DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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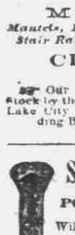

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AMERICAN.

A TRAGIC STORY OF ST. LOUIS.

SPRINGING THE OLD WAR ISSUES IN OHIO.

FATAL FALL OF A STONE STAIRCASE, ETC.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Among the number of suggestions made to the Secretary of the Treasury destined to prevent any repetition of the recent defalcation at the New Orleans sub-treasury is one which proposes to reduce the amount of government money at that point to from about $18,000,000 to $5,000,000, and to distribute it among the various National and State banks of New Orleans as deposits, upon their giving appropriate security in government bonds to be deposited in the United States treasury at Washington. This plan, as submitted to the Secretary, refers only to New Orleans, although evidently the purpose of its originator seems to contemplate its extension to other sub-treasuries, if it should be adopted and prove satisfactory at New Orleans. No action has as yet been taken on this proposition, or upon any other suggestion above referred to, as they are all under consideration.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day awarded contracts for furnishing beef to the following named persons: For Crow Creek agency 800,000 pounds at $3.46 per cwt., to Charles A. Weare, of Chicago; for the Yankton school and agency 300,000 pounds to A. S. Kyes, of Yankton, at 3.57, and 300,000 to Charles A. Weare at $3.57; for the Rosebud agency 6,500,000 pounds at $3.53 to A. H. Swan, of Cheyenne; for the Pine Ridge agency 6,500,000 pounds at $3.45½ to Strong Bros., of Sioux City.

The Secretary of the Treasury formally announced to-day the adoption of distinctive features of paper to be used for U. S. bank notes and certificates recently recommended by the committee appointed to consider that subject. The Secretary also calls attention to the law on the subject, which provides that any person who has unlawful possession of any such distinctive paper shall be subject to a fine of not more that $5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor not more than 15 years, or both.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted to the general discussion of business before the several departments. One of the questions considered was in regard to the distribution of the $400,000 appropriated for the benefit of American steamships engaged in foreign mail service. Final action in this matter was deferred until after the return to the city of Secretary Bayard.

The Secretary of the Treasury today directed that the purchase of silver bullion for coinage into standard silver by superintendents of the mints at San Francisco and Carson City be discontinued. After this date the coinage of standard silver dollars is to be confined to other mints.

The question having arisen whether an alien coming into this country and paying his "head money" shall in future be exempt from all further tax of the kind, Secretary Manning referred the matter to Attorney-General Garland. The Attorney-General holds that the capitation tax levied under the immigration act must be collected every time that an alien passenger comes into the United States, under act of August 3, 1882. The tax has heretofore been levied only on the first coming in of alien passengers.

Fifty-three memorial stones for the Washington monument, which have for many years been stored away, have been selected to be placed on the interior wall of the structure. The selected stones are to be presented by foreign countries, States and Territories, and Masonic and I. O. O. F. and temperance societies. They are to be placed on the walls between heights of 160 and 240 feet, and are to be cut down to thin slabs from four to eight inches in thickness and inserted in cuts made in the wall so that they will not project.

Since the incoming of the new Administration the heads of the various departments have received numerous applications for office without any specification as to what particular office the candidate desired, and to-day a letter was sent from the White House in reply to a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia who inquired as to the proper method of filling an application for office. The reply is of interest to all seeking places under the Government, and is given to the press for publication. It says: "To secure attention to an application for appointment, the particular position should be named. When this is done, papers are filed in the proper department, and when the matter of appointment is to be determined, the names and a brief of their indorsements are laid before the President by the head of the department."

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburg, stating that a pauper family forwarded to that place from Boston has been sent to Washington, with a view not only to ridding themselves of the incumbrance, but for the purpose of testing the application of the "head money" tax imposed by Congress upon all immigrants at seaports who are likely to become a charge upon the public. The letter of the Pittsburg authorities has been sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to the District Commissioners, who now have the matter under consideration. It is understood, however, that they will not allow this case to become a precedent. The family will probably be sent back to Boston, the port at which they were illegally allowed to land.

