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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Among the bills reported favorably from the committees and placed on the calendar, was one by Van Wyck, from the committee on public lands, to confirm the entries of the public lands under the laws of the United States.

Among the bills introduced and appropriately referred was one by Edmunds to facilitate the administration of the laws in Alaska.

Edmunds explained that the persons appointed to office in Alaska could not give bonds in that Territory, and the bill was intended to enable such persons to give bonds in the States from which appointed.

Morgan offered a preamble and resolution, which, at his request, were ordered printed and laid on the table for the present. The purpose of the preamble and resolution is to show that the Senate Judiciary Committee has not authority to arraign the Attorney General as it does in its recent report and accompanying resolutions in regard to the refusal of the Attorney General to transmit to the committee certain papers in regard to the removal from office which has been asked for by that committee. The preamble says, referring to the recent Judiciary Committee resolution: If the said resolution is adopted as being true in fact and as a matter of law, it will thereby announce as the judgment of a majority of this body without any trial according to law, that the Attorney General of the United States is guilty of and condemned for willfully committing an offense in the conduct of his office which is in violation of his official duty and is subversive of the fundamental principles of the Government of the United States. The Attorney General if he has in fact willfully committed any offense that is in violation of his official duty and is subversive of the fundamental principles of the government of the United States is only amenable to the condemnation of the Senate when the Senate is sitting with the Chief Justice of the United States as a court of impeachment to hear and decide upon the articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives.

Dolph, from the committee on public lands, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for full information concerning the selection, surveying and patenting of lands given in aid of the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad. The resolution was agreed to.

Hoar called up the bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington City to the memory of Gen. Grant. The bill was passed. Hoar saying that the committee on military would consider the subject of an appropriate monument to the memory of Lincoln.

On going to the calendar, among the bills postponed to a later day was the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment, Mr. Blair saying that, although it was a very important measure, it could not be discussed under the five-minute rule.

The education bill was placed before the Senate and Gray took the floor in opposition to the bill.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was the following:

By Senator Stanford—to establish a quarantine station at the port of San Francisco, to be under the supervision of the Marine Hospital service. [It appropriates $100,000 for the purchase of grounds and the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and provides that the use thereof may from time to time be granted to the authorities of the health departments of the city and county of San Francisco, upon the condition that they shall assume the expense of maintaining the station.]

By Senator Call—Providing that in all cases of homestead entry, where the homesteader or his widow or his children resided upon and cultivated the land for five years, patents therefor shall be granted although final proof was not made within the time required by law, and such proof may be made at any time and patent obtained for the same.

By Senator Van Wyck—Authorizing the proceeds of the sinking fund created by the Thurman act be used in the construction of branch railroads and telegraph lines. [It creates a board to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior and the President of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads, which shall convert into money the surplus now on deposit in the Treasury as a sinking fund, to pay at maturity the indebtedness of these companies, and to use the same to construct branch railroads and telegraph lines to connect with the lines of said companies. It provides in detail for the manner of construction, the rates to be charged, and for other matters connected with the construction and operation of such roads and lines.]

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—On motion of Forney a resolution was adopted granting leave to the Appropriations Committees to sit during the session of the House.

Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, reported a joint resolution directing the payment of the surplus in the Treasury on the public debt. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Hewitt obtained leave to file the views of the minority.

The report which accompanies the joint resolution says: On the 30th of January, 1886, as shown by the official "statement of assets and liabilities of the Treasury of the United States," there was in the Treasury and United States Depositories, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes, and not including minor fractional silver coin classed as "assets not available," the sum of $179,689,802.24 in excess of all other liabilities than the redemption of said United States notes. It is believed that this sum is largely in excess of the sum required for the purpose for which it is held and that a considerable thereof should be applied to the payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States, now payable, in order that the public moneys shall be used to lighten the public burdens, and not unnecessarily held to lure agents and representatives of the people into improvident and wasteful expenditure.

Weber, of New York, from the committee on railways and canals, reported a bill for the permanent improvement of the Erie and Oswego canals, and to secure the freedom of the same to the commerce of the United States. Referred to the committee on the whole.

