

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, October 22, 1867.

The Sale of Poisons.

We have before adverted to the necessity that exists for the passage of an Act to regulate the sale of poisons in this Colony. At present no legal restrictions are placed upon the sale of the deadliest drugs; and, as has been too frequently the case recently, the cupidity of the vendor appears to have overborne every other consideration and led him to sell to half-demented fellow-beings, whose faces bore an unmistakable impress of the sad state of their minds, the where-with to assist them in "shuffling off this mortal coil."

It is a startling fact that within the past twelve months four suicides by poison have occurred in this town. The facility with which the means may be obtained renders the temptation to the unfortunate to destroy themselves the stronger. Many poor creatures who have rashly strayed from the province of their Maker, and taken their own lives, had the means been difficult to obtain, might have passed safely over the moment of weakness and lived to bless the wise law that prevented the fulfilment of their rash purpose. In the interest of common humanity we call on the Government to introduce at the next session of the Council a bill to regulate the sale of poisons. No person should be allowed to sell to another a quantity of poison sufficient to take life, unless the order be accompanied by the certificate of a respectable physician that the sale of it is proper and the object for which it is intended legitimate. The more obstacles that can be thrown in the way of the traffic the less likelihood will there be of our having many such lamentable events as that of yesterday to record.

Suicide of Frederick F. Davis.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, Frederick F. Davis, better known to the public through the columns of the press as "F. F. D.," committed suicide in the back-room of Mr. J. G. McKay's Saloon, on Bastion street, by swallowing a quantity of strychnine. The circumstances attending the sad event will be found detailed in the evidence given below. Deceased some time ago made two unsuccessful attempts upon his life. A letter, directed to Mr. McKay, and left by deceased on the table of the room in which he died, hints obscurely at his full purpose. He was apparently fearful lest a friend whom he employed to write the letter might discover his design, and therefore failed to explain a sentence which his subsequent act renders only too plain. Mr. Davis was aged about 55 years, and a native of Wales. He was originally intended for the Church; but at an early day left home and went to the United States, where he passed many years as school-teacher, lawyer and editor. In 1856 he came to California, and in 1859, having experienced religion, he received a call from Port Townsend, W. T., to take charge of a church there. In the same year he resigned his charge and came across to Victoria, and for some time was allowed to practice in petty criminal cases in the Police-court. Subsequently, he wrote many able articles for the Press, a daily paper, published in Victoria, from 1861 to 1862, by the late Mr. Leonard McClure; and upon the demise of that journal became attached to the staff of the Daily Chronicle as an occasional assistant. For the past eighteen months his health has been feeble, and the poor old man, incapacitated for steady employment, subsisted upon the charity of those who had known him in other and better days. Lately, he might have been seen dragging himself painfully through the streets by means of a stick, and wearing upon his emaciated countenance an expression which told too forcibly that life had become to him a burden. The deceased gentleman was a ripe scholar and an able writer; and but for his letter, would have occupied a prominent position in society.

Mr. Pemberton, at 2 o'clock, summoned a jury and opened an inquiry into the cause of death. J. G. McKay, sworn—Know the deceased F. F. Davis arrived at my place of business about 9 1/2 o'clock today; went into the inner room and discovered deceased in a half sitting posture, his feet stretched on the floor, his hand resting upon a chair, and his head reclining against a table; he was quite dead; immediately gave information to the police; found a small vial lying on the table, the same as produced in Court, also a letter addressed to me, which I placed in the hands of the police. John McKay testified to seeing deceased on the Adelphi corner at 6 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning; he said he was going over with some friends to Port Townsend at 7 1/2 o'clock, and that if he would write a few lines to Mr. McKay for him he would be obliged to me; he was very lame and shook; we went down to Wilcox's and he dictated this letter: VICTORIA, Oct. 14, 1867. DEAR SIR:—It is settled fact that sin brings its own punishment with it. In what

generation my ancestors committed a sin that brought upon them the gout; but I presume that my easily-besetting sin has left me this morning in a position that prevents me taking a pen in my hand. The subject to which I would refer, you are aware, cannot pass through the hands of an amanuensis. There is a chest at Bunster's and a carpet-bag at Hicks & Russell's, the contents of which, if realized, will be sufficient to pay \$8 due to Mr. Oridge's Benevolent Fund; \$2 to Miss Hill, at the Royal, and \$1 50 to Philip Smith, Government street. If I were in a condition to write, I would say much, "for mine has been a strange, eventful history;" but I shall add no more until my hand gets better. Before this reaches you I shall be on my way to another region. Yours, respectfully, F. F. D.

