

THE DEMONS OF DUBLIN.

Garman Kavanaugh's Revelations Paralyze the Prisoners.

The Story of the Murder of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke.

Two of the Four Alleged Assassins Identified on the Dock.

The Hamburg Inquiry Into the Cause of the Cimbric Disaster.

A Variety of General Foreign News.

IRELAND.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

DUBLIN, February 11.—Michael Kavanaugh, the carman, turned informer against prisoners charged with conspiring to murder government officials. He was the first witness examined in the investigation at Kilmainham yesterday.

The court was crowded with privileged spectators, including, in addition to Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, Town Councillor James Carey, Carman Fitzharris and seven other prisoners were placed in the dock to-day. Informer Kavanaugh was sworn. He deposed that he drove Brady, Kelly and two other men whom he did not know from Parnock park the evening of the assassination of Cavendish and Burke.

James Carey and Daniel Delaney were on seats on the side of the road in the park. Delaney said they were watching the chief secretary.

Kavanaugh said he saw Fitzharris coming from the opposite direction with a cab. Four men alighted. Shortly afterwards he saw two gentlemen approaching. He heard a cry and saw one fall. Then the four men jumped on his car and drove away. Kavanaugh identified Fitzharris as one of those in his car. He said a tall man was in the seat next to him. He heard some one say, "Cavendish and Burke approached." "Mind it is the tall man," Kavanaugh then described the places driven to after the murder. He allowed the car to remain as it was for a time; then he had it painted another color. Brady was again engaged the night Field was attacked.

Kavanaugh further said that when they arrived at the gas works (in their escape) Brady wrapped some kind of covers in a paper and threw them in the basin. He (Kavanaugh) had been twice in Parnock park before May 6th with the four men whom he drove on the day of the murder. Thomas Doyle was present when he was sworn into secrecy. He identified Doyle as having told him he must drive the day after the swearing anywhere they required. This prisoner Doyle heretofore explained, "In a conversation with Kavanaugh, he said that Fitzharris on one occasion told him they were after Judge Livanon. Kavanaugh said he became an informer on Thursday last. He had been sworn to secrecy by Kelley. The task assigned him was to drive the boys.

Kavanaugh, replying to Murphy, crown counsel, said that on the 6th of May he wore a white hat, but a man on the car who was not in the prison dock changed with him and gave him a large brown one. This is regarded as important, as it is believed to furnish a clue to a murderer not apprehended. Another carman was called to confirm the statement, testifying that he passed Kavanaugh's car in the park.

Samuel Jacobs, witness at the inquest, also of his "had no struggle in the park from a distance of fifty yards. He saw the assassins mount, and one of them afterwards strike the prisoner form. He could not say whether four or five men were engaged. Jacobs was unable to recognize any of the men on the bar before arrival of the triestants. Two men, one after another, came and looked at the bodies and walked away.

Doyle, Patrick, Delaney and Fitzharris, said they had no questions to ask Kavanaugh. On Kavanaugh's cross-examination, he was asked his questions concerning the interviews at the castle and money promised him, but he did not apparently make much impression. Kavanaugh identified Fagan as an associate of the assassins. During the testimony of the informer, all the prisoners exhibited a defiant demeanor except James Carr, who sat motionless, gazing fixedly at the bench. The case was adjourned to Thursday next.

HOW IT TAKES.

Kavanaugh's evidence makes it certain that Burke was first murdered and that the plot was primarily against him. As the examination progressed, the prisoners appeared in sheer desperation. Not any of them looked towards the court except Hanlan. On Kavanaugh identifying Delaney and James Carey, the latter of whom he said he knew well, there was such commotion in court that the magistrate threatened to clear it. Brady afterwards somewhat recovered his composure and endeavored to smile. Kavanaugh said he was so near the scene of the assassination that he heard one of the victims cry "Oh!" The tall victim (Burke) was lying in the road after this exclamation. The other victim was standing in the road with an umbrella in his hand. Kavanaugh afterwards saw him lying in the road as before. Kavanaugh's evidence is felt to be conclusive. Little can be added to it, as the crown will not accept the evidence of actual participants.

ANOTHER ASSASSIN.

Tom McCaffery was arrested to-day. Kavanaugh identifies him as the fourth man on the car he drove into the park the day of the murders. McCaffery is a relative of the man already arrested. The crown accepted the evidence of another informer, who will identify the actual Cavendish and Burke murderers.