The appointment of James A. George of Denison, Texas, as inspector of fraudulent land entries, made to-day, met with considerable opposition, and Secretary Lamar received a number of dispatches protesting against it and containing charges of a serious nature against George. George was made aware of this, and immediately tendered his resignation in order that the Secretary might have the fullest opportunity to investigate, without embarrassment, the charges against him. His resignation was accepted to-night and an investigation will be made at once.

The Grant Trophies.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Mexican onyx cabinet, presented to Gen. Grant by the people of Pueblo, Mexico; aerolite, part of which passed over Mexico in 1871; bronze vases, presented to Gen. Grant by the people of Yokohama, Japan; marble bust on pedestal, presented by workingmen of Philadelphia; large elephant tusks, presented by the King of Siam; small elephant tusks, presented by the Maharajah of Johara; picture of General Scott, by Page, presented by a gentlemen of New York; crockeryware bowls, (very old), presented by Prince Koon of China; cloisonne jars, (old), presented by Li Hung Chang; Chinese porcelain jars (old), presented by Prince Koon of China; Arabian Bible; Copti Bible, presented by Lord Napier, who captured it with King Theodore of Abyssinia; sporting rifle; the sword of Donelson, presented to General Grant after the fall of Donelson by officers of the army, and used by him to the end of the war; the New York sword voted to Gen. Grant at a New York fair; the sword of Chattanooga, presented by citizens of Jo Davies County, Illinois, (Galena,) after the battle of Chattanooga; Roman mug and pitcher; silver menu and card of farewell dinner of San Francisco; silver menu of Paris dinner; horn and silver snuff box; silver match box, used by Gen. Grant; a gold table, modeled after the table in Mr. McLean's house, on which Gen. R. E. Lee signed the articles of surrender, presented to Gen. Grant by ex-Confederate soldiers; gold cigar cases from celestial and second kings of Siam; gold-handled knife, presented by miners of Idaho Territory; the silver trowel used by Gen. Grant in laying the corner stone of the Museum of National History, New York; knife made at Sheffield for Gen. Grant; embroidered picture, cock and hen, presented by citizens of Japan; field glasses used by General Grant during the war; iron-headed cane, made from the rebel ram "Merrimac;" silver-headed cane from wood used in defense of Fort Sumter; gold-headed cane made out of wood from old Fort Du Quesne, Penna.; gold-headed cane presented in token of Gen. Grant's humanity during the war; gold-headed cane used by Lafayette, presented by ladies of Baltimore; carved wood cane from the estate of Sir Walter Scott; uniform as General of the U. S. army; fifteen buttons cut from coats during the war by Mrs. Grant after the various battles; hat ornaments used at Belmont and Fort Donelson; shoulder straps (Brigadier General) worn by Gen. Grant at Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and straps of Lieutenant-General cut from the coat used by Gen. Grant in his campaigns against Richmond, Petersburg and Lee's army; medal (gold) from the American Congress for opening the Mississippi; gold medal from Philadelphia; forty-five medals in gold, silver and bronze; silk papers printed for Gen. Grant; collection of Japanese coin. This is the only complete set except the one in the Japanese treasury. Seven of these pieces cost $5,000; presented by the government of Japan; warrant as cadet at West Point and army commissions from Brevet Second Lieutenant to that of General of the United States Army. The list concluded with 67 papers and mementoes, comprising addresses, honorary society commissions and resolutions of respect, as well as freedom of cities, presented abroad. As the papers and smaller articles were checked, they were placed in a large box, and this, when full, was covered, sealed and loaded upon a truck at the curb, where a man stood guard over the property.

