thing before it and bringing down rocks and trunks of trees with it. The stream came rushing through the street San Juan de Dios in a wave twelve feet high. Shops were deluged and the contents destroyed. Houses were swept away, and their inhabitants drowned or buried to death. Forty-seven bodies had been buried yesterday of persons killed in this disaster. The sum of 100,000 has been voted by the Congress in Santiago to relieve the sufferers. A tailor named Torres lost his house, his shop and contents, his wife and four children. The loss of property will probably be $1,000,000 at least.

The State Debt of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 27.—The State Treasurer prepared the following statement of the bonded indebtedness of Kansas for the forthcoming annual report: The permanent school fund has invested in State, county, municipal and school bonds the sum of $4,761,858.60; the State Agricultural College has $471,225.06 invested in bonds of the same kind; the sinking fund $12,000; State University fund, $118,416.00; the State Normal School fund, $87,834. The State Agricultural College also holds as assets $75,476.55 in notes and accounts. The total State debt is $815,000, and of this amount all but $256,000 or $300,000 is held as an investment by these various funds, the permanent school fund holding the greater part of it.

The Copper Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday began an inquiry of the operations in this country of the French copper syndicate. The information obtained was that the syndicate took all the surplus copper produced in America and sold it abroad, paying the American companies one-half of the sum realized above 12 cents a pound and making the deficit good when the price realized was less than 12 cents, whether sold at home or abroad. The syndicate had the right at all times to fix the price of sale and had contracts with practically all the mines in the country. There were no American members of the syndicate and the price of copper to the consumer to-day was less than the average for the last ten years.

A Child's Terrible Death.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 28.—In Faulkner County yesterday John Watson, a farmer who was running a sorghum mill and evaporator, left his little son to watch a kettle of boiling molasses while he went to dinner. His little girl, seven years old, fell into the boiling molasses and was burned to death. The little boy was also badly burned in trying to save his sister's life.

Deadly Primary Riot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—At the headquarters of the Republican County Committee last evening, while the returns from the primary elections yesterday were being counted, W. J. Harrington, a notorious character about the city, entered a protest against the returns of one of the districts. Some one cried out to stop talking, when Harrington drew his revolver and began shooing. Martin J. Kelly, the fire commissioner, when some unknown person fired a shot from the rear. General confusion ensued and several shots were fired promiscuously. David Donohue was shot in the heart and died in a few minutes; A. Christensen was shot in the chest and will die, and Kelly and Harrington were also shot.

Chief Grass and the Sioux Commission.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—A Standing Rock special states that Chief John Grass, who has more influence with his Nation than any other chief, said before leaving for the lower Brule conference that he would guarantee that every Indian on the reservation would sign the treaty if the Government should pay them $1 per acre for 11,000,000 acres of land, but they would positively refuse to come to terms at fifty cents per acre. He also stipulated that all the money from the sale of their land should be immediately deposited to their credit. They wanted this money as a perpetual fund to help them toward civilization.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Difficulties and Discouragements Under Which It Begins.

When Carey, the father of Protestant missions in Bengal, proponded at the meeting of Baptist ministers a century ago the duty of preaching the gospel to "the heathen," the aged president is said to have sprung up in displeasure and shouted: "Young man, sit down. When God pleases to convert the heathen He will do it without your aid or mine." A second Fraternal, he thought, most proverbially such a work. To another junior Nonconformist divine the proposal suggested the thought: "If the Lord would make windows in Heaven might this thing be." Ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, which has since labored so nobly for the education of India, pronounced the idea to be "highly preposterous," and extolled the simple virtues of the untutored savage. A Bishop of the Church of England, the church whose missionaries now compass the earth, argued publicly and powerfully in opposition to such schemes. The British nation as represented in Parliament declared against them. Its servants in the East regarded the missionaries as dangerous breakers of the law. But for the benevolence of a Hindu money-changer the first missionary family in Bengal would have been without a roof. But for the courage of a petty Danish Governor the next missionary party would have been seized by our authorities in Calcutta and shipped back to Europe. A hundred years ago the sense of the churches, the policy of Parliament, the instinct of self-preservation among the Englishmen who were doing England's work in distant lands, were all arrayed against the missionary idea. The missionaries had to encounter not less hostile, and certainly better founded prejudices among the new Christian peoples to whom they went. For until a century ago the white man had brought no blessing to the darker nations of the earth. During three hundred years he had been the despoiler, the enslaver, the exterminator of the simpler races. The bright and brief episode in Pennsylvania stands out against a grim background of oppression and wrong. In America ancient kingdoms and civilizations had been trodden out beneath the hoofs of the Spanish horse. In Africa, the white man had organized a great export trade in human flesh. In South Asia cities had been sacked, districts devastated by the Portuguese. Throughout the Eastern Ocean, the best of the nations of Europe appeared as rapacious traders, the worst of them as pirates and buccaneers. In India, which was destined to be the chief field of missionary labor, the power had passed to the English without the sense of responsibility for using their power aright. During a whole generation the natives had learned to regard us as a people whose arms it was impossible to resist, and to whom mercy it was useless to appeal. Even the retired slave trader of Bristol looked askance at the retired nabob from Bengal.—Westminster Gazette.

The Coldest Spot on Earth.

The Siberian town of Werchojansk, the coldest spot ever found by man, lies in the valley of Jana, about similar above the river and 500 above the sea, in latitude sixty-seven degrees thirty-four minutes north, and longitude one hundred and thirty-three degrees fifty-one minutes east. Dr. Hann states that an average temperature of fifty-eight degrees below zero Fahrenheit is recorded for the month of December even, while minima of seventy-six degrees below zero are usual for the three winter months, and have been observed in March. In January, 1885, the extraordinary temperature of eighty-nine degrees below zero was noted. In addition to its winter attractions, the town enjoys frequent inundations at other seasons.—*London Times.*

Letter from the Ex-Sheriff of Chautauqua County, New York.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1884.

