The Louisiana Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEXANDRIA. - LOUISIANA.

DRESS MATERIALS.

A General Revival of Last Year's Styles for Spring and Summer.

India silks and French foulards are largely imported for house dresses in the spring and for general wear in summer. The old designs of flowers, palms and Persian arabesques are again shown, but the new fancy is for plaids, bars and stripes in these silks, very similar in coloring to those of cotton or of wool goods. The violet blue silks will have irregular bars of pink and green, the darkest blue grounds will be crossed with white or with red, and brown will alternate with ecru as ground or as figures. The inch-square plaids are thought handsomest in light colors, while the dark grounds look well in rather large or extremely fine small crossings of contrasting bars. The striped designs are most varied of all, one of the best new patterns being inch-wide stripes of very fine white specks, with blue, brown, green, gray, or dull red stripes of the same width separating them. The hair stripes of last year are repeated, but have become monotonous, as they are in all kinds of fabrics. Flowered stripes are very effective in leaf or lily-of-the-valley patterns, or in slender vines of gay small buds partly brown. Greek squares and the zigzag of chuddah stripes are also shown. A great deal of French foulard is in the market, but this has worn so badly that it has lost favor, and merchants are too much given to calling it India silk because the latter is more durable. White India silks, with all-over patterns of graceful lines in black, brown, or scarlet, will make pretty summer dresses, and there are many watteau and pompadour designs of roses and pinks in pale and charming colors. The surahs, with large, wide diagonal twills, are shown in all solid colors and in many plaids, some of the prettiest being dark blue crossed with pink and lighter blue, suede with bars of rose and green, and green ground barred with pink. These are to be made up in entire dresses—not in combinations—with velvet collar, vest and cuffs, and scalloped drapery on lower skirts bordered with velvet, or else folded in exceedingly wide pleats with velvet inlaid between. —*Chicago News.*

ELECTRIC METERS.

The Simple Method Employed for the Purpose of Measuring Electricity.

A reporter of a Rochester paper, who wanted to find out how electricity was measured, investigated, with the following result: The first thing he found bearing on the subject was an iron box about twelve inches by ten, in which was inclosed the working machinery. This was taken out and shown to him, with clear explanation of its method of operation. The current passes through the meter by two routes. One is a broad and easy road composed of a strip of zinc. The other is a circuitous journey over a wire through a block of zinc, through a liquid dilute sulphate of zinc, through another block of zinc, another wire and so back to the main current. These two blocks of zinc are immersed in a bottle filled with the liquid. The popularity of the two routes is as 974 to 1. That is, 974 times as much electricity travels by the direct all zinc route as travels by the combined zinc and water route. This proportion can be determined by the relative resistance of the metal and the solution used. When the lights are burning and electricity is passing through the meter a deposit of zinc is constantly carried from one block of metal to the other. So that one block of metal becomes continually heavier at the expense of the other. At the end of the month these blocks are carefully weighed, and by the difference in weight from one month to the next, as shown by the records, is shown how much light has been used during the month. One milligramme represents six cents' worth of light, or a ten-candle power light in use for four hours. When a light is turned out the circuit is broken, not closed by a shorter circuit, and so the action of the meter is lessened by just that much. Two test circuits are placed in each meter. These are often found to record exactly the same amount at the end of the month, and rarely vary more than a milligramme or two.—*Science.*

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Suggestions on a Variety of Highly Interesting Domestic Subjects.

Decorated unglazed Parian ware is a new importation in ceramics.

The opal and the moonstone are numbered with fashionable stones.

Pyramids of crystallized oranges are a new dinner-party table decoration.

Rubbing with well-beaten white of egg is one way of reviving leather chair-seats.

To clean willow furniture wash with salt and water and brush, and dry thoroughly.

Jeweled combs in miniature sizes are used on hair-pins for evening wear, as are flower patterns set with gems.

Limoges enamels, set in silver or gold, represent a favoritr form of fine brooches, cuff-buttons and pendants.

Large, handsome pansies applied to glass with varnish, and framed, make very beautiful window transparencies.