A servant of Lieutenant Lynch, county Galway, was wounded by shot from behind a wall while unharmed after driving the family home from church. The assassin escaped.

FOUNDING A POLICEMAN.

LONDON, February 11.—Police in-

spector Peel, mainly instrumental in convicting the Walsh keepers of the Fenian army at Clerkenwell, was assaulted by a party of Irishmen. One knocked him insensible by a blow. Two knives were found with the assassins. A man supposed to be connected with the Phoenix park murders was arrested at Swansea on his arrival from Dublin.

SEARCHING FOR THE KNIVES.

DUBLIN, February 11.—Divers are searching the basin of the Grand canal for the knives which Kavanaugh deposed he and Brady threw into it. The water will be drawn from the basin, if the divers are not successful.

DISTRESSED PEOPLE.

Archbishop Crooke, of Cashel, writes confirming the widespread and fearful distress prevailing in the counties of Mayo, Donegal, Clare and Sligo.

GLADSTONE'S SAY.

CANNES, February 11.—Gladstone, in conversation with Clemenceau to-day, stated that the cause of Ireland had been centralized. "I desire, he said, 'authority. We are now trying to make the humblest Irishman realize that he is a governing agency, and also that the government will be carried on for him and by him.'"

GERMANY.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

THE CIMBRIC DISASTER.

HAMBURG, February 11.—At the inquiry yesterday into the cause of the Cimbric disaster several of the Sultan's passengers deposed that they heard cries for help from the Cimbric. One of these witnesses said he saw the Cimbric disappear. He had previously heard her whistle. Captain Cutler, of the Sultan, stated he saw the blue light on the Cimbric once after the collision. He consulted with First Officer Ballard about lowering the boats, but Ballard pointed out they would not know in what direction to send boats. Witnesses from the Cimbric declared the Cimbric's whistle was sounded very frequently before the collision, and when they heard the Sultan's whistle the Cimbric's head was turned directly from west to northwest. The Sultan's green light was then seen, and the collision followed. Inspector Pann and Herr Repp, managers here of the Hamburg American Steamship company, have been summoned. Divers will be employed to ascertain if the Cimbric's water-tight doors were closed at the time of the collision.

BERLIN, February 11.—The emperor drove out to-day, the first time since his abdication.

The Reich Zeitung (German) says the pope in reply to the emperor's letter, and that the rate to protect against clerical appointments could only be conceded on condition of revision of the May laws.

The Prosvetviki bill for the benefit of sufferers by the floods in Rhineland realized 50,000 marks.

The government authorities of Schleswig-Holstein declare that to exempt the Dunes of that province from military duty would be unjust toward their German compatriots.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

VIENNA, February 11.—Field Marshal Hussain is dead.

MADRID, February 11.—There were several banquets to-day in celebration of the Spanish republic.

BERLIN, February 11.—Edwin Booth appeared this evening at the Uebello. He was presented with a silver laurel crown amid storms of applause. The presentation was accompanied with an address.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 11.—Mr. Wallace, United States minister, protests against the maintenance of petroleum vats established in Smyrna and Constantinople, in which all petroleum imported into Turkey has to be stored, the importers paying 8 per cent value for storage dues. Wallace declares this really amounts to an increase of import duty. He will accept a compromise making considerable reduction in the storage charges.

LONDON, February 11.—Lady Blandford obtained a decree of nistam against Marquis Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough for misconduct with Lady Aylesford.

William Warrsworth, the surviving son of the poet is dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 10.—Three ex-directors of the Mutual Credit society and four other persons, convicted of forgery and embezzling funds of the society, were sentenced to the loss of civil rights and exile. Six persons, including Baron Montfort, were acquitted.

Vedomosti says the conduct of the Chinese is such that apparently the China is approaching when Russia must reconquer the whole of Kuluja.

THE PRINCE WILL TRAVEL.

PARIS, February 10.—Prince Napoleon is about to proceed to England to visit Ex Emperor Eugene.

The Sarah Bernhardt jewels brought 95,000 francs.

A CHANCE FOR BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, February 10.—The Daily News expresses the belief that the ministry will introduce in the house of commons a bill legalizing the affirmation by members who desire to affirm instead of taking the usual parliamentary vote.

