

LYON, ELLIOTT & BLOOM

GRAND OPENING

HAMBURGH EMBROIDERIES

Great Annual Sale of Consigned Goods

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

85 Genesee street, Auburn, N. Y.

20,000 YARDS

BEAUTIFUL CAMBRIC EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS

FOR SALE BY THE PIECE, BY THE STRIP, BY THE YARD,

At LESS PRICES than they can be obtained in Central New York.

LYON, ELLIOTT & BLOOM,

The first to introduce into this city a system by which every lady secure

Elegant Embroideries,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Grand Opening of Hamburg Edgings & Insertings

TUESDAY, JAN. 12th, 1875

at which time they expect to show the

MOST COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF EMBROIDERIES ever opened outside of New York City, at

FROM 5 CENTS A YARD UPWARD

In addition to our immense assortment which we shall sell at the piece, we shall offer an elegant assortment by the strip and yard, thus making our sale of Embroideries far more attractive than any year ago.

We invite the ladies who examined our great bargains one year ago to examine the immense offering we now make, before purchasing goods will be exhibited in the Cloak and Shawl Department of our store, and ample facilities furnished to enable ladies to EXAMINE THE GOODS AT THEIR LEISURE. From our extensive acquaintance with importers and manufacturers, we enjoy facilities for making our

GREAT SALE OF EMBROIDERIES

Attractive in Variety and Low Prices

possessed by no other house in this city. These Embroideries are designed to us for a

Limited Time.

and our friends will see the importance of making early selections, member you have an assortment to select from as large and varied as found in most jobbing houses. - The

Goods are Offered at Wholesale Prices

WE INVITE THE

ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS

to the facilities we can give them of replenishing their stock of Embroideries at our store, at very low prices. In addition to this great sale of embroideries, we shall, for the next few days,

OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS

in Black Alpaca, Mohairs and Brilliantines, Cashmeres and Black Silks.

We are selling a Black

Pure Mohair Brilliantine at 50 Cents Per Yard,

WORTH THAT MONEY TO BUY BY THE CASE

We will also give great bargains to close out

Winter Dress Goods, Crockings, Horse Blankets and other

Fall and Winter Goods

Our store will be found headquarters for low prices on

Bleached and Brown Cottons, Table Linens, Towels and Towelings, and all

House Furnishing Goods.

We have great attractions for visitors at our store during the next few days. We still continue our great bargains in all SILK GOS GOS and SASH RIBBONS, at the very low prices that have prevailed at our store during the past six months. Remember the Hamburg Embroideries, at the One Price Cash Store of

LYON, ELLIOTT & BLOOM

85 Genesee

Auburn Bulletin.

The largest circulation of any paper in the city.

LATE NEWS.

XLIII CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The senate committee on privileges and elections, this morning decided that the Kellogg administration should be regarded as the legal government of Louisiana. The vote stood 8-7—Morton, Logan, Anthony and Mitchell.

Nays—Alcorn, Hamilton and Salisbury. Absent—Carpenter and Wadleigh. Mr. Alcorn stated in the committee that if this resolution was adopted he should vote in the senate to admit Pinchback.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Louisiana discussion was resumed. Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) taking the floor. The galleries were densely crowded, many persons having the privilege to occupy seats there.

Mr. Conkling said his own judgment of the fitness of things and of the value of time in this brief and last-sitting session, would not lead him into this debate. Certainly no value placed by himself or any opinion of his own would lead him to consume an hour; but when days and weeks had been allotted to a serious and excited discussion of this subject—when many senators had expressed their views at large, and some had reiterated them, he thought the time had come when silence should be given to the merit of diminishing the flow of words.

