

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Japan Clover (Lespedeza striata.)

I notice in your valuable paper a good many enquiries about Japan clover (*Lespedeza striata*). This plant was notified in this State about the year 1849, near Charleston, S. C., the seeds having been brought probably from Japan in tea boxes. About the year 1850 it was discovered in this (Edgefield) county, where it is covering all old fields and land not cultivated, rooting out broom grass and other grasses. It seems especially adapted to the Southern States, growing with luxuriance on poor land and retaining vitality in the severest droughts. It is a very fine plant for grazing, cattle kept full summer on it, and being a perennial, needs no re-sowing. It grows with more luxuriance on poor land than any plant I ever saw. I have seen it growing nearly knee high in public roads, i. e., that portion where vehicles do not run. It furnished a large supply of vegetable matter to the soil and is the best humus making plant in the South.

As I have said, it is a good pasturage for stock, and I have just made some of it into hay, and it looks very fine. All kinds of stock are very fond of the hay and will eat it preference to most any other. In rich bottom land it will grow two to two and one-half feet high. In curing the hay, it should not have too much sun; if it does, it will shed off too many of the leaves. There is no seed saved or sown in this State; all we have to do is to quit plowing, and the clover will come up thereafter it will be covered with the clover.—*O. F. Cheatham in So. Live Stock Journal.*

Orchard Grass.

Of this grass Prof. Loewen, director of the Ohio experimental station, says: "This certainly stands near the head of the list of valuable forage grasses. It is rapidly coming into favor, and is now quite widely disseminated throughout the State. It is found not only in pastures and meadows, but is admirably adapted to partially shaded locations, such as orchards and along roadsides. This grass is indigenous to every country in Europe, and is found in Asia, Africa and America. In the United States it was first cultivated in Virginia, in 1750, and was soon thereafter introduced into England. It is quite aggressive, and spreads rapidly, but is very sensitive to good or bad treatment."

It is especially adapted to a strong rich land. It affords pasturage early in spring and yields a great amount of aftermath. It often looks coarse, but in reality is tender, palatable and nutritious. The habit of growing in tufts or bunches may be overcome by sowing the seed in early spring, and by the use of the harrow in early spring. Some farmers sow it with clover, and like it better than timothy for the purpose. There are few who have given this grass a fair and impartial trial, who are not well pleased with it. It should be cut when in blossom, or very soon after. Ripe orchard grass makes very poor hay. On our trials the orchard grass has been invariably winter killed, and has invariably yielded a larger amount of early foliage than any other variety. It begins to head about the middle of May, and is in full bloom the second week in June. Height, forty inches. Weight of seed varies from twelve to fourteen pounds per bushel.

The Cotton Plant and Soil Fertility.

The writer has believed for many years that the cotton plant—or, in other words, the much abused "cotton crop"—if properly managed, was a great renovator of the soil—possibly the best renovating crop in the world—taking into consideration the fact that the farmer, after taking all his lint from the cotton, still has left on his land the seed, stalks and leaves, and nearly everything made from the soil is returned to the soil. In giving what we take to be some of the causes why certain plants enrich the land more than others, and why cotton more than the grain crops, let us first take into consideration the effect produced on the soil by the tree. Mention has been made of the forest tree fertilizing and enriching the soil; the teaching should be followed by the farmer, to which we agree, for as with the plant, so also with the tree, some having tap roots and others only surface roots; and those, in each case that have tap roots fertilize the soil, and the accumulations of ore of great benefit to the cultivated crop. Being a case in point we will take the old field pine, though we are unable say why the full growth of the pine in the old field does not net in the same way as the field pines in improving the soil. But the old fields seem to be an especial provision of Providence to reclaim old worn out and badly washed lands, which it does to an extent that is unequalled by anything else known to our section of the country where the land is left by itself to rest, nothing at all being done to it but just to be left alone for some twenty years more or less. These pines cover the land for themselves, and when left alone they take all over the land, galled, gulched and all, and will grow and thrive in the forest, sandy or red clay gullies; stop washes, form new soil or enrich the old where there is any left to enrich. The question is, where and how does it get its fertilizers while growing on what seems to be sterile ground? This tree appears to be a very gross feeder, and sends its roots far and deep into the sterile soil, and earth and takes up fertilizers that are deep down, too scant and too insoluble for any cultivation to reach, take up or appropriate. But this tree does all this, penetrating deep and wide, taking up materials to form a rich soil from a depth of many feet, absorbing them in a way to form leaves and burs, which are blown down to rot and become a rich and fertile soil; this crude matter becoming soluble, so that it is completely good, the land often appearing as good, if not better, than when first cleared of the original forest that might have been there for thousands of years.

