DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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1,250,000 Acres for Rent in Utah and Idaho.

HAVING LEASED FROM THE CENTRAL Pacific Railroad Company all their Grazing Lands in Utah and Idaho, aggregating some 1,250,000 acres, I am now prepared to sub-lease the same on reasonable terms. This land comprises the alternate sections in tracts of 6x20 miles, and I will guarantee to the sub-lessee the exclusive right of possession of those lands. For terms, etc., call on or address D. F. TARPEY, Corinne, Utah. d 293 1m

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft, and Sal Soda. Put up in 1 lb. tin cans, full weight and strength. All grocers keep it. Ask for it. SAPONIFIER, and take no other. PENN SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia

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ADAMS & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., Manufacturers of Crystal and Colored Table Ware, Lamp Goods, Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Pails, Etc. A full line of our Goods can be found at Z. C. M. I. and its branch Stores, Little & Roundy's and Clark, Eldredge & Co's. d

USE THE PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP WHITE AND COLORED. THE BEST in USE. Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d85 alt

A. FISHER BREWING CO., Brewery near U.C.R.R. & D.&R.G. Depots, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, P. O. Box 1049. Telephone 294. We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Keg and Bottled Beer of a superior quality, at popular prices. City Depot 109s, Main St. Telephone, 179. A. FISHER BREWING CO.

HAZARD POWDER Office, 63, Pine St., New York. Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated GUNPOWDER! Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse. For sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal Stores in the Territory, and by H. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

New Stove & Tinware Store! CHAS. WANLESS, Announces that he has commenced business in CENTRAL BLOCK, West of the Opera House, SECOND SOUTH STREET Where he will carry a full stock of STOVES, TINWARE, — AND — House Furnishing Hardware. SPOUTING, METAL ROOFING, And all kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work Done to order at RED ROCK PRICES! Call and examine Goods and Prices before purchasing.

REMARKS

BY

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH.

DELIVERED

In the New Tabernacle, Provo, Sunday Afternoon, August 31st, 1885.

REPORTED BY JOHN IRVINE.

I FEEL to congratulate you upon the success you have attained in having a place in which you can hold a conference. For some time past I have felt that the conferences in Utah Stake were not so well attended as they should be. Of course I fully sense the reason. I am pleased that to-day at least the building that we are in is not crowded, and that the Saints that are here have learned that a thousand more can find accommodation on occasions of this kind. I think, my brethren and sisters, that much credit is due you for this labor—due your President and the committee you have selected to gather together the contributions for the erection of this building and for its completion so far, and I have no doubt but that in the future the brethren and sisters of this Stake will cheerfully give of their means to advance this work to its completion.

I do not know what the Spirit of the Lord may have to say to you this afternoon during the time I may speak to you; but I desire to be entirely under the promptings of the Holy Spirit. I fully realize that the Spirit of the Lord can prompt our utterances in a way that those who may speak and those who may listen shall be profited by what is said. I had pleasure this morning in listening to the practical instructions that were given to us by our brethren upon the law of tithing, and to the testimonies that were borne in regard to the truth of the Gospel; that after years of labor and anxiety, and, frequently, of bitter experience, men can rise in our midst and bear testimony of the truth of the convictions that have been in their minds for many years.

There are many subjects that are fraught with interest to us, and while I cannot expect to be able to speak to you upon any subject that will be particularly new, yet under the influence of the Spirit of God I trust I may be able, as others have been, to give utterance to something bearing upon the principles of the Gospel that may awaken in the minds of the young at least a desire for research, or to again awaken in the minds of some that perchance may have grown cold in that that brought them from the lands in which they were born.

My mind reverts to the 4th chapter of Malacui, fifth and sixth verses:

"Behold, I will send you Elijah the Prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord.

"And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse."