The presidential campaign of 1874, had been formally opened. It had been opened in the senate of the United States and legislation waits. It had been opened with a somewhat dramatic effect and much upon the sensational order. The honorable senator from Ohio (Thurman), the leader of the opposition, came in after the vacation, armed with a resolution of inquiry stated at the president of the United States, and its language was such that all were led to believe the president had committed some great wrong. He [Conkling] suggested an amendment so as to have the resolution courteous and in the ordinary form, which suggestion was not acceptable to the other side, and the session of those senators, like a signal-gun, told us in a moment we were to be charged all along the line.

Every supporter of the administration in this chamber was ready to vote for the resolution and adopt it on the spot, but immediate action or immediate response to the inquiry was not the end aimed at by the senators on the other side, and accordingly days were worn out in discussions and denunciations, based on assertions which time has already disproved. This was not the work of the majority; they waited and remonstrated while the mover and his associates wore out a sin debate. At last when Friday came the majority did not propose its former consideration till the Monday following, and then it was that the senators sustaining the administration insisted that it should be passed and no more time wasted, and let the information come.

This as a political move was not a bad policy for his friends on the other side, because they had a press thoroughly loyal that it had been published all over the country that the Republican majority in the senate was denouncing the resolution. He then read from the Mobile Daily Tribune of January 7th, an article expressing thanks to senator Thurman for his efforts to get the bill through.

Combining the argument he said: Among those who took part in prejudicing the case was the senator from Delaware [Bayard]; that senator did not forget to notice the amendment proposed by him [Conkling] which he had ventured to suggest for the purpose of making the resolution courteous.

Mr. Conkling then read from the debate in the senate of two years ago, when a resolution of Mr. Bayard was up calling for information in regard to the conduct of mayor Merrill where a similar amendment was proposed, and quoted the expression of Mr. Bayard agreeing with him upon the propriety of the amendment. He then read the faint confession of another teacher, that "his foresight was better than his hindsight." Times had changed since then and senators had changed with them. The resolution of his friend from Ohio [Thurman] passed, and information was sent in as desired, but the denunciation still went on under the guise of a resolution offered by the senator from Missouri [Schuyler].

The honorable senator from Ohio yesterday engaged the attention of the senate four hours, and what was his speech? He meant no disrespect when he said that speech was a striking criticism. That senator denounced the acts of the president, the acts of the State executive of Louisiana, the acts of the judiciary of that State and of the nation; but there was no denunciation of the deeds of violence and turmoil which keep the south in commotion, no denunciation of the acts of the 14th of September last in New Orleans, when men were shot down like dogs in the streets of that city.

It was the senator from Ohio [Thurman] to whom the nation looked more than any other man to originate the policy of his party. The senate listened to him four hours yesterday. Did it learn the policy of the Democratic party or the practical measures of legislation or its proposition in respect to the southern question? Did the senator teach his fellow-senators what to do with this imbrogio in Louisiana?

It was easier to be a critic than an architect, easier to pull down than build up, and the speech of the leader of that party consisted in denouncing whatever was done by those charged with the administration of public affairs. The policy of the Democratic party consisted in changing its adversaries. The honorable senator [Thurman] when commenting upon southern outrages said in effect, if such was the condition of society in the south, it was time that the party which had been in power through the war and since the war should give way and let another party come in.

There was the clue which unraveled this web. That had been the gospel of the Democrats since the beginning. Make reconstruction a failure—make it a miscarriage. Keep up an agitation, quarrel, ferment and revolutionize and the time will come when the country will be weary and worn with commotion, will accept anything for a change. The honorable senator from Pennsylvania [Scott] knew how true this American was. Witness after witness appeared before the committee of which he was chairman, and explained it.

When the fighting ceased in the south the right to vote was just as sacred there as in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. No man was denied that right—not even Jeff Davis. Did they exercise it? No, sir; they refused by every method to second the efforts of the government to rebuild and rehabilitate the south, and now the Republicans were denounced by the Democratic leader on this floor, and charged with the same course. The best of equal rights and suffrage for the black man had ruined the hour. Had the men who received the forgiveness of the nation would not ring to-day with this denunciation.