LYONS, February 10.—The court of appeals upheld the decision against the directors and founders of the bank of Lyon et Loire, who are thus compelled to pay provisionally to creditors in bank supply the sum of 5,000,000.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

A Talk with Gen. Grant and the Mexican Minister.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The following interview with Gen. Grant and the Mexican minister will appear in The World to-morrow:

Gen. Grant, when asked what the present condition and outlook are for the reciprocity treaty with Mexico, negotiated by him with Minister Romero about the cause of the Cimbric disaster, said: "I see by the dispatches from Washington, while the commercial treaty with Mexico is likely to be reported favorably by the committee having it in charge, it may meet with opposition in the senate from the fact that it seems to leave it possible to ship sugar from Havana to Mexico and reship to this country, as if it were the product of Mexican soil. It may be possible such shipments will be made from time to

time, but at a great risk to persons who engage in this trade, precisely in the same way that goods are smuggled in from Cuba and from Europe. Sooner or later, however, they are caught, and parties engaged in the business are punished by a forfeit and fine, and it is not probable this business will be carried on successfully to any greater extent than any smuggling; in other words, it is a question which concerns not the treaty making power, but the administration of the treasury. The treaty presents very great advantages for the United States and for Mexico. As they touch each other on the frontiers and have similar institutions, it would seem necessary the two countries should enjoy the most intimate relations, but the well known fact that, many years back, Mexico had been sensitively afraid of American encroachments, Mexican suspicions of us are now in a large degree dispelled, as is shown by the eagerness of our negotiators to negotiate such a treaty as the one now before the senate. The development of our railroads running into Mexico and the development in Mexico consequent upon the building of these roads and the increase of general business and industry must inevitably make Mexico a large commercial country, increasing in importance from year to year in a very rapid ratio, and if we fail now to use this first opportunity to represent our cultivated relations, it is not only possible but probable that it will be a matter of years before we can expect another opportunity to negotiate such a treaty. With this ratified by both governments, it may be assumed to be possible to make another treaty subsequently which shall remedy any defects which may be found in the working of this one. Another very good reason for its ratification is the fact that it has been, and is now, violently opposed by importing merchants and agents residing in Mexico. Foreign merchants there are an influential class, because they import pretty nearly all goods imported into the country. Consignees they pay into the Mexican treasury a large percentage of all present revenues of that country. Their interests are increased by the fact that small retailers, generally natives of the country, who purchase their goods from these importers, on long credits. Consequently, as you see, these foreign merchants have great influence both with the government of officials and with enterprising Mexican dealers. These are upon the spot to work against this treaty, while we have no corresponding class of American citizens to present our side of the question. The president of the republic, however, and his cabinet have had independence and as I think good sense to accept this treaty as it is now presented in our senate, and they accepted this though they had begun by being very strongly prejudiced against making any commercial treaty with the United States. I know the objection has been, or may be raised to this treaty, if it is that there is nothing in it which prohibits Mexico with making similar treaties with other countries. It would be hardly fair for us to have asked Mexico to have restricted her own powers without our restricting ourselves in the same way, and it is not probable any treaty could have been ratified by the senate of the United States which contained a clause prohibiting the United States from making a treaty like this with any other country, whenever it should seem proper and advantageous to do so. But it is not likely that Mexico will consider a similar treaty with any European country, because there is no European country that can give Mexico the market for her various products that we can, and they are furthermore remote from Mexico, and not neighbors to us. This treaty, if it is carried into effect, will naturally bring the people of the two adjoining republics closer together, but it gives material advantages in another way to both of us. We receive from Mexico all the products she is capable of producing, unmanufactured articles, that is, twenty-eight in number. Of these articles twenty-one are at present on the free list and six are articles which enter into our manufactures, and which we do not produce. There are but two articles produced by us which are admitted free from Mexico under the treaty—one is crude sugar, the other leaf tobacco. Taking the latter into consideration first, I conceive the treaty would be very advantageous to us, and certainly advantageous to Mexico, because under it we are only to receive tobacco free from duty in its unmanufactured state, and tobacco which the rates do not correspond at all to this article raised by us, but is similar and equal in quality to the tobacco raised in Cuba. It is to be presumed when Mexico raises enough of this tobacco to supply the market, the manufacture of our own Havana cigars will take place in our own country, and the tobacco of Mexico being free from export duty in Mexico we shall be largely able to compete with the tobacco raised outside markets of the world in two articles manufactured, tobacco and cigars. In regard to her sugar Mexico at the present time does not raise, perhaps, a question of what her own consumption is or will be with railroads to distribute it. The country has great capacity for raising sugar, but the territory where sugar can be raised is without irrigation, and is exclusively the lowlands of the Gulf on the Pacific coast, where it is so unhealthy that Mexicans cannot be induced to live or do any hard work. The region where sugar at present is raised and where it will continue to be raised as long as the country is occupied alone by the present working population is on the plateau at between 1,500 and 4,000 feet altitude, where it is healthy and where the seasons are divided into rainy and dry. Sugar can be raised there only on grounds where it can be irrigated and the water supply is entirely inadequate to irrigation and a very large percentage of the land lying under the climate suitable for the cultivation of sugar. This itself will limit the production for a good many years, so that while Mexico will receive some benefit from the tariff of duties upon imported sugars coming from other countries, she will not be able to furnish enough sugar to us