And so it is with the plants, some have tap roots, such as the clover, pears and cotton and some others, all of which enrich the soil more or less upon the same principle as the old field pine, if not to the same extent, being some of them only annuals and not such gross feeders and hay all improve the soil, going deeper than the grain crops do. It is generally admitted that the clovers can yield good crops of hay and at the same time be improving the soil; why not the cotton plant, that returns all back to the soil again, and is not the case with the clover? And the case is worse with the grain crops which feed from the land. And it is not possible that

those plants and trees that have tap roots, such as the pea, clover and cotton, as well as the tree, draw heavily of ammonia from the atmosphere through their leaves, while their roots penetrate deep in search of mineral elements. They seem more independent of ammonia than the grasses and plants.

How is it possible that a good manure fertilizer should impoverish the land of its humus, or anything else that is valuable, and that, too, when used on crops where all is left on the land that has been supplied by the fertilizers and the soil? Show us your crops made without the aid of fertilizers, and we will show you our crops made by the aid of fertilizers. In what way is the humus being exhausted when our tests for the present year, but upon lands that have rested two or three years, possibly it would not show so well by a good deal. With three different brands of superphosphates, the cotton with each is three or four times as large as where there is none, and it is just row and row the same. How, in this cotton of several times the size of the other to make less vegetable matter and humus than the other (that is so much smaller)? Again is it not presumable that those who spend their money so freely for manures would appreciate the home-made as much as those who do not?—*E. F. in Southern Cultivator.*

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

The Colored People of Virginia Declare Their Independence of the Radical Politicians.

The colored people of Virginia held a State Convention at Lynchburg last week. The following address was adopted amid great enthusiasm: "To the Colored People of Virginia: Whereas we, the colored people of Virginia, believing as we do that the time has come for us to call a halt in the unequalled support we have given the Republican party, do here, in convention assembled, solemnly declare ourselves politically independent in all matters which pertain to us as citizens of this Commonwealth. We have for twenty-five years adhered to our former political associates with unparalleled fidelity, because in those dark days of Reconstruction the Republican party proved that it was the only party to which the colored man of the South could consistently ally himself. To that end the colored voters responded freely, and to the end that we should have a government of our own, we were ready to give the laws of the United States Government in the Southern States. We feel ever grateful for what has been done, but now the time has come for us to think, act, vote and speak for ourselves, and especially so since the Republicans have practically abandoned us in former campaigns and in all matters where the negro ought to have had recognition in proportion to voting strength and intelligence. We know, too, that many of our race have been murdered in the Southern States, but the causes which led to these sad occurrences which have spilled our blood and created the bitter race antagonism which now retards our progress and makes it difficult to live in the land of our birth, are largely racial, and we are in favor of the Federal officials and the Southern States to adopt such methods and to so demean ourselves as to make friends of those whose interests are identical with our own. We therefore appeal to the colored people of our native State to look well to the altered condition of affairs and in the future to make such political alliances as will most advance our interests educationally, financially and politically. We feel sure that there is throughout broad limits of the Commonwealth a general disposition on the part of the white people to accord us all our rights before the law and to meet us heartily in every advance we make for the uplifting of our people. It behooves us then to use our ballots in such manner that we may drive out all discordant elements from the State, whether they be headed by natives or aliens. We also condemn the raising of the race issue by any class of men who essay to lead the masses, because it can do nothing but prove detrimental to our cause and our interests. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation of our people in Virginia to the success of our movement. We have cause to be thankful for the liberality of our National Administration to our people in the South. We also believe our relations to the State debt are such as to justify us in hoping that Virginia will be relieved from her present financial embarrassments by aid from the Federal Government, which will enable her better to provide for all the material interests of her citizens and to bring about that universal good feeling which ought to exist between the two races."

