The Tarboroug Southerner.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D Crockett.

VOL. 6?, NO. 25. TARBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ELI HOWELL. W. A. HART. C. W. JEFFREYS.

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Pure Unadulterated BUTTER from Bracebridge (Carr's) Dairy, at 35 Cents---TRY IT.

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FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system.

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

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Will practice in the Counties of Edgecombe, Halifax and Pitt, and in the Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Circuit and Supreme Courts at Raleigh. jan19-1y.

JOHN L. BRIDGERS & SON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
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14 1yr

DR. H. T. BASS
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Tarboro and vicinity.
Office on Main Street near Coker's corner.

DR. G. S. LLOYD.
EYE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
Recently having taken special courses in the above, offers his services to the people of Edgecombe and surrounding counties.
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DENTIST,
(Graduate Baltimore College Dental Surgery.)
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I can't give it to you, but anything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STORE YOU CAN GET and

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That you will not miss even the small change out of your pocket.

A few of these goods I had before, but most of 'em I have

JUST PURCHASED

IN THE NORTHERN MARKETS.

I wish to call special attention to my stock of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LINEN & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

There is no need to particularize. You just think of anything you want and

COME HERE

And get it, for I've got it, GOOD, BRAND NEW,

R. C. BROWN,

I am in the Cotton Market and will pay the HIGHEST market prices. Will take cotton wrapped anything but wood. R. C. B.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
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Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red and gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
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LINK BY LINK!

A Thrilling Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

BY MAURICE LELAND.

CHAPTER XV.

"PAROLE D'HONNEUR."

"Leroux," said Bohmer, coming close to him in the exercise yard. "I have good news for you." The listless, patient face turned toward him.

"For me? What news can you have that would be good? Even my release from this den of misery would not give me happiness or content."

"Nonsense. You take too gloomy a view of everthing," said the kind-hearted German. "Well, I have brought you a letter. It is from a countryman of your own, so at least my sweetheart told me. How she came by it is a mystery, but perhaps it has good news or may treat of ransom. Who knows! I only hope it may, for this life would kill you soon; I am sure of that."

"A letter did you say?"

"Yes; and from a compatriot. Take heed no one sees you read it. It is as much as my life is worth to carry it to you, but then Gretchen pleaded so prettily and asked so tearfully, what could I do? Here, take it, but don't read it, for the love of Heaven, till you are safe and unobserved." The tiny missive was passed rapidly from hand to hand, none seeing the transfer, and Leroux concealed it in the bosom of his coat.

Ninette, safe and sheltered still from the ever-dreaded discovery of her whereabouts, had formed a plan, despeate and hopeless enough, but woman-like in its very self sacrifice and devotion.

Knowing that Hans Bohmer was the lover of the kind-hearted girl whose ready invention had completely concealed her own identity, she persuaded Gretchen to coax him into delivering a letter to her husband with a plan for his escape. Her object was to induce Bohmer to assist him. At dead of night, when the German had the sentry duty, this could easily be managed. Once out of the garrison Gretchen was to meet him with the peasant suit which had so well disguised his wife. The necessary papers and forms would be obtained as if for the departure of "Cousin Hans."

Thus disguised he could make his way out of the city—take the train for whatever place he deemed best, and then, at the first opportunity possible, make his way to France. Of the risk she herself ran by resuming her woman's attire, Ninette thought nothing. To have her husband from the torture and oppression he daily endured, this was her only thought. She preserved her own part in the plan a strict secret, knowing well that believing what he did of her, the mere mention of her name would have deterred him from attempting to escape. The letter containing these directions purported to be from a French soldier, and was written in their own language.

As Pierre Leroux read it in solitude that night by the light of the misty moon-rays, his heart for a moment bounded with hope, Free! To be free once more—to quit this hateful tyranny—to bid farewell to persecution—cruelty—suffering! The thought was in itself relief. A moment after, his face paled, his hand trembled—the letter with its sweet insidious tempting was crushed in his grasp.

"My word—I have given my word," he muttered.

And that was the only answer honor permitted.

Though the gates of his prison stood open, and none barred his progress, yet in liberty he could not [illegible] "parole" [illegible] of honor [illegible] than any fetters could forge. He bent his brow, and a sudden scorch, as of tears, dim[illegible] his aching eyes until their closed and heavy lids.

"Some one at least pities me," he thought. "[illegible] I am not alone heartless. What is liberty, safety, to me alone?"