In listening this morning to the remarks of my brethren in regard to the practical duties of the Gospel, I was led to reflect seriously upon the causes that have brought together here in these valleys of the mountains peoples of so many nationalities. It is probable that within the confines of no State or Territory within the Union can there be found a greater variety, so far as nationalities are concerned, than can be found in this region of country. The causes that have led to emigration into the various States and Territories of the Union probably are different in every respect to those causes that have led us to gather to this region of country. It is true that a spirit of restlessness has seized, we might say, upon the peoples of the whole world—a dread that tends to make men fearful regarding themselves and the interests of their posterity. There are causes at work among the peoples of every land that are creating consternation in the ranks of all classes. This is not only true in the land in which we live, but it is true of almost every civilized goverment upon the face of the earth. There are restless spirits that have tended to create confusion, to disorganize society, to render life and property unsafe, and to create within the minds of people a dread as to the consequences that will flow from the condition of things that exist among the human family. This no doubt has led in a large degree to the great emigration that has taken place from various parts of the old world to this land—that has made people desirous of changing their abode in the hope, frequently, of bettering their circumstances. Their prospects at home were not such as they desired them to be, and into the States and Territories of the United States have drifted elements from all parts of the world, led hither in the hope of being able to draw to themselves the blessings and comforts of life which were denied them in the lands to which they belonged. In other instances men have been led to abandon the section of country in which they lived from a dread of the government to which they belonged, a feeling of disloyalty, so to speak, to the government under which they had been born and reared. The causes, however, that have led people to emigr te to the various States and Territories are different to those which have induced people to come to our Territory. In the first place, as remarked by one of our leading men years ago, those who first settled in this region of country came here willingly because they had to. There seemed to be no other spot to which they could go, and desiring that they might enjoy immunity from religious persecution, that they might establish themselves far removed from the people whose prejudices had been aroused against them, and who were unwilling that they should practice the principles of their faith, they sought to make their home within these peaceful valleys of the mountains. Following in their wake, you and I from the various lands which the Elders had visited made our way to this country, not with the intention solely of bettering our condition in this life, but with this hope: that we might be fully instructed in regard to the principles of the Gospel, a few of which we had been taught previous to our coming here. They taught us the doctrine of faith: they taught us of the justice of God, of the consideration that He had for His children, and that He was not the narrow contracted being that the teachings of the sectarian world would lead us to believe that He was. The theory that because a man had lived in an age when the true principles of the Gospel were not taught among men in their fullness and purity, and had died without a knowledge of a risen Redeemer—the theory that there was no redemption for such seem to us, as we reflect upon the matter, incompatible with the justice of Our Heavenly Father. The doctrine the Elders brought to us opened the door so we could understand the principles of the Gospel. They brought with them the witness of the Spirit, which stamped upon our minds the truth of the utterances that were made. They held out to us something beyond simple faith; and the prospect that the ordinances of the Gospel would not only reach us, but those who were dead, opened up a door by which and through which we might do something in the interests of those who knew not the plan of life and salvation. The servants of God who made their appearance in our midst explained to us a plan so broad and so comprehensive pertaining to the whole human family that it struck us as indeed one of the grandest schemes—in theory at least—that had ever been revealed to the human family. We were filled with joy and satisfaction at the prospect of being able to do something for our kindred who were dead, a prospect that had not been held out to us by the sectarian world, or by those that had been regarded in many instances as good men, and that had labored in the interests of the human family. The Scriptures appeared to us in a new light. They gave us new thoughts. They instilled into us new energy. They held out to us better prospects. It is true the call was made upon us to leave the homes in which we had been reared. We were called upon to leave everthing with which we had been familiar. The old church with which we had been identified; the graves of our ancestors were there; the ties that bound us to the government under which we had lived were there; we were called to leave all. The place in which the Elders met us was our home, and it had been our ambition to make it a desirable spot. But when the glad tidings of great joy sounded in our ears, our minds were enlightened and we looked forward to the future. We could see how the dead were to be redeemed; we could see our posterity growing up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, untrammeled by the traditions of the world. There was awakened within our hearts a willingness to abandon the scenes of our youth, that we might work in harmony with the people of God, seeking to advance and build up among mankind a religion so broad and comprehensive in and of itself that it reached out to our kindred that had gone before, opened the way by which we could relieve them from their condition. We could then comprehend the verses I have read, that God, our Father, would turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers that they might be saved. For these things we left our native homes, and all that was near and dear to us, that we might unlock the door of life and salvation in justice alike to the living and the dead. We comprehended the greatness of this plan. We are able to see that God would not be so unjust as to send our parents down to death and condemnation because they did not possess privileges that we are permitted to enjoy. We realized that those who were dead would have extended to them the same rights and privileges which had been given to us, and that none would be denied the use of the agency with which they had been endowed. You and I are searching the earth for genealogical records that we may attend to this great work. Our hearts are turned in that direction. An interest has been awakened within us and within hundreds who have a desire to delve in this kind of lore. Thus the heart of the fathers are being turned to the children and the heart of the children to their fathers, to the end that every man should be judged according to the opportunities he has enjoyed. If he possessed not these opportunities here he should not be denied them there. He should have the right to make selection for himself whether he will receive the Gospel or reject it.

