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The Democrat.
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DENTIST. Office on Franklin Street, north of the Globe Hotel, Manchester, Iowa. Dental Surgery in all its branches. Makes frequent visits to neighboring towns. Always at office on Saturdays.

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MANCHESTER MARBLE WORKS
Are prepared to furnish Granite and Marble Monuments and Head Stones of various designs. Have the county right for Sipe's Patent Grave Cover; also dealer in Iron Fences. Will meet all competition. 2tf 94.
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GENERAL DEALER IN FURNITURE, Coffins, Picture Frames, Etc. A complete stock of Furniture and Upholstery always on hand, at prices that defy competition. A good hearse kept for attendance at funerals. Earlville, Iowa.

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CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods. Corner Main and Franklin streets.

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CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods. City Hall Block, Franklin Street.

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FLOUR and Feed, Manufacturers of the celebrated White Satin and White Pearl Flour.

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A. THORPE,
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BOOTS AND SHOES of all grades and prices. Custom Work and Repairing given special attention. Store in City Hall Block.

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HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, ETC. Keeps a first-class tinner and does all kinds of repairing with neatness and dispatch. One opposite First National Bank, Main St.

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(Successor to Lee Bowman.)
BLACKSMITH and Wagonmaker, Delhi, Iowa. Work done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. Your patronage solicited. 15tf

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY against cyclones and tornadoes in the old reliable Phoenix Insurance Co., BRONSON & CARR, Agents.

HOLLISTER LUMBER CO.
LUMBER and all kinds of building materials, Posts and Coal. Corner of Delaware and Madison streets.

THOS. T. CARKEEK.
ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, S. E. Corner, 8th and Main St. Dubuque, Iowa.

SCHARLES, THE TAILOR.
MERCHANT TAILOR and Gents Furnishing Goods, Manchester, Iowa.

WM. DENNIS.
CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR & BUILDER. I am now prepared to do all work in my line in a good and workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. Plans and estimates furnished. Work taken in town or country. Shop near the stand tower on West Side of river.

C. E. CATES.
CITY TRANSFERMAN. Am prepared to do all work in my line. Moving household goods and pianos a specialty. All work will receive prompt attention. A share of your patronage is solicited. Charges right. Give your draying to a man who has come to stay.

LAWRENCE & GREMS.
DRUGS, Wall Paper, Stationery, Paints, Oils, etc. City Hall block.

PETER BOARDWAY.
DEALER IN flour, feed, hay straw, Maquoketa lime, stucco, and common and Atlas cement. Telephone 113. Lower Franklin St.

A. E. PETERSON.
DEADERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Fruits, etc. Main Street.

J. M. PEARSE.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR. All business entrusted to him given prompt attention. Office in City Hall block, second floor.

ALEX. SEFSTROM.
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, horseshoing a specialty. Interfering and corns cured or no pay. Prices reasonable, and the best of work guaranteed. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Shop on Franklin street, near the bridge.

Homeseekers Excursions.

Tickets to nearly all points in the United States on sale at all ticket offices of the Chicago Great Western Railway on the first and third Tuesdays of May at the low rate of one and one-third fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Good to return in 21 days from date of sale. For detailed information address any Chicago Great Western Agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A. Chicago, Ill.

Insurance at Cost.

M. E. Blair, Secretary of the Delaware County Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co., and County agent for the Iowa Mutual Tornado Insurance Co. will be at Fred Blair's office in Manchester, Saturday afternoon of each week. 24tf

The large and increasing circulation of The Iowa Homestead in this county is a matter for congratulation to the publishers and to good farming, for, of all the papers of its class in the country, it is easily the best and most helpful. Its Special Farmers' Institute editions, issued with the regular edition the first week in each month, have been for years the admiration of all practical farmers. Written wholly by farmers, they are full of actual experience, and smell of the soil. We have been fortunate enough this season to secure terms for The Homestead and its Special Farmers' Institute Editions, together with The Poultry Farmer and The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Journal, four of the most valuable farm publications in the country, that enable us to offer the four in connection with our own paper for $1.90 for the entire five, one year. This is emphatically a good thing, and no farmer in this county should fail to take advantage of this offer. For a large line of thoroughly practical farm reading nothing has ever been offered before that equals it. A county paper, a farm paper, a poultry paper, a farm insurance paper and the Special Farmers' Institute, all for $1.90 Come in and order them.