In the science of the pen flourishes denote vanity, conceit and self-assertion, while peculiarly formed letters denote invariably eccentricity.

Graceful ball guard attachments, consisting of a decorative ball of gold depending by a dainty chain from the bracelet, presents a useful and novel fancy.

Brown denim used wrong side out and lined with long-napped, unbleached Canton flannel furnishes the foundations for handsome curtains decorated with applique of golden-brown plush.

Charming and unique tete-a-tete chairs and sofas are seen in elegant drawing-rooms. A new example of this style consists of two large squares, like large ottomans, set side by side, fastened permanently together and luxuriously upholstered in satin broche

HOME AND FARM.

—Gather the droppings around and under the roosts every two or three days if you would have your poultry free from the scourge of scaly legs.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Nice cookies are made with one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls each of baking powder and boiling water, and flour enough to knead as soft as can be rolled out.—*Boston Budget.*

—Beaten Biscuit: Two pints of flour, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of lard, mix into a stiff dough with equal parts of water and milk; beat thirty minutes with a wooden spoon; bake in a quick oven.—*The Household.*

—Excellent Baked Brown Bread: Three cups of Indian meal, three cups of rye meal, one-half cup of sour milk, one-half cup of molasses, three and one-half cups of warm water, one teaspoonful of soda. Bake, covered close, one and one-half hours.—*Exchange.*

—Ordinary building paper is cheap and of great value to keep cold out of all farm buildings. It may be nailed on, with lath covering the seams, pressing them close to the wall. The paper may also be utilized for covering a screen door, making it serve the purpose of a double door to exclude cold. —*Detroit Tribune.*

—Crumb griddle cakes: The night before using put some bread crumbs to soak in one quart of sour milk; in the morning rub through a sieve and add four well-beaten eggs, two teaspoons soda dissolved in a little water, one tablespoon melted butter and enough cornmeal to make them the consistency of ordinary griddle cakes. It is better to beat yolks and whites separately,, stirring the whites lightly in just before baking.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—It is a good plan to wash horses' necks and shoulders with cold water after the day's work in spring and summer. It will strengthen them and prevent lameness and galling. This is especially necessary if the horses have not done much work in winter and are then set to work suddenly in spring. If a horse be sick or lame or swelled, bathing will often improve it. If the parts affected be cold, then let the water be a little warm; but if the parts be warm, let the water be cold. Some salt dissolved in the water will add to its efficiency.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Looking to spring and transplanting, we say: First dig your holes and supply mellow, rich soil in place of all the poor soil that comes out of them. Years ago, when the Rural grounds were planted, muck from what is now the lake was the soil used to fill in the holes. There is muck and muck, no doubt. But a thriftier line of trees, both evergreen and deciduous, than we have, is rarely to be found. The roots of young trees soon grow out of the hole prepared for their reception; but a good start in the case of a tree is more important and helpful than in the case of a corn plant.—*Western Rural.*

BITTEN BY DOGS.

Many Americans Who Privately Patronize Pasteur's Hydrophobic Institute.

Surgeon Charles A. Siegfried, of the United States Navy, has returned from Paris, where he looked into the Pasteur system of fighting hydrophobia, with a view to its introduction into a Government hospital in this country. He says that medical opinions in France differ as to the efficacy of the inoculations, but that the records of cases seem to establish the value of Pasteur's work. The number of Americans who resort to Prof. Pasteur's institute is not suspected by their countrymen. Many make the trip privately, especially if they belong to well-to-do families able to pay the expenses without publicity. Besides, bitten persons are always loth to admit their nervousness, and therefore go to Paris ostensibly for pleasure, while their real errand is to get inoculated. Pasteur humors their desire for secrecy, and permits them to register under assumed names, even when he knows who they really are, which is by no means always. A note of introduction from the American Minister is required, as a matter of form. No fee is charged, but voluntary contributions are accepted, and these go into a fund for the maintenance of the hospital. Pasteur personally takes no pay.

