brenk, How much the fiesh may suffer and not die question much, it any pain or ache Of soul or body brings our end more nigh

All evils may be borne. We shrink and shoulder at the surgeon's knife Each nerve recoiling from the grael steel Whose edge seems scarching for the quivering

Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal That still, although the trembling flesh be

This, also, can be borne.

We see a sorrow rising in our way, And try to flee from the approaching ill; We seek some small escape, we weep and

pray, But when the blow falls, then our heart are still-

Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn But think it can be borne.

We wind our life about another life; We hold it closes, descreethan our own Anon it mints and falls in decily strite, Leaving as stanned, and stricken and alone. But, oh! we do not die with those we mourn: This, also, can be borne.

Behold, we live through all things, family

Bereavement, pain, all grief and misery All woe and sorrow; life indicts its worst On soul and body, but we cannot die,

worn; Lo all things can be borne

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF CRUST ON THA KETTLES.-Keep an oy ter shell in your tea kettle, and it will prevent the formation of a crust on the inside of it, by attracting the steay par ticles to itself.

Following is a recipe for polishin: wood: Take a piece of pumice-stone an water and pass repeatedly over the wor until the rising of the grain is cut down Then take powdered triped and bolle linsted oil and polish the work to bright surface.

TO EXTRACT PAINT FROM COTTON SHE AND WOOLEN GOODS -- Saturat the spot with spirits of turpentine, an let it remain several hours, then rub between the hands. It will evumb away without injuring either the color texture of the article.

If you intend papering a painted wa you must first get off the paint, other wise the paper will not stick. To d this mix in a bucket with warm wat a sufficient quantity of pearlash or pol ash, so as to make a strong solution Dip a brush into this, and with it seen paint, finishing with co. water and a flannel.

Stains occasioned by truit, iron rust and other similar causes, may moved by applying to the parts injura weak solution of chloride of lime-th cloth having been well washed-or o soda, oxade acid, or saits of lemon, warm water. The parts subjected warm water. The parts subjected to well rinsed in soft, clear, warm water without soap, and be immediately drie

TO RESIONE STAINS FROM BROAD torn - Take an ounce of pipe clay tha has been ground fine, and mix it with twelve drops of alcohol, and the quantity of spirits of turpentine. When cover you wish to remove any stain from each modern a little of this mix-ture with alcohol, and rub it on the spots. Let it remain till dry, then rul off with a weeden cloth, and the spots will disappear.

TO EXTRACT RANCIDITY THOM BUT The -Take a small quantity that is wanted for immediate use. For a pound of the butter, dissolve a couple of te spoonfuls of saleratus in a quart of bolling water; put in the butter, mix it well with saleratus water, and let it remain till cold; then take it off carefully, and work a teaspoonful of sait into it. But recented in this manner answers very wen to use in cooking.

Subsoil Plowing

A. L. F., Somerset county, Mc., asks. our opinion concerning the practice of subsoil plowing. It is to be recommended where the underlying soil is equal to that on the surface. In the case of a strong, deep, loamy soil, that for years has been plowed but three or four inches in depth, a large number of roots will be found two feet or more These with a portion of the saits contained in the lower soil can advan-tageously be brought to the surface. Where the upper layer of soil has become filled with vegetable matter, then a mixture of a few inches of the undersoil, whether clay or loam of a sandy or clayey nature, will have a beneficial ef-On the other hand, if you propose only sand or gravel to bring to the surface, then you will simply make the poor exchange of a few inches of good soil and fairly productive, for a worth-less and entirely barren soil. We have in mind an amsteur farmer who, having read of the wonderful effects of subsoil ing, determined to test its merits and plowed under a thin sod, bringing to the surface only gravel. After the job was completed his field appeared like a new graveled road, though as an agricultural experiment it was a failure. The soil, though thin, which he had turned under had taken ages to accumulate, and had produced fair crops of corn and bariey. By judicious manage ment his land in its original condition would have produced a fair crop of grass. The material now on the surface, worthless for present crops, would require hundreds of cords of manure to fertilize. At the outset it would neither produce buckwheat nor clover. By first applying manure in liberal quantities. then green manuring would aid in sup-plying the needed elements of a fertile soil. Judgment is necessary in every farm operation. No set of unvarying rules will give remunerative results Before attempting subsoiling or ever very deep plowing, make sure that the soll below the surface is worth bringing up. In many cases, it would be better, if it were possible, to sink the subsoil still deeper, instead of bringing it any nearer the surface .- Boston Culticator.

