THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS we will always be pleased to hear from, on all matters connected with crops, country politics, and on any subject whatever, of general interest to the people of our State. ANY information connected with the elections, and relating to floods, accidents, will be gladly received. All such communications however, must be as brief as possible; and they must in all cases be written on one side of the sheet only.

THE NAME OF WRITER, in full, must in each and every case accompany any communication of what nature soever. This is not intended for publication, but for our own satisfaction and as proof of good faith.

POLITICAL

ANNOUNCEMENTS of candidates for Office—whether made by self or friends, and whether as notices or communications to the Editor, are until nominations are made) simply personal, and will be charged for as advertisements.

WE DO NOT desire contributions of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve or receive the same in any case whatever. Our staff is sufficiently large to more than supply our limited space.

All communications should be addressed to

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

SENATOR WOODIN heads the New York bolters from the Grant instructions, but it is seldom that one finds a Woodin-head as sound.

IF a western man is nominated for the presidency at Chicago, the country may yet hear more of a certain Gen. Chamberlain, of Maine, who was a conspicuous man a short time ago, and who may yet become as prominent as holding the second place on the republican national ticket.

SIMON CAMERON'S son, in an humble position such as he was forced to assume in order to retain the chairmanship of the national committee, is a new role for a Cameron to play. When Don Cameron returns home he will undoubtedly be lectured by the old senator, who is unused to this sort of thing.

ROSCOE CONKLING was evidently greatly surprised that any man should dare face him, as Senator Woodin did in the meeting of the New York delegation. He and his alternate surely had the best of the argument, and the score or more associates of Woodin have shown cause wherein lies the "divine right to bolt."

THE cheering news comes that the prospects are that the Irish harvest will be a fine one. The Duke of Edinburgh goes directly to the western districts of Ireland where there is distress, to attend to the distribution of supplies to the unfortunate sufferers. The interval between now and harvest time can certainly be tided over, and Irishman will before long be able to help themselves.

TURKEY has had every reason to expect extremely harsh, but yet fair, treatment from leading European powers for her open violation of the treaty of Berlin. The porte has prepared a note to be promptly dispatched upon the receipt of the impending circular, which is, to be brief, a simple "you're another." It is an open question whether England even has not tired of being told she lies every time she points out wherein Turkey has been direlect in duty and has broken her word. Turkey, at any rate, has every reason to expect harsh treatment, and England and France may yet insist on her apologizing and then doing what she knows she ought to do.

THE BEE takes occasion to call the attention of its readers to the full reports of the doings at Chicago which it furnishes every day. Few journals in the country have more complete or reliable information touching the all-absorbing event, the national convention, than this journal. A comparison of our reports with those of metropolitan journals even, would by no means show any disparaging difference. At all times we shall ever be on the alert to give complete accounts of great events, and can point to our success in this line since we perfected our system of telegraphic service several months since.

THE seventy delegates who were in attendance at the meeting of the national woman's suffrage society in Chicago on Tuesday found solace in the fact that the Arkansas delegation to the republican convention have offered to exert themselves in behalf of the women who desire the rights of suffrage. But they should not be too elated at this espousal of their cause, for the most that could be done anyway by a political convention would be the adoption of a resolution recommending full citizenship for women, which would be, as George William Curtis says, "a polite bow, meaning nothing.

THERE will be a sensation in the British house of commons and no little excitement created outside when Parnell introduces his resolution for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from command of the British forces in south Africa. Nearly a year ago the same thing was done and Sir Robert Peel, son of the old premier, waked all England by his assertion that the only reason why the officer held his position was because he was a crony of the commander-in-chief of the army, who happens to be Queen Victoria's cousin. When efforts were made to gag him he told some unwholesome truths about the intermeddling of royalty, and revived all the discontent that has been occasioned by certain unpopular acts of the queen. There is every reason to believe that Parnell will revive all this, and create a profound sensation, for he can not be accused of being even so great an admirer of royalty as Sir Robert Peel, and he will not stand on any etiquette or loyalty. It is a notorious fact that Sir Bartle Frere was retained at the Cape when it had been plainly demonstrated that he was not a capable commander, and his retention of his post has had every appearance of a fling from royalty whose protege he is, "help yourselves if you can."