The onyx cabinet was carried out unpacked, to be boxed elsewhere; also some vases and bronzes. The picture of Gen. Grant and family and some other articles will be removed to-morrow. The General's swords were secured in a three long, that boxes with brass handles, and his uniform as General of the United States army was carried in a package by Col. Batchelder. The property will be shipped to Washington by express.

Waving the Bloody Shirt in Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, O., 11.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Hon. Amos Townsend of Cuyahoga, was made permanent charman and addressed the Convention. After the appointment of the usual committees recess was taken. Upon reassembling Hon. Wm. McKinley, chairman of the committee on platform, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously apopted:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Ohio announces the following platform of principles: The right to vote, accorded by the Constitution of the United States, is the concern of the whole people and must be secured at all hazards to every citizen in every part of the Republic; existing guarantees must be sacredly maintained and additional ones provided if necessary, that equal protection of the laws and enjoyment of the suffrage shall not fill or be abridged in any way through the connivance, neglect or fraud of any of the States of the Union. The Democratic party, which owes its National victory in at fall to the willful suppression of the ballot, cannot be looked to for the enforcement of these constitutional guarantees, and the hope of the friends of equal rights and equal suffrage is in the Republican party, which pledges itself to wage the contest to a successful end. We want such legislation as will harmonize the relations of labor and capital and promote the welfare of the people and protect and foster the industries of the State. We favor the establishment of a bureau of industry, enforcement of the eight hour law, and adequate appropriations from the public revenues for general education, wherever the same is needed. We denounce the importation of contract labor and favor the most stringent laws to effectively prevent it. We are opposed to the acquisition of public lands, or any part thereof, by non-resident aliens. We are in favor of a protective tariff which will encourage American development and furnish remunerative employment to American labor, and we are opposed to the British policy advocated by the Democratic party under the guise of a tariff for revenue only. We demand the restoration of the wool duty of 1867, or its equivalent, and we denounce the Democratic Congress for failing to make good the pledges they made in this behalf. We condemn the action of the present administration in lowering the national flag upon the public buildings at Washington as a mark of respect to a man who dishonored the one and sought to destroy the other; who planned with cruel determination, in his hiding place in Canada, to overwhelm northern cities with fire, and to sweep to death their inhabitants by scattering everywhere the germs of infectious and fatal disease. We regard the elevation to important and honorable offices of the government of unrepentant rebels, whose political disabilities have not been removed, as a flagrant violation of the Constitution and an insult to loyal people of the whole country. We denounce the administration of President Cleveland for its general discrimination, so far made, against the Union soldiers for men who fought against the Union. The republican party, which enacted the present civil service law, will faithfully maintain it and cheerfully aid in all needed amendments to give it full force, and it is committed to extend the law to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. Ample appropriation should be made to enforce it in letter and spirit, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed. Having accomplished this much, the party pledges itself to still further and higher reforms. It looks with the deepest regret upon the failure of the present Administration to promote the reforms in the civil service so auspiciously begun under a republican administration. The republican party of Ohio demands the repeal of the limitation contained in the pension arrears act of 1878, so that all invalid soldiers shall share equally, and their pensions begin with the date of his disability or discharge, and not with the date of application.

We denounce the democratic party for the destruction of the Scott law and the consequent increase of the burden of taxation upon all property, and the abandonment of an annual revenue of $2,000,000; and, while recognizing the people's rights to amend the organic law, we demand the enactment of such legislation as will give us the most practical and efficient measure for the regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic attainable under the constitution. We denounce the democratic legislature for its treachery to their pledge on the subject of convict labor, and their incompetency and extravagance in the management of the penitentiary. We denounce the present democratic Assembly for its extravagance and wanton disregard of the true interests and good name of the State.

The republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled tendered to General Ulysses S. Grant our warm sympathy in the time of his great suffering, and assure him of our great faith and love for him, and earnestly hope that he may be restored to health and blessed with many days among his grateful countrymen.