"I want to know how to use sait as a fertilizer, in what quantities, and how applied. Is salt that has been used in preserving meat of any use as a fertilizer? And what kind of land is salt best adapted to?"

in itself a fertilizer. More than a century ago (1748) Brownrigg, an English

writer on the art of making salt, de

clared that the soil of the whole king-dom might be made rich by applications

of salt, but in practice it was found that in many instances the applications of

this substance had no apparent effect

Lime may be placed in the same list

with salt an indifferent fieldizer at it

elf, but, acting upon matter in the soil.

it increases fertility. Salt destroys vermin in the soil, and their bedies are dis-

solved and become food for plants. It

also furnishes a small quantity of seda;

podies in the soil into principles of nu-

trition and thereby stimulates and ne-

celerates the secretions of growing plants. Lands near the sea coast are

ess likely to be benefited by sait than

those inland; and position and the con-

dition of the soil should a ways be taken

into consideration in using sail as a fer-tilizer. The u-ual method of applica-tion is to sew broadcast, if over grain in

the fall or early spring, at the rate of six

to eight bushels per acre; but if before the crop is put in then double this quantity may be applied with safety and often with benefit. Old saft from pork and beef barrels, or that used in salting

fresh hides, is as good and sometimes much better than the new and clean. We would advise all to try salt on a

small scale at first, as no one can tell in advance of its use just what the effect

will be on the land or the growing rops. Some farmers find sait a very cleap and valuable fertilizer, others just the re-

verse; all probably owing to difference

A Coming Comet.

hat a comet has been seen from the ob-

ervatory at Case Town, South Africa.

his is the great comet whose appearance was announced by Dr. Gould of the Cordobasbservatory in South America.

The fact that Cordobn and Cape Town are both in the southern hemisphere.

and in nearly the same latitude, is an argument in favor of that supposition;

out, on the other hand, there seems to

count of the comet's motions. Dr. Gould

described his comet as moving north-ward, while Gillathe South African ob-

server, reports that the comet he sees is

omets, if there be two, has yet been

seen from any American observatory. We are yet ignorant whether the com-

f last year, or one of these stupendous

maked-eve tellows that in the ages of

great wars. The belief in the belliouse

ignificance of counts is not yet ex-inguished. Probably the majority of

1542 in this country, and of the three

remendous closing struggles by which

Europe finally shook off the grip of

near enough to the Mexican war to b

regarded by the superstitions as a celes-ial prognostications and who does not

superstitious a second sign of the great fratricidal struggle. So the comet of

1875 did not fall to find believers who

onnected it with the runtillings of com-

ne war in the East, and when two or

three years later, Russia's army marched

upon Constantinople, such believers were assured that the prophecy of the comet had come true. This superstition

will probably always linger in the hu-m in mind, and, should the comet that

s now visible in the southern heaven-

weep into its perihelion passage aroun he sun with a train of light stretchin

built war across the sky, there will no be wanting persons to point at the no augmenting armament of the gre-

owers of Europe, and to predict a greatest of nome. In this they will but

the support of the astrologies. In a astrological almentar published in L. o don, and of great authority and again

patrons, there is a pictorial projectly for the year 1880, in which a beameter

woman, armed with a sword, doni-nates over a field filled with tramping

armies. The publisher prudently post-

his formidable picture to next year's

In the meantime, those of us who are

not superstitious may expect the come with equanimity, and fearless y hop-

that it belongs to the largest and me-

The work of the Swiss carthquake

commission will be watched with much

interest just now on account of the great number of earthquakes, some very

destructive, that have disturbed differ

ent parts of the earth within the last few

months. The commission have districted Switzerland for the purposes of

chief observer assigned to it, whose busi-

ness it is to make the inimbitants serve

as his assistants by distributing among them a pamphlet describing the

nomena of earthquakes and the best

means of observing them, and blank forms containing a series of questions.