Tucker, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill providing that no person shall be held to answer for any crime whereof the punishment may be the loss of life or liberty, except on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in the time of war or public danger. Placed on the House calendar.

Ellsberry, of Ohio, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to all invalid soldiers or their widows or children who are dependent upon their daily labor for support. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Buchanan, from the committee on claims, reported a bill for the relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer *Jeannette*, and the widows and children of those who perished in the expedition. Placed upon the private calendar.

The committee on public lands reported a bill granting the right of way in Montana Territory to the Cinnabar & Clark's Fort Railroad Company. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The morning hour was consumed in the consideration of the bill to annex the northern part of Idaho Territory to the Territory of Washington, but no final action was taken.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business on the House calendar.

The bill on the calendar forfeiting the unearned land grant of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company was taken up on a motion of Holman. An amendment was adopted providing that the forfeited land shall be subject to settlement under the homestead law only.

The substitute offered by McRae, on behalf of the minority of the committee on public lands, forfeiting all the lands of the company not earned within the time limited by the granting act, was debated briefly and was rejected, and the bill passed without division or objection.

AMERICAN.

Hewitt Wants the National Debt Paid.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Abram S. Hewitt, representing the minority of the committee on ways and means, to-day submitted a report on the Morrison bill, directing the payments of the surplus in the Treasury exceeding $100,000,000 in liquidation of the national debt.

"The effect of the resolution," says the report, "if enacted into law would be to reduce the balance in the Treasury available for the payment of its current indebtedness and for the redemption of legal tender notes to $100,000,000. It makes no provision for replenishing the Treasury when the available balance shall fall below $100,000,000. The question thus presented is whether in view of the functions of the Treasury, as now defined by law, the proposed limitation or balance now held for meeting the liabilities payable on demand is prudent and safe in view of the pledge of the United States to redeem all its indebtedness in coin or its equivalent? The undersigned believes that such a limitation would be unwise, dangerous and at variance alike with the experience of solvent nations and of sound financial institutions. The ordinary disbursements of the Treasury may be roughly stated to amount to $1,000,000 daily. To meet this disbursment it is necessary that a reasonable working balance should be kept on hand, because at times the current expenditures largely exceed the daily receipts. Careful business firms usually carry a balance equal to one month's disbursements. Measured by this standard, and a lower one could safely be adopted, because the Secretary of the Treasury has no power to make temporary loans, the working balance in the Treasury should be about $30,000,000. That this amount is not too large will be apparent from the fact that in the Pension Bureau alone drafts for $10,000,000 will be made on the first of March, and that the amount of probable payments under the arrears account cannot be fixed for any specified date. But besides the current expenses provided for by law, the United States has a totally distinct obligation to provide for the debt payable on demand in the shape of $346,681,016 of legal tender notes. These notes form about one-half of the paper currency. They constitute the final means of payment between the individual and of the settlement in all transactions. It is absolutely necessary therefore that the ability to redeem these notes in coin should be at all times assured beyond peradventure. The only question is as to the amount of coin which will constitute a reasonable and adequate reserve to determine this point. We have another guide than that of usage and experience. In the case of gold and silver certificates, the Treasury keeps dollar for dollar, but in case of legal tender notes it has not been usual to have at any time in the Treasury a reserve in coin exceeding one-half the whole issue of such notes. When specie payments were resumed the bonds of the United States were sold so as to provide a fund amounting to $95,000,000 in gold for the purpose of assuring the redemption of notes which, as the law then provided, were to be reduced by the cancellation of $30,000,000. It was certainly not considered safe to begin resumption with less than one-third the reserve, and as a matter of fact, the available balance in the Treasury amounted to over 40 per cent. At the present time, under the practice of the Treasury claimed to be in accordance with the bank act of 1882, $100,000,000 in gold coin is set apart for the redemption of legal tender notes being rather less than 29 per cent. This reserve would be regarded by prudent bankers as the minimum amount in an easy money market, but if the financial prospects should be threatening, prudence would require that it should be enlarged and strengthened. The practice of the Treasury under Secretary Sherman, who put the redemption act into operation, was not to allow the reserve to fall off below 40 per cent., and all things considered, this is probably the smallest amount consistent with absolute safety. If this ratio should be adopted, the amount of reserve in coin would be $133,000,000. Adding this amount to the amount heretofore stated as a reasonable working balance, we have the sum of $168,000,000 as the minimum balance which the Treasury should carry, in order to be in a condition of ease and safety. Any other conclusion is at variance with the lessons of experience and well-established rules for the safe conduct of business. The main argument for infringing on this balance must be the saving of interest on $68,000,000, which, after allowing for the tax on bank circulation, is 2¾ per cent. per annum, amounting to $1,700,000 annually. But it is to be remembered that the demand debt of the United States represented by the legal tender notes bears interest, so that the government could well afford the outlay required to keep its finances in the strongest possible condition, and should certainly never approach the point where, under the law, it may become necessary to sell United States bonds in order to preserve specie payments. Such a contingency would not be an edifying spectacle to the people whose proud boast it is that within 20 years from the close of the war it has paid off more than one-half of the public debt and reduced the burden of interest to one-third of its original amount. Certainly a policy so humiliating would be condemned by the people when its effect should become apparent. The greatest care must be taken not to interfere with the flexibility of the currency, and the only flexible agency rests in the Treasury, in the power now exercised by the Secretary, to make calls for the redemption of the public debt.