within the limit of this treaty to affect the price. In other words she will get the benefit of our tariff in the price obtained for sugar she does send us, while our own production of sugar will get the same price they would if we had no Mexican or Hawaiian commercial treaties. The advantage to us consists in the large number of manufactured articles which Mexico will receive free, not only from port duties, but from internal taxation, while in transit to the place of consumption, articles which the Mexicans very much require in the development of their country, on which the present duties are so high that they produce little or no revenue to the Mexican government. The duties are prohibitory. The articles to be admitted are under seventy three heads. Under some of these heads you might enumerate a great many, I will give you a few of them. Under one head they admit machinery of all sorts, classes and description for mining, agricultural and other purposes. Under another heading they admit agricultural implements; under another, wagons, coaches and all sorts of vehicles that are pulled by animals, and under the head of tools for mechanical, scientific and all other purposes they admit tools that are composed of brass, iron, steel or wood, or any combination of these materials. Under another head they admit machinery of all classes of rolling stock from passenger to steam engine that are used on railroads. Then there are many other articles admitted under heads which do not admit such minute specification as to articles themselves, but among them are petroleum, crude and refined; barbed wire for fencing, with all its fixtures; houses of wood or iron, built ready to put up in this country; pumps for mines, irrigating and other purposes for which pumps can be used; clocks and many other articles extensively manufactured in this country are put under seventy-three heads. It is believed these articles being received free from all duty will find a very large market in Mexico, and Mexico will find a corresponding benefit in the rapid development of her resources and to some extent of finding a market for our country for her manufactures. The tariff is based upon similar articles that are brought here from other countries than Mexico. Now that we have railroads penetrating from our country into Mexico, in the absence of treaty announcements, our trade and commerce with that country will be illimitable. Goods, of course, will have to be stopped on the frontier and will have to pay duties there. After examination, packing and reexporting, they will be subjected to duties, from which then to another tax in the state they pass through in reaching their destination. While the treaty will not cover all these embarrassments, yet it is fair to presume that with railroads and with this treaty ratified, there will be little or no difficulty in making mutual arrangements between the two countries for the passage of goods. This will free transportation companies and owners from all these embarrassments. It does take them away on all articles enumerated, and they are about all we are able to send to Mexico. As far as national duties and state taxation are concerned, they simply require regulations which can be made by Mexico herself on her part, and by the United States treasury on our part. To relieve the transfer of these goods from embarrassments, there are very strong reasons for it. It shows the desirability for it to procure as far as it is practicable or possible for us to do, tropical and semi-tropical fruits and products. In the first place we must consider our contiguous position, similarity of institutions, and the fact that Mexico imposes no tax whatever upon her exports. They are all the products of free labor and republican labor and republican government. At present such products as Mexico exports to us are subject to a tariff of 10 per cent, and our manufacturers are not prepared to meet the competition of such goods. It is a splendid investment, as safe as a government bond. You can just as well have a good sum of money in commerce married life on as not. A large number of members have been paid off, receiving over 300 per cent on their investment. Write for circular fully describing the plan, which is the finest kind. Do not postpone it. Good agents wanted. Mention where you saw this notice. 153m.

A PACIFIC PANIC.

Kinball and Vining Go East to Bolster Up the Union Pacific Traffic.

The New Southern Route Doing the Road Much Damage.

