DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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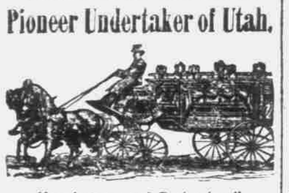

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AMERICAN.

Kate Field.

NEW YORK, 21.—Miss Kate Field to-night entertained a large audience at Chickering Hall two and a half hours with her lecture upon the "Vice and Treason of Mormonism." By way of introduction, the speaker said: Although possessing average intelligence, until a year ago she knew nothing about Mormonism. Accident led her to visit Utah, and she became so much interested that she remained several months.

The religion of Mormonism sprang into life in 1830. The so-called revelations, however, were not given to the world until 1832. John Taylor, the President of the Mormon Church to-day, and its chief Apostle, calls himself "the mouthpiece of the Almighty." A more fiendish paper than the so-called revelation by Smith never existed. One of its sections declared that if a man was married to a woman in accordance with the laws of the church, he was at liberty to commit all kinds of blasphemy and crime, except the shedding of innocent blood. The Gentiles were not of innocent blood and could therefore be put out of the way without sin whenever occasion required. Blood atonement is not practiced to the extent it was during the palmy days of Brigham young. "If it had not been for Vermont," continued Miss Field, "there never would have been such a thing as Mormonism. Brigham Young, Joseph Smith and Heber C. Kimball, all bright and shining lights of the Mormon Church, and indeed its very founders, were all born in Vermont. It seems just, therefore, that Senator Edmunds, who framed the recent law against polygamy, should have been born in that State also. It is the religious nature of women that is appealed to and outraged in Mormonism. The majority of Mormon women are more unreasonable than sensitive. Heber C. Kimball used to call his wives cows.

The Edmunds bill has served to make the polygamous elders weary. They no longer marry wives in the Endowment House, the ceremony being performed in kitchens, back yards, or any secluded spot. Think of it! Utah and Empire States under the same flag! We should be ashamed of ourselves, that is, those of us who vote. [Applause.] Brigham Young used to tell his wives they must not expect him to love them. They should consider it a sufficient honor to bear children to a Saint."

Miss Field said she found it impossible for her to believe anything she heard unless proven. Mormon women would lie about their religion without a blush. The divorce laws were formerly very loose in Utah. Brigham Young used to charge his elders $10 for every divorce granted. The speaker called attention to the fact that John T. Caine, Utah's Representative in Congress, received $2,500 more salary each year that Eli H. Murray the Governor of the Territory. The Mormons teach that Joseph Smith will be the first one of the faithful to rise from the grave on the resurrection day. There are three glories in the Mormon heaven. The first is that of all unmarried men and women. They are, as it were, celestial bachelors to the Elders. The second is that of monogamists. The third is that of polygamists, who alone see Christ. Mormonism, therefore, places a premium on vice. Mormons have no politics, there being neither republicans nor democrats among them. They own millions of dollars worth of property upon which they pay no taxes. The temple of St. George, in the Southern part of Utah, cost $80,000, the temple at Logan $600,000, while upon the new temple at Salt Lake, $2,500,000 has already been expended. The latter probably would not be finished for 30 years to come, if subscriptions should continue to pour into the treasury of the Mormon Church.

A Big Suit for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—Mrs. Isabella Francabua to-day instituted a suit against the city of San Francisco to have the defendant declared trustee for her of the tract of land included between Franklin, Lyon and Union Streets and the water front which compasses one hundred squares outside the city. The lands are valued at about $2,000,000. She claims the tract mentioned was granted to her father, Gabriel Castro, by the Alcalde of the old Pueblo of Yerba Buena, in 1836. The title to Yerba Buena Pueblo including this tract, was recently made good to the city by the United States. The plaintiff claims a prior title under the grant made to her father by the Mexican Government. A large portion of this property is now occupied and built upon by persons who first precipited it and who now hold a quit claim title from the city.