A young New York lady who went through the process assumed for the occasion the name "Marietta Byrne." Her pet dog had bitten her and then died in convulsions, so that she did not know for a certainty whether or not she was in danger of the dreaded rabies. She rode to Pasteur's house, at 14 Rue Vaquelin, which is an insignificant building in the midst of the various schools in the Latin Quarter. She was accompanied by her father, who presented her credentials and gave all the particulars of her case to a clerk, who recorded them in a big book. Then she was shown into an anteroom, and directed how to prepare herself for the operation. This consisted simply in arranging her attire so that, without delay, the surgeon could inject the virus under the skin. Then she was placed in a line with seventeen other bitten persons, all women or children, for this day was set apart for them—men having had the previous day. All marched into the room where Pasteur and his assistants were in readiness. One surgeon stood beside a table on which was a glass jar containing the protective fluid. Over the top of this vessel was stretched a a filtering paper. Beside it lay a hypodermic syringe. The man thrust the sharp, delicate nozzle of this instrument through the paper into the liquid and filled it in that way, in order that by no possibility could it be vitiated by contact with the air. Having thus charged the syringe, he handed it to the principal operator, who deftly inserted it obliquely through the skin of the patient and quickly injected its contents. It was like the puncture of a needle, and not very painful. The girl bore it without flinching, but some of the children, as well as the more ignorant adults, cried and struggled at it. She had to return for additional injections during several weeks.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHAT IS IT?

A Pestilence That Walks in Darkness—A Destruction That Wastes at Noonday.

We have published in our columns from time to time different advertisements in regard to Bright's Disease and its cures.

What is this terrible disease?

We have taken the trouble to make an investigation from the best sources and we give the results to our readers.

What astonishes us is the general indifference given to kidney disorders. The kidneys do not sound the alarm of their diseased condition, owing to the fact that they have very few nerves, hence few suspect that there is any disease in them. Irritation, inflammation, ulceration set in, and then the little tubes, of which the kidneys are full, are destroyed and thrown off, and from this fact are called tube casts.

As soon as this begins to take place it is only a question of how fast decomposition goes on before the disease results fatally. If the proper remedies are taken before final decomposition or waste of these tubes commences or becomes too far advanced, that is the only and last chance for relief. It is at this point or before that Warner's safe cure proves so beneficial, and may cure or stop the wasting away of the kidneys if it has not advanced too far.

The most remarkable thing of all our investigation is the fact that the patient with Bright's disease has no exclusive symptoms, but has the symptoms of every common disease.

First he may possibly feel a dull pain in his back, generally upon one side, which does not debar him from his usual business routine. After a time he may begin to feel neuralgic pains, or have a slight attack of what he may call rheumatism, or headache, with high or dark colored urine, with an unpleasant sensation in its passage, and after standing showing an unnatural condition. Later on, come tired feelings, loss of ambition or vigor, or loss of or failing eyesight, which is very common, with a distressed condition of the stomach. Any one of these symptoms is liable to occur.

This no doubt accounts for the proprietors of Warner's safe cure curing so many diseases. By regulating and building up the kidneys, symptoms of general ill-health disappear. They justly accuse the medical profession of treating the effects and not the cause. Finally if this disorder is neglected the patient either dies of apoplexy, pneumonia, heart disease, blood poison, consumption, or any other disease that the system is most subject to.

It appears that General Logan realized his condition, and "was well aware that his disease was of the kidneys, and expressed himself in indignant terms at the folly of the doctors in treating him for rheumatism when it was the kidneys that caused his attacks."

We have no doubt that very many people in this country have the some trouble as the General, but little importance is attached to this malady by the medical profession because of their inability to cope with it, either in its first appearance or advanced condition.

There appears to be some one cause for nearly every other ailment of the human system, but up to the present time no one has been able to fully account for this terrible malady. We understand that the people of Germany have become aware of its fearful fatality, and have offered 400,000 marks ($100,000) to any one that can satisfactorily explain the cause.

INDIAN HONESTY.

Story of a Cherokee Which Furnishes Considerable Food for Reflection.