A New Railroad System.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, February 10.—T. L. Kinball, the assistant general manager, and E. P. Vining, the freight traffic manager of the Union Pacific, arrived here yesterday, and left in the evening for New York. It is understood that the object of the trip to New York has some connection with the new route recently established by the Southern Pacific from New York to San Francisco, taking the business to New Orleans by steamers, and thence by the Southern Pacific to the Pacific coast. The establishment of this line is likely to divert considerable business from the Union Pacific. Steps will have to be taken by the Union Pacific to secure its share of the business from New York hereafter. An effort will probably be made to arrange a pool on such business between the Union and Southern Pacific. Should the Union Pacific fail to bring about a satisfactory compromise on this matter it is believed it will sever its relations with the Central Pacific, which controls the Southern Pacific, and build an independent line from Ogden to the Pacific coast. In a few months the Denver & Rio Grande's Utah line will be completed to Ogden, and traffic arrangements having been made between this line and the Burlington to run business from the latter road to the new route, the Burlington will have a through line to California, independent of the Union Pacific, and the Central Pacific will need no longer to depend upon the Union Pacific for an eastern connection, but can use the new Denver & Rio Grande route. This enables the Central Pacific to show a bold front to the demands of the Union Pacific regarding the Southern Pacific business, and the Union Pacific will be compelled, if it means to meet the competition of the Central Pacific, to extend its line to the Pacific coast as speedily as possible. It would not at all be surprising if the Union Pacific would join hands with Vanderbilt and secure his line as a direct outlet to the east and at the same time get Vanderbilt's aid in building the extension from Ogden to the Pacific coast. Rumor has had it for some time past that Vanderbilt has secured a large amount of Union Pacific stock and that he is continually acquiring more. The contemplated trip of Vanderbilt over the Union Pacific to San Francisco adds strength to these rumors.

Money for the Unmarried.

One of the most solid and substantial institutions in this country is the Marriage Fund and Mutual Trust Association of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They are organized under the laws of Iowa, and their officers and directors are among the leading and most prominent business men of Cedar Rapids. Every unmarried person should have a certificate in this association. It is a splendid investment, as safe as a government bond. You can just as well have a good sum of money in commerce married life on as not. A large number of members have been paid off, receiving over 300 per cent on their investment. Write for circular fully describing the plan, which is the finest kind. Do not postpone it. Good agents wanted. Mention where you saw this notice. 153m.

SLAVEN'S YOSEMITE COLOGNE.

Made from the wild flowers of the far famed Yosemite Valley. It is the most fragrant of perfumes. Manufactured by H. B. Slaven, San Francisco. For sale in Omaha by W. J. Whitehouse and Kennard Bros. & Co.

WESTERN CORNICE WORKS!

C. SPECHT, Proprietor, 2212 Harney St. - Omaha, Neb. MANUFACTURERS OF Galvanized Iron CORNICES, DORMER WINDOWS, FINIALS, Tin, Iron and Slate Roofing, Spohn's Patent Metallic Skylight Patent Adjusted Ratchet Bar and Bracket Shelving. I am the general agent for the above line of goods. BRONZING, ENAMELING, and all kinds of work in connection with the above. Send \$1, \$2, \$3, or \$5 for a retail box by Express of the best Blagden in America, put up elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges light. Refer to all Chicago, Try it once. C. F. GUNTER, Confessioner, Chicago.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

WESTERN CORNICE WORKS!

C. SPECHT, Proprietor, 2212 Harney St. - Omaha, Neb. MANUFACTURERS OF Galvanized Iron CORNICES, DORMER WINDOWS, FINIALS, Tin, Iron and Slate Roofing, Spohn's Patent Metallic Skylight Patent Adjusted Ratchet Bar and Bracket Shelving. I am the general agent for the above line of goods. BRONZING, ENAMELING, and all kinds of work in connection with the above. Send \$1, \$2, \$3, or \$5 for a retail box by Express of the best Blagden in America, put up elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges light. Refer to all Chicago, Try it once. C. F. GUNTER, Confessioner, Chicago.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M. Co., P. O. Box 612, Buffalo, N. Y.—Quoted coming Dec. 10, 1901.

DEMAND IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER IRON PREPARATION EXCEPT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is the best.

PERSONAL.

"Part of the human body enlarged, developed and strengthened, etc., etc. is an interesting and profitable business in our day. In reply to a letter we say that there is no evil in it. It is a very big business, and the advertisers are very bigly interested. Interested persons, give all particulars by mail, send, Erie M