carefully prepared and intended to form

that is observed. Instruments for mea-

suring the force, direction, duration and

so on, of all earthquake shocks, are to

servers at certain stations.

skeleton history of every carthquake

bservation, and each district has a

brilliant species.

letter-press explanation of

noving southward. Neither of

question naturally arises whether

In soil and locality.- New York San.

it converts many noxious and refractory

Your question suggests another, i. e., much used. "To what extent is common salt a fer-tilizer, or food of plants?" That the Two bouquets are now always sold together-one for the hair, the other for soil is often improved by free applica-tions of salt is scarcely to be denied, but this is far from proving that the salt is the corsage.

Sleeveless habit corsages of velvet or

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

are worn over ball dresses of tulle or gauze.

Spanish lace mantles are very large searfs and in the shawl shapes formerly worn.

Heliotrope and cream will be the fashionable contrast of color for early

spring millinery. Tinted pearl and enamel buttons have s in the middle so deeply indented that they are invisible.

Gray and purple are much used together in brocades and in the different untering of a costume. Lilae flowers of two kinds and shades

e fistened together with a silver ribbon for corsage bouquets.

ened with jet, forms a number of the toilets prepared for evening wear.

oming to any but slender figures.

A great panache of two or three ostrich feathers, placed far back on the left side of the bounet, is very stylish. Light woolen and sick and wool marials will be more fashionable for full bresseven in the summer than silk it-

view of neck garniture on the richest

that they trim will be much used this

Eccu of a darker and richer stude The astronomer royal of England in-forms the Washington astronomers than of former seasons appear in most of the latest importations of spring dresses.

A new idea in wool suits is the use of ords and tassels arranged merely as toons or passed around the hips with he ends hanging to the feet directly in

front or else on the left side. Colors in hosiery correspond to ashionable hues in dress goods. Favorite colors in plain and clocked hose are gendarine blue, sapphire, garnet and old gold. Roman stripes and tartan plaids remain in favor for both women and ng comet is merely telescopie, like that claidren.

Striped pettleoat skirting has been intely turned to a new use, and that is for making next plain bodiess to match the skirts, with a broad searf twisten round the hips and looped long at the ineducated persons regarded the counct of 1811 as a foregunner of the war of back. This material is warm and thick, but answers very well for skating and tennis dresses. The bodice is tightfitting, without frimming, except bows at the throat and wrists, and is made after the style of the Jersey bodies. It is either opened and neutly hooked up half-way down the front, or up the back, and is joined to the skirt undermeath the broad seart, and just below out of proportion to the means of his the promostration, and who does be elementher how direful appeared the un-paralleled comet of 1858, in the day-when the possibility of civil war was en-every tongue? The count of 1861, hearly as luge as its predecessor, seemed to the

American Wives of Foreign Dinjomats

The number of American ladies who are wives of gentlemen of the foreign legations stationed here is frequently the subject of comment, but it is no other countrywomen occupying simior positions in St. Petersburg, in ad-dition to the wives of the gentlemen of our own legation there who may be married. The wife of the German minister and his first secretary of location of the Russian capital are New Yorkers; one was Miss Jay, and the other Miss von Hoffmann. The wives of the Belgian minister there and his secretary are also American.

Mrs. Plunkett, formerly of Philadel phis, whose husband was secretary of the British legation here several year-age, went with him from Wassington St. Petersburg, where he whose husband is also attached to th British legation in the latter city, is the daughter of Professor Wells Williams, of Yale college. Her husband is a near relative of Earl Grosvenor, who is visiting this country, and a son of Lord Ebury, of England. It is known that it every court of Europe American adjes are well represented among the wives of Europeans of high position .--Washington Star.