According to the San Francisco *Chronicle* there can hardly be a doubt that there is something wrong about the Indian country. There is not a jail anywhere within the bounds of the Cherokee reserva tion. No country can ever be at a high point of civilization in which there are no jails and nobody does any thing to need them. We have always been taught to look upon Damon and Pythias as one of the most beautiful stories of friendship and honor. Listen to this from the Cherokee Indian and ask yourself if it does not give you some different opinion of him. An Indian was shot for killing another man some time ago. A stranger in the Territory happened to be with the sheriff when the news that the appeal had been lost and the sentence must be carried out.

"Yes," said the sheriff, "I'll have to have the poor fellow shot."

"Where is he? I don't see any jail."

"He's at home."

"A prisoner under sentence of death at home!"

"Certainly; he's out on his word. He's been at home three months. We've got no jails here."

"Well, you don't expect to get him to come and be shot!"

"Certainly I do. He'll be here to-morrow. I sent for him."

And the merry stranger laughed. Next day he was on hand to witness the sheriff's discomfiture. But a few minutes before the hour a cavalcade appeared in the distance. It was headed by a manly young Indian and it was made up of his friends. They rode gallantly up and the young Indian surrendered himself to the sheriff. He went about among the crowd, shook hands with everybody, gave one his saddle, another his horse, and so on, until he had disposed of all he possessed. Then he selected his bosom friend as the man to fire the fatal shot, an honor his bosom friend esteemed highly. He took his place; pinned a piece of blue ribbon over his heart, the point the bullet was to take, and stood up like a man. A few seconds, there was a shot, and he was dead. I wonder if there is nothing at all the white man can learn from the Cherokee Indian.

Interesting Facts About Carpets.

"We have in stock no less than a thousand patterns of carpets," said the manager of a big carpet store to a Chicago *Herald* reporter, "and our present stock comprises 3,000 rolls. Not one of these patterns is more than a year old. The activity of the carpet designers and manufacturers is something marvelous. Perhaps as many as 1,500 or 2,000 new patterns are produced in a year in this country alone. Philadelphia manufacturers are notorious copyists, while the Connecticut makers work exclusively from original designs. There are carpet designers in this country who draw salaries as high as $10,000 a year. The most expensive carpets in our stock are $4.50 a yard, but we often make carpets to order, or have them made in Scotland of best Axminster, that cost as much as $24 a square yard, laid. It is quite fashionable among wealthy people to have the carpets for their libraries and parlors made to order from designs furnished by their decorators. I have often seen $1,200 or $1,500 worth of carpet put into one room of ordinary size."

An Indian's Ingenuity.

A Western emigrant having stolen a horse from an Indian, the latter convicted him of the offense by a very ingenious plan. He complained to a judge, who had the emigrant, with the horse, brought before him. The prisoner swore that the animal belonged to him, and that he had brought it from the East, so that the judge did not find himself in a position to convict. He was even about to return the horse to him, when the Indian said: "If you will allow me, I will prove that the animal belongs to me." Immediately he pulled off his cloak, and covering the horse's head, asked the emigrant of which eye it was blind? The robber was much embarrassed at the question, but, nevertheless, not to delay the court, he replied at hazard that it was the right eye. The Indian, uncovering the head, exclaimed: "The horse is not blind either of the righ eye or the left." The judge immediately decided that the animal was his.

Roscoe Conkling's Curl.

An Auburn lady tells this about Roscoe Conkling: "One day when Roscoe was visiting my father's family the horse and sulky were brought up to the door and my father was just getting ready to start out for a ride among his patients. Young Roscoe thought he would get some life out of the old horse, took a pin and stuck it in his haunches, when the usually staid animal suddenly gave a kick and hit Roscoe a severe blow on his forehead, cutting a gash that to this day leaves a scar on the brow. And this is why the ex-Senator permits a little curl to drop over it."

THE LATEST SWINDLE.

How a Rascally Chicagoan Disposes of Base Counterfeit Dollars.