Suing Her Husband's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—Martha Hitchcock instituted a suit to-day against John A. Stanley and John H. Wise, executors of the estate of Charles M. Hitchcock, deceased, her husband, to recover the rents accruing from the Brooklyn Hotel property on Bush Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, since 1852, which aggregate about $200,000. She claims that the property is her separate estate, and also asks that the executors be ordered to execute a deed of the property to her.

The California Washouts.

Superintendent Fillmore of the Southern Pacific Company, reports that all damage by the washouts on the Southern Pacific Railroad has been repaired to-day, and all trains are now moving on.

Boycotting Postmasters.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the following special from Washington: The Postmaster-General is receiving complaints from many republican committees, where democratic postmasters have been appointed, that the citizens will not recognize them, and the mails are being collected by outside parties and delivered at mail trains. In East Palestine, Ohio, is an independent post-office box, and in Shaubs, in the same State, private parties are reported to be collecting mails so as to lessen the sale and cancellation of stamps and diminish the new postmaster's salary. The same thing is done in other small towns in Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Virginia, Illinois and Pennsylvania. Complaint is made that a regular system of boycotting is being conducted against the objectionable democratic postmasters.

The Austrian Minister Withdrawn

A Washington special says: Since the Kelley episode our diplomatic relations with Austria have been practically cut off. The Austrian minister, who has not been in this country for some time, has been released upon the grounds that having been in the diplomatic service for forty-two years he is disqualified for further service. This leaves the mission vacant, and the Austrian government has signified that it will remain so until the United States sees fit to appoint a minister to succeed Kelley, whom they rejected.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Pre-emption, Homestead and Tree Lands.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Commissioner Sparks has recently made a ruling which is probably destined to have an important influence upon the course of the transactions in public lands. He has decided in substance that commutation of homestead is in effect and law turning of the entry into pre-emption and as such is illegal when the claimant has previously had the benefit of the pre-emption law. Since the passage of the homestead law it has become almost the universal practice for settlers to secure claims under both that and the pre-emption law in addition to which they have usually taken the benefit of the timber culture law, thus aggregating under the three laws a maximum estate of 480 acres to each settler. It has been customary to take up pre-emption and "tree claim" at once, and after the lapse of the shortest necessary interval tomortgage the former for enough to pay the government price of it when having secured title the settler was at liberty to move away and take the benefit of the homestead law. The ruling of the commission is calculated to put an end to this practice. It leaves the settler still a right to secure either pre-emption or homestead in addition to his "tree claim," and as far as the ruling itself goes, it leaves him the right to secure a pre-emption claim in the usual way and then secure a homestead by living upon the land five years, but the latter right, Gen. Sparks does not concede. It has been stated that he has made a ruling to the effect that no person is entitled to the benefits of both pre-emption and homestead laws. This is incorrect. No such ruling having been made. There is reason to believe, however, that when this question comes before him in the way of a demand for a formal ruling on the subject he will hold that in passing the homestead law, Congress intended only to give a choice to settlers of limited means by affording them a method of attaining 160 acres of land without other outlay than the payment of customary fees in place of purchasing under the pre-emption law. Such ruling he says would be in consonance with views which have inspired the movement of Congress to repeal the pre-emption law outright; and should the timber law be repealed it would have the effect of restricting the area obtainable by a single claimant to one quarter section. Gen. Sparks holds that the two laws, homestead and pre-emption, standing together and interpreted as they have heretofore been, offer a temptation to fraud and place a premium upon it. Hope of securing a second claim is held out by one law as an inducement upon the first claim of the most temporary and luxpensive character simply designed to make a false show of good faith and to "swear by," as immediately after the final proof, or commutation, as the case may be, they are abandoned and another residence established upon claim number two. Gen. Sparks holds that if Congress designed to give the same settler the benefit of both laws, it would have imposed upon him requirements to establish a temporary home in one place only to be abandoned for another within a few months. Should the ruling indicated as probable, never be made, that already made prohibiting commutation of homestead claims by persons who have previously been pre-emptors, will still, we believe, have an important result in preventing to a considerable extent, speculation in claims. Obligations to live five years upon a claim is a test of good faith to which only actual farmers who desire land for their own cultivation will care to submit.