Thus, my brethren and sisters, I might go on and reason upon other principles of the Gospel. There is nothing, perhaps, that is comprehended within the faith that we have espoused that opens up to our view so great a field for labor as does this one—baptism for the dead.

For these and other causes we have been drawn from our native lands. We have come to be taught and instructed of God. We have come here for the purpose of rearing to our God temples wherein we can enter and perform the ordinances that will bind the children to the fathers and the fathers to the children, that all may be judged alike. For this cause, say the Scriptures, was the Gospel preached to them that are dead that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit. Compare this system with the ideas that are extant among the religious world, or with the view as expressed to me by a divine upon the streets of Liverpool but a few months ago—that they who had died without a knowledge of the Savior of the world were irretrievably lost, must suffer with the damned eternally! I turned away from him in disgust, informing him that I could not receive such a religion, that I could not believe in such a Deity.

I feel that it would not be prudent to take up more of your time. But as there are many young men and young women here who probably may not have received a testimony of the truth, I desire to bear my testimony to the truth of the mission of Joseph Smith, to the truth of the mission of Brigham Young, to the truth of the mission of John Taylor, to the truth of the mission of the Latter-day Saints in the accomplishment of the purposes of God, in the preaching of the Gospel to the world, that men may be judged for their acceptance or rejection of the truth. I bear my testimony to you, my young brethren and sisters, that I do know that God has restored His work with all its rights, privileges and powers; that it has been sent for the redemption of His children; that it has come to stay, that it will stay, and that nothing upon the face of the earth will retard its progress or interfere with its development, for God has decreed that it shall conquer the earth. This is His decree, and I bear witness that this is true, and I lie not as I expect to meet my Master at the last day.

May God bless you in the name of Jesus, Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH,

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Commissioner of Pensions has transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior the following communication from the chief of the mail division of that bureau:

September 4.

Gen. J. C. Black, Commissioner:

SIR:—I have to report that this office to-day is in receipt of over one hundred letters to its employes, postmarked Philadelphia, Sept. 3d. I herewith submit a sample:

[Dictated.]

Headquarters Republican State Committee, St. Cloud Hotel, Parlor C, Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—*Chairman Thos. V. Cooper*—Dear Sir: We desire an early subscription to the State Committee and as liberal as you can afford to make it. If the Republicans of Pennsylvania win a decisive victory this year it will prevent any agitation or disastrous change of the tariff by the incoming Congress and pave the way for the overthrow of the democrats of the State and National Administrations. We propose to push the work of the State committee with the utmost vigor until election day. Please send your subscription as early as possible by check or money order or cash at headquarters.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) THOMAS V. COOPER, Chairman.

To J. Frank Miller, Pension Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

A number of similar communications were received by the employes of the land office. Acting Secretary Jenks has transmitted the circulars to the Civil Service Commission for such action as they may deem proper. It is maintained by the officers of the Interior Department that the Pennsylvania State Committee have, by directing the letters specifically to the employes to be delivered by the carriers in the government buildings, committed a breach of Section 12 of the Civil Service law, which reads as follows:

Section 12. That no person shall in any building, occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employe of the United States mentioned in this act, or any navy yard, fort or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

Section 11 of the same act expressly forbids such solicitations by any persons in the service of the United States in any place, and it is probable that an examination will be made to ascertain whether any of the members of the committee fall within the scope of this section.