J. G. McKay, Esq., &c. After writing the letter I went out and left him in the saloon; I noticed nothing unusual about deceased except the shaking.

M. Dougherty, sworn—Am barkeeper for J. G. McKay; at 7 1/2 o'clock this morning Davis came in and asked for a glass of water; I gave it him, and he went into the backroom; about an hour afterwards I went in and asked him for the glass, but he said he would keep it; shortly after I heard a fall, but supposing that it was in the next building I paid no attention to it; about 9 1/2 o'clock Mr. McKay came in and found Davis lying on the floor dead; when I went in to get the glass deceased was shaking very much; did not see the vial then; he appeared to be in great agony and groaned.

The vial bore the label of Burgoyne & Co., London. The trunk and carpet-bag referred to in the letter were opened, and found to contain some clothing, books, papers, &c., of but little value. The inquest stands adjourned until one o'clock to-day for the production of medical testimony as to the cause of death.

The Shooting Affray.

O. Tomlinson, Jacob Marks and G. F. Smith, parties arrested on a charge of having been concerned in the late shooting affray on Government street, were again brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday for examination.

Jacob Marks, re-called and examined by Mr. Ring for the defence—Do not know what the word "fixed" meant, technically speaking, among gamblers; I have heard the word used in the sense as regards money; Smith's name was mentioned in the communication I made to the lady; can not tell what the term "fixed" means taken in connection with the telegrams produced in Court.

A. Peale, sworn—Saw Smith the other evening in the Colonist Office; a friend had taken place on Government street that day; he volunteered an account of the affair; he said there was a lady in the affair; it was an extraordinary quarrel; he could not account for its intensity and said that it could only be wiped out by blood, or words to that effect; Smith said he had sent for Tomlinson and that he had arranged a place of meeting between them; that Marks evidently wished to avoid a private meeting and preferred that it should be in public, and that Tomlinson, on his way to the place of meeting, saw Marks talking in the street to a person and asked him if he was ready to go down to the place; Marks said that when he had finished the conversation with the person he was ready to do so; that Tomlinson and Marks were on the road to the place of meeting when the row commenced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring—I was in the inner room of the Colonist building when his statement was made Smith and Mr. Long; were in the same room; a third man entered the room at the latter part of the statement.

The Court here adjourned until 11 o'clock on Tuesday. [In the report of Marks' evidence on Saturday, he is made to say that Smith showed him a telegram he had sent to Tomlinson; the report should have read, "a telegram that he had received from Tomlinson."]

THE GREEN-EYED LOASTER.—An elderly friend, named Hunt, a former Victorian, came before the American commander on San Juan Island on Saturday last, to complain of a neighbor, named Blakely, on Orcas Island, having attempted to murder him. He asserts that, having been always on the best of terms with the Blakely family, he entered their door on Monday last and while exchanging the ordinary courtesies with a better half—a Flathead lady—he was suddenly shocked by the report of a rifle aimed at him from a dark corner of the cabin. When the smoke cleared a little he saw the desperate Frenchman, Blakely, with the weapon flung to finish his deadly work. A struggle ensued, resulting in the jealous husband being divested of his rifle and knife, after which Hunt promptly withdrew. The narrowness of his escape may be judged from the fact that the ball cut his lip in passing his head, for which his assailant admits having aimed. Other settlers having examined the course of the shot, express astonishment at Hunt's escape. The offender, instead of attempting to escape, is so outrageously jealous as to threaten to try another shot on the first chance. The above is the complainant's story. Some who know both parties well express the opinion that the whole affair only helps to prove that there are not women enough on Orcas. The result of Hunt's appeal has not yet been communicated.