The Battle of the Cooks

Two domestics, a cook and chambermaid, got into a quarrel in littsburg. From words they came to blows. In a fit of supreme anger, the cook seized a ladle of hot mush and threw it full in the free of her antagonist. Five minutes later the owner of the mansion, aroused from his slumbers by the noise, rushed into the kitchen, and was literally astounded by the scene that met his view. Soft masses of much were flying in all directions. The ceiling, walls, carpet and various articles in the apartment were copiously oranmented with big chunks of the smoky compound, and the irate domestics, with their hands madly mixed up in each other's hair, were plentifully bespat-tered with it. The battle had been a hot one in more senses than one, and after a while, when the combatants be placed in the hands of skilled ob- had been separated, it was found that each of them had been burned more or less by the hot mixture. lumps of the stuff clung to their hair Inmates of prisons are niways feet on plain food to prevent the n from breaking out. To give them rich rations the for did not stop to inquire into the cause keepers think would be tach - 1 of the trouble, but then and there dis-saft on the

I did not greatly care how much I muddled my skirts among these poor vilingers, because I learned to laugh and The fashion of wearing powder in the weep with them. Uncared for and forgotten by the world, they seem to have hair for evening toilet is to be revived. The fex shape for ladies' indoor caps. but one earthly hope, America, and one dread, hunger. The village possesses no postoffice; the e is no magistrate either for morning or evening wear, is within many miles; and the priest, two lengues distant, serves numerous villages as foriorn as this, and people are born and die without any official note. Many suppose that the parish priest is the mospowerful man in the kingdom; and it was a subject of supreme surprise and commiscration when I informed them that the queen was a widow. On Sundays the inhabitants of the village appear, washed and shaven into a rh paller, in the single street that leads up from the sea, and remain all day long gossiping and fighting, through sunshing and rain, as if these achievement formed a part of their religious duties Now and then the spoils of a wreck are washed to their shores, and when the e est-guards dispute with them what they consider the bounty of the sea fierce encounters take place, in ore of which, not long before my avrival, a poor villager had been killed,

The favorite fabric for summer coats for small children is white conductte, i. c., fancifully figured cordinory.

Black tulle and black satin, brightwhich seemed a refreshing feature to the Puffed or plaited plastrons take the place of waistcoats, but they are unbesymmetrians but they are unbesymmetrians but they are unbesymmetrians but they are unbeseize upon very coin of vantage for a roost. Nets hang from the rafters, and the can immests of the boats are dispessed in whatever dry nooks the habitation housts of. The warmest spot on the hearth is u-urped by the eat, cherished with great care as the protector against their terribor onemies the rats; and be side it an old woman, who did not seem The high flaring Valois collar, kept in to have shanged her clothes stars youth, codded the latest born of the with so strong an odor of fish and tar Ecru ince of the same shade as the budda cloths and French buntings that they trim will be much used this outsy guarded by the door-I have seen it, indeed, in the very living-room of the occupants-as the riches that were to prosper their next year's potato crop; and every merning the pig was sent out to walk, with a solicitude for his health When a floral tablier is worn, the coffure and corsage bouquet flowers fourths of their time in idling and gomust correspond with those sewn on the tablier.

I saw poor haggard old women at the doors of their cabins, or by the village well, who had to crouch like village well, who had to crouch like their rags cover them, so not bestowed upon the other members made of figured tinted foulards and satisfied preference to lace or tuille, and the fez shape is preferred to all others. I hunger and the rain that seaked them. lunger and the rain that seaked them and day after day old men gathered on the sheatered side of a wall, and talked with as much interest and gravity as is they had never seen each other before and every rectail was an unheard-of marvel. Troops of half-clothed and half-starved children sprawled in the mud, fought among themselves, or with loud yells crowded about some poornss, inflicting all the terments that their un-tutored imaginations could suggest. while their mothers, can in hand whispered, with annuzement written on their faces, of all they had heard or seen or dreamed of since yesterday in a llinge dependent entirely upon itself for its topics of interest.

Hither, I learned, the priest enme once a year to hear the contessions of the inhabitants. They repair to one of the cabins, where, while the pig, chickens, ducks and give are kept in abey-ance by the zerious host and hostess, the cite is cerebrated. Among these people, entertainers; and when departing after the manner of the fend mother in the story book, who whipped her children and put them to bed, be gives them ala sound rating upon their idleness and remissness in their religious observ ances, and receives in return, life to your rever nee," and "God speed," from his lamble flock,-J. L. Cloud, in Harper's Magazine,

Russian Churches of Gold.

