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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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AMERICAN.

A SYMPATHETIC MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

MEXICAN WAR CLAIMS.

McCORMICK'S RIOTOUS REAPER MEN.

A Sympathetic Message.

NEW YORK, 9.—This correspondence has passed:

AIX LES BAINES, April 8.

Mrs. Gen. Grant, New York.

The Queen, who feels deeply for you in your anxieties, commands me to inquire after Gen. Grant.

Signed,
DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF ELY.

The following reply was sent:

NEW YORK, April 9.

Marchioness of Ely, Aix Les Baines.

Mrs. Grant thanks the Queen for her sympathy and directs me to say that Gen. Grant is no better.

COL. GRANT.

The Queen's message was received last night, and the reply was sent today.

5.15 p.m.—At the consultation at 4.30 p.m., Drs. Barker, Sands, Shrady and Douglas present, it was agreed that Gen. Grant was in an improved condition. He has been quite comfortable all day and has moved about the room several times. Pulse 90 and full; temperature normal.

Signed, J. H. DOUGLAS,
GEO. F. SHRADY.

Senor Romero called at the Grant mansion during the afternoon. On leaving he said the General's improved condition was shown in his face and pulse. He takes food with more relish and talks more cheerfully with his family. In the opinion of Senor Romero, Grant has more time to live than the doctors grant him.

After consultation this afternoon, Dr. Barker said Gen. Grant was better. He breathed easier; the upper part of his throat was better; indeed, he was so well that Dr. Barker would not attend again until the Saturday consultation.

11 p.m.—Gen. Grant has been very quiet all the evening. Pulse 64, temperature 99, respiration 18. He is now sleeping quietly.

(Signed) J. H. DOUGLAS, M.D.

War Claims.

WASHINGTON, 9.—In 1848 Congress passed an act allowing all officers who had served in the Mexican war three months' extra pay, which was then decided by the accounting officers of the Treasury to apply only to officers of the volunteer service, and not to officers of the regular army, who were supposed to go wherever ordered without additional compensation. The question has been agitated ever since, and in 1879 Congress passed an act defining the act of 1848 to include both regular and volunteer officers of the service, which was again disputed by the Treasury officials. The parties interested have since, through a legal decision, established their claim, and before commencing payment the Treasury Department has furnished the Secretary of War with a list of the claimants, to ascertain if they are in any way indebted to the government. This list comprises many names prominent in military history, such as Generals Winfield Scott, Robert E. Lee, Pulsifer F. Smith, David E. Twiggs, Albert Sydney Johnston, Gideon J. Pillow, James Longstreet and others. Payment is to be made to survivors or established heirs.

Another Bank Failure.

NORFOLK, 9.—The Farmers' Bank of this city did not open at the usual hour to-day. A notice was posted on the door stating that the bank had made an assignment to Walter F. Irvine for the benefit of its creditors. The bank was seriously affected last spring by the failure of H. I. Hardy & Son of New York, but was enabled to tide over the emergency by assistance from the Exchange National Bank of this city, which suspended a week ago. The condition of the bank's affairs will not be ascertained until later in the day.

The liabilities of the Farmers' Bank are almost a quarter of a million. Assets not stated. The cashier says he expects to pay in full. An assignment of all the property of the bank is made in the interest of its creditors. All of yesterday's deposits will be returned.

Stolen Ballot Box.

CHICAGO, 9.—The situation growing out of the close municipal election contest in this city has been complicated by the theft of the ballot box of the Third Ward. The box was stored in a livery stable on 22d Street where the ballots were counted, but the store room was broken into and the box carried off. The precinct returned 575 for Smith and 266 for Harrison, and the theft is supposed to have been for the purpose of concealing some irregularities. The matter has been put into the hands of detectives and it is rumored that some of the guilty parties are known. The republicans have decided to contest Mr. Harrison's election, and Mr. Harrison declares that he himself wishes a recount, and says he believes a recount will increase his majority.

Rioting Workmen.