A Fastidius Girl.

In Cincinnati a sixteen-year-old girl recently died after a fast of fifty-two days. She had been attacked by something like paralysis which rendered it impossible for her to take nourishment. The human system cannot thrive without good food and good ability to digest it. Weak and impaired digestion is remedied by Brown's Iron Bitters. It is the best remedy for the world. Mr. J. H. Freeburg, Pontiac, Iowa, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia and poor appetite; completely cured me." It will cure you.

On the War Path.

A man named Keating was killed by the Apaches last week on the White Trail canon in the San Simon Valley, Arizona. His body was found half a mile from his house. A man named Chanahan and Mrs. Mack, servants on the Keating ranch, cannot be found. Capt. Hattie's command, the Fourth and Fifth Infantry, and the scouts, have passed on to Fort Grant. They came from Copper canon, after service in Sonora. They look jaded and worn, and the whole outfit shows unmistakable signs of rough service, hardship and fatigue.

Borned to Death, and Restored to Life.
I know of a man near Maxey's, Ga., who for ten or twelve years was almost a solid form from head to foot. For three years, his appearance being so horribly repulsive, he refused to let any one see him. The disease after eating his food, vomited, and he was almost dead. He tried all doctors and medicines, without benefit and no one thought he could possibly recover. At last he began the use of B. B. B., and after using six bottles, his sores were all healed and he was a sound man. He looks just like a man who had been burned to death and then restored to life. The best men of the county know of this case, and several doctors and merchants have spoken of it as a most wonderful cure.
JOHN CRAWFORD, Druggist, Athens, Ga.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO OUR LADY READERS.

Flattering Cockney Accents and English Styles.—Latest Wrinkle in Stockings. (Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

New York, September 20.—New York becomes more English every year. With the fall of the leaf the sweet cockney accent is once more heard on the hill, (Murray Hill, of course). It is not the genuine article, but it is an excellent imitation of it. Nobody ever heard a well Englishman or woman speak in the dialect which in New York passes for transatlantic English. It is peculiar to the district that lies within sound of the Bow Bells. Another phrase of anglophobia which is more fragrant in the nostrils of the w.e.u.r.p.e.d American is the great lavender boom, which makes the streets of New York smell like a linen press of the last generation, and brings before one pleasant thoughts of lovely English lawns, gardens, and particularly Anne Hathaway's classic bit of land. At every street corner, so to speak, stands a man with a large basket of lavender flower, either loose or in envelopes, on which is printed a remark that lavender flowers are used by the Queen and the royal family, and this is the genuine English article. It sells rapidly at three, five and ten cents a package, and there are millions in it. The colored people of New York, real Britisher whose thought it was to sell the New York highways with the herb so sacred to rural domestic purity.

In a community which encourages lavender as an article of popular commerce it is not to be wondered at that tailor gowns not only exist as before but show more vitality than ever. It is probable that they would have died a natural death long ago, like most New York fashions, if the sudden appearance of the great Redfern among us had not given them a new lease of life. Then, too, the prominence accorded to tailor gowns in the trousseau of the Princess Beatrice has exalted them in the eyes of all American ladies in the right of the royal family. To that end the fashions, the favorite materials are known to English cheviots, in warm combinations of color. The least expensive cloth for a really fashionable tailor gown costs \$5 a yard. The draperies of the newest gowns are plain in front and very bouffant at the back. The only permissible buttons for the top coats are large metal ones, which should harmonize in tone with the cloth. High military collars are still things are frequently made with a touch of the sosses are rough and coarse in texture, and consequently more than usually effective and stylish. Smooth fabrics are not good form. English hussars, in brown, grays and slate blues, make the most desirable street costumes for ordinary wear. Similar materials, with floss silk, generally black, woven in squares and giving a fluff effect, are known to all as the dressmaker's "snigger head."

