

The Weekly Star.

JACKSON'S REPRIMAND.

Old Stonewall Administers a Reprimand to a Curious Office.

An old soldier at the Capitol yesterday told this story of Stonewall Jackson.

It was during his valley campaign and a battle was expected within a day or two, though Jackson's plans were so carefully guarded that not even his adjutant could guess them intelligently. This self-reliance was characteristic of Jackson, and his aversion to telling his plans was well known among his officers and men. In fact, it was his policy to surprise his men no less than to surprise the enemy.

General Jackson was one of a group of officers and another of the still living. Conversation was dragging. Jackson was thoughtful and had little to say, and the effect was dampening. Finally, just to revive the conversation, the Georgia colonel asked abruptly:

"General, will we have a fight to-morrow?"

Everybody knew in an instant that the blunder was irreparable, and nobody realized this more than the Colonel.

General turned quickly and stared full in the speaker's face. Then he slowly surveyed the Colonel from head to foot, and back again.

The silence was painful.

"Colonel," said the General slowly, but not in an unkind tone, "can you keep a secret?"

"Yes, General," was the warm, if embarrassed assurance. "I know I can, General, yes, sir."

"Are you quite certain, Colonel?"

"I am quite certain, General."

"Well, Colonel," in the same quiet, even tone, "so can I, sir."

The Colonel's face flushed crimson and there was a deadly silence for a minute or more.

"Now, Colonel," said Jackson, with some feeling, "that rudeness of mine hurt me as much as it did you, but I trust that it has taught you a valuable lesson. If we do have a fight to-morrow, Colonel, your regiment shall have a chance."

EDISON'S BUG.

A Curious Invention of the Electric Wizard.

St. Louis Republic.

I wonder how many ever heard the wonderful story of how Edison made a bug? It happened away back in 1890 or 1891, before the electrician had become a Count and known in the most remote corners of the world. There had been two or three persons killed by the electric wires, and people were seriously contemplating some plan to get them out of the way and still keep the new wonderful light.

Edison proposed that the wires be put in the gas pipes; but how on earth was the pipes to be "threaded" with the electric wires?

After studying the matter one night Edison said to a fellow-electrician: "Why, John, wouldn't it make a bug that will drag a wire through every foot of pipe in New York city, if it becomes necessary?"

"Make a bug!" exclaimed his companion, thinking the inventor had lost his mind, "what in the world do you mean?"

"Well, I'll make a bug," said the inventor, confidently, "that will go where I send him and drag a wire, too."

A few days afterwards he laid a wire curiously constructed, this bug, in the office where he was to go to work; it was his gas pipe bug, it was constructed thus: A minute electro-magnet, carrying behind it a fine insulated wire-pawl. Now, observe—every time the circuit was closed through the magnet the armature would be attracted and clutched the sides of a piece of a gas-pipe provided for the occasion, and the magnet behind was drawn towards the armature about the sixteenth of an inch. When the circuit was opened the armature reached forward ready to take a second step. Thus, at every closing of the circuit, the little bug advanced one step, dragging the wire behind. No doubt this description will be hard for non-experts to understand, but as everybody knows something about electricity nowadays a tolerable comprehension of the bug should be possible. How the bug traveled, even through the reader never saw an electric motor of any kind.

HIS FIRST REPEAT.

A Reb's First Experience With a Heavy Rifle.

Atlanta Constitution.

A veteran was talking the other day about his first experience with a repeating rifle.

"I was out on the picket line," he tells us, "and a lot of Yankees kept shooting at us from the shelter of a pine thicket. Finally we made a break for the thicket, and then we had it. Every fellow would pick out his man and then load and shoot, taking advantage of the shelter."

"My Yankee got the first shot and missed me. As I was only seventy-five or one hundred yards away I thought I would reach him before he could load again, so I made a dash for him. He stepped out from his tree—and aimed, but I thought he was just trying to bluff, so I didn't stop till he pulled down on me.