The honorable senator from Ohio in his arguments went back to the election of 1873, and made that period a back-ground for the events of three weeks ago. Who made the election of 1873 a fraud? It was Wadsworth, the leader of the opposition in Louisiana, the champion of the Democracy, who was to carry the State for

Greely and thus help to make him president. The election of 1873 in Louisiana was an organized fraud. The testimony before the senate committee showed that Wadsworth's control of the election machinery was equal to 20,000 votes.

In every form in which this question had been tried the decision had been against McEnery. The constitution of Louisiana provided the mode by which the election could be contested. It was presented to the State court in Louisiana, and the decision in every instance was against McEnery. The question was then presented to the house of representatives and the decision was against McEnery. It was then presented to the senate of the United States, and the decision of the committee of that body, with only one dissenting, was against McEnery. It was true, the senator from Indiana [Morton] and the senator from Georgia [Mr. Hill], did not concur in the report of the majority on all points, but they concurred in the fact that the election in Louisiana had been polluted, and its result void, so that McEnery could not be achieved except by fraud.

The question was presented to the president of the United States. He decided against McEnery and the senate by its non-action had affirmed the judgment of the president. The senator from Ohio came with a special plea seeking by that to check or palliate the deeds which had been done in Louisiana. The senator [Thurman] made the customary assault upon Judge Dorell and charged that he was supported by the president; that he issued an order which had no seal upon it, as if the president in Washington knew whether it had a seal or not; and said the statute if not uncharitable senator from Ohio, how general to send the telegram to Louisiana announcing that the precepts of the United States court must be obeyed before the order was issued by Dorell. The chief magistrats of the United States answered that question upon the very first page of that message which the senator from Ohio found so conspicuous in omission.

Mr. Conkling then proceeded to explain and justify the president's course at length, and spoke of scenes of disorders, and he had Mr. Boutwell read from him from the testimony taken by the committee in reference to scenes in the Red River parish, where it was charged the freedmen were driven from their homes by the whites. He said troops were stationed in Louisiana and their presence there was lawful, because the slender remnant of our army must be stationed somewhere. It must be stationed in some State, and no matter where found its right to be there was unquestioned and its withdrawal from New Orleans would have been possible, only with a slight margin in open defiance with murderers and traitors.

What would general Washington have said about ordering troops away from New Orleans, where the air was murky and heavy with violence, and stationing them somewhere where all was peace? This question was presented to Washington when his constituents in the western part of Pennsylvania resisted a whisky tax. An inspector and a surveyor were resisted, and Washington ordered out and put on foot fifteen thousand men, and went to command them himself. The revolt was abandoned, but armed men in great numbers trod the soil of Pennsylvania to preserve the peace and prevent any further outbreak.

Troops were first sent to New Orleans under the requisition of the governor of Louisiana, and were allowed to remain there to aid in enforcing the laws of the State. Referring to Sheridan, he said: When a great campaign had been fought, the property of the west, when blocks and homes and stately edifices were crumbled to the earth, when these whose platform consisted in irreverence to all law, followed the fire as sharks follow a ship for the purpose of plundering the property of others. General Sherman, when the soldiers of the country, made with their bayonets a cord around the goods and chattels of the people of that city and saved them from robbery. Yet the governor of the State of Illinois made him the object of special chastisement in a special message. Men went before the grand jury seeking to have him indicted, and when they failed they sought to have him arrested. Mr. Conkling here sent to the clerk's desk and had read Sheridan's dispatch to the secretary of war, saying: I see my way clear, if you will only have confidence. Commenting upon this dispatch, he said that general Sheridan, in a sentimental and sentimental manner, had done nothing to cause his superiors here to feel a distrust in him, sent this dispatch to the secretary. It was then then the secretary replied in haste: "All of us approve your course." Later in the day he sent him another dispatch to the effect that the president and cabinet were firm in the belief that all who had fled from Orleans had been and would be judicious.