The Q uorously-named woollen cloth is combined with plain goods of the same color and kind in suits. Serges of coarse texture are favorite materials. Some of them have raised stripes, an inch wide, contrasting with the ground. A darker brown serge has stripes of two lighter shades of brown. The serge of a combination of blue and red which have prevailed during the past two seasons continue in favor. The blue is a trifle brighter in the newest costumes. Embroidery is still used on woollen costumes. Many of the imported patterns gowns are heavy, with applique designs in velvet. Others are elaborate with openwork embroidery, lined with contrasting color. A very handsome black line cashmere gown is styled with a red lining showing through at open spaces of the embroidery. Velvet and damask brocades, with large figures and wide stripes, continue in favor for evening gowns. Colors and designs are, if possible, more pronounced than last season. A curious and novel material is the tiger plush. It would require a person of Cleopatra's presence and Semiramis's beauty to carry off a gown so wholly composed of this eccentric material, and even then she would look like a perambulating hearth-rug. The general style of these costly and certainly sumptuous fabrics suggests wall-hangings and furniture covers. Velvets in plain color will also be much worn, and velveteens are always popular. Fur trimmings will not be as universally worn as last winter, although they are always more or less in fashion. Handsome silk cord ornaments consist of heavy quipure capulettes, with several rows of cord forming loops from one to the other across the front of the garment.

The covering of the New York female head becomes more and more hideous. Even the nice little capote bonnet is so modified as to lose its dainty elegance, and as this was the last year to the "sensibility" people, it will be seen that things are in a bad way. The new capotes have the crown defined like a Normandy bonnet, and in some cases it is placed at the back. All the trimming is piled on in front. Loops of ribbon and flowers, wings, or tips, all form pyramidal effects. In the round turban hats imported by hatlers or made here after the English models the same tendency to concentrate all the effect on the very front of the hat is noticeable. Many of the hats are trimmed with a little besides a piece of velvet of a bright color, placed into the shape of a fan and placed almost upright against the front of the crown. The ordinary walking hat, in dark straw or felt, has a crown even higher than that of last season. The brim is narrow, and the trimming is massed in front. Some hats are shown in felt which approximate the old famous Rubens hat, but they indicate the turning of the tide, and it is to be hoped that next season we shall be treated to hats suited to a Christian state of civilization. At present the streets of New York appear to be peopled with female Hottentots as far as regards the head.

The latest wrinkle in silk stockings is to have snakes on them. The snake's tail begins below the knee, and the reptile wriggles down the leg. His neck stretches along the middle of the foot, and his head points to the toe. A scarlet stocking has the snake in white, with his outlines defined by small black beads. Larger ones form the eyes. The wearer of these unbecoming hose will not have snakes in her boots, but snakes in her slippers.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Facts of Interest, Gathered from Various Quarters.

—Bicyclists are satisfactorily used as orderlies in the Austrian army. —The estimated decrease of the public debt for September is \$12,000,000. —A Jersey bull was sold in New York the other day for \$2,500.

—In five years the South has increased its productions \$300,000,000. —The Earl of Shaftesbury died in London last week. —The small pox in and around Montreal is spreading considerably. —Her Majesty's and Covent Garden Theatres, London, are to be removed. —A grandson of Grattan has been selected to represent Dublin in Parliament.

—Terrible floods are reported in South Georgia and along the Florida line. —The Dashi Bazonks have sacked and destroyed several villages in Roumelia. —The blacks of Virginia are declaring their independence of the Republican party.

—The Bank of Philipopolis has closed and general anarchy prevails in commercial circles. —It is again reported that President Cleveland is to be married. "This time it is to a young widow." —The introduction of the whipping post in Maryland to punish wife-beaters has had a salutary effect.

—Henry Sonke, a Chinaman, and Maria Head, a white woman, were married in August on Thursday. —The Prince of Wales goes to more balls and dances than any married man of his time of life in London. —Experiments in growing bamboo in Yuba and Sutter counties, Cal., have proved successful.

—The report that John Kelly, of New York, had been seriously ill is contradicted. —Kansas brags that she has never had a breach of promise suit since the State was admitted to the Union. —Chief Justice Waite was a passenger on the White Star steamer *Adriatic*, which arrived at New York on Saturday.

—A riot occurred at Bell's Corners, Ottawa, Canada, last week, over a dispute whether Riel could be hanged or not. —Two hundred Pigeon Indians have left their reservation in the far Northwest, and are now on a thieving expedition in Southern Montana. —One of the buildings of the insane asylum at Warm Springs, Montana, was burned on Thursday and three inmates lost their lives.