Troops to Protect the Mails.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Governor Warren, of Wyoming Territory, to-day telegraphed to the President and Secretary of War, at Washington, requesting the assistance of the Federal troops in surpressing the disturbance at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, caused by the massacre of the Chinese laborers by the miners. A copy of the telegram was forwarded to secretary Endicott at his home in Massachusetts.

Adjutant General Drum had a conference with Secretary Bayard as to the best course to pursue in the matter and decided in view of the informality of the call for troops, not to disturb the President with the question, but instead, to issue orders for the United States troops to proceed to the scene of the disturbance for the purpose of protecting the United States mails. The soldiers are to keep open the route over which the mails are carried, and to prevent any interference with them. Adjutant General Drum therefore telegraphed General Schofield at Chicago to order two companies to proceed immediately to the scene of the disturbance for the purpose indicated. It is expected that the presence of the troops will tend to prevent further trouble. Under the law the President can only recognize appeals for Federal assistance when made by the Governor and the legislature of the State or Territory, or when made by the Governor alone when the legislature is not in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency. In the present case Governor Warren alone made the appeal, but neglected to give the information about the legislature.

CHINAMEN BUYING GUNS.

Cheyenne, Wyo., 4.—Everything is quiet at Carbon, Rock Springs and Evanston to-day. The precautionary measures taken by Governor Warren and the railroad authorities will probably prevent further depredations. The Chinamen driven out of Rock Springs are gradually being picked up by the trains going west and taken to Evanston, where there are a thousand Chinamen living. The latter are preparing to defend themselves and are purchasing all the guns and ammunition in the market. The Coroner's inquest at Rock Springs found that the Chinamen were killed by persons unknown. The people of Wyoming generally insist that the guilty parties be detected and punished to the full extent of the law.

Civil Service Law to be Tested in the Courts.

NEW YORK, 4.—A suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court to test the constitutionality of the civil service law. On the petition to-day of United States *ex relatione* James A. Hinckley, a quo warranto order was granted by Judge Wallace, returnable on the the 25th inst., requiring Dorman B. Eaton and other Civil Service Commissioners to show cause before the court why the defendant exercised unconstitutional powers. The petition sets forth in the complaint the acts and duties of the commissioners under the Civil Service Act, and urges that the defendants, under the Civil Service Act, are limiting the powers of and divesting the President of the duties and responsibilities vested in him by the Constitution, limiting his power and choice of nominations to persons presented to him by the defendants, and prohibiting said President from appointing any other citizens or persons to office, and so to compel the President to submit the qualifications and fitness of nominations of persons for public service to them instead of to the Senate of the United States, after the nomination, as required by the Constitution. It is urged in the petition that the President cannot exercise his Constitutional power to appoint in his discretion. That the defendants, under color of the Civil Service Act, supervise the conduct of the officers of the government mentioned in sections 11 to 15 of the act, and that they have usurped and exercised powers and duties which cannot legally be delegated to, nor vested in them, by the citizens of the United States. The complainant then asks for a writ compelling the Commissioners to answer by what right they exercise or claim to exercise the right or power, or do the duties, acts or things set forth, and that a rule be made that this information be filed and that the defendants aforesaid show cause why the aforesaid information should not be filed.

The Panel Game Murder.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Davis-Holland examination was continued before Justice Gorman this afternoon. "Theo" Davis was a witness. He had no business except that of being supposed to be dealing in counterfeit money and he has been engaged in this vocation with his murdered brother twelve years. He told again the story of the visit of Hill and Holland and described the murder scene during which the witness became much excited. He illustrated in pantomine before the court the manner of the change of the two bags in the panel game. When Davis had finished, the prosecution asked the discharge of Hill, Holland's accomplice and companion in the murder, that he might be called as a witness for the People against Holland. The prisoner's lawyer vehemently protested, and when overruled by the court and Hill was summoned to stand up, the prisoner's lawyer commanded him to refuse to take the oath or affirm. This Hill did and was promptly committed to the House of detention for reflection. Bail was fixed at $1,500 and the Texas friends of Hill and Holland drew forth big rolls of bills for the bail. The justice refused the money as security and demanded real estate sureties. Holland was committed without bail to await the action of the grand jury.