Referring to the handbill dispatch, Mr. Conkling said Sheridan did suggest the impossible and violent modes of procedure. As a lawyer he could hardly obtain a diploma. He doubted if he could obtain the degree of LL. D. from any charity college in the land. If Sheridan called murder, he might as well be at the foot of the gallows. He applied the term to notorious murderers, those who robbed and plundered and such as he had offered object to it. The right of Sheridan had been challenged this in chamber to breathe the free air of the republic, but should the day come when a degenerate apostate would judge him unfit to hold the office of chief justice of the United States, then we had better burn the memorandum of our forefathers, denounce on the tomb at Mount Vernon and fling down the obelisk on Dunker Hill.

Sheridan's sword was not the stained sword of an assassin. The blood upon it was the blood of a free government that world has ever seen. It was the sword of a soldier who had been fighting, that true free government might not perish from the earth. He [Conkling] would gladly, in this chamber, let by-gones be by-gones, but when the most illustrious soldier was the recipient of the respect and honor of his country, sweeping denunciations and disparagement of the national authorities will not pacify the south. They will not carry the next presidential election.

When Gov. Kellogg is impeached or indicted, when Gen. Emory or Gen. De Trobriand are prosecuted by court-martial or otherwise, then grave questions may arise. He did not appear to champion Emory, nor the president, nor yet the Republican party. The president was a stranger to the whole proceeding, and the Republican party was in no sense party to record of the transaction in New Orleans. Mr. Conkling next referred to the New York meeting, and said it had been asserted there that the legislature expired when the five men were removed. He could not believe such an assertion had been made. He read from the speech of Geo. Ticknor Curtis, as reported in the New York Times, to the effect that "the members of the legislature were removed by any interference, the legal existence of the legislature was destroyed, because its authority was destroyed and that sentiment met with applause.

The senator said much had been done in Louisiana, and he would be glad to see it approved. He did not appear for governor Kellogg, but he spoke for common sense, for common right. If there was a defect in Kellogg's title as the officer of government, he had nothing to do with the case. He argued that the laws of Louisiana required the clerk of the former house to be sworn in, and that the legislature of that law was made for the very purpose of avoiding such a stratagem and conspiracy as was witnessed in the legislature on the 4th of January.

He read from the statutes of Louisiana the law touching this case, and argued that it was for the purpose of facilitating the

organization of the respective bodies, that the secretary of the senate and chief clerk of the house of representatives, should hold over from one term to another until the qualifications of their successors in office. He said the statute applying to the lower house of congress, and all the States of this union bowed to that statute, no matter how high party politics ran. If then, at the meeting of the legislature on the 4th, devoting himself to the organization of that body at length, and yielding finally, without concluding his speech to a motion to adjourn.

The house remained in continuous session all night filibustering on the civil rights bill, and was still in session at 3 P. M. to-day, being engaged in discussing dilatory motions.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Mr. Robertson, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely to the bill relative to draining marshes. The bill introduced by Mr. Dickinson amending section 81 of the code relative to appeals was passed.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were considered in committee and disposed as noted: To repeal the act providing for taxing the property of the New York Midland railroad company.

Mr. Alvord declared this bill in conflict with the amended constitution, and moved to strike out all after the enacting clause. After considerable discussion, Mr. Alvord's motion was lost and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Providing for the payment of employees of the legislature. On motion of Mr. Dawes the pay of all the clerks to the committees was made five dollars per day.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

A message was received from the governor transmitting a communication from the governor of New Jersey, concerning quarantine jurisdiction, which was laid on the table.

Bills introduced.—To establish a female department in the western house of refuge. Reports: By Mr. Oakley—Amending the act creating a board of emigration commissioners.

By Mr. Kennady—To authorize towns and villages to supply water to the inhabitants thereof.

An apical order of resolutions, expressive of the sense of the house on the death of Stephen G. Callahan, member of assembly from Kings county, were taken up and adopted after address by Messrs. Prince, Worth, Alvord and Wahner. Adjourned.