THE parallel between the conventions of 1860 and 1880 is marked in more than one prominent feature. Seward's supporters were as confident in 1860 of their favorite's nomination on the first ballot as Grant's henchmen are to-day. There was then the same extravagant claims of a clear majority on the opening ballot as there is now. There was then the same bitter opposition of the minority candidates. As to-day, the leading candidate had whipped in every possible vote from outside delegations and counted on a solid majority, which needed no reserve votes to win the contest. On the opening day of the convention in 1860, so shrewd a political observer as Horace Greely telegraphed to New York that Seward's nomination seemed inevitable. It will be remembered that in 1860 Seward so exhausted his strength on the first ballot that he was only able to draw four more votes to his support on the second, and Lincoln's nomination followed.

Another parallel. In 1860 when the delegations from the various sections of the country, thrilling under the magnetic influence of the Seward boom reached Chicago, they were treated to a cold water bath. Everywhere the air rang with shouts for Lincoln, the hotels, the streets, the public meetings would talk of nothing else. The "spontaneous boom" for Mr. Seward did not seem to have reached Chicago and the opposition there manifested to his nomination, did much to prevent any recruiting from the ranks of those delegations either uninstructed or pledged to support on the first ballot a less prominent candidate.

THE scene in the rooms of the New York delegation, on Tuesday evening, must have been decidedly interesting. A United States senator threatening and bull-dozing twenty-three members of a state delegation because they refused to follow his personal dictation! Mr. Conkling's efforts in the direction of unifying the delegation, were not very successful. Senators Sessions, Robertson and Woodin have no favors to ask of the senator, and propose to use their efforts to defeat his boasted control of New York and his attempted subversion of the wishes of a majority of the republicans of the empire state. The twenty-three delegates who refuse to yield to the wish of Senator Conkling, hold party success of more importance than personal aggrandizement. With the unit rule broken, with an unfettered expression of individual opinion, representing state sentiments, Senator Conkling will find it impossible to cast the seventy votes of New York for General Grant.

SENATOR CONKLING finds his delegation harder to manage than the average congressmen, and less easy to get away from than the Narragansett shot-gun.

OLD Simon Cameron, will scarcely have an opportunity to address his son with "Well Don(e) good and faithful servant."

ROSCOE may plant and Logan may water, but a free and unbridled majority will knock down the presidential persimmon.

THE GRANT BOOM.

To the editor of The Bee:

Will you permit from an old republican a few questions respecting the "Grant boom," so called?

Are not high latitudes and free schools very unhealthy for the boom? Having failed to appear in any but three republican states was it not introduced into two of these under circumstances of such outrageous violence as to absolve all intelligent voters from allegiance to it? Can the *thing* be galvanized into such a semblance of life as to appear before the Chicago convention as a real boom?

If it passes through the convention will it not die on its managers' hands before November, and be resolved into its original solid and gaseous elements—rottenness and stench.

Which is more repulsive to honest republicans, the fact of the second term or the principle of the third term?

If "two bad terms deserve another," will not four bad terms deserve a fifth?

What is the meaning of the word "spontaneity," as used in connection with the boom?

Which is the higher duty, partisonship or patriotism?

Will intelligent men, content to be the servants of party principles, consent to be the slaves of party leaders?

What is the proper function of party machinery, to reflect popular opinion, or to force and gag it?

Do party managers care a continental for grumbling so long as grumbler vote the ticket?

In some diseases is not the surgeon a better friend than the physician, and for this party excrescence called Grantism, is there any remedy so good as the *knife*?

Should not the man who proposes to vote for the nominee, "whoever he may be," seek the shelter of his closet when the fool killer comes around?

Which is the greater foe to American liberty, a repentent rebel or rampant boomer?