CUCUMBER,
And Elder Flower Cream is the best protection for the face from the Spring Winds, Healing and soothing, it keeps away black heads and other blemishes.
Guaranteed pure and will not grow hair on the face.
All kinds of Hair Work done to order.
MRS. C. B. EATON,
Over Harness Store, Main Street.
13tf Manchester, Iowa.

F. E. RICHARDSON,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
Office over the Racket Store
Manchester, Iowa.

This is a recently expressed opinion of Congressman Littlefield of Maine: "If it were not for the newspapers the jobs which would go through congress are terrible to contemplate. If there were no newspapers at all I don't believe I would be willing to trust myself alone in the house of representatives for fifteen minutes."

The surgeon who operated on President McKinley for the purpose of removing the bullet of the assassin, wants only $10,000 for the service and the others called in consultation will be satisfied with $40,000. Had they saved the president's life the charge would be reasonable; Uncle Sam would not hesitate to pay, but the figure is unreasonable.—Ackley World.

The election of Dennis Mulvihill, a furnace stoker, to be mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., and the election of Ignatius A. Sullivan, a dry goods clerk, to be mayor of Hartford, Conn., proves that laboring men can rule the country if they will but get together, quit voting in the interests of trusts and corporations and go to voting for their own interests and the interests of their wives and babies.—Commoner.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is believed to be worth about $250,000 and it is understood that he does not want any more, though, being an able corporation lawyer, he could easily make a handsome income and leave his present capital to accumulate. The senator says that if he should pile up a fortune for his sons, who are steady, industrious, ambitious young men, they might be spoiled by a desire to spend it, so he prefers things as they are.

The Pipestone (Minn.) Farmers' Leader says: And now it is reported that proceedings have been ordered against the beef trust by Attorney General Knox. The administration would cover a multitude of its past sins in the eyes of the people if it would enforce the Sherman anti-trust law in earnest, but reports to the effect that a republican attorney general of a republican administration will prosecute a trust are generally received with incredulity.

About 50 Chinamen, ostensibly bound for Mexico, have been held at San Francisco several months, pending the decision of the point of law whether Chinese have the right to pass through American territory in transit for other parts. The supreme court this week decided that they have no such right, and accordingly the Chinamen will have to be sent back to China, at the expense of the steamship companies. It was brought out in the case that the Chinamen did not intend to remain in Mexico, but meant to watch their chance to get into the United States that way.—Reinbeck Standard.

The "beef trust" continues its policy of holding up the market price for dressed beef in the face of diminished demand. This is done by refusing to buy cattle and fixing the price to suit themselves for such as they do buy, and also fixing the price for the dressed meats they sell. When one reads in the republican papers about the high price of cattle, $7.00 and $7.50 per 100, it is well to keep in mind that these are top prices, that only 15 per cent. of all the cattle sent to Chicago fetch such a price, that 40 per cent. go at $5.00 to $5.50, and that 55 per cent. sell at from $2.00 to $5.00 per 100 lbs.—Iowa State Press.

In these days of prosperity the grafter is getting his clutches on a good deal of easy money. All kinds of schemes and fakes are fattening the pocketbooks of their promoters, and it is a lonesome day when some new "investment" security is not put on the market. Whether it be a mortgage bond that matures in ten years and returns a thousand dollars for the payment of $30 annually, an oil prospect that has not gushed yet, but is sure to in the next two weeks, or a gold mine whose stock must be taken at once if you want to get in on the ground floor, it is all on the same line. We are informed that the money that has gone out of this city during the past six months to pay for stock in such schemes is something remarkable. And the worst of it is that not one dollar in a hundred will ever come back. Nineteen out of twenty of the projects are frauds, pure and simple, and the chances on the remainder are too desperate to calculate.—Independence Bulletin Journal.

Anxiety Born of Fear.