Chosen Friends.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Supreme Council of the Order of Chosen Friends today elected officers as follows: Supreme counselor, H. H. Morse, of New York; assistant counselor, C. H. Randall, of California; vice-counselor, E. E. Edwards, of Michigan; supreme recorder, T. B. Lynne, of Indiana; supreme treasurer, W. J. Newton, of Washington, D. C.; supreme prelate, T. S. Beharnett, of Indiana; supreme marshal, J. P. Van Nest, of Ohio; supreme warden, W. M. Bamburg, of Texas; supreme guard, J. A. McMillan, of Missouri; supreme sentry, C. P. Lenox, of Canada; supreme trustees, W. R. Galloyne, of Virginia, W. W. Douglas, of Indiana, P. A. Kaiser, of Ohio, G. E. Stewart, of York, and W. G. Morris, of Illinois.

A Mexican Kills His Wife and Attempts Suicide.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, 4.—At the ranch of Mails Sanejo, in Duval county, yesterday, a Mexican named Cushe Diaz shot and killed his wife and then shot himself three times. Failing to kill himself he drew a dagger from his boot and cut his throat. A physician was summoned and sewed up the wound in his throat, when the man revived sufficiently to be taken to jail. The murderer's wife was a daughter of Sanejo and only fourteen years old. They had only recently been married. Diaz was jealous of his child wife.

Nothing But the Hull Left.

GALVESTON, 4.—Officers of the steamer *Lone Star*, which arrived from New York, report finding on the coast of Georgia, off Savannah, the hull of the German bark *Caroline Susannah*, of Danzic. There was nothing left of the vessel but a naked hull.

FOREIGN.

The Carolines.

MADRID, 4.—Germany's reply to Spain's remonstrance against Bismarck's seizure of the Caroline Islands reached King Alfonso at La Granja to-day.

LONDON, 4.—The Spanish ironclad *Aragoa* has landed troops on the Pelew Islands and the Spanish Admiral has been ordered to likewise occupy Yap. Babelthuap, Pozonapinna and other islands of the Caroline group. The German officials in these waters have been instructed not to interfere with the carrying out of the Spanish Admiral's orders.

It is reported that King Alfonso will ask the Emperor of Austria to use his influence in the German government in behalf of Spain, and to persuade Prince Bismarck to abandon his scheme of occupation of the Caroline Island. King Alfonso, it is further reported, says that the affair has so aroused the Spanish people that he will lose his throne, should he recede from the claim of Spain to the islands, and that Spain would be ruined if he should push his claim.

Duff, the Fenian, on Trial for Murder.

LONDON, 4.—In the examination today at Solihull of Henry Duff, the Fenian, arrested in London on July 20th on the charge of having murdered Stephen Gately in a tavern yard at Solihull in 1880, several witnesses testified to seeing Duff in company with Gately just previous to the latter's body being found in the yard. Two witnesses stated that the prisoner and the murdered man were drinking in the tavern together, and went out in the yard seemingly on good terms. Gately, it was alleged, incurred the enmity of the Fenians by disclosing some of their secrets, and the prosecution endeavored to show that a price was put on his head that Duff was detailed to kill him. The prisoner's solicitor complained to the court of alleged unfairness in the examination, stating that he had not been allowed to see his client and that the object of the Crown appeared to him to be a determined effort to hang Duff, if possible, merely because he was an Irishman. In conclusion, he said: "The prosecution of Duff is a farce, and no wonder the Irishmen do their utmost to frustrate the designs of England." Duff was committed for trial.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A Peterborough, Ontario dispatch says: A wagon load of dynamite exploded near Lakefield to-day. Two men named Morton and Simons and their horses were blown to pieces. The shock was felt for miles in the surrounding country.

A San Francisco dispatch says: The report of John H. Freeman and James Hillman, United States local inspectors of steam vessels upon the loss of the steamer *City of Tokio*, near Yokahama, Japan, fully exonerates Captain Maury, her commander, and all the vessel's officers from any blame in connection with her loss.

A Belleville, Ontario, dispatch says: Martin Archibald, who, while attempting to criminally assault a woman named Adams, was overpowered by her and her son and frightfully hacked about the head and upper part of the body by the woman with an ax, died this evening. The woman and son have been arrested. Archibald was a wealthy farmer.