It is a great question whether such a power should ever be entrusted to the government or to the discretion of an official. In other conservative commercial countries it has been conferred upon intermediate agencies in direct communication with the business interests of the people. We have no such system, and hence the Treasury has been forced to become a member of the New York Clearing House, which is the financial center of exchanges in the country. The Treasury is thus practically engaged in the banking business, not only in the issue of currency, but in adapting its operations to the general requirements of trade. Dangerous as this system is, it was the outgrowth of necessity, and until some other security beside the bonded debt of the United States is devised for the issue of bank currency, the power to the relief of the money market in times of stringency must rest with the Treasurer.

One other consideration may be presented as a fatal argument against the reduction of Treasury balance to $100,000,000 in coin as necessary to at all times to be kept for the redemption of the legal tender notes.

The ability of speculators to reduce this balance below $100,000,000 by presenting demand notes for payment is obvious, and unless the expedient of replacing the amount by the sale of bonds be resorted to, the money market can be so manipulated as to impair confidence and bring about general disaster by which the operators for the fall would reap an abundant profit at the expense of the legitimate business of the country. The undersigned being clearly of the opinion that the proposed reduction will neither be economical so far as the Government is concerned nor advantageous to the interests of the country, but in fact extremely dangerous in times of recurring stringencies in the money market recommend that it be laid upon the table.

The report is signed by Mr. Hewitt.

Messrs. Reed, Hiscock, Brown and McKinley, while agreeing with Mr. Hewitt that the resolution should not pass, differs as to some points of his argument and attach the following to his report.

The undersigned deem that $100,000,000 at least are needed as a suitable security for the redemption of legal tender notes, and think that the securities ought not to be impaired. We think that a sufficient working reserve for the business of the Government ought to be retained in the Treasury in addition to the legal tender redemption fund. The bill proposed by the committee, in our opinion, ignores these conditions, and, in our judgement, will shake public confidence in the stability of our currency in such a way that the saving of interest, which the bill might cause, will be but a trifle compared with the injury threatened.

Canadian Railways.

MONTREAL, 23.—Supt. Stephenson of the Grand Trunk Railway recently made an application to the Treasury Department at Washington to have the customs regulations which apply to passengers and baggage now in force in New England extended to the Middle, Southern and Southwestern States. Duplications of the application have just been granted, and on and after the 1st of March next, all passengers destined for any point in the United States over the Grand Trunk railway can have their baggage examined by the U. S. custom officers located at Montreal, Prescott, Toronto, London and Stratford, after which the baggage will go through without further examination at the United States frontier.