When the next day his answer was given to Bohmer to transmit, "Say I thank my unknown," he said, gently, "but I am on parole. I can say no more"—and the great rough kindly German was touched to the heart by [illegible] words.

When he delivered his message back to Ninette that night, she raised it with [illegible] wonder. "Father Gott [illegible] how [illegible] mercy, [illegible] good. I thought the French [illegible]."

"There are good and bad in every nation and land, little one," said her lover. "But this man is indeed a hero."

"He must be," she said softly, and Ninette in the little room within heard and echoed the words, even amidst her wild despairing tears.

"What shall I do? What can I do?" she thought, in her agony. "It is I who have given him to this fate. Why can I not suffer for him?"

She lay there prostrate, in a grief that racked her with the sharpness of remorse, in the exhaustion of a suffering she scarcely had strength to bear. When the soldier had gone and Gretchen stole softly to her side with the tidings of their ill success, she lay on her narrow bed, white and senseless and as still as death.

Ere the morning broke, she was in the clutches of a terrib'e fever.

* * * * * * *

Days passed on.

In fear and trembling the good woman and her daughter nursed the girl. Medical aid they dared not summon for fear of discovery. They did their best; they gave her such simple remedies as they knew of, but she lay unconcious of every effort and every remedy. She was tormented only by incessant thirst by the pressure of daily pain on her aching brow, as if an iron hand was weighing down the restless throbbing brain. Paroxysms of delirium alternated with the stupor of exhaustion, and she lay unknowing aught of the pas age of time, of how hours and days lapsed into weeks, and her daughter increased with each. At last the darkness which had so long engulfed her reason began to clear. Slowly conciousness and memory returned, the youth and strength in her frame refused to be quenched, and struggled back to life again, when even life seemed almost over.

Day by day and night by night they kept their faithful vigil by her bedside. Each indication which marked the slightest improvement in her condition was noted with delight, while the slightest trace of an unfavorable aspect was hailed with sorrow. But their care and worry, their fear and anxiety were soon to end.

"She will live!" asid the old woman, with tears in her eyes

"She will live, the good God be praised!" echoed Gretchen, gladly and gratefully.

The sick girl turned her great wistful eyes on them with a wonder that awed their joy and held them silent. Is that a thing to be glad of?" she asked, and turned her face to the wall and wept the slow hot tears of weakness and despair.

That others should be glad because this living death of uncared for existence was still hers, seemed at once so sad and so strange. Yet the gift was restored to her, the burden laid upon her thankless shoulders, to bear again until God in His own good time should regret it and bid her rest!

(To be Continued).

A HINT TO CABBAGE GROWERS.—As cabbages increase in growth by the heading process they have a tendency sometimes to split open, which very greatly diminishes the value of the head. As a remedy, Mr. J. J. Gregory, the noted market gardener and seedsman of Marblehead, Mass., recommends going over the ground and starting the cabbage that appears to be nearly mature, tipping them to one side. He says this tends to increasing the size of the cabbage heads and prevents their bursting. It is certainly a very simple opperation and one well worthy of trial.

MATERIALS FOR MULCHING.—Various materials are used for mulching some prefering one article and others another. Professor Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, gives the result of several experiments to determine the best materials for mulching strawberries and other plants, and arrives at the conclusion that the best is chopped straw. He finds a thick coat of manure excellent for bedding plants. He tried old clover hay, and had a fine crop of clover plants to kill the next spring. Hay gives a similar result in a young crop of grain. Straw badly threshed furnishes in the same way a young grain crop in the garden. Forest leaves held down by cornstalks, gradually blew away during the winter, and the cornstalks alone remained in the spring after an open winter. Pine needles worked into the soil proved a nuisance, and the same objection existed with tan bark. Clean straw, old or new, or even fodder cut two inches long, less or more, answered the best purpose. Independent readers who desire to use mulching material that will do the most good, at the least after trouble or expense, should heed Professor Beal's suggestion.

Sullivan and Kilrain.

Nearer and nearer comes the day when John and Jake, in battle array, must dare and do in fistic fray for championship supremacy.

Both sides are very confident of winning. Kilrain believes that Sullivan has seen his day and that he cannot stand a long and hard contest. He is a shade teller than Sallivan, but no longer in the reach. He will try and make a waiting fight of it. He has a splendid left, and Charley Mitchel who ought to know, says he is as clever a big man as he ever saw. Jake will try to jab Sallivan with his left if he can, escape his right if possible, and wrestle whenever he has an opportunity. Of course if he gets a chance to use his own right he will do so, and he can hit pretty hard with it. He worked very hard to get his wind right, and his main reliance is in tiring Sallivan out.