THE SPARROWHAWK ON THE SANDHEADS. We were in error yesterday in stating that H. M. S. Sparrowhawk crossed the sandheads on Saturday without meeting with a mishap. It appears that she unfortunately grounded and remained on the heads for two hours when the rising tide floated her off. It was a fortunate circumstance that the vessel was under slow steam, or she might have received a severe shock. The most skillful pilot on the coast was on board at the time of the accident. It is an unfortunate and generally admitted fact, that the main channel of the Fraser is rapidly shoaling, and that in a few years, at farthest, it will be entirely closed to navigation by all but flat-bottomed steamers and sews.

THEATRE.—We have to remind our readers that the first performance this season of the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Club will take place at the Theatre to-morrow evening. The pieces selected are "The Momentous Question," a two-act domestic drama; the sparkling farce, "Sketches in India," and an interlude of Singing and Dancing. Our citizens have always made such a flattering response to the call of the Club, that under ordinary circumstances a full attendance might be expected; but when we state that the performance is for the benefit of Miss Jenny Arnot, on the occasion of her last appearance on the stage, we feel assured that a bumper house will be the result, and that the ladies of Victoria will assemble in force as a graceful compliment to the benefactress on this interesting occasion. Several new members will make their debut, and the vivacious Miss Solidad will appear. The box-office opens at 11 o'clock this morning, and we advise all to be early in securing seats.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—A gentleman hailing from "Africa's sunny fountains," appeared in court yesterday to prefer a charge of assault against another colored man, who he accused of choking him until he was "black in his face," and cutting him in the nose with a lance. A man named Shakespeare (old Bill?), who would have more readily passed for the "Moor of Venice" than for the "Bar of Avon," called as witness for the defence, fastened the charge of assault upon the defendant; but denied that a weapon was used. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$15, which was paid.

SUPPLYING SPIRITS TO INDIANS.—Timothy O'Brien was placed in the dock yesterday charged with supplying a bottle of liquor to an Indian. When asked to plead, Timothy appeared to regard the affair as a good joke. He denied the charge, but the evidence was overwhelming and Timothy was sent to ornament the chaingang for four months. Owen Reynolds, a well-to-do man was accused by officer Woolcott with giving a bottle of spirits to an Indian. Owen denied giving the bottle, but said he had it down and the Indian came along and picked it up. He was fined \$200 for four months in the chaingang.

MORE ROBBERIES.—On Saturday night last the back premises of Mr. McTeirnan and Mr. Bunting were entered and a quantity of rickas abstracted. On Sunday night an outhouse in the rear of the residence of J. P. Davies, on Fisgard street, was entered by burglars and a quantity of linen of considerable value stolen. There seems to be no prospect, in consequence of the smallness of the Police force, of detecting the perpetrators of any of the numerous robberies that have occurred in this city recently.

NAVY VS. VOLUNTEERS.—The rifle match between ten of the Fleet and ten of the Volunteers will come off over the Rifle Company's range on the 27th inst. The Volunteer ten are as follows:—Capt. Pearce, Lieut. J. H. Turner, Adj. Vintor, Sergt. Norris, Sergt. Bowden, Corp. Allison, Privates John Wilson, Newbury, Sear and Wrigglesworth.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Tregoning was received into the hospital on Saturday last, to undergo treatment of his left foot, which was injured through the accidental discharge of his gun whilst putting it into the case.

A TELEGRAM announces that George Wilson, the pugilist, is on his way down from Cariboo, burning with a desire to retrieve his lost laurels by a fresh contest with Eden. We presume he will be accommodated.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamers New World and Eliza Anderson, with a large number of passengers and freight from the American side, arrived last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock.

FLOUR continues to rise. Extra was held yesterday at \$9 50 @ \$10 per barrel.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Chief Justice Neelham will sit in bankruptcy on Wednesday.

Supreme Court of British Columbia. (Before Chief Justice Neelham.)