The suit of McRae against the Canada Pacific railway for $167,000 was commenced yesterday. McRae was one of the contractors on the trestle work north of Lake Superior, and claims that by his contract he was entitled to be paid not only for the permanent trestle, but also for all wood work upon which these trestles were built, and which has since been removed. A large number of prominent engineers from the United States and Canada will be examined. Upwards of 2,000 witnesses have been summoned. If McRae is successful in his suit, three other contractors will take similar action, aggregating over $500,000.

In Search of a Crew.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—The United States steamer *Bear*, one of the Greeley relief vessels arrived from New York to-day. It is expected she will be sent to the Arctic Ocean in search of the crew of the whaler *Amethyst*.

The Perils of the Deep.

Facts have been learned to-day of a number of disasters in the South Pacific Ocean. The schooner *Navigator*, which left this city several months ago for a cruise among the Samoan Islands, was struck by a heavy sea, capsized and became a total loss, while bound from Apia to Tortulla, two cities on the Samoan Islands. The crew and seven passengers were saved. The vessel was recently built and was valued at $10,000.

The schooner *Dormateta*, cruising among the Sandwich Islands, was discovered bottom up in the Hawaiian channel. She had on board a crew of six men and one passenger, all of whom, it is believed, are lost. The vessel was valued at $6,500; insured for $4,000.

On January 28th, the steamer *Planter*, while bound from Kavi to Neihau, in the Sandwich Islands, struck a reef near the latter place during a heavy fog, and was completely wrecked. No lives were lost. The vessel was valued at $15,000. Uninsured.

Thirty Dollars from Chicago to San Francisco.

CHICAGO, 23.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad withdrew its rebate to-day, the Union Pacific fell into line and the Burlington & Missouri River cut rate to San Francisco from the Missouri River, of $30 limited first-class and $20 emigrant, became the ruling figure. This again reduces the rate to Portland, Oregon, via San Francisco below the reduction recently made by the Northern Pacific to the same point, and that line will be forced to come down again. The last cut drives into the Utah Territory. The local rate from Council Bluffs to Ogden has been $51.50, which is $21.50 above the present ruling rate to San Francisco. As a consequence, all the local rates to and beyond Ogden are disturbed. The leading officials think that both passenger and freight rates will go down to merely nominal figures. At present freight out of Chicago is being taken at about 50 per cent off, although heavy shippers can get still lowers figures.

Citrus Fair.

RIVERSIDE, Cala., 23.—Arrangements have been completed for holding a Southern California Citrus Fair at Chicago under the auspices of the Immigration Association of Southern California, of which Col. H. H. Boyce, of the Los Angeles *Times*, is president. The fair will be held about the middle of March in the Exposition building. One of the features will be a bearing orange grove.

The New Zealand Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—By the efforts of C. B. Buckland resident agent of the New Zealand government in this city, and the co-operation of the local post-office authorities, the Australian mail which arrived yesterday afternoon on the *Mariposa* was sent overland on the east-bound train.

Honolulu Elections.

A Reuter cable from Honolulu says the biennial elections favor the Ministry.

General Crook to Meet Geronimo.

TUCSON, Arizona, 23.—General Crook left to-day for Mexico, to meet the Apache Chief Geronimo, with whom he expects to make terms for the surrender of all the hostile Apaches.

FOREIGN.

Items of Interest from Europe and Asia.

LONDON, 23.—An intimate friend of Sir Charles Dilke, writing to the papers, charging Mr. Chamberlain with some responsibility for Sir Charles' action in not going into the witness box during the progress of the Crawford case. The writer says that it was Mr. Chamberlain's vehement insistance against such a course that restrained Sir Charles from appearing as a witness. He also alleged that the same indiscretion of which Sir Charles has been guilty, happened him in early life and consisted of an intrigue with a married woman of high character. Sir Charles, his friend says, is a most sensitive man, and the burden of the accusation nearly cost him his reason.