Bully Muldoon declares that John L. is in better condition than he ever was before. The big fellow did misbehave a little at first, but lately he has bulked down to his work like a major. With a view to improving his wind he has learned to skip a rope, as little girls do, and on Wednesday he is said to have skipped it 746 times without cessation. It he did, all will agree that his legs and his wind is all right. Mike Cleary, who knows him almost from the beginning of fistic career, declares that Sully is a stronger man to-day than he ever was before.

Muldoon has given him some valuable hints on wrestling. It is hardly probable that he will attempt to throw Kilrain; that would be foolish, but Muldoon has endeavored to teach him how to break every hold that can be taken of him in a fight. An ordinary wrestler has a hard time throwing one his inferior in skill and strength, if the man of lesser skill acts wholly on the defensive. Paddy Ryan was considered quite a wrestler, and when he met Sallivan at Mississippi City 100 to 80 was freely bet before the fight that he would throw Sullivan. He did not get a chance to try for a fall until the second round. Then he got the underhold. Sullivan spread his legs as wide apart and as far from Ryan as he could, and then hung on him as limp as a dishrag. John weighed 203 pounds that day, and Paddy found him very difficult to handle. He endeavored to get a fresh hold lower down on Sully, and in straining for it he slipped his truss. He was ruptured, it will be remembered. When he did succeed in forcing Sulivan over it was only a dog fall, and as they lay on the ground Paddy's hands and forearms were so tightly pinned to the ground by Sullivan's back that John had to be raised before they could be released. Paddy's wrestling power did not help him a bit.

It will be remembered that Mitchell was the only man who was ever able to evade Sullivan's rushes. Sullivan was as fat as a pig when he met McCaffrey, and he had him virtually out in the third round when time was erroneously called. Dom got a minute of respite, and after that he took care that Sully did not get a minute's rest until he was nearly tired out with his own exertions. Sullivan I cannot believe was in anything like proper trim when he met Mitchell, but even at that McCaffrey tells me that he knocked him around like a sack of wheat until he injured his right arm so terribly. He had Mitchell out, too, had time been called promptly, but Sully and his party were so confident of success that they did not insist on pressing their claims when Mitchell got more time than he was really entitled to.

Kilrain has never been a dare-devil fighter even when he had his men as good as settled. That is his chief defect as a pugilist. He is big strong and clever, but he is not as quick on his feet as Sullivan or Mitchel. He will not be able to run away from Sully's rushes as Mitchell and McCraffray did, and those who think that he can stop Sullivan with a left-hand jab have great faith its efficacy. When Sullivan makes up his mind to attack a man he leads with his left, and, throwing the whole weight and impetus of his tremendous body with it, follows it up with a perfect storm of blows. No man yet has ever been able to stand before him and exchange blows with him.

No guard that Kilrain can present will stop Sully a fraction of a second. If Jake waits for an instant he is doomed. He may be very skittish at first and keep away from Sullivan as much as possible, hoping that John will either tire himself out in rushing at him or expose himself to a right-hand swing, but the man who can land good and hard on Sully's jaw has never yet been found, and Jake is twice as good a man as he was when he met Jem Smith if he does it.

The backers of both men expect to realize enough out of the excursion money to make the whole of their stake money. They expect that from 3,000 to 5,000 people will pay $10 each to see the battle. That will yield from $30,000 to $50,000, and after all expenses are paid there will be money enough left to give them back their stakes.

The Forms of Leaves and Their Uses.

Even the most cursory observer of vegetable life must have been often struck with various forms of leaves. Why they should be so variously formed does not, however, often suggest itself, though there is a reason for the special shape and texture of almost every leaf in existence. Plants, such as grasses, daffodils, and others which usually grow in clusters, have generally narrow leaves growing upright, so as not to overshadow one another. Other plants, of isolated habits, have an arrangement of foliage which secures to themselves the space of ground necessary for their development. The daisy, dandelion, or shepherd's purse—which may mostly be seen in pastures—are examples of this. A circle of broad leaves pressed against the ground, forming what is known as a rosette growth effectually bars the approach of any other plant and keep clear from all other roots the space of ground necessary to its own nutriment. Floating leaves, and leaves or marsh plants, are usually of simple outline, for, having few competitors, they are not liable to get in one another's light. Submerged plants have mostly leaves of narrow segments—the reason for which is not very well understood, though it assumed by naturalists that it is for the purpose of exposing as large a surface as possible, in order to extract the minute propotion of carbonic acid disolved in a vast bulk of water.