CHICAGO, 9.—To-night a large body of strikers, lately employed in the McCormick reaper works, gathered around its walls and made some demonstrations. Those in charge, fearing an attack would be made, sent for assistance, and a number of Pinkerton's policemen were loaded in an omnibus, together with twenty-five marshals, and sent to the works. As they neared the place they were surrounded by strikers, who stopped the vehicle and went for the men inside. Several shots were fired, but the only person hit was one policeman, who received a scalp wound. The police were driven out of the bus, their guns captured, the horses unhitched and the bus burned.

The Royal Levee.

DUBLIN, 9.—The levee given to-day at Dublin Castle by the Prince and Princess of Wales was larger than any held in Ireland since the visit of Queen Victoria in 1849.

Defeat of El Mahdi.

DONGOLA, 9.—El Mahdi has been severely defeated at El Obeid. He has made the announcement that he will not attack Dondola until after the Fast of Ramadan, three months hence.

Cornered.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The published statement is made that when Miss Nevada, prima donna of Mapleson's company, first appeared in New York, she was to receive $1,000 a night, but when she at first failed to score a success Mapleson reduced the figures to $300. In San Francisco she proved a drawing card, and compelled the impressario to allow her $1,000. Arriving here she again notified that her salary had again been reduced to $300. Just before the hour for the presentation of the opera last night it is stated that she refused to appear unless the full figure was allowed, and that Mapleson had to give her the amount to prevent a change of opera at the last moment.

Domestic Tragedy.

POLAR BLUFF, MO., April 9—A bloody tragedy, growing out of family troubles, was enacted here last night and caused great excitement. Louis Deny, a member of the city council and at one time city marshal, shot his wife four times, killing her instantly, and then blew his own brains out. Jealousy is alleged as the cause of Deny's act—he having accused his wife of being too intimate with another man.

No More Troops.

OTTAWA, April 9.—It seems to be decided that the government will send no more troops to the Northwest. It is possible that the orders to dispatch the Halifax battalion may be countermanded.

The War in Central America.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Mr. Peralta, Costa Rican minister, to-day received the following cablegram from the President of San Salvador:

"Santa Ana: We confirm the complete victory at Chalchuapa, the death of President Barrios and his son, Don Venancio.

(Signed) ZALDAVAR.

Senor Becerra, minister to the United States of Colombia to this government, has received an official dispatch from his government, dated at Bogota, the 8th inst., stating that tranquility prevails throughout the Republic except at Panama, Sabanalla and Santa Maria, which, it says, are in the hands of the rebels. The dispatch also states that the government is organizing in the State of Cauca, adjoining Panama, an expedition of 1,500 troops, which will be sent to Panama as soon as possible to suppress the revolt in that State.

Panama, via Galveston, 9.—Affairs in Panama are improving. The provisional government is organizing rapidly and order is being maintained. The *Shenandoah* landed 100 men to-day. Although there were many rumors of a possible tumult, when they landed there was no disorder. The men guard the wharves, offices and rolling stock of the Panama Railway Company. A meeting was held yesterday, attended by foreigners and natives, to consider the situation. A memorial was adopted declaring that the danger of an attack from Buena Ventura and Carthagena made it necessary to declare the State neutral, and calling upon the President to send commissioners to notify the leaders at these points. The opinion is expressed that if further attacks are made from abroad, it will be necessary to declare the State independent and appeal to the great powers for protection.

FOREIGN.

GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

RESULTS OF THE CABINET COUNCIL.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