The International fleet will leave Suda Bay for Salamis immediately upon the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is to command the fleet. Two English cruisers will watch the coast of Crete in order to prevent the landing of Greek volunteers bent on inciting insurrection.

The annexation of Burmah was confirmed by the Government in the House of Lords and the House of Comuans last evening. It was voted the cost of of the Burmah expedition be charged to Indian revenue.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Baron Henry De Worms's question as to whether Mr. Morley adhered to the opinion he expressed in a recent speech that it was desirable to exclude Parnellites from Parliament, admitted that his speech was correctly reported, but said he preferred to explain his policy fully on the proper occasion. Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government did not intend to suppress the Irish National League.

Mr. Childers stated that he had accepted the resignation of Col. Henderson as Chief of the London police.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the appointment of a select committee on procedure, said it was the Government's intention to facilitate business rather than adopt cloture measures.

Belfast, 23.—Large bodies of Orangemen wearing the regalia, displaying banners and headed by a band of music, met Lord Randolph Churchill at the depot here. He was escorted by a huge procession to Ulster Hall, where addresses were presented him. Replying, he said he wished those contemplating the dissolution of the Union were only present; they would then perceive that Belfast would never submit to disunion. The town is excited. Extensive police precautions have been taken to prevent rioting.

The enthusiasm witnessed has not been equalled here in many years. In the numerous processions which paraded the street, were many women, who all displayed orange colors. So dense was the crowd that filled the principal thoroughfares, that traffic was detained for several hours. No sooner had Lord Randolph Churchill seated himself in the carriage that was waiting him than the crowd made a rush for the carriage, unharnessed the horses and proceeded to drag the vehicle from the station to the hotel.

The enthusiasm displayed along the line of march was prodigious. In the evening Lord Randolph addressed the meeting, when the enthusiasm displayed on his arrival was repeated. Lord Randolph said it lay with Ulster to say whether Ireland should remain a part of the empire. He denied that the Parnellites were true representatives of the people. As for Parnell himself, his only title to be continued as a leader in his party lay in an action of which no one could be justly proud. By preying upon the terrors of the peasantry, and by means of brutal outrages upon human beings, he had secured five-sixths of the Irish members of Parliament. Lord Randolph appealed to all, regardless of creed, to declare in favor of a freer and closer union. If the appeal failed he said he would not mind leaving the issue to the people of Ulster. He believed the storm would blow over, however, and that the Union would emerge stronger than it had ever been.

Lord Churchill expressed the hope that the struggle would be kept within constitutional limits, but added that they must be prepared for the worst.

The meeting adopted a resolution to oppose nationalism, and to call upon the people of England and Scotland for help.

Berlin, 23.—The discussion on the Polish bill continues in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day. The bill was opposed by the Polish Deputies and members of the new German Liberal and Centre parties, while the Conservatives and National Liberals supported the measure. Dr. Lucius, Minister of Domains, pointed out that thirty years of Polish agitation culminated in a dangerous and firmly organized menace and that it might take ten years to overcome the evil attained by the bill. The bill was finally referred to a committee of twenty-one.

The *North German Gazette* says: The prosecution is imminent of numerous Germans who style themselves doctors on the strength of diplomas purchased in America. There are 3,400 such doctors in Berlin alone.

WARSAW, 23.—Several Catholic priests and monks have arrived here, and were sent to the interior of Russia, because they administered the Catholic sacrament to Greek churchmen. The monasteries are almost denuded of friars.

Rome, 23.—The Pope had a fainting fit to-day, the result of overwork.

San Francisco, 23.—The steamer *San Pablo* arrived to-day with Hong Kong dates to Jan. 28th and Yokohama dates to Feb. 8th.

The Union Line steamer *Corinth*, Captain Anderson, 1,000 tons in ballast, from Kabe, Japan, to Singapore, was struck on the starboard bridge by H. M. S. *Firebrand*, Lieutenant-Commander L. Dickson, bound from Amoy to Foochow, on the night of January 2nd. The collision occurred near Amoy, and the *Corinth* sank within half an hour. All hands succeeded in getting aboard the *Firebrand*, which conveyed them to Amoy. From the latter place they proceeded to Hong Kong, where they arrived January 26th. Nothing was saved from the lost vessel, except a portion of the ship's papers. It has not been ascertained where the fault of the collision lies.