Leaves on the boughs of trees are often much devided, so as to fold easily, to prevent their being rent and torn by high winds, while the glossy surface of evergreens is intended to throw off rain and dew, which might freeze on them, and so cause injury to the tissues within. But the hairs on the surface of leaves are perhaps the most interesting of all. With the aid of a microscope, the beautiful and systematic arrangement of these can be easily discerned, and their uses understood. On many plants there are grandula hairs, to catch or deter small creeping insects; on others there are hairs set so as to act effectively against young animals as a spike palisade against obtrusive boys: on others, hairs which arrest the drops of moisture and force them down the leaf-stalk, to moisten the earth above the roots; while others are protected by a series of poisoned stings. The ordinary nettle is an example of this, and the beauty and ingenuity of this mechamism is truly wonderful. Each little hair is armed with a brittle and pointed siliceous cap, which breaks off in the wound: and the poison is then able to flow out through a tubular hair, from a reservoir at its base. There is scarcely a form of leaf but is specially modified by nature for some particular purpose, and the discovery of this purpose is a source of very pleasant and profitable study to young naturalists.

DRAINAGE AND DROUTH—In an essay on "Tile Draining in Relation to Floods and Drouth." Professor Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, shows that a large part of the one-ninth of Michigan lands returned as "swamp" by the Government survey have been reclaimed by drainage, and three-fourths of the malarial diseases that prevailed prior to drainage have been driven out of the state. He admits that open ditches favor floods, but the benfits outweigh the disadvantwges. To ascertain the effect of tile drainage, both as to flood and drouth, he instituted some experiments which it will be unnecessary to discuss here. The evidently correct conclusions he arrived at are thus stated: 1 Surface ditching in conjunction with deforesting may increase floods and contribute to drouths. 2. Tile drains may increase floods at the breakup in spring, when the water accumulates in the surface soil by the joint action of frost and soil capillarity during the winter, and the surface accumulations in the form of snow are suddenly set free by rapid thaw. 3. During the warm months tile drainage tends to mitigate floods by taking up the excessive rainfall and holding it in capillary form, keeping back the sudden flow that would pass over the surface of the soil, if not absorbed by it, and escape with the flood; and mitigates summer drouths by increased capacity of the soil to hold water in capillary form, and to draw upon the subsoil by reason of increased capillary power of such soil, produced by tile draining.

The Vatican and the Powers

The position of the Vatican, with relation to France, Russia, and Austria, is just now a very singular one.

The attempts to make a treaty with Russia have been hampered not only by the Polish, but also by the Slav question. The Vatican had made immense concessions in respect to the former; in fact, had practically handed over the Poles and their Church bodily, by consenting to the use of the Russian language in their services, and making no remonstrances in favor of the exiled Bishops. Now, however, Russia begins to object to the propagands of the Catholic missions in the Balkan States where it is above all things desired to favor rather the spread of the orthodox faith.

In reply to strong, almost angry remonstrances addressed to Austria soon after it was seen that the Catholic conferences in favor of the restoration of the temporal power had no effect whatever upon the attitude of the Government, the Pope has received the expression of the Emperor's fervent faith and personal devotion, coupled with the frank and firm statement that he is bound by alliances necessary for the peace of Europe.

With France the situation is more critical still, and the results obtained equally vague. This last power has recently pressed for a distinct written promise from the Vatican that in case of a European war in which Italy should be involved, which would oblige the Pope to leave Rome, he would at once throw himself into the arms of France which would in that case attempt to reconduct him to Rome.

But Leo XIII cannot detatch himself entirely from either of the two contending parties in the Vatican and will make no definite promises, though he clings stubbornly to the idea of the temporal power.

A detail which is advanced as an undoubtedly real objection to his promising to leave Italy for France at the first alarm of war is that the Pontiff's state of health makes it very uncertain whether he could even support two or three hours' railway journey necessary to arrive at the nearest seaport. But this step is always considered as within the range of possibility, and I learn from a good source that the presence at Civity Vecchia of an elegantly fitted steam yacht belonging to a princely Italian family—a yacht which lies always ready to start, yet always remains—has something to do with politicial situation.