The magnificent clurch new being completed in Messew has a thick plating of gold on its done and cross. This fashior of gilding church towers i universal in Bussia, and it has been cal-culated that enough gold is thus lying ithe to pay off the nation is delit. The Isaac cathedral, it St. Petersburg, has a plating of gold three-quarters of an inch thick over the whole of a dome as margas that of St. Pan's in London. The Church of Our Lady of Kazan has a Church of Our Lady of Kriain has a massive after furniture of solid silver. During the great five of Moscow, in 1812, the modes gold and silver were seen flowing like water from the burning churches, and the new addition to them represents an outny of fully #15 000 000.

In drilling a well near Chatfield, Minn, the men dug down fifteen feet through the sed, then came to solid rock, through which they drilled to the depth of twenty sive feet, when their drill came in contact with an elm log fully one foot through, which was in a good state of preservation. Passing through the log, m n struck solid rock again and drilled many feet before finding water.

An Indianapolis, Ind., letter says: A pair of sile-lace kid shoes have been made in this city for a Mrs. Gates, of Brown sounty, who is twenty-three years old, weight 547 pounds, and is seven feet and two in hes in height. The oes are number fifteen, just one foot in length and between four and five faches in which

Lots of men will wasten dollar's worth of time beating a salesman down five cents on his price. - Steubenville Herald.

Within less than two years nineteer persons have been put to feat 1 in Roor politi-Loffeners.

The cost of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is only 25 cents. A bottle will couvance even the most incredulous of its excellence. VEGETISE -By its use you will pre-man of the diseases prevailing in the Sp

The Voltaie Belt Co. Marshatl, Mich. With wall their cointrated Ecotro Vultak Bette to the afflicted upon 30 days trial "speedy curves quaranteed. They me an what they say Write to them without delay.

Words of Wisdom.

A good conscience is a continual feas Politeness costs little, but avails much. Better is a portion in a wite than with

He that lives in leisure is dead while

he lives. Envy no man's talent, but improve

Keep your own coursel; you will !

the gainer. The reward of work well done is have

Haste trips up its own heels, ferrer and stops it a if.

E see with propelety is the foundation

Many take less care of conscience than neir reputation. Diligence is a fair feature, and indu-

If you not with a view to praise only

on deserve none. None have less praise than those who

bunt most after it.

Fast men. like fast rivers, are gener ally very shallow. The gay soul of dissipation never has

thought unselfists. Happiness is a bird that owns no cag

at the pure besom-Trifles make perfection, but perfec

tion itself is no trifle.

If rare merit be the rarest of all rare things, it ought to pass through some sort of probation.

In all the gullry train of human vice there is no crime of deeper dye than that of ingratitude. The fire fly only shines when on

wing. So it is with the mind; when once we rest we darken. As the pearl ripens in the obs-

of the shell, so ripens in the tomb all the fame that is truly previous. Every man endeavors with his ut

nost care to hide his poverty from others, and his idleness from blusself. Pursue what you know to be attended able; make truth your object, and your

honest and courteous, is a true goath man, whether learned or unlearned rich or poor. We bear within us the seeds of gre

Whoever is honorable and candid

studies will make you a wise man.

ness; but suffer them to spring up, and they overshadow both our sense arour happiness. Character is power; it makes friends creates funds, draws patronage and

support, and opens a sure way to honor wealth and happiness. The way to acquire lasting esteem

not by the fewness of a writer's faults, but the greatness of his lecentles, and our noblest works are generally most eplete with both.

Way suffer with a bad cold if one bottle of Dr. Ball's Cough Syrap will care a Cough of the worst kind. Dr. Ball's Cough Syrap is cold for 25 cents per bottle to every respectable drug store in the United States. DICTORIAL

'Quail on toast'' was what he evered. 'Quail on trust" was what the innkeeper called it some months after.

Large sales indicate the merits of all most articles. Pringist sell more of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup than of all other remodies for the cure of Haby Discreters.

Diamond Gathering.