"My Lord!" I thought, "that's the first rifle I ever saw with two barrels!" I just halted, but though surely his gun must be empty now, and I started for him again. Well, sir, he just stood there and bang! bang! bang! bang! like miking a cow. I jumped for a tree mighty quick, I can tell you. I heard him just halting behind the tree. It struck me mightily. I didn't know what to make of it. I put my cap out from behind the tree and he banded! banded! down on it. It scared me. I did not know how long the thing would hold out. Presently, though I was protected, but his back was showing, and I took good aim. The ball passed through the fleshy part of the thigh, and he hollered I made for him. He had dropped his gun and started to run, but he stopped and went back with me.

"I carried that old gun of his back and it was a great curiosity to our boys. They never did believe that it could shoot sixteen times, and I couldn't prove it because he had

only one load left, and we couldn't get any ammunition to fit the gun. So I brored up the gun to keep the Yankees from getting hold of it again."

ABSENT MINDED.

A Comedy of Errors in which a Seattle Lawyer Flied.

Seattle Press.

Mr. Babcock went into a restaurant on Third street and deposited his umbrella on the rack and hung his black-and-hungry hat on the nickel-plated hat hook. When the disciple of Blackstone had finished his repast he walked over to the wall and took it out, and started toward the counter to pay for his breakfast.

An athletic looking gentleman who was eating his morning repast and watching his portable property, roared out:

"Come back here, sir, and leave my hat."

All the ladies and gentlemen in the restaurant watched Mr. Babcock as he replaced the hat and took his own.

The young lawyer was as mad as a hornet and somewhat confused at the contempts. Then he walked over to the umbrella rack and picked up an umbrella. The observant gentleman whose hat Mr. Babcock had taken, noticed that it was his umbrella that had been carried off, and he shouted in stentorian tones:

"Drop that umbrella, or I'll hand you over to the police."

Mr. Babcock saw that he had made a second mistake, and soon fished his own rain shedder from among the many others that were on the rack.

Then he left the restaurant, and he was called back by the cashier, who came to the door and excitedly said:

"Hadn't you better come back and pay for your breakfast? You will at least avoid being handed over to the police."

As he still had his check for a 50 cent breakfast in his hand, Mr. Babcock walked back and paid his bill, with the eyes of every lady and gentleman in the place fixed suspiciously upon him.

One elderly lady audibly remarked, "He don't look like a thief, but you can't tell by looks nowadays what a person is, as good clothes don't cost much."

DISCOVERY OF PORCELAIN.

An Apothecary's Boy Stumbles by Accident on This Valuable Material.

Illustrated American.

During the reign of Frederick I., King of Prussia, an apothecary's boy named Frederick Bottcher claimed that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time.

He was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news.

He was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news.

He was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news.

He was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news.

He was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news.

He was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news.

He was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news.

He was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news.

He was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news.

He was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news. A man who could make gold was much needed in Prussia at that time. Frederick Bottcher was summoned to the presence of the King. The King pricked up his ears at the news.

ty property of hundreds exaggerated, and instead of millions, he so frequently reported, it is only about \$5,000,000, if we remember rightly.

HANGING A WOMAN.

A Terrible Scene in the Early Days of California.

Rocky Mountain News.

At Downeyville, California, on July 5, 1851, was enacted the most awful tragedy that ever stained the annals of California. In one of the adobe houses there dwelt with her Spanish paragon a young woman named Juanita, of the mixed Spanish and Mexican race, and of remarkable beauty. As some American miners were walking past her house late on the night of July 4, 1851, full of patriotism and something else a good deal stronger, one of the party, named Cannan, stumbled against a light, rudely conducted door, and fell half inside the dwelling. As he was helped to his feet by his friends the woman, "Hush! Come out; there's a woman living in that house," he picked up a handkerchief or some such trifling article from the room. He carried it away from him with some difficulty and threw it back into the house.

The next morning Cannan, sober now, persuaded one of his companions of the night before to accompany him to Juanita's house. He thought that he might find some disturbance he had created there. The woman's paragon met them at the door, appeared angry, and seemed to threaten Cannan, but as their conversation was wholly in Spanish, of which Cannan's friend was ignorant, he could not tell what was passing. Then and seemed even more angry than her male companion. Cannan, as it seemed to his friend to puff, then spoke in a conciliatory tone, only his words, whatever they were, only increased the woman's anger, and before either of the Americans had the slightest conception of her purpose she drew a knife, rushed at Cannan and plunged it into his heart. He fell dead at her feet.