I am glad to say, from a long personal experience with ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, that I am able to endorse all the good things that have ever been said about them, and supplement them by saying that I frankly believe their value can not be estimated. Their breadth of usefulness is unlimited, and for prompt and sure relief to almost every ache and pain that flesh is heir to, no other remedy, in my opinion, either external or internal, equals them in certainty and rapidity. I have used them at one time for rheumatism, another for backache, again for bronchitis, always with the same result—a speedy cure.

L. T. HAZEERTON.

Room for apprehension—a dentist's antechamber.—*Time.*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	KANSAS CITY, Oct. 1	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$ 4 15	@ 4 40
Range steers	3 00	@ 3 40
Native cows	1 90	@ 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
WHEAT—No. 1 red	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 red	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	3 [illegible]	@ 3 [illegible]
HAY—Baled	6 00	@ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	17	@ 20
CHEESE—Full cream	9	@ 9½
EGGS—Choice	14½	@ 15
BACON—Ham	11	@ 11½
Shoulders	6	@ 6½
Sides	6½	@ 6¾
LARD	5 [illegible]	@ 5 [illegible]
POTATOES	40	@ 60
ST. LOUIS		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@ 5 30
Butchers' steers	3 [illegible]	@ 3 [illegible]
HOGS—Packing	4 50	@ 4 [illegible]
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
FLOUR—Choice	3 [illegible]	@ 3 [illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 red	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 [illegible]	@ 5 30
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 [illegible]	@ 1 [illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEW YORK		
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
HOGS—Good to choice	4 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 [illegible]	@ 5 [illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 [illegible]	@ 1 [illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—Western mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]

Log Cabin Sarsaparilla

What are the young men?

Robert Garrett's father left him a fortune of twenty millions. He was from early boyhood trained in business, he received a liberal education with an especial training from a thorough knowledge of railroad management and was expected to succeed his father as a railroad king.

Within three years after the responsibility upon his father's death threw upon him were succumbed, he is reported a broken down man, with mind and health permanently shattered.

George Law is another young man left with millions of money, who is reported among the wrecks. His father, head a steamboat, was of gigantic size and strength, with constitution from power, so he became a great contractor, then a railroad king and left half a dozen millions for his son to dissipate. The young man is a success as a dissipator.

The founders of both of these great estates were born in the most humble walks of life, grew strong, mentally and physically, by simple living and honest labor and developed into financial giants. Their sons were reared in the lap of luxury and developed into infinitesimal pigmies.

The great men of our country have not, as a rule, come from the elegant mansions of the cities, but from the log cabins of the rural districts. Simple ways of living, freedom from dissipation and enervating pleasures, simple remedies for diseases of nature and which leave no poison in the system, develop towering brawny men, who compel the world to recognize their strength and power.

The wholesome, old-fashioned Log Cabin remedies are the safest and surest for family use. Our grandmothers knew how to prepare the roots and herbs of roots, barks and herbs which drive diseases out of the system by natural methods and leave no after ill effects. The most potent of these old time remedies were, after long and searching investigation, secured by H. H. Warner of safe cure fame, and are now put up for the benefit of the sufferers in the Warner's Log Cabin remedies.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla and with pure blood giving health, strength, nerve and health vigor, you may hope to cope successfully with the most gigantic financial problems of the age, without wrecking brain and nerve.

It is a fact that the wise men of old knew as much more than other people. They simply didn't talk as much about it.—*Rochester Journal.*

A Blessing to Hypocrites.

Restoring health made sick by bad blood, by allowing the impure, strong appetite digestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters brings into vigorous those benumbed bodies, whose vitality is fettered by a slow inactivity. Well may the sick, the nervous, the feeble seek the help of this delightful tonic. Dyspepsia, malaria, biliousness, rheumatism surrender to it.

A man sometimes pays for an Apollo when he's only an Apollinaris for sick.—*Texas Siftings.*

A great mistake perhaps was made when Dr. Sherman named his great remedy Prickly Ash Bitters, but it is pronounced that at that time all remedies for the blood, liver, etc., were called Bitters. Had he called it Prickly Ash "Regulator" "Cleanser," or almost anything but Bitters, it undoubtedly would have experienced all other preparations of similar character. The name Bitters is misleading. It is purely a medicine, and can not be used as a beverage.

A warranty certificate properly signed under the head of some paper, does it sell.—*Binghamton Republican.*

LEAN ON Upon Troubled Waters is Baker's Honey of Horehound and Tar cures a cold. Price's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

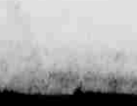
A NICE "How do you do" is a pretty piece salutation.—*Boston Courier.*

Rosen on Fish—regulations of Fishers' Union.

The poet who is always a-moving is not necessarily funny.—*Washington Critic.*

Lou Cabins can hardly be considered handsome or elegant, but they were St habitations for the rugged pioneers of America. Our ancestors were rugged specimens of noble manhood, complete in health, strength and endurance. Their wholesome remedies are reproduced to this later age, in Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Warner's "Tippecanoe."

The BUTTERICK GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries of the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various modes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUTTERICK GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 111-116 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



Ely's Cream Balm Price 50 Cents. WILL CURE CATARRH. Apply Balm into each nostril. Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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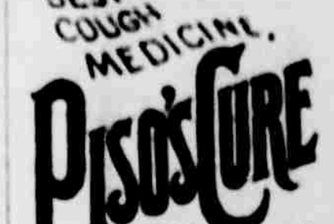

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