PRINCE ALBERT VISITS THE SLUMS OF DUBLIN.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, 9.—Parliament reassembled to-day after the Easter recess. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone confirmed the intelligence of the battle between the Russians and Afghans, and said: "From information which the government has received of the fight, the Russians have apparently been guilty of an unjustifiable attack on the Afghans." In answer to interrogatories, he said that on Saturday the Cabinet considered Russia's reply to England's proposal to limit the zone of survey to debatable points. Russia's reply was an agreement to do this provided the zone of survey as marked out by England extended southward so as to include the Paropamisus range of mountains. The English government considered that this reply did not advance the question towards a conclusion, and was dissatisfied with it. Within the past 24 hours, however, said the Premier, a subsequent communication had been received from Russia, and this appeared, in the opinion of the government, to place the matter in a more hopeful position. Being asked what the nature of this subsequent communication was, Gladstone said it would be impossible at present for the government to make any further statement concerning the pending negotiations about the Afghan frontier in view of the grave occurrences just reported. Continuing, Gladstone said that it was evident that the Russians had attacked the Afghans. The Russians had in this attack been defeated after making a gallant resistance. It was apparent, also, that the Russians, after the fight, had returned to their former position, or at least to the left bank of the Kushk River, which might be equivalent to such retirement. The government had been informed, the Premier went on, the Russians had made every endeavor to induce the Afghans to begin the fighting. The Russian troops had even twice attempted to forcibly pass through the Afghan picket lines. After one of these attempts had failed to provoke an Afghan attack, Captain Yates met a Russian chief of staff and talked to him about the conduct of the Russian soldiers being an evident violation of the Russian agreement to not advance pending the outcome of negotiations. The Russian officer stated that he had no knowledge of any arrangement existing against a Russian advance. Captain Yates referred to the official dispatch sent from St. Petersburg March 17th to London, assuring England that orders would be at once sent to Russian officers at the front, directing them to forbid any advance, and do all in their power to prevent provocation of the Afghans. The Russian officer declared he knew nothing whatever of any such arrangement. Gladstone, commenting on this, said England had kept her part of this agreement up to March 30th; at least the Afghans had made no advance nor any forward movement of any kind, so far as information possessed by the ministers went. The government, Gladstone stated, must regard the attack by the Russians upon Penjdeh as unprovoked. The government had asked an explanation of this attack from Russia, but of course sufficient time had not yet elapsed for receipt of an answer. Sir Edward Thornton, British ambassador to St. Petersburg, had, however, last night telegraphed that De Giers, Russian prime minister, had expressed for himself and for the Czar the earnest hope that this unhappy incident might not prevent the continuation of negotiations for peace. [This remark was greeted with shouts of derisive laughter.]

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Tory leader, at this point arose, and recalling the Premier's statement just made, that the government believed that after defeating the Afghans at Penjdeh, the Russians had retired, asked sarcastically, if it was not reasonable to believe that after driving the Afghans out of Penjdeh, the Russians stayed and occupied the place?

To this Gladstone said, of course, the natural inference would be that the Russians now occupy Penjdeh. "Concerning this statement, however," the Premier added, "some confusion exists because the statement that the Russians occupy Penjdeh emanates from a British officer who had left the spot at the time of the fight, while Sir Edward Thornton reports subsequently to this, that De Giers stated that the Russians, after attacking the Afghans, did not occupy Penjdeh."

Many questions were at once asked Gladstone about the ambiguity of the expression used by De Giers, and whether the Russians might not have occupied Penjdeh without having occupied it immediately after the battle. Gladstone evaded these questions as readily, and to others said the government had no reason to believe any aggressive acts had been done by the Afghans to provoke the attack on Penjdeh.

This declaration caused a sensation, and for a moment the House resounded with cries of "Hear, hear."

Gladstone appeared anxious and worn.

Lord Randolph Churchill on entering the House was warmly greeted by both Conservative and Liberal members. The general opinion expressed in the lobby was that nothing can prevent war.

When Gladstone declared that the Russian attack on Penjdeh appeared to be an unprovoked aggression the House warmly approved his phase.

Late in the evening Gladstone, replying to a question asked by Sir Richard Cross, said the government had received another telegram from Sir Peter Lumsden, which tended to qualify the statement by him (Gladstone) in reply to Sir Stagord Northcote, which was based on Sir Peter Lumsden's statement that the Afghans had made no advance, either before or after March 17th. "Sir Peter Lumsden now says," continued Gladstone, "that when the Russians threatened an attack on the Afghans' positions by an advance in force on Ak-tep, the Afghans threw out videttes and extended their pickets to Pulikhists, on the left bank of the Kushk river, and gradually strengthened this position, until, on March 30th, the bulk of their force had been transferred across the river. Sir Peter Lumsden is of the opinion that this movement does not constitute an actual advance on the part of the Afghans, but merely the occupation of a more advantageous military position."