Judge Joseph R. Foraker, of Cincinnati, was nominated on the first ballot. After the adoption of the platform by a vote of 409½, the nominations was made unanimous. The nominations of Gen. R. B. Kennedy for lieutenant-governor, Judge George W. McIlvane for supreme judge and John C. Brown, of Jefferson, for treasurer, were by acclamation. J. A. Kohler, of Summit, was nominated for attorney-general, and Wells Jones, of Pike, for board of public works.

Over 4,000 persons were accommodated within the wigwam and several thousand were on the street.

A Story of Crime and Remorse.

CHICAGO, 11.—Two years ago Rush Tevis, a young St. Louis business man, well known in society and married to a beautiful niece of General W. T. Sherman, shot Frank Inglehart as he was emerging with Mrs. Rush Tevis from a well-known St. Louis house of assignation. It was declared that Mrs. Tevis was related to the proudest people in the South, and up to that time had occupied an enviable place in society. Inglehart had his arm shattered by a pistol ball. Mrs. Tevis and her husband immediately separated, and a divorce suit instituted by the husband was successful. Afterward the husband remarried her, but shot himself, however, after living with her the second time about three months. Inglehart yesterday flung himself off the dock at the foot of Drivers street in this city and tried to drown himself in the lake. He was fished out by some onlookers and taken to the County Hospital, where it was found he was on the verge of delirium tremens. Ingleart has been in Chicago six months trying to obtain a livelihood. At the time he was detected in his liason with Mrs. Tevis he was teller in the Third National Bank at St. Louis and was a popular member of society there. His father is a rich farmer in Glasgow, Mo., and has strong connections in St Louis. Altogether, Inglehart had a very promising future. After being kept in his St. Louis boarding house for months, his funds gave out and his friends dropped off.

Then he was sent to the St. Louis hospital. His arm gave him great trouble. He stopped for a while at the Tremont House here, but getting out of funds went to a boarding house, from which he was ejected. He declined to say anything concerning his act, but it is declared that he has latterly been very despondent.

Plan of Re-organization of the D. & R. G.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—The committee appointed by the consolidated mortgage bondholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, also representing the English and Dutch holders of all classes of that company, have issued a prospectus, which has been ratified by the foreign holders. They state that the main objects of their plan may be summed up as follows:

First—Limitation of mortgage interest to the net earnings of the company in 1884, which may fairly be considered an exceptionally bad year.

Second—The exchange of existing securities into securities of the new company in such proportion as equitably represents the relative interests of holders.

Third—Provision for means to improve the road so that it may be worked with greater economy.

Fourth—Provision for future capital requirements.

Fifth—Assurances to bondholders of control of the road for a reasonable period.

It is proposed to allow the present first mortgage of $6,382,000 to remain as it is, and overdue coupons to be paid in cash.

The $19,740,500 consolidated 7 per cent bonds to be exchanged at par for new fours drawing interest from July 1, 1886, holders to receive 759 per cent in new 5 per cent preferred stock, to compensate for the reduction of interest.

Holders of $2,500,000 general mortgage fives to receive for each unpaid coupon $1,000 in new 5 per cent preferred stock, holders paying 2½ per cent; or $900 of preferred stock, holders paying no assessments.

Holders of $3,476,000 car trust certificates to receive for principal new four per cent consols, interests on car trusts to be paid to July, 1886, in cash; to receive compensation at par in 5 per cent preferred stock for reduction of interest.

Capital stock, $88,600,000 to be exchanged for stock in the new company on payment of $8 per share assessment, for which payment an issue of $16 in new 5 per cent preferred stock is to be made.

Proceeds of assessments to be used for betterments, expenses of foreclosure and for purchase of equipments. The fixed interest charges under this plan will only be $1,848,500, and the net earnings for 1884 were $1,541,923; the net earnings for the first four months for 1885 shows $167,812 increase over the corresponding period of 1884.

Ten Men Killed and Many Wounded.