A Montreal dispatch says: A large meeting of French-Canadian merchants was held with the French delegates before they left, to consider the feasibility of opening up extensive business relations with France. A bank of Credit Foncier was suggested. It was finally resolved to appoint a committee to study the question and report on the best means of establishing commercial relations between the two countries.

An Amsterdam dispatch says: Inflammatory socialistic hand bills have been distributed throughout the entire city inviting the people to attend a meeting to-night to denounce the tyranny of the police on the occasion of the recent demonstrations to formulate a protest against their interference, and to consider the organization of a private police force, armed with weapons similar to those of the ordinary police to combat the latter.

The boat race for $1,500, which was to have taken place at Sheepshead Bay to-day, was postponed until Monday on account of rough water.

Base Ball.—Philadelphia, 4.—Athletic 1, Baltimore 2.

New York, 4.—New York 6, Boston 8 Milwaukee, 4.—Buffalo 4, Chicago 12.

There were 2,510 new cases of cholera and 788 deaths from the same disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

Seven persons died from cholera in Toulon last night.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day: California: At Blair, O. P. Woodward; Ico, Thaddeus A. Jones; Shasta, Wm. Pryor.

Joseph Helm, a stove manufacturer and merchant of Louisville, is missing. Suits were filed against him, charging that he has left the State to defraud his creditors. He is treasurer of the St. Charles Benevolent Society and St. Martin's Brotherhood, and was a leading member of several other societies. The amount involved is not stated, but it is large.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway reports gross earnings for August, $1,928,200, a decrease from August of last year of $10,700.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway reports earnings for August, $930,000, a decrease of $76,901 from August of last year.

The Union Pacific Railway Company's earnings for July from the whole system were $3,406,800, a decrease from July of last year of $70,000; expenses, $1,262,200, an increase of $157,399; surplus earnings, $1,012,788, a decrease of $228,806. For seven months to July 31, the gross earnings were $15,826,620, an increase of $156,803; expenses, $9,642,274, a decrease of $478,149; surplus earnings, $6,287,448, a decrease of $818,848.

The *Tribune* says: Betting has steered around on the races for America's cup, and takers are not easily found, even with odds of two to one on the *Puritan*. The Yankee sloop is the only yacht we know of that has made eight miles in 37 minutes. There is reason to believe when Beaver Webb sent the first notification of his intention to challenge for the cup, he had no idea that American spirit and energy would build a couple of boats to race his cutters. He expected to meet no more formidable foe than the *Gracie, Fanny* or *Mischief*.

FAMOUS FOR FAMILIES. Most appropriately is Brown's Iron Bitters called a family medicine in view of such cases as that of Mrs. Cook, of 57 Frelinghuysen Avenue, N. J. That lady writes: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters since last summer with great benefit, especially for indigestion, and always buy half a dozen bottles at once. There are three to use it; we all feel stronger than for years before, and can recommend it to all who suffer from dyspepsia, loss of strength or indigestion. Rightly termed the king of evils."

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The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as a protection it affords from the dangers of pulmonary disorders, cannot be overestimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely regained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, Excelsior Printing Co., New York, writes: "Influenza became epidemic in my neighborhood. Several members of my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and were cured by it in a few days. It is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Too much cannot be said in its favor." E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell, Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral about the year 1843, as a family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, and have always kept it in my house since that time. I consider it the best remedy that can be had for these complaints." Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a number of years, and have no hesitation in recommending it. It is an admirable preparation, and well-qualified to do all that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Germanton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I ever saw. It gives instant relief."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases, I consider it a wonderful remedy."

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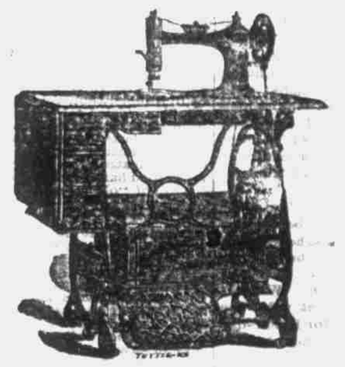

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