Cabinet Council.

LONDON, 9.—It was ascertained late this afternoon that to-day's session of the Cabinet had not been called, as reported, merely to prepare for this evening's opening of Parliament. The real purpose of the session was to discuss the alarming telegrams coming in from Sir Peter Lumsden. The first of these dispatches was received yesterday, but as it came in an incomplete state it was not acted upon. Although of an alarming nature, action was postponed in order to get the full text. This telegram read thus: "A large force of Russians from Puli Khisti made a severe attack upon the Afghan outposts at Penjdeh." At this most important point the dispatch was broken off, evidently through the cutting of the wires. It was decided that Sir Peter Lumsden had gone at once to Guiran for the purpose of remaining on guard at Robat Pass, on the road to Herat. No doubt is entertained that between the time of the receipt of the broken dispatch and to-day's developments, the government, while believing that the Afghan defeat at Penjdeh was really less disastrous than reported, still considered the incident, unless satisfactorily explained, *casus belli*. It is believed also that the Council discussed the question of at once sending the six ironclads at Malta to the Dardanelles. There was great agitation this evening in all government departments. It is stated that 12,000 reinforcements will be at once sent to India. The first army reserve will probably be called out immediately.

Earl Dufferin, at Rawulpindi, to-day was informed by telegraph of what had occurred at Penjdeh. He at once told Abdurrahman, Ameer of Afghanistan, and the native Indian chiefs who are in attendance at the Council. The native chiefs unanimously recommended the throwing of troops into Afghanistan. This recommendation has been placed before the home government in London.

Later in the day the surmise of the government in regard to the movements of Sir Peter Lumsden were substantiated by the receipt of a telegram from him at Guiran. This telegram dated April 1st, completed the broken dispatch. It states officially that the Russians attacked the Afghans intrenched at Pendjeh, and slaughtered 200 of the garrison. Seventy thousand British and Indians, now stationed along or near the northern Indian frontier, may, it is thought, reach Herat in time to prevent the capture of that important point by the Russians. The Cabinet sat two hours. Earl Granville, British Foreign Minister, after the adjournment, had separate interviews with Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to London, and Baron De Stael, Ambassador from Russia.

Comments of the Press.

LONDON, 9.—The *Post*, in an editorial, says: It is almost impossible to deal patiently with Gladstone's statement that he has asked Russia to explain the attack on the Afghans, and that the incident might not interrupt the negotiations. Even the most desirous of peace, the *Post* says, must feel that all negotiations are now closed. The question lies in a nutshell: Russia either did or did not acquaint General Komaroff with the agreement of March 17th.

The majority of the Paris newspapers consider war between England and Russia inevitable, unless Bismarck at once uses his influence in favor of peace.

The European press considers that both England and Russia want time to prepare for war, but that a conflict is certain.

The *Morning Post* says the government has had telegraphic correspondence with Gen. Wolseley with reference to a proposition to withdraw the British troops from Soudan.

The *Daily News* says: The agreement between England and Russia, that there should be no advance of outposts, must now have reached the chief of the Russian staff on the Afghan frontier. If that agreement be adhered to, war may still be avoided. The crossing of the Kushk river by the Afghans might have justified a further advance on the part of the Russians, but not a direct appeal to arms. War can now only be avoided by the prompt disavowal of Russia of Gen. Komaroff's action, a guarantee against its repetition, and by honorable action on her part regarding the joint boundary commission, which, up to the present time, the Russians have evaded with a scarcely disguised cynicism. The past affords but little ground for belief that Russia will observe with greater fidelity her obligations in the future.