ZACATECAS, Mexico, 11.—Twelve miles from Zacatecas is situated the celebrated Santo Tiburcio de Laueta Grande mine, a mine that has produced ever since the Spanish conquest and yielded untold millions of silver during that time. Within the past few years it has been newly developed and fitted throughout with the most costly modern machinery. The work of recovering and reopening all portions of the great mine has been in progress and was yesterday approaching completion. Large quantities of timber and other material, including blasting powder, have been kept on hand. This morning an explosion occurred, which was plainly heard at Zacatecas. Five hundred cases of giant powder were exploded by some means unknown. Ten persons were killed outright and as many more wounded. The mine and everything near it is a complete wreck, and the surface improvements are totally destroyed.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

LOUISVILLE, 11.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from East Beustadt, Lawrence County, Ky., says a terrific shooting affray occurred this afternoon between three brothers—George, William and James Thompson—and Wilkinson and Rufus Lawson, cousins. The difficulty was over some gossip about the families of the parties. They all met to settle the affair, but instead, James Thompson and Wilkerson Lawson began shooting at each other, and the others joined in with pistols and guns. Wilkerson Lawson was instantly killed by George Thompson, and Rufus Lawson received several dangerous wounds. B. L. Paynter, a bystander, was also seriously wounded.

Battle Between Mexicans and Yaquis.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, 11.—News has just been received here of an engagement on the 6th inst. between the Yaqui Indians under Cajeme, and the Mexican troops. The federal loss was severe, but the number is not given. Many Yaquis are reported killed. Twenty badly wounded soldiers have arrived here.

The Colorado Cattle Growers.

DENVER, 11.—The Colorado Cattle-Growers, at their adjourned meeting to-day, selected a cattle trail from the New Mexico boundary to the Arkansas river on the line indicated in last evening's dispatch. At the meeting tomorrow they will complete the trail north. It will then be submitted to the State Association which meets next Monday. As a plentiful supply of water along the trail is an absolute necessity, and as the water holes along the route are owned by members of Southern associations, who affirm most emphatically that the trail shall not be maintained through their ranges, the outcome is difficult to foresee.

BRAVERY AND COWARDICE.

PROVERBS—CHAPTER SECOND.

1. A coward is a fearful man, and should be shunned by the brave, as altogether unworthy of their notice.

2. He croucheth before an enemy, and often with tears and many concessions entreateth him to spare him.

3. A coward often becomes a traitor, for he will always sacrifice others to save his own person.

4. He will even sacrifice his wives and his children in order to save his own life.

5. The bars of a prison hath an especial terror for him, to avoid which he will renounce his faith and will also deny his God.

6. A coward makes manifest his true character only when put to the test, for at all other times he is (seemingly) as brave as a lion.

7. He boasteth continually to his fellows of what he would do, should he be tested; but his bravery consisteth only in words.

8. For as soon as danger menaceth him, he will deny his own words and seek to shelter himself under any thin covering.

9. He should never be trusted with any position of responsibility, for he would abandon it upon the first appearance of danger.

10. A post of honor should be given only to the brave, for, unlike the coward, he would hold it at the risk of his own life.

11. A brave man is the pride of any family, community or nation to which he belongs.

12. But because a man is brave, it need not follow that he should rush recklessly into danger.

13. For a glorious success quietly obtained is more profitable than the dangers of a battle.

14. Solomon says: "A prudent man foreseeth the evil and *hideth* himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

15. It does not betoken a lack of bravery to take no notice of the threats of an enemy.

16. A brave man seldom reveals to his foe his entire strength, but reserves it for the final contest.

17. A coward is always ready to talk of compromise with an enemy, but a brave man never surrenders; although he may retire for a while in order to obtain a greater victory.

18. The bravery exhibited on the battle field or in times of physical danger is not the only kind that ought to be applauded.

19. The maintenance of correct principles against great odds has always brought reward to the man or men who dared maintain them.