Were Washington and Jefferson really such hypocritical, sniveling sneaks as the boomers represent them.

Does Grant belong to the republican party or the republican party to Grant?

I. N. FELIX.

SPECULATOR'S LAND GRAB.

CENTRAL CITY, D. T., May 31, 1880.

To the editor of The Bee:

Dear Sir: Realizing, as I do, that THE BEE is a terror to evil doers, and that its "stings" are invariably put where they do the greatest amount of good, I am encouraged to enter an humble but earnest protest, through your columns, against that most iniquitous effort that is now being made by a ring of "public robbers," to secure the passage of a bill by congress, granting the disposing of the public domain in the west, in large tracts, ostensibly for the reason that those lands are not arable, but in reality to enable the cattle lord and money shark to secure large bodies of land that will in the near future prove valuable for agricultural purposes. I have traversed western Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota—explored portions of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado—and have so far, failed to discover any indications of the existence of the "Great American Desert, that two or three decades since, filled so large a space on our maps, and in the imaginations of the American people. If, as is asserted, those lands were totally unfit for present or future cultivation, there would be no cause for the persistent effort that is being made to monopolize them; for the cattle autocrat already has the privilege of grazing his herds upon the public domain, so long as it is not needed by the homestead settler—which would never be—if the plea upon which the scheme is founded be true. It is true, actual ownership of the land would enable the cattle king to eject the poor man, with his few head of cows from his broad pastures, by due process of law, this result, however, he too frequently accomplishes, by prestige of his wealth, in defiance of all laws for the protection of individual rights. The region of country lying to the east of the Rocky mountain chain known as the "plains," possesses for most part, a good soil, and will, so soon as the climatic changes now going on, furnish the required amount of moisture, be capable of sustaining as dense a population as any part of the continent.

If there are portions of the mountainous regions that are arid and unfit for cultivation without irrigation let them be reclaimed under the "desert act," allowing a man to acquire a title to a tract of 640 acres when he shall have performed the necessary amount of labor to reclaim such a tract. If there are any considerable portions of the public domain that are unfit at the present time for agricultural purposes, and yet capable of furnishing pasturage for stock let them remain as public domain, so that the poor man may at least have the legal right to use them.

I see it stated that the Professor Hayden clique of scientists, who have been trying for some time to get congress to make large appropriations to pay them for hunting "grasshoppers" in the west, are lending their wonderful scientific knowledge to the land speculator's scheme, by testifying that the lands in question are and ever will remain unfit for agricultural purposes. Those erudite gentlemen who insist on being paid for telling the people what they know about "bugs," had better attend to the question they already have under consideration, as it comes infinitely nearer being proportioned to the amount of mental acumen displayed by the self-conceited savants. Hoping that THE BEE will continue to puncture all such rascally schemes as the "land grab," with its most venomous stings, I remain, W. F. DRAPER.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Pullman sleeping cars of a new style are promised next fall.

The 50 mile-an-hour engine on the Bound Brook route is a success.

Only three Canadian roads, aggregating 228 miles, now retain the 5½ foot gauge.

The main line of the Ohio central road is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

New Wagner cars are about to be put on the New York Central for day travel to Niagara Falls and Canada.

A railroad line is talked of from Benton Harbor, Mich., via Niles and Edwardsburg to Goshen, Ind.

Leadville, Col., is making great preparations to celebrate the opening of direct railroad connuication.

The new passenger coaches on the Erie railroad are painted bright red, to the disgust of turkeys and cows along the line.

The railroad from Burlingame to Manhattan, Kan., is progressing rapidly, and the cars will reach Alma on the 4th of July.

During the last ten years there have been laid in England and Wales 233 miles of railroad at a cost of nearly $15,000,000, exclusive of equipment.

Railroad construction is now going on at a rate of over a hundred miles a week, and 1,264 miles of track have been laid thus far this year, against 493 miles for the same time last year.