The War in South America.

LIMA, *via* Galveston, 22.—Further advices concerning the battle of Jauja, state that three of Caceres' Colonels were captured; that Caceres himself fled with a few officers and his army was completely dispersed. Many rebels, including Col. Pacheco Cespedes, were drowned in the river while endeavoring to escape, as the stream is very much swollen for this season.

Killed His Wife and Fled.

CHICAGO, 22.—Samuel R. Smith shot and killed his young wife last night, although the fact of the tragedy was not disclosed until to-day. They were occupying a single room at 310 Monroe street. The shot was fired about 8 o'clock last night, which alarmed some of the inmates, but their fears were quieted by Smith appearing and stating that his shotgun had been accidentally discharged. This forenoon the discovery was made that he had killed his wife and had fled during the night. His wife was supposed to be a creole, but formerly lived in Cleveland, who ran away with Smith and married him in Buffalo. She was not more than 19 years old, and from several letters found in the room appears to have been engaged to Dr. J. S. Beckford, of Cleveland, who followed her to Chicago, and finally left, declaring in a letter that he intended to commit suicide. But little is known of Smith. Jealousy is supposed to have actuated him.

First Fast Freight Over the Canadian Pacific.

VICTORIA, B. C., 22.—Dispatches from the mainland state that the first through freight train from the Atlantic over the Canadian Pacific Railway will reach Port Moody, Barrard Inlet at noon to-morrow. The steamer *Princess Louise* will bring the freight on to Victoria, arriving here at nine o'clock in the evening. The freight left London on the 7th and Montreal on the 9th instant, and will have been fifteen days to Victoria to-morrow night, having come through on passenger time.

An Outrageous Gang of Thieves.

PITTSBURG, 22.—A special from Oil City, Pa., says: Information from Clarion, gives details of one of the most outrageous robberies on record. Last Friday night three masked men entered the house of Jacob Lipe, in an out-of-the-way corner of Paint's Township and demanded his money. To this he replied that there was none in the house. The villains then poured petroleum on him and set fire to it, finally succeeding in extorting from him the whereabouts of $75 which they secured and departed. Mr. Lipe is quite an old man and his burns and injuries are serious.

In the Toils at Last.

LEWISTON, Idaho, 22.—Isaac N. Hibbs, the defaulting postmaster who, after so much trouble, was extradited from British Columbia, was indicted yesterday by the United States grand jury for forgery.

Smith, Gaul and Cannon Killed near Seattle.

PORTLAND, Ogn., 22.—Three men, John Cannon, James J. Smith and J. Harry Gaul, coal miners, working at the little town of Franklyn, near Seattle, were crushed to death last night in their cabin. They were sitting around the stove smoking and telling yarns, when a large tree, rotten at the butt, fell over, crushing the house and the three occupants with it. There was no wind. All died within an hour. They were horribly mangled. Gaul, aged 28, leaves a wife and child at Seattle. Cannon, aged 32, leaves several children back east. Smith, 28, was unmarried.

The Riel Revolution in Canada—Hoisting the French Flag.

QUEBEC, 22.—A meeting, called to express indignation at the execution of Riel held at Lewis to-day drew an immense crowd. Effigies were burned and flags inscribed "Glory to the hero and martyr Riel," "Death to Sir John MacDonald," and "Hurrah for Riel!" were displayed. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. M. Pelletier called upon all to unite, and said war had been opened by Orangemen in Lherbrooke in attacking the Nationalists. M. Desjardines, conservative member of Parliament, said a protest against the execution of Riel representing 1,500,000 French Canadians, was sent to government but not recognized, and the threatened

RUPTURE HAD NOW COME BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

He reminded Sir John Macdonald of the burning of the Parliament House in Montreal in 1843, and latterly the scaffold of Riel. Other prominent men made strong speeches against the government.