—The cholera in Spain continues to diminish. The number of deaths is less than two hundred, and the number of new cases less than five hundred. —Mail communication between the City of Mexico and the United States was resumed last week. "Nine days" accumulation of mail matter was received and distributed.

—The subscriptions to the Grant monument fund are still coming in, but at a fearfully slow rate. The total amount of the subscriptions on Tuesday was \$82,620 74. —There was an interesting hog trial in Georgia the other day. After hearing all the evidence the court decided in favor of the plaintiff, and then took the hog for costs. —Lieut. S. A. Cook, of the revenue cutter Corwin, died last Thursday at the residence of J. F. G. Smith, in Mountain, Cal., whose daughter he married the day before his death.

—It is reported that the commander of a Portuguese gunboat is to buy 1,200 slaves from the King of Dahomey, to work on a coffee plantation in St. Thomas. —New Hampshire has followed up liquor prohibition with tobacco prohibition, punishing by a fine of \$20 the sale of a cigarette to a boy or a girl under sixteen years of age. —John S. Wise and John Ambler Smith a claim agent of Washington, had a fight on a railroad train last week. Smith called Wise a liar, and a scuffle ensued, in which Smith was worsted.

A QUADRUPE LYNCHING.

Terrible Sequel to the Murder of a Family.—Four Negroes Hanged to a Tree.

On Tuesday night four negroes—Jerry Finch, his wife, Lee Tyson and John Pitts-shall—were lynched one mile from Pittsboro, Chatham county, N. C. They were taken from jail and their bodies were found suspended to a tree near the public road. This is a terrible sequel to the crime committed by the Finch family on the night of the 4th of last July and of the murder of the Ginter family near the same spot some eighteen months ago. There were two of the Finch family—Edward aged 79, and his sister aged 81. They were found on the morning of Sunday, July 5, lynched on the floor with their throats cut. Near them lay their severed hands. A negro boy, aged 16, had been knocked in the head with an axe. Suspicion early rested on the negro Jerry Finch and he was arrested. It was a great task from the first to prevent the lying of these parties. Lee Tyson was afterwards arrested, and some time later John Pitts-shall was taken on the charge of being concerned in the Finch murder. He was said to have been seen near the crime spot where the Ginters were killed and next morning he was known there of the crime. Detectives from Richmond worked up the case. "The verdict of the coroner's jury was long delayed, they feeling that if it was adverse to the prisoners they would be promptly lynched. The majority of the people appeared to be well satisfied if these people were guilty of both murders, for the two were mysteriously connected.

A COWARDLY DEED.

The First Tragedy of the Political Campaigns in Virginia

Judge George W. Ward, editor of the *Examiner* and Commonwealth's Attorney for Washington county, while about to enter the Colomado Hotel at Abingdon, Va., on the 27th ult., about 4 p. m., was fired upon by Dr. William White, independent candidate for State Senator, who had been concealed in a store-room nearly opposite the hotel. While stepped out of the door and discharged one ball of a shotgun loaded with buck-shot. Ward, who fell face foremost, but recovering on his knees, drew his pistol and fired three shots at a young relative of White's, who was on the opposite side of the street behind a tree. White in the meantime had stepped inside the store, but hearing the firing he came out again and fired the second barrel at Ward, who fell. While he was lying on the ground two of White's relatives (one of whom Ward had already shot at and whom he thought had shot at him) walked up and fired seven shots at him (Ward), all of which took effect. Dr. White and his two relatives have been arrested and bailed in the sum of \$7,000 each. Great excitement exists in Abingdon and vicinity, but no fear of further violence is entertained.

—Senator Blair says that he will re-introduce the educational bill in the Senate early in next session, and thinks Mr. Willis and other friends of the bill will introduce it in the House in time to secure action upon it before the end of the session. He believes that all Republican members of the House and nearly one-half of the Southern Democrats will support the measure. Mr. Blair says it was debated in the House last session only by a few, and his consideration, and that it commands the support of about two-thirds of the Senators.