The Dubuque Times is very solicitous for Louis Boies' welfare and advises him not to be a candidate for nomination on the democratic ticket this fall. It fears he will have to give up a lucrative practice and all that for a seat in congress. The trouble with the Times is that it has reasons to fear such a man as Mr. Boies; his candidacy would mean the defeat of Speaker Henderson as there are hundreds of republicans who would gladly vote for him if they had a chance.

He is one of the ablest attorneys in the west and a man who would command respect. The Times need have no fear as to Mr. Boies injuring himself or of his not having influence in the halls of congress. He is a man who would be heard and heard often; he would not need to be in congress twenty years to get acquainted and have the courage of his conviction.

The Times is a Henderson organ pure and simple and no one should be deceived by it. One thing is certain the democrats of the district are capable of making their own selection of a candidate. Mr. Boies has not been approached, neither has he placed himself on record for or against the nomination.—Waterloo Times Tribune.

Uncle Ab. on the Weather.

Goin' down the road this mornin'
I met Henry Brink;
"Well," I told him, kind of smilin',
"Spring's arrove, I think."
"No," he says, "It's blamed oncertain—
This is March, you know—
Like as not we'll still have trouble
With the cold and snow."

"Still it's been a pleasant winter"—
"Yes, I know," says he,
"But this ain't the kind of weather
That I like to see;
Better have the cold snaps early,
And git through than go
Hopin' on and gettin' blizzards
Long in May, you know."

"Well, they can't take back the pleasant
Days we've had," says I,
Hearin' the wild geese a-passin'
Somewheres near the sky.
"No," he says, "but I don't like it
Mild so early, though,
For it means we've got to ketch it
Later on, you know."

So he drove ahead a-lookin'
Kind of glum and sad;
Not a blamed bit glad or grateful
For fair days we'd had;
Worryin' for fear that later
On we'd have to pay—
Blame a fool that always borrows
Trouble, anyway.

Every mornin' that's been pleasant,
I've looked out and then
Said: "Well, here's another good one—
So much gained agen."
What's the use when all is lovely
Bein' glum, I say—
Even God can't take the weather
That we've had away.

Some folks seem to think that mebby
There's a tank somewhere,
With our weather all stored in it—
Gloomy days and fair—
And we've simply got to have 'em,
Soon or late—but say,
Don't you think that idee's kind o'
Crazy anyway?
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Milk Fever.

We are now approaching the period of the year when some of the very best cows on the farm are liable to die suddenly from milk fever, a disease which has taken off the majority of the phenomenal butter and milk producers of the United States. This disease seldom occurs in heifers under three years old, seldom in a poor milker, and generally from a few hours to three or four days after the birth of the calf.

The symptoms are mainly nervous. The cow becomes excited, moves around the pasture as if in pain, lies down and gets up again, turns her head to one side, kicks at the flank, groans, and grinds her teeth. Next she loses control of her hind legs, staggers, lies down, tries to rise, and finally can not rise at all. When down, usually turns her head toward the side or flank, but may stretch it out straight. The bowels and kidneys are paralyzed, leading to the retention of the urine and contents of the bowels. The eye ceases to be sensitive, she is unable to take food into the stomach, the food ferments after awhile, and the animal seems bloated.

The main thing to do is to prevent this disease and the best thing is to put a heavy milker on short pasturage for a few days before calving. Do not keep her in the barn or stable, but let her out, and if her bowels are costive give laxative food or from one-fourth to one-half a dose of Epsom salts.

It is now concluded by the most advanced veterinarians that the cause of this disease is a poison generated in the udder by reason of the increased flow of milk awaiting the birth of the calf and that this poison is absorbed into the system; in short, that it is milk poison. Until veterinarians got hold of this idea, treatment was of no avail, but within the last year or two a number of good results have been reported from injecting into each quarter of the udder a solution of iodide of potash for the purpose of neutralizing the poison. This is known as the Schmidt treatment and is the only treatment from which any degree of success has been obtained. The following is the treatment in detail, for which we are indebted to Bulletin No 71 of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station:

"Wash the udder, and teats of the animal, and hands of the operator with soap and warm water, so as to remove all dirt and trash. After this, wash especially the orifice of the teats with some strong antiseptic, say a five per cent solution of creolin or carbolic acid. From two to three drams of iodide of potash (depending upon the size of the cow) are dissolved in one quart of boiled water that is perfectly clear. It is better to use distilled water if we can secure it. This solution is infused into the udder by means of a small glass funnel, to which is attached one end of a rubber tube of sufficient length and one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The other end of the rubber is attached to an ordinary milk tube. Before using, the funnel, tube and rubber should be sterilized by placing them in cold water and boiling. Milk each teat carefully so as to remove all milk from the udder, and then insert the milk tube into the teat and pour in the fluid having it about the temperature of the body; first hold the funnel on a level with the teat while filling it, then elevate the funnel so that the potash solution flows into the udder. Use one fourth of it in each quarter of the udder. Rub the udder for ten or ten or fifteen minutes, and in about an hour milk all out that can be removed. If necessary, this treatment may be repeated in from eight to twelve hours.

If the kidneys are inactive, the urine should be drawn away with a soft rubber and a veterinarain should be employed to do this. Professor Robert, the author of the bulletin, warns against trying to drench a cow when she is paralyzed. If she is bloated sufficiently to interfere with breathing, then puncture the paunch as for bloat on the left side at a point equally distant from the last rib, hip bone and backbone with a trocar and cannula, if you have same, and if not, with a knife, first disinfecting it either by holding a few minutes in boiling water or with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Dr. Leonard Pearson, of Pennsylvania, in a circular sent to veterinarians in reference to this disease, reports that seventy-five per cent of the cows thus treated recover. The Danish authorities report ninety per cent. Dr. J. J. Repp, of the Iowa Agricultural College, reports 76 cases out of 166.

What they don't know we will try to find out from some one who does.

Woman's World

MRS. E. M. GARDNER.

An Artist Who Devotes All Her Time to Painting Cats.

In a pretty little villa at Pitman Grove, N. J., lives Mrs. E. M. Gardner, who paints cat pictures. Every morning and afternoon for six days a week during the past twelve years this artist has worked with palette and brush on the one subject—cats. She paints them life size and in the most natural attitudes. In coloring, perspective and harmony of surroundings her pussies are always so true to life that on several occasions they have been mistaken for the real animal.

Mrs. Gardner keeps a careful record of the number of cat pictures she

MRS. E. M. GARDNER.

paints. She is nearing the 700 mark and is anxious to make it a round 1,000 before she stops.

So dearly does Mrs. Gardner love her work that she practically devotes her entire time to it.

"I think that of all the domestic animals there is nothing more lovely than a tabby cat," said she. "I always did love them, and now I find my greatest pleasure in reproducing my pets on canvas or on velvet for cushions. It is fascinating work to watch them grow under my brush, and as each one is finished it seems more natural than its predecessor."

From the proceeds realized by the sale of her cat paintings Mrs. Gardner has been able to make a very comfortable living and to donate liberally to charity and the church as well. Many a church has been enriched and many a wolf driven from the door of the poor through the instrumentality of Mrs. Gardner's cats.

"I always declared that I was inspired to paint cats," said she. "This is the way I first commenced the work:

"Some years ago I felt impressed with a desire to assist in the erection of the Cooper Memorial church in Philadelphia. A crash in the commercial world reached my financial interests, and, not having my previous income to draw upon, I painted a cat upon a velvet cushion for sale. It was received so well that I painted more and gave the proceeds of the first few paintings to this church the day the cornerstone was laid by Bishop Foss. Later on I took up the brush again and have been painting cats ever since. I shall not be content until I have painted 1,000 of them."

NURSERY NOTES.

Never put rubber on a baby.

Bottle fed babies require three times as much care as others.

Bibs for a boy may be made out of old soft napkins and tablecloths.

A sick child should never occupy an inside room. Fresh air is a prime necessity.

Never experiment with a child's health. Consult some reliable physician regarding the trouble.

Never rock a baby; never trot a baby; never wake it except to feed it; allow no one to kiss it, especially on the mouth.