Counterfeiters are usually shrewd men and adopt the most ingenious schemes for "shoving the queer." According to a writer in the Chicago *Journal* one who is now operating in that city has conceived and is successly working a plan for disposing of his stuff, which for deception and safety well nigh stamps him a genius in his particular line. I was talking with a well-known diamond dealer who has a stand in one of the principal hotels about the latest fads in jewelry, when he smilingly assured me that he possessed the very latest thing out. He then produced a small jewelry box bearing the name of one of the best-known jewelers in the city. Within the box, reposing upon a bed of pink cotton, was what was apparently a bright silver dollar of the coinage of 1886. Upon one side of it was a pin and catch so that the coin could be fastened on to a dress and worn as an ornament. My friend told me that a well-attired, good-looking young man had called upon him several times ostensibly to purchase a small diamond. Finally one morning he remarked that he was out of car fare, and, producing the coin ornament above referred to, he asked for a loan of fifty cents upon it. My friend not having half a dollar in change unhesitatingly gave him a dollar. The fellow left. For two or three days his return for his ornament was awaited. My friend then took a second look at his security for the loan. It was made of the cheapest sort of white metals, and could not have cost more than a few cents to make. It had no more ring in it than a wad of cotton. The presence of the pin attached would easily explain the absence of the silvery ring it would have. It is quite likely that many such ornaments can now be had of various persons in the city at a wide discount on cost price.

A FATHER'S HINT.

How Prof. White Was Induced to Compete for a College Prize.

There is an excellent point for both father and son in Dr. Andrew D. White's account of his early education in the *Forum.* One day while at Yale he received a letter from his father asking young White to meet him in New York. The son hastened to obey, and the father took this way of giving the boy a hint. He had taken some of the literary prizes while in college, and as he was about to return to New Haven, his father said: "By the way, there is another prize, the largest of all to be competed for." "Yes," the son answered "the De-Forest; but I stand little chance of that; for, though I may be one of the six Townsend prize-men admitted to the competition, there are other speakers so much better that I have little hope of taking it." He gave the son rather a scornful look and said very impressively: "If I were one of the first six competitors in a class of over a hundred men, I should try very hard to be the first one." He said nothing more, except good-bye. Young White went back to college, engaged an elocutionist to give him a course in vocal gymnastics, developed a strong, round, flexible voice, and did his best, which, in the competition with others, was considered to be the best effort of the six in oratory, and won the De Forest prize. The story is characteristic of the father and the son, and reveals the secret of the success of the lives of both. Most college youth take the bulls by the horns, but young White took the course that meant success and won what he aimed to secure. He has won at the best end all through his life. The incident was one of the testing points of the man. The elder White knew where and how to appeal to his son's ambition, and the son knew how to take a hint and work it out for all it was worth.

Danger from Glanders.

An Illinois farmer, whose horses had the glanders and were killed recently, died a few days ago from blood-poisoning, which was undoubtedly caused by contact with the diseased animals whom he cared for. The glanders is so dangerous and hopeless a disease that when a horse is attacked by it he should be put out of the way at once. It is one of the few animal diseases liable to be communicated to human beings, and wherever it prevails it should be stamped out as quickly as possible.

Peculiar Effect of a Milk Diet.

[N. Y. Ledger.]

In these days, when a milk diet is so indiscriminately recommended as the best of all possible diets, it is worth noting that cases sometimes occur in which milk is positively injurious. Such a case has lately been brought to the attention of the medical world in Paris, where a man, fed on eight quarts of milk a day, became excessively thin, and was otherwise injuriously affected.

We can not renew youth, but we can prevent gray hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Pills are a never-failing remedy for headaches, caused by a disordered stomach.

English artist (on board a Rhine steamer—How do you like the Valley of the Rhine? American girl—Oh! it is lovely! English artist—In my opinion there is no valley so beautiful as the Valley of the Yosemite, in your country. American girl (in astonishment)—My country! Why, I am an American, not a Japanese.

Food makes Blood and Blood makes Beauty. Improper digestion of food necessarily produces bad blood, resulting in a feeling of fullness in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, sick-headache, and other dyspeptic symptoms. A closely confined life causes indigestion, constipation, biliousness and loss of appetite. To remove these troubles there is no remedy equal to Prickly Ash Bitters. It has been tried and proven to be a specific.

A bad scrape—An amateur violinist solo.