A correspondent describes how dia onds are gathered in South Africa afollows: After a man buys his "claim, he first sinks his anchorage for the wirefor his buckets to run upon; then his uprights for the "jumpers;" the wires pass over these and are anchored on the top, or the reef, as it is called. are two buckets with four wheels which run on these wire ropes, or track - you might call it-a hoist line and a downhaul rope, attached to the bucket, com pletes the hoisting gear, with the exception of the motive power, which may be steam, horse or Kaffir. From my pines of business one can see the buckets mass ing up and down set each day. The buckets containing the "diamondiverous" soil is carried to the washing machine, which grind away until all the heavy stones fall and work down to the bottom, and diamonds being the heaviest of all stones, they, of course, get down below everything Once or twice a week they have "wash-up," when the cylinder of the machine is emptied and the "stuff sorted and parceled according to size, color and shape. The diamonds are either sold in the local markets or sent to England. They frequently sell for better prices here than in England-that is for small lots.



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Monriest, Jan. 29, 1886.
Straves, For Thear Sir-4 do not like estimate for silvertied medicines, but them fit rate or many of my entomers in strong the strategy of the strate h say that with an experience of over twenty-de-cears, both in Great Britain and this country, are priors amove such a triculal remedy placed by age priors amove such a tractal remedy placed by the same of the spotheraries Company of London Scientific of the Spotheraries Company of London Scientific of the Pharmacountries Modely of Gire Frittan, Licentino in Pharmacy of the College's Physicians and Surgious. Corner Source Pame and Merkill Microsia

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by the formula of a simile vegetal.

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LAUNEL HILL Richmond Co., N. C. Dear Sir-I have been troubled with Bil-journess and Indigestion, and could find no relief until I tried your Indian Bood Syrup. The cure was marvelous. Let me suggest a trial of it to those affected as I was.

Diar Sir-Atter the use of your Indian Blood Syrup, whereby I have been greatly benefited, my only regret is that I did not know of it before. I pronounce it a valuable medicine.

A. SMITH. A. SMITH.

Pain in the Breast.

Laurent Hitz, Richamod Co., N. C. Dear Sir-I was for a long time suffering from a Pain in the Bresst. I bought from your Agent same of your Indian Bood Syrapand since taking it have felt up symptoms of the pain. My friends have used it and thought speak in the highest terms of it.

A. S. MCNEIL.

LAUREL HILL, Richmond Co., N. (LAURE HILL, Rebinond Co., N. C.
Dear Sir.—I was suffering with Rheumations
in my Back and Shoulders, and doctors prescribed revain. At the suggestion of a friend,
I tried your great Indian fibed Syrup and to
the surprise of all, reyself iccluded, an immudate once was worked. Let all who are
moubled with Rheumatian givein a trial.

J. J. WRIGHT.

good than anything I ever took.

MATILDA BUTLER. For Headache

BUTHERFORDTON, Rathertoni Co., N. C. Dear Sir – I was a sufferer with Sick Head ache until I obtained some of your + notificate blood Syrup, such having experience is benefit in my own casa I can have no hesitation in recommending it to others.

J. LE BLANFORD.

OAK SPRINGS Ruthertord Co., N. C. Dear Sir-1 suffered with Despeptions time; had would not stay on my st peis for a

Dyanensia and Indigestion. Bushy Fonk, Person Co., N. C.

Dear Sir-I have used your Indian Blood Syrup for Dysposia of 30 years' standing and have received much relief therefrom. L. LEE

P. PAINTER. For Asthma.

HERTER's STORE, Person Co., N. C.

S. C. CLAYTON

Kidney Disease

Dear Sir-I am pleased to state that your reliable Indian Blood Syrup has cured me of Kidney Disease and Gravel. Heretofure I have never found its equal. D. H. NANEK.

Diseases of the Stomach.

PERSONAL PERSON, Columbus Co., N. C. Dear Sir—I have used your excellent Indian and Syrup for Disease of the Stomach, with one I was severely afflicted, and a fair trial GEORGE GORE.

HESTER'S STORE, Person Co., N. C. Dear Sir—This is to certify that I was affected with severe Pains, and your Indian Blood Syrup speedily oured me. MISS Z. BROACH

'yapapala and Rhaumatiam

1) or Sir-The use of your reliable tells that Siran has greatly benefited me for the reas and Riemwatson.

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