Do not train a child, as you frequently see a man train a horse, by letting anger and punishment be the first announcement that he has erred.

Habits are formed with such surprising quickness that great discretion should be exercised over everything that is done. A baby will cry for small dissipations, such as rocking and tooting, if once indulged in them.

A covered medicine spoon is a useful possession in the house where there are children. It is of china, open at the tip, which is inserted between the lip and the spoon raised, so that the contents must run into the mouth.

The University Girl.

What most impresses the impartial observer is the extraordinary independence of the university girls, says "An Athenian" in The Atlantic. It is the rarest thing in the world for a father or mother to come with a daughter and see that she is suitably lodged and properly started in her university life. I am told that when these exceptional parents do come they are apt to think that the president of the university should personally superintend the selection of lodgings. Ordinarily the girl finds her own quarters and manages her own affairs. Her goings and comings, her hours, her companions, are all at her own disposal.

In the eastern states, where women have only gained admission to the universities after a long struggle, they take their privileges seriously. They go to Radcliffe or Barnard for study and not for fun. The women students in a western college or university are not a picked lot. Seriousness is not absent by any means, but frivolity is present. Girls even say that they hate to graduate because they will have no more "good times."

The girls who come to the university for amusement rather than for study are without doubt greatly in the minority, but because they are here at all there should be some system of guardianship. To be sure, in every condition of life things happen that ought not to happen. At the same time, a girl who is guarded during her years of irresponsibility may live a long life and go to her grave without a suspicion of what might have been her own capabilities in the way of folly if she had been left to herself at that time.

Points About Lace.

All real lace is handmade and is easily detected from the machine woven imitation, because the meshes in the genuine are apt to be irregular, while the other is uniform in weave.

The net of the lace is called by lacemakers the reseau; the pattern is the fleur, and it is in the shape of these meshes that lace distinctions appear. The square or diamond shaped mesh is used in valenciennes. The six sided mesh is point d'alencon. The chantilly and point de paris laces have an odd mesh of four sided big holes, with triangular holes between.

The chief difference between the pillow and needle laces—for real laces are made in but two ways, one with pins and bobbins, the other with the needle—is in the way the fleur or pattern is worked on the net. Needle lace has a distinctiveness of outline in the fleur because the pattern is outlined by running a thread in and out of the meshes of the reseau.

If the outline is to be very much in relief, as in point d'alencon, the most beautiful of all needle laces, the outline is corded in with horsehair and then the pattern made by filling in the outlines with a sort of buttonhole stitch, making a rich and heavy effect like embroidery.

Pillow laces have a flat, smooth pattern and are smooth and soft in outline.

Mature Women.

Maidens who have passed their thirtieth year may now claim that they represent the most perfect and advanced type of maidenhood and look down upon girls who marry before twenty-five as very much more akin to savages, for it is a well known fact that the age of marriage advances with civilization. Everywhere the more mature woman is to the fore. The tastes of men in this regard seem to have undergone a complete revolution, and instead of fluttering about the inexperienced girl, talking pretty nothings, they are matching their experience, broadening their horizon, sharpening their wits, in clever conversation with some clever and beautiful woman.—Health.

The Family Medicine Cabinet.

Medicines for family use should be kept in a locked cabinet hanging out of reach of children. Such a cabinet should be supplied with spirits of camphor, spirits of turpentine and linseed oil in pint bottles; sassafras oil and sweet oil in bottles holding at least four ounces; quinine in a tin box with a screw top (the safest form in which to buy and keep quinine); 5 or 10 cents' worth of epsom salts in a low glass or china jar with wide mouth (pint fruit cans do well for the purpose); a few sticks of lunar caustic, wrapped in paper and kept from the light, also in glass, and a small, wide mouthed bottle of menthol crystals.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Salt Baths Are Restful.

A warm bath with a handful of sea salt in it is about as restful as a nap. Paddle in it until it cools, dry with a rough towel, put on fresh stockings and have a change of shoes. If one could take time in the middle of the day to change the stockings for a fresh pair, we should not hear so much about rheumatism. One relief from fatigue is to plunge the feet in ice cold water and keep them immersed until there is a sensation of warmth. A bandage wet with alum water and put on when retiring is excellent for strengthening tender feet.