An order has been given by the Northern Pacific railroad company for the construction of fifteen new locomotives. The contract calls for the completion and delivery of several of these by July 1.

The express business was organized in the United States in 1839, between Boston and New York, and there are now 160 different organizations engaged in it, representing a capital of over $30,000,000.

The Northern Pacific company has accepted from the contractors the completed third quarter of the first contract beyond the Missouri, making 75 miles of finished road. Track-laying on the remaining portion of the first contract is proceeding at a rate of over one mile a day.

A car-tracing association has been organized, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y. Fourteen roads are already represented in the organization, which promises to be a very useful one, the object of which is to be able at any time to inform the officials of any road in the association the whereabouts of their cars and the mileage they are making.

The Canada Southern is making efforts to secure a cut off line to run from Niagara Falls to Welland, right across the country, a distance of some seven or eight miles, and which will save some fifteen or twenty miles of travel on passenger and freight on that road destined for the Eastern States.

The Ohio Falls car works have secured a contract to build 400 freight cars for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. This company has, within three weeks, contracted for 2,500 new cars, and during the summer will make contracts for as many more, to be placed on their new extensions as they progress.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad company has secured control of the Westchester and Philadelphia railroad by buying two-thirds of the stock. This action will prevent the contemplated new line from Baltimore to Philadelphia from acquiring possession of the road, for which it was making overtures.

One of the singular revolutions brought about by the elevated railways in New York city is that they have largely increased the business of the down-town hotels. Country merchants buying goods and travelers remaining in the city for only a day or two prefer to lodge or dine in the business district, going up to the theatres, etc., in the evening by the rapid transit lines instead of coming down to business. It is often difficult now-a-days for people arriving late at night to get a room at any of the hotels near city hall. A new hotel of the first class is now being talked of on the corner of Chambers street.

In a recently published technical work a table is quoted from Prof. Sturmer, of Bromberg, which shows the length of railways in several of the chief countries in the world, and its proportion to the population. The original table gives the length of line in kilometres, and it may be as well to preserve this, as the proportion is the most interesting point in the table. In Europe it appears that on the average there are 4.9 kilometres of railway to every 10,000 inhabitants. Greece has the least proportion, having only 0.08 kilometre to every 10,000 of the population. Next comes Turkey, with 1.6; Portugal, 2.3; Roumania, 2.4; Russia, 2.8; Italy, 2.9, and so upward in the scale, France having 6.3; Germany, 7.1; Great Britain, 8.1, and Sweden heading the list with 10.8, though its total mileage is not a fifth of that of Great Britain. In Asia it appears that only 0.16 kilometre is averaged to every 10,000 inhabitants; and in Africa the proportion is only 0.17. In the United States the proportion is heavy—32.9 to every 10,000 of the people; while the whole of America has the average of 17.2, and in Australia the proportion is already 10.6. The thinly populated countries necessarily come to the front in this instance; but the table is of some interest as showing the effect of a large or small length of line in effecting comparisons of this nature, and also of indicating the comparative density of population and to that of the facilities for its conveyance by rail.

Union of Railroad Interests.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The election of T. Jefferson Coolidge, a director and large stockholder in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, to the presidency of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, in place of Thomas Nickerson, who declined a re-election on account of ill health, is an assurance that the friendly relations heretofore subsisting between these two great corporations will be maintained and possibly strengthened in the future. It is not supposed, however, that there will be any change in the policy of the Atchison road towards its connections. The Burlington and Quincy now gets at Atchison and Kansas City, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, a share of the traffic coming over the Atchison; and probably all it asks for or expects is that this shall be assured to it hereafter. It is manifestly to the interest of the Atchison company to be on good terms with all the connecting lines, and to give to each a fair proportion of the business passing east, receiving in return from them west-bound traffic. As we showed last week, this west-bound traffic on the Atchison road is larger and much more profitable than the east bound freight; but the eastward movement, though smaller—it was last year 305,235 tons, against 496,886 tons moved west—must always be an increasing quantity as the country through which it passes becomes better settled.