20. A coward will generally echo the sentiments of the strongest party, be they right or wrong, while the brave man when he sees the minority is in the right, will sustain them against all odds.

21. The enduring of imprisonment and a willingness to sacrifice life itself rather than to yield a correct principle, is the highest type of bravery.

22. The acme of cowardice is only reached when physical punishment is applied to suppress moral convictions.

23. The world is full of cowards who boast and make a great noise, while the truly brave are few indeed, and have to be sought after diligently, because of their retiring modesty.

24. When a brave man speaks, his words are full of meaning; while the utterances of coward are not worthy of notice. PROVERBIALIST.

Walks about Town.

To look at the various fellow-beings we meet in the streets is an interesting study. Queer people some of them are. Some are proud of their clothes, while some shuffle along in tatters. Some are cheerful, others are melancholy. Some have a light happy step, others plod on as if marching to the grave. What a good thing it would be to give each of the sad and weary ones a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters! How it would nerve them up and make them know the blessing of hearty health! Mr. Schutt of Kiel, Wis., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of general ill health."

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No remedy ever discovered possesses the wonderful efficacy of Syrup of Figs. The certainty with which it expels all impurities of the system, at the same time giving tone to the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, places it ahead of all other remedies, to say nothing of its being more easily taken. It is selling very rapidly. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, Salt Lake City, Wholesale Agents. 5

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Where orders can be left and they will receive prompt attention.
FIRST CLASS WORK AND REASONABLE CHARGES.
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UNION MEAT MARKET!
FRED J. MAY, PROPRIETOR.
50 MAIN STREET,
Opposite Hooper & Eldredge Block.
Fat Beef, Good Mutton, Choice Veal, Dairy Pork and Spring Lamb,
Sold at Prices that defy Competition.
All kinds of A No. 1 SAUSAGE, made on the premises.
Hams, Head Cheese, Dried and Salted Meats, a specialty.
Remember the place and give me a trial.

CLEAN YOUR PREMISES.

The attention of all citizens is called to the following provisions of the city ordinance in relation to nuisance:

Be it ordained, by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that no person shall have, make, use or keep, at any place within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City, any noisome, offensive or unwholesome substance, or any vat, pit or pool of standing water, nor shall any person have a pig-sty, cow-house, shed, stable or privy, or suffer any offal or other refuse matter from the same to accumulate on their premises, which may cause any noisome, offensive or unwholesome smell.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction therefor, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offense, and adjudged to abate or remove forthwith from said city, the offensive matter with which he may be charged; and for any second or subsequent offense a fine of ninety-nine dollars, or imprisonment for one hundred days, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, and the said nuisance may be abated or removed by the city authorities at the expense of the accused.

In pursuance of said provisions, a thorough canvass of the city will be made immediately and the premises of every resident subjected to a rigid inspection. All persons having any such offensive matter about their premises are hereby warned to cause its removal forthwith, as the terms of the ordinance cited above will be strictly enforced.

WM. G. PHILLIPS,
d1w City Marshal.

Constipation

Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind. It is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. C. A. Schomerus, Great Bend, Kansas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, with the most beneficial results." J. Windholm, Newark, N. J., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Huntington, Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered much from Biliousness

And Headache

After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pills afford me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphin st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without benefit, I was at last

Cured by Using

Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermann Pringhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of

Ayer's Pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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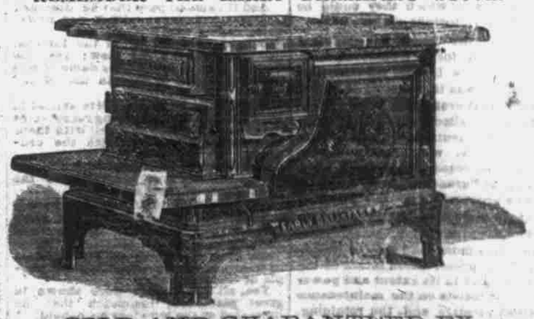

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