The Nagging Habit.

Constant nagging at the children wrecks much domestic peace and frequently many a heartache is caused by making much ado about nothing. Especially do not reprove a child at the table for a breach of etiquette if you can correct the fault by telling him quietly by himself. Bringing rebuke into the current of a meal makes the family uncomfortable and spoils the domestic pleasure which should characterize the gatherings around the family board.

Venetian Hospitality.

Whatever might have been said against the Venetians, they were a hospitable people—this, too, in small as well as in great matters. When, for example, in 1476, an embassador from the khan of Tartary visited the city and it was known that the khan and his suit carried but one shirt apiece in their bags, the senate formally voted 20 ducats that they might be provided with additional shirts, which were accordingly made "alla tartaresca" and presented. We can imagine how the good councilors and citizens would enjoy this kindly little jest.

Pinned Faith to Plymouth Rock.

The dominance of New England sentiment in matters of ancestry and early history was illustrated at a certain meeting of women in New York the other day when the first English settlement was spoken of as having been made in Jamestown, Va.

"Why, I always thought it was in Plymouth rock!" exclaimed a daughter of New England. "And so did I," "And I," echoed others, at least half of the women present, all of them supposed to be well educated persons, being of that opinion.

Not True to Nature.

A favorite joke in cheap theatricals is a gay old man who is running around after the young and pretty girls. It's not true to nature. Young and pretty girls soon tire of an old man. They do not pay him any attention and say things that hurt his feelings. Old men are rarely gay, but they are usually bilious.—Atchison Globe.

Belated.

"Is th' thrain gone?" gasped Pat as he rushed into the station.

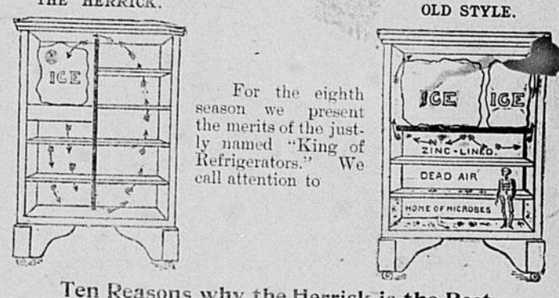
"It is," replied the agent calmly.

"Phwy didn't yez tell me that whin Oi was here yiste'day, an[illegible] av bruk me neck runnin[illegible]

Journal.

THE HERRICK IS KING.

THE HERRICK. OLD STYLE.



For the eighth season we present the merits of the justly named "King of Refrigerators." We call attention to

Ten Reasons why the Herrick is the Best Refrigerator Made:

1st. Because it is the only sanitary Refrigerator on the market.
2d. Because it has a continuous circulation of dry, cold air, which keeps food pure and sweet.
3d. Because it will never mould, corrode, become tainted or foul.
4th. Because it consumes less ice than any Refrigerator made. (Ask your iceman.)
5th. Because strong and light foods can be kept in the same refrigerator without the strong foods tainting the light.
6th. Because it has from 30 to 50 per cent more storage capacity than any Refrigerator on the market of equal outside dimensions.
7th. Because it has no poisonous zinc in its construction to corrode. Have you ever noticed drops of water collect in a dead-air, zinc-lined refrigerator? Do you want this to drip on your food?
8th. Because the walls are lined with mineral wool, a substance neutral to heat and cold. Consequently the warm air is excluded and the cold air confined, reducing the consumption of ice to a minimum.
9th. Because scrubbing is not necessary to keep it pure, dry and sweet. Herrick refrigerators in use for 7 years are today as clean and sweet as the day they were first used.
10th. Because severe tests have proven them to be the best preservers of foods known to the world today. Would the Herrick be endorsed and adopted by physicians, colleges, hotels, medical and state institutions unless it had true merit?

We can refer you to over four hundred people in Manchester and vicinity who are using the Herrick Refrigerator, who are loud in their praise and gladly speak a good word for the "King of Refrigerators." We have them in all sizes and at prices that are within the reach of all. Come in and let's talk it over.

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