The following bills were considered in committee of the whole and disposed of as noted: To exchange \$25,000 worth of the Gallatin (Columbia county) town bonds for stock of the Baltimore and Annapolis railroad company. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Madden introduced a bill to extend the authority of the supreme court in proceedings mandamus.

Mr. Madden offered a concurrent resolution for a sine die adjournment on March 1st.

The bill relative to the bonds of the town of Gallatin, Columbia county was passed.

Mr. Wellman introduced a bill to amend and tax corporations, express, telegraph and navigation companies at the comptroller's office in Albany.

Mr. Madden offered a concurrent resolution that there shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, a proposition to go amend the constitution as to provide for adding at the conclusion of section 17, the following words: "That this nor any other provision of this constitution shall be amended or altered so as to limit the exercise of the law making power in the passage of any act deemed necessary by the enactments of corporations, or conferring authority on those now in existence, to provide for rapid transit by means of an elevated, underground, or any other system of railway, nor shall the legislature be restrained from passing any act deemed necessary to provide for the improvements of the wharves, piers and water fronts at any port in this State, thereby securing needed terminal facilities at such ports. Referred to the judiciary committee. Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Farragut Statue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The secretary of the navy to-day signed the contract awarded some time since to Miss Vivian Beam by general Sherman and Miss Farragut, a majority of the commissioners appointed by congress to select an artist for the execution of a bronze statue of the late admiral Farragut.

The Civil Rights Bill—Filibustering to be Blocced.

The solution of the question which has led to the filibustering proceeding in the house, over the civil rights bill, is simple and easy, and can be accomplished on Monday, by a mere majority.

The speaker gave the key to the situation in the discussion that took place at noon to-day, that is, that under the call of the states on Monday, for bills for reference, resolution to amend the rules may be presented and referred.

The committee on rules has the right to report at any time, and its report is such a privileged question, and such a high character that dilatory motions to prevent a vote upon it, need not be entertained, then it remains but a simple majority vote to change a rule or to establish a new one. Thus the mode of operations is plain and easy. The impression prevails that this prolonged filibustering has come now to a mere point of obstinacy, neither party being willing to concede that it is tired of fruitless strife.

On the 27th of the present congress, and owing to the large number of measures of public character pending, some persons apprehend an extra session of congress will become necessary, unless filibustering shall be abandoned and night sessions held exclusively for the consideration of business. A majority vote to change a rule or to establish a new one. Thus the mode of operations is plain and easy. The impression prevails that this prolonged filibustering has come now to a mere point of obstinacy, neither party being willing to concede that it is tired of fruitless strife.

Calling of roll, dilatory motions proceeds without variety, and although the members generally appear to be pretty thoroughly carried out and dispersed, it is a matter of course that the proceedings will run all through the night. The last call showed the presence of 150 members.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A. M. In the Middle States and lower lake regions winds veering to north and east, generally lower temperature than on Thursday, high-temperatures falling, barometer increasing, cloudiness and rain, except partly as snow in the latter and New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ice Flow—Accidents to Vessels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—To-day a mass of

floating ice struck the Staten Island ferry boat "Westfield," causing her to break from her moorings and to collide with the steamship "Neptune," sailing in the latter's side. The "Westfield" also collided with and sank a small boat containing 200 tons of iron ore.

FROM THE EAST.

East vs. West.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the iron manufacturers of New England, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the reduction of wages at the west having been greater than at the east, it is the sense of this meeting that a further reduction in wages is necessary to enable the eastern manufacturers to compete successfully with those at the west.

Death of an Inventor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 28.—L. W. Langdon, of Florence, inventor of the sewing machine, died on Tuesday, at Jacksonville, Fla., whither he had gone in search of health, at the age of 40 years.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Steamer Burned.