The citizens at once assembled, elected a judge and jury, and proceeded to try the woman and her male companion forthwith. The woman's sole defense was that Cannan's breaking into her house at night and using insulting language to her on the following morning had made her act perfectly justifiable, and even if it were not she had acted as to be wholly irresponsible.

The case was closed, and the jury, without wasting any time in deliberation, promptly found the woman guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced her to death. The sentence was carried out that same afternoon. Juanita never lost her composure or her cheerfulness; surrounded by her friends and chatting freely with them, she walked with firm elastic step to her death. Without a tear or a tremor she mounted a ladder to an improvised scaffold. Her beautiful black hair was neatly braided and she was tastefully and richly dressed. She made a short speech, saying that she did not regret what she had done, and had merely inflicted a well deserved punishment upon a man who had grossly insulted her, and that if her life were to be spared she would again act in precisely the same way under the same provocation. With her own hands she passed the noose over her head and arranged the rope. Then, with a graceful wave of her unbound hands and a cheerful "Adios, Senores," she sprang off into eternity.

THE FLAX MANE.

The Blue Grass Statesman Had Races on the New York Tribune.

New York Tribune.

Said an old employe of the capitol a few days ago: "I seldom observe a lady of the pronounced blonde type that I do not think of an episode that occurred ten or twelve years ago when Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, was a member of Congress. The races had been going on for two weeks and all the Kentucky men had been attending regularly. You could hear horse talk all about the capitol. Mr. Knott had been out to the race-course every day for a week or more, and his talk was ordinarily flavored with expressions of high opinion on the turf only. He was conversing with me one day when a bevy of young women came down the steps and carried a few moments in the corridor. Pointing in the direction of the ladies, the Kentuckian asked me if I knew who that starting handsome woman was, adding:

"She's certainly a beauty."

"Said I: 'Which one do you mean, Mr. Knott? There are several ladies in the group, and they are all good-looking.'"

"O, I mean that tall, queenly one, with the flax mane."

TWINKLINGS.

Poet (timidly)—Do you pay any thing for poetry?

Editor (encouragingly)—Oh, yes, when we use you.

Poet (confidently)—Do you use any?

Editor (calmly)—No,—Washington Star.

Trap—Haven't you got something for me to do?

Famer—No, I guess not. There is not much work just now.

Trap—I don't need much. You would be surprised to see how little work I could carry along.—Texas Siftings.

Chollie—I say, Fweddle, I see by the papers that there is a woman out West who could say anything except yes or no.

Fweddle—"That's nothing at all. Chol, old boy, I met one last night who couldn't say anything except no.—Washington Star.

Near Santa Rosa, Cal., is a well from which, it is said, in drawing water thousands of eyeless fish, from half an inch to six inches in length, have been taken. Occasionally these fish are drawn up full of fish, no substance inlet to the well has yet been discovered.

Chicago Man—You don't mean to say you make money in St. Louis, do you?

St. Louis Man (testily)—I've made half a million there, sir.

Chicago Man (amazed)—Well! well! Are you the sheriff.—N. Y. Weekly.

Raleigh Visitor—A certain business man, whose name we are not at liberty to divulge at present, has discovered a gold mine on his lot. The lot is located in the heart of city, and at the proper time the name and amount to be given to the public. We congratulate our friend upon his happy discovery.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate Makes Appropriations for a Number of Public Buildings—Bill Declaring Trusts and Combinations Unlawful Debated—The House Sends Atkinson, the Republican Contender from the First District of West Virginia—Urgent Deficiency Bill Considered.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—After unimportant and routine business the Senate took up the calendar, and the following bills, among others, were passed, making appropriations for public buildings as follows: Roanoke, Va., \$100,000; Norfolk, Va., \$150,000; Newport News, Va., \$100,000; Lynchburg, Va. (extension), \$50,000; Petersburg, Va. (enlargement and improvement), \$50,000. Also appropriating \$31,000 for a macadamized road from Staunton, Va., to the national cemetery near that place; making the salary of the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service \$6,000 per annum.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production.