There is one contingency in which a closer union of these two corporations may be found desirable. If the Union Pacific should ever become too closely identified with the Wabash or any other system east of the Missouri river and seek to control the course of traffic going either east or west, the Burling on and Quincy and the Atchison, prompted by self interest, would probably find it advantageous to combine forces in order the more effectively to resist and oppose the common foe. There would thus be formed a strong line extending from Chicago to the Pacific coast. Mr. Gould long ago saw that such a combination might be among the possibilities of the future, and it was for this reason, no doubt, that he made strenuous efforts to obtain a foothold in the new Atlantic and Pacific. He was unsuccessful, and the plan suggested can, therefore, if the necessities of the situation force it, be carried out. But the ability to do a thing is often tantamount to doing it, and the Burlington and Quincy and the Atchison may never be called upon to counteract undue aggression in the direction indicated.

The U. P. Coal Monopoly.

Salt Lake Herald,

The Utah Eastern railroad will be the only competitor with the Union Pacific for the coal carrying trade west of Nebraska. It will compete for the trade of one of the largest markets controlled by the U. P., and will compel the latter to surrender many thousands of dollars yearly now extracted from the people of Salt Lake Valley. For those reasons the Union Pacific has made a grand and expensive mistake in refusing to deal justly, if not generously with its patrons here. Had it not been for the greed of the U. P. the Utah Eastern would have slumbered for many years yet, as the Salt Lake community is not anxious to build and operate a railroad for which there should be no necessity. This mistake on the part of the Union Pacific is not one of those that can be easily corrected hereafter. Were the Utah Eastern a private undertaking, no matter how rich the owners might be, the great corporation would soon be able to capture the road by squeezing its owners; but as the enterprise has been arranged the squeezing game will not work, as it cannot result in swallowing up the road, which must remain a free and independent line. Nobody regrets the necessity for the construction of the Utah Eastern more than we. The people ought not to be required to put up the money that it will take to build the road. But the necessity having been created for the road nobody is more heartily in sympathy with the enterprise than we.

Agricultural Wealth.

A writer to the *International Review* says that in 15 years the production of wheat and barley in the United States has trebled; corn, cotton, and tobacco more than doubled; oats increased nearly 140,000,000 bushels, potatoes nearly doubled, and hay increased more than one-third. He gives the figures for the chief crops in 1865 and 1879, according to which the production of wheat has increased from 148,553,000 bushels in the former year to 448,776,090 in the latter; corn from 704,427,000 to 1,554,899,000; oats from 225,252,000 to 364,254,000; rye from 19,554,000 to 22,646000; barley from 11,391,000 to 40,184,000; potatoes from 101,631,000 to 181 369,000r hay from 24,538,000 tons to 35,648,000; tobacco from 183,317,000 pounds to 384,059.000, and cotton from 2,229'000 bales to 5,020,000. The remarkable increase in the production of cereals has been largely owing to the settlement and development of the western and northwestern states. Within the present generation the centre of corn production has shifted from the south to the west, and of wheat production from the middle states to the far west. In 1849 59 per cent. and in 1859 52 per cent. of the corn crop of the country was produced in the southern states. In 1877, 850,000,000 bushels were grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, while the production of all the rest of the Union amounted to 494,558,000 bushels. The increase of the tobacco crop has been chiefly in the south, where the production increased 100,000,000 pounds from 1870 to 1878. During the same period the yield of cotton increased from 3,012,000 bales to 5,216,600. The increase was mainly in Arkansas and Texas, the crop of the former state swelling from 111,000,000 pounds in 1870 to 308,000,000 in 1878, and that of the latter state from 157,000,000 pounds in 1870 to nearly 500,000,000 in 1878. According to the writer already cited, only about 9 per cent. of our entire grain crop is exported, including 26 76 per cent. of the wheat and 6 49 per cent. of the corn produced. The exports have rapidly increased in the past few years, and are likely to increase in the future, especially if the cost of transportation shall be reduced. Thus, the total exports of all cereals increased from 39,000,000 bushels in 1868 to 189,000,000 in 1878. About 3 per cent. of the national product was exported in 1868, and nearly 11 per cent in 1878. In addition to this, the exportation of live stock, into which corn enters more or less, has increased tenfold within the past two years.