—"The divorce between Mmc. and M. Nicolas (Nicolini) has been legally pronounced," says the *London World*, "and nothing now stands in the way of the great temporary union with the most celebrated soprano of the day, to work on a coffee plantation in St. Thomas. —New Hampshire has followed up liquor prohibition with tobacco prohibition, punishing by a fine of \$20 the sale of a cigarette to a boy or a girl under sixteen years of age.

—John S. Wise and John Ambler Smith a claim agent of Washington, had a fight on a railroad train last week. Smith called Wise a liar, and a scuffle ensued, in which Smith was worsted. —The Philadelphia Ministerial Union has adopted resolutions denouncing the special postal delivery system as involving violation of the Sabbath by the carriers.

—Major James Ralston, a well known farmer and extensive cattle dealer of Rockingham county, Va., was run over by a train and killed on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on Tuesday night. —The Central Park board of New York is very much worried at the crumbling of the Egyptian obelisk. It is said to be due to the severity of our winters. Scientists are trying to devise some way to prevent it.

—Miss Alice B. Jordine, of Cold-water, Michigan, a graduate of the academic and law departments of the University of Michigan, entered Yale law school last week. She is the first lady ever entered in any department of Yale outside of the art school. —The Massachusetts State Republican Convention met at Boston last week, and nominated State officers. Several speeches denouncing the South in the old "bloody-shirt" style were delivered and applauded. —Services in memory of Gen. Grant were held last Thursday evening under the auspices of the local commandery of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Metropolitan church of Washington, at which Gen. Grant was a regular attendant.

—Franklin J. Moses, Republican Governor of South Carolina under Reconstruction, was sentenced last week to three years' imprisonment in the Massachusetts State prison for obtaining money under false pretenses. —A little girl who patronized the street cars in Rome, Ga., recently, under the impression that she was dropping nickels in the missionary boxes to help the poor heathen, now wants the company to refund, having discovered her mistake.



OH! MY BACK
Every stroke of cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrate you.

BROWNS IRON BITTERS
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC
Strengthens the Muscles, Stencils the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

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25 YEARS IN USE.

Symptoms of a TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels constive, Pain in the back, Headache, Nervousness, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weakness, Dizziness, Ringing in the Head, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Necessitation, with distended, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change in the condition of the system, that the patient is enabled to eat and sleep with ease, and the system is purified, and the liver is renovated.

TUTT'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA
Removes the blood, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscles, tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.
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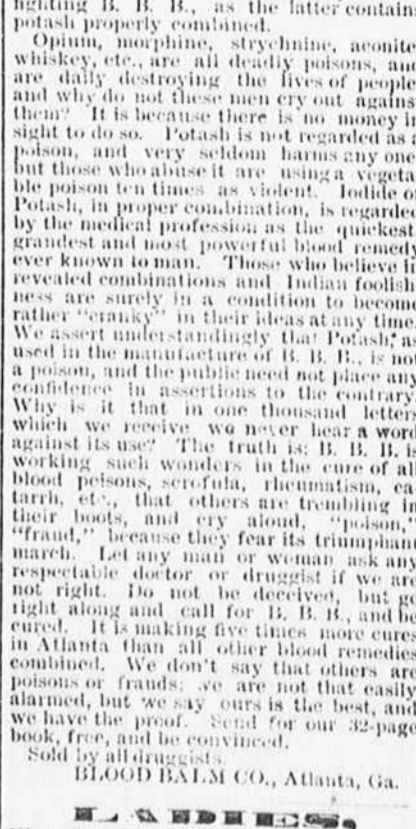


THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.
How the Unsuspecting are Often Gulled.

CAPITAL VERSUS MERIT.
It is possible that money, dipped into a boundless supply of printers' ink, is to be used to teach false ideas.

Why is it that such persistent anathemas should all at once be hurled against the use of "Columbia Music House" pianos? Those who insist that it is a poison do so because that is the way they have of feeling B. B. B., as the latter contains poison properly combined.