RICHFIELD, Sept. 28, 1867.

P. Synon vs. The Williams Creek Bedrock Plume and Dutch Company.—This was one of the resurrection cases lately examined for the purpose of dissection. The subject was peacefully buried on the 3d of July last, and the remains had lain undisturbed till the arrival of Mr. Needham on William Creek, when general invitations having been issued for a "free fight and no favor," the spirit of the defunct reappeared on the scene and challenged the Bedrock Plume Company to "come on," and the Company seeing there was no compulsion about the matter, only they must accept the challenge, bravely came forward, and the necessary preliminaries having been satisfactorily adjusted, a ring was formed and time was called.

Synon had purchased a portion of the ground formerly known as the Steele claim, and now as the California claim, on William Creek on the 17th May last, of Pat Kirwin, for \$600, and on the same day recorded his bill of sale and re-recorded the claim. He took possession of the ground and made a survey of it. On the 20th May the foreman of the Plume Company, who were about to lay their flume through the ground, represented to Synon that by "ground-slucing" in his claim he was injuring the Company, and asked him to come and work for them till the flume was laid through his claim. This Synon consented to do, if the Gold Commissioner would allow it; and thereupon Synon and the foreman of the Plume Company went together to the Gold Commissioner, who at their joint request made an order giving Synon leave to represent his claim by working for the Plume Company. A few days after the order the Plume Company summoned Synon in the Mining Court, claiming the ground purchased by Synon under the provisions of the Williams Creek Plume Ordinance, 1866, the 1st section of which

gives to the Plume Company 'the exclusive right within certain limits to 150 feet in breadth of all mining ground vacant or abandoned at any time on and after the 1st July, 1864, during the period of ten years.' It appeared that the former owners of the California claim had allowed some few days over a year to elapse without making a record of the claim, as it was alleged was required by the Mining Ordinances, and the Plume Company, therefore, on making that discovery claimed the whole of the ground as vacant and abandoned within the meaning of their Ordinance, though there had been several records of bills of sale of the claim within the year. Commissioner Bail gave judgment for the Plume Company, from which judgment Synon appealed to the Supreme Court. When the appeal came before Mr. Begbie objection was raised, as in all the other appeals, under the words of the Mining Ordinance, 1867, that 'the decision of the Gold Commissioner upon all matters of fact shall be final and conclusive, and no appeal shall lie therefrom.' Mr. Begbie held that 'final and conclusive' meant final and conclusive, and that unless he was disposed to drive a coach and four through the Act, he was precluded from going into the fact if the ground in question was vacant or abandoned or not. The appeal, therefore, on the 3d July fell to the ground. The case came on before Mr. Needham, by consent, as a rehearing of the appeal. Mr. H. P. Walker and Mr. Robertson appeared as counsel for Synon, the appellant; Mr. Walker for the Plume Company, the respondents.

P. Synon deposed to the facts as above stated, and at the conclusion of the arguments on both sides the judgment of the Court was given to the following effect:

This is a case in which I have no doubt. The applicant has fully established his title to the ground. I am by no means certain that his derivative title is defective, but without that I think the title made, independently, is sufficient to entitle him to judgment, under the records of the 17th May, 1867. It is admitted that those records unassailed give a good title to the ground; but it is said that they are several days too late, and that the result of their not being recorded before is to entitle the Respondents to take possession of the ground as vacant and abandoned. But I do not read the "Williams Creek Bedrock Plume Ordinance, 1867" so. It is an Ordinance passed on the 29th March, 1866, which gives to the William Creek Bedrock Plume Company the exclusive right without recording to 100 feet in breadth of all mining ground vacant or abandoned at any time on and after the 1st day of July, 1864, to the 29th March, 1866. A period is extended beyond the act of ten years. But that period relates to the enjoyment of the rights conferred by the act only. The words may be said to mean ground vacant or abandoned at any time up to the time of granting the privilege. That seems so clear that no lawyer can have any doubt about it. But if that is not so, the ground in question was not vacant or abandoned, because I think the words as used in the Act do not mean vacant and abandoned in the technical sense of the Mining Ordinance, but would rather take their meaning from the context of the Ordinance granting privileges founded only on ground which might be vacant and abandoned in the popular sense of those words. In that sense this ground was not vacant or abandoned. The appellant had taken possession of the ground on the day he purchased it and made a survey of it. There was no intention to abandon it, and that fact the respondents were notified, as they were dealing with the appellant as the person in possession of the ground, who intended to keep it. Further the acts of the respondents estop them from taking the ground; they deal with the appellant as the true owner of it, and the foreman of the respondents comes to him and says, 'you had better not go to work ground-slucing as you will injure us,' and proposes that the appellant and his companions should work for him on the Bedrock Plume until the flume was laid in the ground in question, which the appellant agrees to do if the Gold Commissioner consents to it, and they go together to the Gold Commissioner, who makes an order laying over the ground as the ground of the appellant. It is impossible to say there is a vacancy or abandonment, and the respondents are estopped from alleging a title to one. It is better, however, to determine the case on the construction of the Company's Ordinance. The privileges conferred are limited to the 29th March, 1866, and then the circumstances under which the Company claim did not exist. For all these reasons, I am clear that the appellant is entitled to succeed on this appeal. The judgment will be:

1st.—That the judgment of Gold Commissioner be reversed.

2d.—That the appellant is entitled to the ground.

3d.—That the Company be ejected and that the appellant put in possession.

Each party will bear his own costs below. The costs of the appeal are allowed to appellant.

Preserved Human Flesh.

A Paris correspondent writes: Every one has heard of the wonderful discovery of an Italian surgeon, forty years ago, by which he petrified human flesh, and was able to cut the body into transverse sections for the manufacture of tables and the like, the various colors being perfectly preserved; and how this surgeon, after completing his invention, died suddenly without having disclosed the secret. Ever since then other Italian surgeons, with his specimens before them, have been seeking the lost secret, and in their searches have fallen upon something else. Here is Dr. Brunetti, of Padua, who exhibits a large collection of preserved human flesh, healthy and diseased, for which the jury of the exhibition on that class have granted him a grand medal.

Great advances have been made in preserving anatomical specimens by means of chlorate of potash, arsenic and other preservatives: there are even some excellent specimens of this kind at the exhibition; but if damp, they eventually decay, and if dry, they warp, shrink and get out of place. By Mr. Brunetti's discovery we have none of this. The first glance at this preparation gives one the idea of ligneous fibre boiled and dried; but the colors are tolerably well preserved. His specimens do not look petri-

fied, and are not; they look, on the contrary, dry, porous and light, and as if they would last for ages. Here are specimens of healthy and diseased kidney—in fact, of healthy and diseased tissue from all parts of the body. In the lung we see specimens of interstitial granulations, of tubercles, and of cavities after abscesses. All this is so plain, that a child might learn how the lungs look in the various diseased state to which it is subject. So, too, there are slices of liver and kidney showing fatty degeneration and cyrrosis of the first, and Bright's disease of the latter.

The discovery of M. Brunetti, therefore, though not so wonderful nor so perfect as its lost predecessor, is still an important discovery, and when its author sees fit to make it public will render to schools an immense service.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1866. J. C. AYER & CO. GENTLS: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago I broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Eruptions, Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 22d Sept., 1866, that he has cured an inveterate case of Erysipelas, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchocle, Gout or Swelled Neck. Zebulon Sloan, of Frostport, Tex., writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Gout—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoea of Whites, Ovarian Tumors, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases. Dr. J. B. S. Channing of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous class. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ark., writes: "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla, and last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptoms of the disease remained."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease. New Orleans, 26th August, 1866. Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla. I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Venereal and Mercurial Diseases. One of my patients had Syphilis ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla steadily taken completely cured him in three weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not a contraindication of his disease. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from my formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint. Independence, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1866. Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREEMAN.

Julius Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried everything, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Eppy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schierus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement of the Spleen, Curves and Exfoliation of the Bones. A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia. Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has never been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its efficacy—some deriving its benefits in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. All know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

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