The *Standard* believes the news of the battle between the Russians and Afghans was known to the Ameer before he made his speech at the Durbar. The *Standard* also says: The last point which Russia claims, even if it is not yet occupied, is in her grasp. Her soldiers have won it by an act of provocation and a shameless violation of a solemn promise made on the Neva. England has acted in good faith—even with a chivalrous scrupulosity akin to simplicity. "We have looked for that honesty in others," continues the article, "that we have practiced ourselves. We have our reward. We are once more on the brink of a war, which may involve both Europe and Asia."

The *Times* editorially says: Neither the dignity nor the interests of the British Empire can be served by wrangling in Parliament. Glanstone's statement in the House of Commons yesterday was worthy of England's representative. If it did not breathe defiance, it had the ring of constancy and resolution which neither foreigners nor Englishmen can mistake. Even if we are content to pass the affair as an untoward incident, we still have to reckon on the Afghans, whose troops lie dead upon the field, and cannot, if we would, encounter the risk of surrender to General Komaroff's defiance to the orders of his superiors. It rests with Russia to purge herself of this dishonesty by acts of adequate and conspicuous reparation. The immediate recall of General Komaroff and the retirement of the Russians from all positions in Afghanistan they have lately occupied will, perhaps, repair the mischief. The duty imposed upon us will not be undertaken in a spirit of levity, but as one England is capable of fulfilling, and we will not flinch until it is fulfilled.

London, 9.—The *Daily Telegraph* says: Russia throughout has intended to give England trouble and put affronts upon her. Unless reparation is afforded, not by the help of golden bridges, but in accordance with our distinct and stern demands, we must do our duty by India and ourselves, and wage such a war as will insure to India repose for half a century.

Most of the owners of collieries in England and Wales have cancelled all orders for coal to be shipped to Russia, at the risk of being sued for breach of contract.

Another Battle.

LONDON, 9.—A letter received from Meshed, whence it was dated the 7th of March, states that it was at that time rumored that recently the Afghans had sent a force out from Herat, and that this force had attacked the Russian troops in Zulfikar Pass. The letter added that the rout of the Russians on this occasion was so complete that forty of their soldiers and two officers were driven to seek refuge on the Persian side of Heri-Rud river.

M. Lessar, Russian Afghan boundary commissioner, at present in London, in an interview published in this evening's *Pall Mall Gazette*, concerning the statements in this Meshed letter, stated that he regarded the news of the gravest importance, if it was true. He added that the Meshed letter, if reliable, afforded a complete explanation of General Komaroff's attack on the Afghans at Penjdeh.

Visiting the Slums.

DUBLIN, 9. The Prince of Wales, with his son Prince Albert Victor, and a small party of friends, spent the afternoon in visiting some of the slums of the city. Upon entering some of the worst dwellings the Prince freely denounced their broken floors and roofs and sanitary wants, and said he hoped that such dwellings would soon be swept from the face of the earth, at the same time expressing his sympathy with the occupants. Mobs of uncouth and wild looking men, women and children continually surrounded the Prince, who received them smilingly and was greeted in turn with loud cheers. He shook hands heartily with many of the nearest him, and the old people invoked blessings upon the heads of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Queen Victoria.

Panicky Prices.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, 9. The bourse here at the close bordered on a state of panic.

Vienna, 9.—The bourse closed panicky.

Berlin, 9.—The bourse here was very weak all day. Sales were forced and this created a panic towards the close. Exchange on St. Petersburg, which yesterday was quoted at 201, closed today at 195.

Paris, 9.—The Paris bourse was demoralized to-day. Heavy declines in London and Berlin produced a panic. All international stocks fell heavily. Sales were forced to secure any price obtainable, owing to the fears of holders that many engagements will go unmet, and that prices must recede much further still.

London, 9.—At Lloyd's war risks were dealt in to-day at greatly enhanced prices. Premiums on vessels trading in Russian waters are quoted at 2 *to* 5 guineas percentage. Foreign wheat rose 2s. 6d. per quarter and holders were unwilling to sell even at this advance.