The pugilist is the modern Shylock. He is always seeking a pound of flesh.

Sometimes mothers secrete the erring boy, for fear father will hide him when he comes home.

Who says it is unhealthy to sleep in feathers? Look at the spring chicken, how tough he is.

A slippery sidewalk is often a standing invitation to sit down.—*Philadelphia Item.*

The *Policeman* is the name of a new paper in London. Good paper to club with.

It seems paradoxical, but it is true, that floating debts will sink a corporation.—*Tid Bits.*

An unsteady man, like an unsteady light, is apt to go out nights.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A note of warning—People who steal watches are apt to wind up in jail.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A novel just out is entitled "Yeast." Properly enough, it is the work of a rising young author.—*Troy Times.*

Philadelphia has a policeman whose name is John Seraphim. He certainly ought to be "one of the finest."—*Lowell Courier.*

The story that the strikers intend to tear up the tracks of some of the ocean steamers is no doubt a mere rumor.

A Western lecturer has selected for his subject "A Bad Egg." This subject often strikes a lecturer unfavorably.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Nothing," says a writer, "gives so much polish as culture." When it comes to a man's boots, however, we prefer blacking.—*Burlington Free Press.*

It isn't necessary to serve a term in the house of correction in order to be a good proof-reader.—*Chicago Journal.*

A. C. White, Agt., D. & T. R. R. Zenia, Ohio, writes: "Red Star Cough Cure is a most efficient remedy for bronchitis; the first dose relieved me." Price twenty-five cents.

July 1881, wrote Thos. P. Gloster, Holyoke, Mass., "in three days cured an abcess on my arm with St. Jacobs Oil." October 29, 1886, he says: "Was entirely cured of the terrible suffering by it." Price fifty cents.

Out West, whenever they have a blizzard or a tornado, they at once telegraph to the East big stories about the phenomenal rise in real estate.

As a raindrop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health-destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It is the spur of the moment that makes time fly.—*N. O. Picayune.*

An editor makes an income when he makes his ink hum.—*Whitehall Times.*

Consumption may be avoided by the timely use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A blind man in Iowa can tell the color of a red-hot stove simply by touching it.—*Puck's Annual.*

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

Some farces are properly called little laughter pieces.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

"Castor oil is easy to give, but awfully hard to take." So is advice.—*Philadelphia Call.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A stove down in a stove-up passenger car is a deadly enemy.

What a vast amount of pain and suffering would be avoided if the above "Word to the Wise" was heeded in time. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar in the remarkable cures it accomplishes, unprecedented in the history of medicine. In this respect it has truly had "A Phenomenal Record."

"We have found Hood's Sarsaparilla to be an excellent blood purifier. In one case in particular, where other medicines failed, it took only three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla to produce the desired effect." Sister A. Frances, St. Anne's Asylum, St. Louis, Mo.

March April May

Are the months in which to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel disease and fortify the system against the debilitating effects of mild weather. Every year increases the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is just what people need at this season. It is the ideal spring medicine. If you have never tried it, do so.

N. B.—If you have made up your mind to get Hood's Sarsaparilla do not take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint with which I had suffered 20 years." J. B. Hornbeck, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING PRICKLY ASH BARK AND PRICKLY ASH BERRIES SENNA-MANDRAKE-BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES.

It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICKHEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c disappear at once under its beneficial influence.

It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO
Sole Proprietors,
ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER KIDNEYS STOMACH AND BOWELS. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 1 DOLLAR

20 Years Record.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

It will cure entirely all ovarian or uterine troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, & consequent spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

Lydia E. Pinkham

The Woman's Sure Friend

LADIES,—IT WILL NOT PERFORM SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR CURE CANCER, BUT IT WILL UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE. ☞ THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

☞ Sold by Druggists. Price $1. per bottle. Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure constipation. 25c.

ELY'S C'mB'm IS SURE TO CURE COLD in HEAD QUICKLY.

EASY TO USE.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

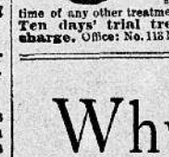
HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.



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