An indignation meeting at Quebec Centre last night was attended by 3,000 electors. Mr. Bosse, M. P. for this constituency, said he did not think the ministers deserved censure. He was not allowed to speak further, and in the uproar which followed was forced to retire. Some threats were made against him, but the influence of members of the committee and the presence of a strong posse of policemen prevented them from being carried out. Owen Murphy, ex-mayor, Messrs. Liemieux and Fitzpatrick, Hon. P. Garneau and others addressed the meeting. The speakers stated that the movement was directed against Orangeism only, and wanted it distinctly understood that the question of Protestantism and Orangeism must not be confounded and that they wished to live in peace in the future as they had done in the past with the former denomination.

ANOTHER INDIGNATION MEETING

was held at Charlesburg, the constituency of the Hon. Mr. Caron, this afternoon. There were 3,000 persons present. In point of forcible speech and enthusiasm the meeting almost surpassed any of the kind yet held. Sir A. P. Caron, was loudly denounced and imprecations were uttered against him. He had been invited to be present, but did not put in an appearance. Beaupont to-n ght was also the scene of an indignation meeting which was equally loud in protestations and denunciations as any of the other meetings.

Montreal, 22.—The Rev. Father Dowd, at St. Patrick's Church to day, advised his flock to have nothing to do with the new national party which he said would lead them to disaster. The long talked of mass meeting in the Champ De Mars by French Canadians was held this afternoon. About 10,000 persons being present. There were three platforms at each of

WHICH A FRENCH FLAG FLOATED.

There were between thirty and forty speakers who one and all protested in strong language against the action of the government in the hanging of Riel and called upon all present to combine to defeat the government.

Sir John MacDonald was the special object of invective; his action in the present instance being regarded by the speakers as a crime of the most culpable character.

A telegram was read from Messrs. Boyd and Murphy of the New York Irish Union, protesting against Orange fanaticism and British brutality, and

WISHING THE FRENCH CANADIANS SUCCESS IN THEIR STRUGGLE.

The following resolution, among others, was passed unanimously:

"That in executing Louis Riel, the government committed an act of inhumanity and cruelty unworthy of a civilized nation, and deserves the condemnation of all friends of right and justice without distinction of race or religion."

FOREIGN.

The Irish Campaign.

LONDON, 21.—The Irish question is again uppermost in British politics. Parnell has been cleverer than Gladstone, and has got "home rule" to the front to the apparent disadvantage of the liberals. The ex-Premier, when he found that his radical allies were jeopardizing his canvass by the prominence they gave to the disestablishment question, made overtures to the Parnellites for a coalition. The Irish party had been coquiled so well and eagerly by the conservatives that the people had generally concluded that an understanding had been arranged between them, but such it now transpires was not the fact. Parnell had secured all the promises he desired from the tories. He used this fact to induce the liberals to offer him the same pledges. He preferred to trade with the liberal leaders to trading with those of the conservative party, because the former were in much better control of their party than were the Tory chieftains; but Gladstone, for reasons best known to himself, declined to make the same pledges which the Conservatives had made, and offered a very evasive compromise. Parnell thereupon decided to seal the alliance with the Tories. He felt himself master of the situation. He calculates upon the certain possession of the balance of power in the next session and feels sure of being able to command enough Radical votes upon most of the questions relating to Home Rule which may come up, to give his side of the House the power to pass all reasonable measures relating to Ireland. It was these considerations which induced the National League to-day to issue its remarkable campaign manifesto.