Mr. Sherman, who reported the bill from the Committee on Finance, said that he had been instructed by the committee to move to the House the bill, which fixes penalties for the offense of entering into a trust or combination.

Mr. George opposed the bill both on the ground of its inefficiency (if the bill was constitutional) and on the ground that Congress had not the constitutional power to enact it. He regarded the bill as a dangerous precedent, and he thought it likely to come before Congress; and therefore he had prepared his remarks with some care. He went on to read his speech. He said that the bill was an argument was mainly of a legal and technical character, designed to prove that it would be impossible ever to get a conviction under it. He said that the bill provided for it, he said that few such suits would ever be instituted, and not one would be successful. He characterized the bill as an attempt to call the aggregate rather than diminish the evil.

Mr. Reagan then gave notice of an amendment which he intended to offer to the bill (being the one offered by him on the 4th of December last).

The bill went over without action, and after a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading and approval of the declaration of Mr. Rowley, Illinois, called up the contested election case of Atkinson vs. Pendleton, and the floor was accorded to the contestee, Mr. Pendleton. He said that he felt it his duty to speak in his own behalf, although he knew that he was addressing a jury which was prejudiced against him. He believed that the case carried on as fair, as honorable, as upright as he ever been used in any election in the history of the country. He reviewed the evidence, and called attention to the statements made by the supporters of the majority report, and in conclusion reiterated his declaration that he had been fairly and honestly elected.

The speaker then closed the debate with an argument in support of the claim of the contestant.

A vote was then taken on the minority resolution declaring Mr. Pendleton entitled to the seat. It was defeated—yeas 142, nays 159—a strict party vote.

The vote then returned on the majority resolution seating Atkinson. The Democrats refrained from voting, their object being to have the contestant seated by less than a quorum, so that the question of the seat of the speaker should be put in order of the agenda.

Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution making a special order for March 4th and 5th for the reading of the bill relating to Public Buildings and Grounds. Adopted—yeas 191, nays 72.

The House then proceeded in Committee on the report of the Speaker of the Urgent Deficiency Bill, and after some discussion at 5 o'clock adjourned without action.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. George presented a petition from the citizens of Labor county, Mississippi, for the free coinage of silver, and in doing so expressed the hope (satirically), that such petition would not be considered evasive or evasive.

Mr. Hale presented (saying that it was by request of the Manufacturers, Iron and steel manufacturers, asking that the duty on iron, coal and coke be put upon the free list, and that the duty on scrap iron, scrap steel, &c., be retained and increased).

Mr. Gorman presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland, asking that the \$300,000, exacted by a Confederate army under Gen. Jubal A. Early from the authorities of Frederick, Md., be refunded and reimbursed.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the reasons that have prevented the sale of coal lands in Arkansas in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3rd, 1883, and for copies of letters or papers relied upon to justify the failure to comply with the statute.

Mr. Blair called attention to the Senate on more to the dereliction of the press of the country in not giving sufficient attention to the proceedings in the Senate. He said that there were important facts spread by him before the Senate in his speech on the Educational bill. He charged particularly that the Associated Press and its reporters failed to perform their duties in the matter.

Mr. Hawley made an explanation, showing that the Associated Press did its whole duty, and supplied to the press throughout the country full abstracts of the proceedings of both Houses.

Mr. Hale directed attention to the difference between the American press in relation to Congressional debates and the English press in relation to Parliamentary debates, and said that he had an excuse for the press in the habit of Senators and Representatives preparing long written speeches and delivering them to the press.