The destructive fire which broke out at Yokohama at 4 o'clock on the morning of February 8th, destroyed the Windsor Hotel and several surrounding buildings and contents. The total loss will be about $100,000; insurance, $60,000. The hotel building was insured for $30,000. Many of the inmates of the hotel barely escaped with their lives. U. S. Consul General Denny, who was stopping at Yokohama en route to Corea, was obliged to jump from the second story window, but sustained no injury.

Associated Press Yokohama private advices state that all reports charging ex-Governor Hubbard, United States Minister to Japan, with conduct unbecoming an American minister are untrue. That he has always conducted himself in such a manner as to win the confidence of the Japanese Government and the respect of his diplomatic colleagues and that his abilities and high character are recognized by the entire foreign community.

A French flagship arrived at Yokohama from Nagasaki where the small-pox is epidemic, with a number of cases of that disease aboad.

Ex-Chief of Police Givins, Philadelphia, says Red Star Cough Cure is invaluable.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Weber, Rock Spring, Pleasant Valley and Red Canyon—All the Coals sold in the Salt Lake market. Our Weber is from the celebrated Grass Creek mines and we are mining better coal than ever before. No other Weber brought to this market can compare with it. All our coals are nicely screened and cleaned.
Coal Department, Union Pacific Railway Company.
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FOR
Man and Beast.
Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

A CARD.
THE DESERET HOSPITAL, UNDER the most favorable auspices, is now open for the reception of patients, having removed to that large and commodious building lately occupied by the Deseret University. The appointments are new and of the first order. The halls and rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and warmed by a furnace and steam heating apparatus extending through the whole building. Good and reliable nurses are supplied, and every attention paid to the comfort and welfare of its inmates. The medical department comprises a fine stock of drugs, and a line of some of the most valuable and elegant surgical instruments and appliances ever imported into the Territory. Arrangements have been made to secure the first medical talent the city affords for the benefit of patients. A specialty is made of the diseases of women, and correspondence is solicited from the afflicted.
H. R. CLAWSON, President.
W. F. ANDERSON, Medical Supt.
M. F. HUGHES, House Surgeon.
E. S. WELLS, Secretary.
A limited number of students will be taken, who will board in the institution, receive instruction preparatory for future studies, and will be expected in return to devote a certain portion of their time and labor to attendance on the sick and other requirements connected with the Hospital. Correspondence on this subject is solicited from Bishops and other authorities in the settlements. d&s w

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults. The experience of years has proven it to be of inestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use. Thousands of physicians and families testify to its great worth. Jas. E. Moling, Hilliard, Ohio, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twelve years, and have found that, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats, it
Is Unequaled.
J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise nothing that I do not know to be good. I was saved from the grave, I am sure, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and have recommended it to others with the happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice in medicine, any preparation of so great value as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs; and I constantly recommend it to my patients. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is effective in relieving the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."
John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a skilful physician to be very dangerous, and liable to terminate in Pneumonia. After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occasional use of it since that time has, I think, extended my life ten years at least." Mrs. V. M. Thebaud, Montreal, Canada, writes: "Last spring my daughter was attacked by membraneous croup, or diphtheria. The doctor prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which cured her of the diphtheria. Being still very weak and sick, she began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which restored her to vigorous health."
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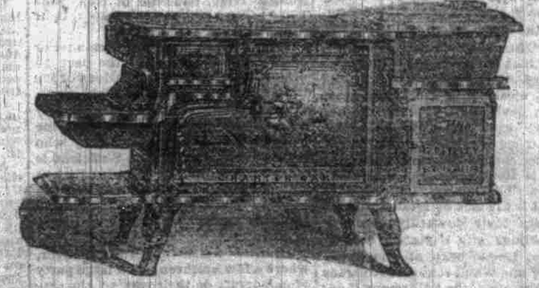
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