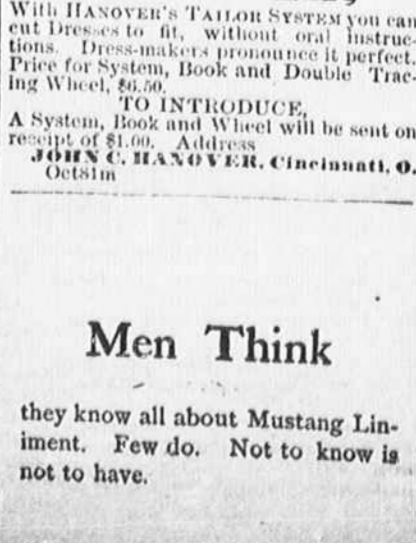
Opium, morphine, cocaine, hashish, whiskey, etc., are all deadly poisons, and are daily destroying the lives of people, and why do not these men cry out against them? It is because there is no money in sight to do so. Let us notice a few of these poisons, and very seldom harms any one, but those who abuse it are using a vegetable poison ten times as violent. Opium, hashish, cocaine, hashish, and whiskey, are all deadly poisons, and are daily destroying the lives of people, and why do not these men cry out against them? It is because there is no money in sight to do so. Let us notice a few of these poisons, and very seldom harms any one, but those who abuse it are using a vegetable poison ten times as violent.



Men Think
they know all about Mustang Lintment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

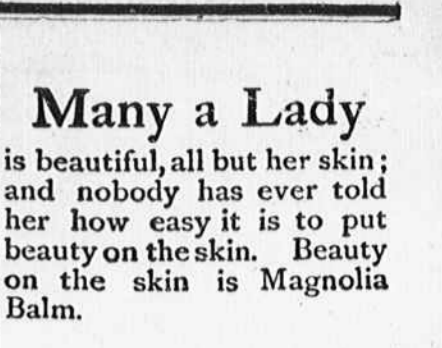
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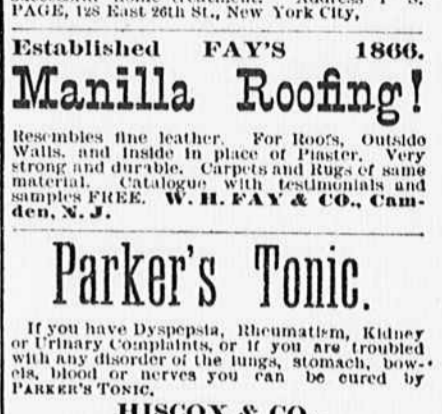


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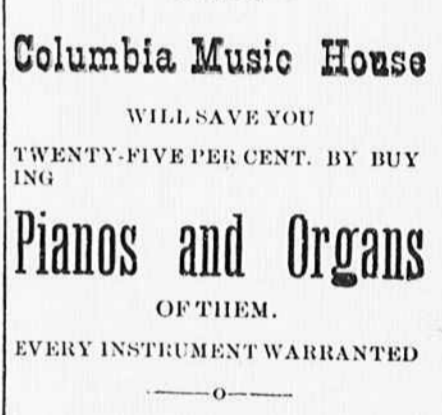
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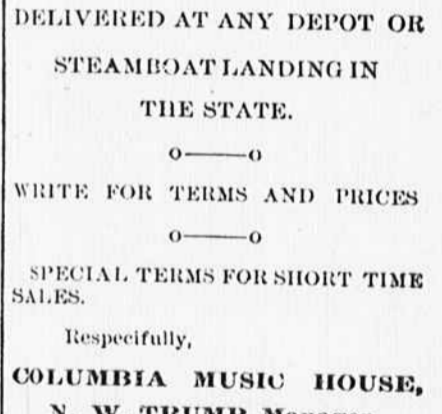
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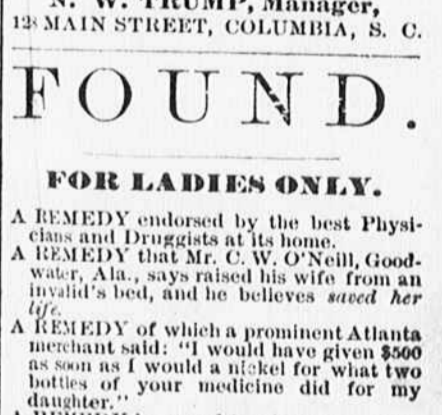
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A REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Bramham, Atlanta, said: "I have examined the recipe, and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."

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A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Iverson & Denson say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of absolute merit."

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