The decision to issue it was arrived at in a special meeting held by Parnell and his colleagues in Dublin. There were present at this conclave all the Irish Home Rule candidates who could possibly attend. The call for the meeting stated that its object was to have a final conference upon the plans for electoral work with a special view to equipping those new candidates who have not yet had any parliamentary experience. The meeting was not long in deciding to reject the overtures of the Liberals and to openly ally the Home Rule party to the Tory organization. Accordingly, the manifesto, the most remarkable and straightforward ever issued by the Parnellites, was uttered. Its effect, according to Irish calculations, will be to prevent Gladstone from returning to power by making it impossible for the Liberals to gain the requisite majority of members in the next House of Commons. The Conservatives have declared they will not resign the conduct of the government unless the Liberals gain such a large majority in the next House as to show an unmistakable wish for a change of the cabinet. While it can be hardly doubted that Gladstone will win in the elections, most well informed English politicians believe the present relations between the Home Rulers and the Tories will render it practically impossible for the Liberals to succeed in obtaining the majority of members requisite to compel the Conservatives to abdicate.

The Dublin conference arranged to thoroughly circulate the Parnell manifesto during the next fortnight even to the extent of distributing it at all church doors throughout Ireland. It was also arranged to have the country thoroughly stumped and to furnish a plentiful supply of speakers wherever meetings could be organized for them. In addition, the conference decided to transfer the headquarters of the executive committee of the English branch of the National League to Liverpool for the remainder of the campaign. This locality was selected as the most available for easy communication with the League branches throughout England and Scotland.

T. P. O'Connor, president of the British branch of the League, will, however, remain in London, whence he will direct the Irish campaign throughout Great Britain.

The Parnell manifesto has infused new life into the Conservative party management. Lord Randolph Churchill, Indian Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and W. H. Smith, War Secretary, are devoting their entire energies to the Tory campaign work. To-day they issued an urgent appeal to all those London Conservative electors who spend November out of town, to return, if possible, at once to the metropolis and take part in the important campaign work before them in their respective districts.

Servia Has no Reason to Continue the Campaign.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in an editorial today, says: Servia has no reason to continue the campaign now that Prince Alexander has announced that he will evacuate Eastern Roumelia. If Prince Milan persists in going to Sofia, it will cost him more than he foresaw. The Powers, as the speech of Emperor William at the opening of the Reichstag on Thursday indicated, have a right to secure respect for the treaties relating to the Balkan States.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

King Milan Must Halt or be Considered an Enemy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22.—The Balkan conference has drafted a final protocal which embodies decisions declaring that the restoration of the *statu quo ante bellum* is equally binding upon Servia and Bulgaria. It is reported that if King Milan refuses immediate peace under the terms of the conference he will be declared an enemy to the peace of Europe and two of the signatory powers will enforce his deposition. It was rumored here to-day that some Turkish troops had a skirmish with Greeks. The rumor was subsequently declared untrue. There are now 270,000 Turkish troops on the Balkan Peninsula.

Shaking Hands Across the Bloody Chasm.

PARIS, 22.—A dispatch from Pekin says that all the difficulty between France and China has been removed, and that negotiations between the two nations have been resumed.

A Flat Manifesto.

LONDON, 22.—Under the polling arrangements the tendency of the borough elections will become known on Thursday, and the general result of the borough and county elections on Saturday, but the exact position of parties will not be determined till December. Lord Salisbury will deliver a final conservative manifesto at the dinner of the St. Stephen's Club to-morrow evening. The Parnellite manifesto has fallen flat. The most liberal newspapers have passed it by without comment, while the conservative press criticise it in a slighting manner.

The French in Anam.

PARIS, 22.—The *Gaulois* says that President Grevy has decided, in the event of his re-election, to send a message to the Chambers advising the granting of amnesty to political offenders without exception.

Gen. Briere de L'Isle, who was recalled from command of the French troops in Tonquin, arrived here to day. He refused to be interviewed. Officers accompanying him declare that his disgrace is unjust and that his removal has caused discontent in the army. They say the strength of the troops in Tonquin continues to be sapped by disease, and repeated alarms by the enemy.

Madame Patti Must Rest.