NOARFOLK, Va., Jan. 28.—The steamer "Lady of the Lake," running between Norfolk and Washington, was burned to the water's edge this evening at her wharf, at the foot of Main street. The fire originated in the lamp room. The steamer was valued at \$50,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Church Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The Cumberland M. E. church, on Cora and Cumberland streets, was burned to-day. The loss sustained by the congregation is \$38,000.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE—DON CARLOS TO COMMAND IN FERRO.

BERNAY, Jan. 28.—Don Carlos will personally command the troops in the battle which is impending to frustrate the efforts of the Alphonists to relieve Pamplona.

DINNER TO COLONEL HOFFMAN.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Washington club this evening gave a farewell dinner to Col. Hoffman, late secretary of the American legation, who is about to depart for his new post in London. Minister Washburne and all the attaches of the legation and many prominent Americans were present.

That Handkerchief.

On Tuesday evening a young man called on a gentleman acquaintance, whom he expected to find alone, but was ushered into the presence of five or six ladies. Under ordinary circumstances, this unexpected array of beauty would not have awed or perplexed him, but just at the time he chanced to be laboring under a huge chew of tobacco. As the juice of the vile plant filled his mouth, he glanced around in search of a spittoon. No such article was visible. He grew warm, and questions addressed to himself he could only answer with a nod or a shake of his head. Just as the tobacco began to steal out of the corners of his overburdened mouth, he beheld through the window a handkerchief. Hastily drawing it from his pocket, he raised the other hand and pointed toward the window. While the ladies were looking in that direction, trying to ascertain what had attracted his attention, he quickly squirted the load of tobacco in his handkerchief, folded it up and placed it in his pocket. Thus relieved from the cause of his embarrassment, and feeling that his strange conduct had excited the surprise of the party, he exerted all his powers of mind and manner to remove whatever unfavorable impression he had created. He chatted and laughed told stories, perpetrated puns, and was so agreeable that the ladies wished he could be with them always. His previous singular demeanor was forgotten, and as jibe and jest leaped from his lips each fair listener inwardly wished that "heaven had made her such a man." He told a joke on himself, and it was a good one. They all laughed loud and long, and he as loud and long as any of them. He laughed until the tears came into his eyes, and he pulled forth his handkerchief and wiped them away.

That Handkerchief!

That tobacco laden handkerchief. In a moment of forgetfulness he wiped away the tears of joy with that reeking handkerchief!

"He has broken a blood vessel!" the startled women cried, as swift-winged with fear, they flew for assistance. When they returned, their entertainer was gone. He is still gone, and anxious friend are dragging the river for his remains, as he was last seen flying in that direction.—Charleston County (Mo.) Brunswicker.

A Good Use for Ex-Presidents.

An anecdote told of ex-President Tyler (for the truth of which we will not certainly vouch) may have some pertinence here. It is said when he returned home from the presidency his neighbors who shared the general disgust over his state-manship which befel his party, made him road-master out of contempt. The district was a fearfully hilly one, and the ex-president took up his new task with great alacrity. Such plowing down of hills and filling up of depressions was never before known. The irate Virginians were roundly taxed; but they got good roads and enough of presidential road-masters.

The California State prison has 1,000 inmates. Of these 100 are under 21, and 241 under 26 years of age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAYS MOSES—Removes your cold gloves with Jordan's Lardolom Cold-glove Cleaner. It cleans perfectly.

Thurston's Ivory Pearl Tooth Powder. Dentists know Ivory Pearl will keep the Teeth Sound, Clean and White, the Gums Healthy, and the Breath Sweet. It cleanses the teeth and other incisors, whitens, and is especially recommended to those who have good Teeth, wish to keep them so, and who use a good Tooth-paste.

Is now admitted to be the Best Dentifrice known. Used daily, it will keep the Teeth Sound, Clean and White, the Gums Healthy, and the Breath Sweet. It cleanses the teeth and other incisors, whitens, and is especially recommended to those who have good Teeth, wish to keep them so, and who use a good Tooth-paste.

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