GUILTY OF WRONG.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicine," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one advertised article is Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have—most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—[Tribune.

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Samples of "Anakesis" are sent free to all sufferers on application to "Anakesis" Dept. 4, Box, 3916, New York. Also sold by druggists everywere. Price $1.00 per box.

"All the health I enjoy, and even my life I may say, is in consequence of Simmons' Regulator. I would not take *one million dollars* for my interest in that medicine. W. H. WILSON, "Welborn, Florida."

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YOU NEVER HEARD A DENTIST say that SOZODONT was not a good article to preserve the teeth and gums. This fact is not to be controverted. What gives it such prominence as a curative wash? It is compounded, after years of scientific plodding, of materials calculated to harden the gums, remove the septic acid, and avoid putrefaction.

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There is no use in drugging yourself to death, and buying a the vile medicines for internal use when you can be cured of fever and ague, dumb ague, billious disorders, jaundice, dyspepsia, as well as all disorders, and ailments of the liver, blood and stomach, by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pads, which is a sure cure every time. If your druggist does not keep the pad, send $1.50 in a letter to French Pad Co., Toledo, O., and it will be sent you by mail. It is the only pad that is guaranteed to cure. Beware of counterfeits. eod&wlt

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THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator. Lewis G. Wunder, 1625 Master Street, Assistant Post Master, Philadelphia.

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Greatest Discovery of the Age.

Wonderful discoveries in the world have been made Among other things where Santa Claus stayed, Children oft ask if he makes goods or not, If really he lives in a mountain of snow. Last year an excursion sailed clear to the Pole And suddenly dropped into what seemed like a hole Where wonder of wonders they found a new land, While fairy-like beings appeared on each hand. There were mountains like ours, with more beautiful green, And far brighter skies than ever were seen, Birds with the hues of a rainbow were found, While flowers of exquisite fragrance were growing around. To Santa Claus' self and this they all say, He looked like the picture they see every day. He drove up a team that looked very queer, 'Twas a team of grasshoppers instead of reindeer, He rode in a sleigh instead of a sleigh, But he took them on board and drove them away. He showed them all over his wonderful realm, And factories making goods for women and men, Furriers were working on hats great and small, To Bunce's they said they were sending them all. Chris Kingle, the Glove maker, told them at once, All our Gloves we are sending to Bunce. Santa showed them suspenders and many things more. Saying I also took these to friend Bunce's store. Santa Claus then whispered a secret he'd tell, As in Omaha every one knew Bunce well, He therefore should send his goods to his care, Knowing his friends will get their full share. Now remember ye dwellers in Omaha town, All who want presents to Bunce's go round, For shirts, collars, or gloves great and small, Send your sister or aunt one and all. Bunce, Champion Hatter of the West, Douglas street, Omaha.

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FOR

RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To Its Natural Vitality and Color.

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of hair immediately; often renews the growth; and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression, falling hair is checked and stabilished; thin hair thickens and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cure dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions diseases of the scalp are impossible.

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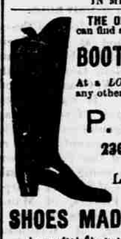

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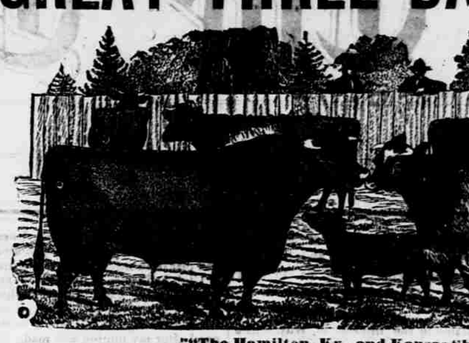

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