The decline in consols since the opening of the Afghan frontier dispute has been five per cent, which equals the fall in consols at the opening of the Crimean war.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Rumors of fighting in Bechuanaland are current.

It is rumored that Italian troops will occupy Suakim.

The Russian government is giving orders for gunboats to Swedish builders.

Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen passed a restless night and his condition is regarded as worse.

It is stated that the British government is buying hundreds of horses in Canada for military service.

It is stated that Gen. Wolseley has been ordered to withdraw one-third of his force from the Soudan for service elsewhere.

Advices to the French government from Pekin state that the Chinese government adheres to the peace preliminaries signed on the 4th.

A well-known detective of Montreal says he has made to the government an offer that for $10,000 he will deliver Louis Riel into its hands dead or alive.

A dispatch from Rawulpindi says: The conference between Lord Dufferin and Abdurrahman Khan has resulted in the Ameer's strongly favoring an alliance with the British.

M. Lessar, commenting on the news from the Afghan frontier, says General Komaroff's return to Pulikhisti, after defeating the Afghans, showed that the Russians had no design to occupy Pendjeh during the negotiations with England. He believed the explanations of De Giers would be satisfactory to the English government.

The anti-Russian feeling in both parties in the House of Commons amounts to a passion. If Russia's explanation of the attack on the Afghans be delayed or be incomplete, the British government will be forced to declare war or resign.

Members of the British army reserve resident in Canada have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return to England. There are 4,000 of them.

In a terrible hurricane at Tamattina, Madagascar, February 26th, twelve vessels founder ed in the harbor; five French and six native vessels and the American bark *Sarah Hobart*.

Brussels was greatly excited yesterday over the report of an attempted assassination of the Crown Prince Rudolph. A window of the royal carriage containing the Prince was broken by an unarmed lunatic, who was arrested. This was the only foundation for the report.

Together with the troops in Cabul, the Ameer has an army of 67,000 men.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that many offers are being received from Finns to serve in the Russian army. Finland has agreed to equip ten torpedo boats in addition to the 70 which Russia already has in the Baltic Sea.

Mr. Childers has postponed, for a week, the presentation of the budget in the House of Commons. The postponement is presumably due to the anticipation of a vote on the question of war with Russia.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says it is reported among the Mohammedans of the Northern Caucasus that the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey are allies. The belief is general at St. Petersburg that the relations between those two rulers are extremely friendly.

A Russian authority says: The Russian force in the engagement with the Afghans consisted of two battalions of regulars, some Cossacks and Col. Alikahanoff's Turcoman militia, numbering in all 1,000 men.

At Winnipeg, the inspector of the mounted police received instructions to-night to stop the Sixty-fifth battalion here, and all troops are now to be stopped at once at their present camp. The ostensible explanation is an official circular stating that the government wants to see if a commission cannot adjust matters.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

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Brewery near U.C.R.R. & D.&R.G. Depots,

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We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Keg and Bottled Beer of a Superior quality, at popular prices.

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The Rising Generation

sun should find you resolved to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. It will cleanse and invigorate your blood, and restore the vital organs to their natural functions. Mrs. J. D. Upham, 231 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with indigestion, and unable, without distress, to take solid food. After using Ayer's Sarsaparilla one month I was

Entirely Cured."

Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Milton, Mass., writes: "I have been very much troubled with torpidity of the liver, and Dyspepsia. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me." Mrs. J. W. Bradlee, Hyde Park, Mass., writes: "I was greatly reduced by Dyspepsia, and was advised to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs. M. F. Hamblett, 25 Lawrence street, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was sick two years with stomach and liver troubles, and obtained no relief until I took

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health."

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

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5.

Life and Health.

Alaric Metcher, 3 Harrison avenue, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My son was weak and debilitated, troubled with sore eyes and Scrofulous humors. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored him to perfect health." Irving H. Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "From the time I was four years old until eighteen, I was subject to Scrofulous sore throat. Many a time my neck has been a raw sore, from poultices put on to draw out the inflammation. I took four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and have never had the disease since, in sixteen years."

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