PARIS, 22.—Madame Patti has been ordered by her physicians to take a month's complete rest. This will cause the collapse of her projected tour through Belgium and Holland.

The War and Rumors of War in the Balkans.

BELGRADE, 22.—The Servian losses on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, included 11 officers killed and 22 wounded. Emperor Francis Joseph, in compliance with a request of Queen Natalie, has granted permission to doctors of the Austrian Red Cross Society to go to Servia. A dispatch from Tsaribrod says that the Bulgarians have massacred the Servian Lieutenant Koitch, who was found on the field of battle wounded, and the Servian Lieutenants Schivko and Ratkovich, who were prisoners of war. General Lesojanin telegraphs that the Bulgarian troops who had been fighting in the field near Urdlinf have been ensconced in the fortress of that town, and that the entire district between Timok Belegradjk and Lom on the Danube has been cleared of Bulgarians.

London, 22.—A Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says: The Turkish government has warned Servia to withdraw her troops from Bulgaria or Turkish troops will invade Servia.

Advices from Tsaribrod state that the weather there is terribly severe. Dragoman Pass is blocked in with snow and the roads across the mountains are impassable. The Drina division forced its way through after a hand to hand struggle in Saturday's fight and joined the main army before Slivnitza. Orders have been sent to Belgrade to delay the formation of the second reserve division as it is not needed at present.

Another Bulgarian Victory.

SOFIA, 22.—Diplomatic representatives here have been forbidden to send cipher telegrams. After a stiff battle this afternoon the Servians were driven out of Dragoman Pass by the Bulgarians who have occupied the pass.

Greece Not Ready for the Conflict.

LONDON, 22.—A dispatch from Athens to the *Standard* says that Turkey is inclined to force a conflict with Greece before the latter has completed her preparations for war.

Terrible Calamity in Bengal—Five Thousand People Swept into Eternity by a Cyclone.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says that 5,000 people have been drowned and 150 villages submerged in Orissa, by a cyclone, and that 1,241 square miles, in the moors of Hedabad and Huddea districts, have been devastated.

Outcast London.

Much excitement has been made by reports recently published on the vile condition of the slums of London. In one house was found a family consisting of a man sick with small-pox, his dying wife, three half naked and dirty children, and one pig. In some parts there is one gin-mill to every hundred persons. What defilement! Yet corresponding impurities often defile the human blood. They can be cast out by Brown's Iron Bitters, the great strengthener and purifier. Mr. B. J. Strange, of Stark Lake, Florida, says, "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best blood purifier I ever tried. It gives all the satisfaction a man can want."

If people troubled with colds, would take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church or places of entertainment, they would avoid coughing, greatly to the comfort of both speakers and hearers. Public speakers and singers find that the Pectoral wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron

The great nerve tonic will cure sleeplessness, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism, and builds up broken down constitutions. Delicious and nutritious. Sold by all druggists and country dealers.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Lovsey.

Order appointing Time and Place for settlement of account and petition for distribution.

ON READING AND FILING THE petition of J. M. Benedict and E. S. Lovsey, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Henry Lovsey, deceased, setting forth that they have filed their final account of their administration upon said estate in this Court, that all the debts and expenses of administration have been fully paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order allowing the final account and of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said Henry Lovsey, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County Court House, on the 12th day of December, 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order settling final account and of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and devisees of the said Henry Lovsey, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that the Clerk cause copies of this order to be posted in three public places in Salt Lake County and published in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in Salt Lake County, three weeks successively before the said 12th day of December, 1885.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

Dated November 18th, 1885.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake. } ss

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order appointing time and place for settlement of account and petition for distribution in the matter of the estate of Henry Lovsey, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1885.

[SEAL.]

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.
By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy.

W. DARKE, Attorney. d3.4 5w

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 skillful 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 to a years at least." Mrs. V. M. Thebaud, Montreal, Canada, writes: "Last spring my daughter was attacked by membranous 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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R. K. THOMAS.

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