Mr. E. SLATTERY, of Delhi, La., says her son, 14 years age, had a dreadful time with ulcer, sores and blotches which followed chicken pox. After using many remedies without benefit, she gave him Swift's Specific, which cured him sound and well.

We have sold S. S. S. since the first day we commenced the drug business, and have heard some wonderful reports of its effects. Many use it with best results to cleanse malaria from the system, and for blood poison, scrofular and such diseases it is without a rival.

COLDERWOOD & Co., Monroe, La.

MR. W. A. TIBBS is a printer in the office of the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger. He says that three years ago he was a victim of bad blood which deprived him of health and threatened serious consequences. He further says that he took S. S. S and it cured him.

I HAVE been subject to painful boils and carbuncles over my body during the spring season, and after much suffering and much useless doctoring I found a permanent cure in Swift's Specific. It is the monarch of blood medicines.

E. J. WILLIS, Augusta, Ark.

THINNING ROOT CROPS.—An expert cultivator advises that in thinning turnip, beet or carrot crops, a great deal of work can be saved by using the garden hoe for that purpose. The plants should be separated about the width of a common hoe, and one thrust foreward and a pull back with the hoe will do what is neccessary. If too many of the plants are left, all but the strongest should then be pulled out by hand; but one cannot afford to spend time enough to thin the whole crop by pulling out the surplus plants with the fingers. In Europe, where root crops are extensively grown, thinning is always done with hoes.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a rivival in business at Staton & Zoeller's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many trial bottles of Dr King's New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. 4tl

Bycicles.

The Supreme Court of Indiana was recently called upon to review a non-suit in an action brought to recover damages for being struck down on sidewalk by a bicycle rider. The trial court had held that bicycles was a form of pedestrainating, and that the bicyclers had as much right on the sidewalk as any pedestrian. The appeal from the non-suit was argued in the forenoon. When the court adjourned for dinner, Judges Coffey and Berkshire started to walk to their Hotel, and as they were passing out of the capitol grounds a clumsy bicycle rider ran into them, knocked both down, and badly bruised the former. This practical argument had such convincing effect on the minds of the learned judges that they immediately overruled their unrendered decision and filed an opinion setting forth that a person who "rudely and recklessly" rides a bicycle against a man standing on a sidewalk is responsible for damages for assault and battery.

After quoting an Indiana law forbidding persons from riding or driving on the sidewalks, the court says: "If sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen, then bicycles if they are vehicles, must not be ridden along them, since to affirm that sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen neccessarily implies that they cannot be traveled by bicycles. It would be a palpable contradiction to affirm that footmen have the exclusive right to use the sidewalks and yet concede that persons not traveling as pedestrians may also use them. We think, however, that a bicycle must be regarded as a vehicle within the meaning of the."—N. Y. Law Journal.

When fragile women sighs, deploring
The charms that quickly fade away,
What power, the bloom of health restoring
Can check the progress of decay?
The only aid that's worth attention,
For pains and ills of such description,
Thousands of women gladly mention—
'Tis "Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specific for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such malidies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles $1. Six for $5.

Is this What Ails You?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstructure of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into throat, sometime profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, prurulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, watery, and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs of ulcer; voice changed a nasal twang; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; is there a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousand of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumpt on, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Mr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, a reward of $500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggist, at only 50 cents.

The Population of the United States.

The present estimated population of the United States is 64,000,000 The rate of increase, exclusive of immigration, is estimated at 1 8 per cent per annum—about 100,000 a month By immigration the increase of population averages over 43,000 a month, or over half a million yearly. The aggregate anual growth from both causes will not fall much short of a million and three-quarters. The estimated foreign population is not far below 14,000,000.

GREEN FOOD FOR FOWLS.—Now is the time to provide green food for the fowls during the dry season that is soon to follow, advises a poultry authority. Oats or rye sown in time to get the benefit of the June showers would furnish fine pasturage later in the season, when the grass will be scarce or dried up entirely. A small space of ground, well fertilized, would produce enough green food of this kind for a large flock. Where it is not convenient to turn the fowls in on the green grass, it can be pulled up by the roots and thrown into their pens and the space re-sown for some time yet.

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At 10 cents per can, has no equal.

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AND SUPERIOR HEAD RICE.

New Mackerel!

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Cures Tear Drops, Granulations, Stye Tumors, Red Eyes, Matted Eye Lashes, AND PRODUCING QUICK RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE.

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