Mr. Blair said that he had received this morning a letter (one of many such) complaining that the Associated Press and newspapers of the country failed to give sufficient attention to the proceedings in the Senate as would properly inform the people touching affairs in progress. He read the letter in question, which came from Pittsburg, asking him to forward his address on the Educational bill, and stating that there were hundreds of thousands of people who would be glad to read the debate, but who had no means of knowing what had been said. This, said Mr. Blair, is but a specimen of the general com-

plaint throughout the country, that the press, to which the Senate furnishes privileges, and that the Associated Press, whose reporter has the privilege of the floor, fails in the discharge of their important duty in connection with legislation.

After some further remarks by Mr. Blair and a brief defense of newspapers and an explanation of their methods by Mr. Hawley, the matter was dropped, and the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Blair in reference to lands in Florida claimed by the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, was taken up, discussed by him at much length, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Dependent Pension bill was then taken up. Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Pension Committee, explained the bill, and passed the same bill, verbatim, as had passed the Senate in the last Congress, and had failed of action in the House.

After discussion by Messrs. Davis, Plum, McPherson, Vest and Moody, the bill went over without action.

The House bill for the appointment of two persons to represent the United States at the International Conference at Madrid, in reference to industrial progress, was passed.

Notice of his intended absence was received from the Vice President, and Mr. Ingalls was elected President of the Senate pro tem.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Blaud, of Montana, raised the point of no quorum.

The speaker could count but 155 members present, and a call of the House was ordered.

Two hundred and thirty-eight members responded to their names and then Mr. Henderson's motion was agreed to.

After three hours and a half was consumed in the discussion of points of order, the committee rose and the bill was passed. It appropriates \$23,550,000 for the larger and more appropriate of \$21,800,000 for the payment of pensions of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the private calendar, but no bills were passed; and at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock—the evening session to be for the consideration of the Private Pension bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the passage of a few private pension bills Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, called up Senate bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of War. Passed—yeas 128, nays 100.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, called up the contested election case of Featherstone vs. Cote, from the First District of Arkansas.

Mr. Crisp requested that the case be not called up at the present time. Monday, he said, was suspension day, and there was a special order for Tuesday and Wednesday. Consequently, if the election case were now called up its discussion would be disconnected.

But Mr. Houk disregarded the appeal and Mr. Crisp raised the question of consideration.

The House decided—yeas 133, nays 122—to consider the election case.

Mr. Crisp raised the question of the claims of the contestant was made by Mr. Haugen, of Wisconsin.

At the conclusion of Mr. Haugen's speech, Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, took the floor in view of the small attendance of members, moved an adjournment, which motion was agreed to—yeas 114, nays 107.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

—Those who speak well are not eager to speak much.—Springer.

—Christianity is the religion that is always coming to the aid of the weak.

—The reason why we are not all more joyful is because we are not all good.

—He who reigns within himself and rules passions, desires and fears is more than a king.

—Thou, that hast given so much to me, give me one thing more—a graceful heart.—George Herbert.

—We swallow at one mouthful the lie that flatters, and drink drop by drop the truth that is bitter.

—Wickedness may prosper for a while; but in the long run he who sets laws to work will pay them.

—But calamity is, unhappily, the usual season of reflection, and the pride of men will not often suffer reason to have any scope until it can be no longer of service.—Burke.

—A beneficent person is like a fountain, watering the earth and spreading fertility; it is therefore more delightful and more honorable to give than to receive.—Epictetus.

—Cunning leads to knavery; and it is but a step from one to the other. Knave and thief are not far apart. It is only the difference; add that to cunning and it is knavery.—La Bruyere.

—Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire that should be the center of our being, and the certain sinking of one who has looked at the troubles which beset him, when he should have kept looking only unto Jesus.

—If your faith is weak, do not wait for a stronger one; rather, get more proofs of things unseen, but use the means of knowing God which others have found sufficient; and which God has actually furnished.—Dods.

"Like Magic."

THE effect produced by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Colds, Coughs, Croup, and Sore Throat are, in most cases, immediately relieved by the use of this wonderful remedy.



It strengthens the vocal organs, allays irritation, and prevents the froths of Consumption; in every stage of that dread disease, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral relieves coughing and induces refreshing rest.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years, and have never found it fail to relieve Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all these affections, and is equally effective for the relief of Croup, whooping cough, and all the various ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs."