

Extracts From McMaster's Second Volume.

We make a number of extracts, below, from the just issued 2nd volume of Professor McMaster's "History of the People of the United States." It opens with a study of social life and manners in Georgia and South Carolina in 1790: Bees and huskings, and assemblies, horse-raising, and parties were indeed not in vogue. No pastime could flourish among them that did not partake of danger or risk. They formed hunting clubs, and met once a fortnight. They gambled, they bet, they gathered in crowds to see cocks cut each other to pieces with spurs made of steel. They came from parts to enter their horses for quarter races, or contest for a purse in three-mile heats. At such times the men of a lower caste played E. O. and faro, wrestled, and seldom went home without a quarrel, or perhaps a brutal fight. We are told by those who beheld these scenes that the fighting was rarely in hot blood, that the preliminaries were coolly arranged, and that each combatant agreed before he began whether it would be fair to bite off an ear, to gouge an eye, or maim his opponent in a yet more terrible way. Gouging was always permissible. Every bully grev a long thumb-nail or finger-nail for that very purpose, and when he had his opponent down would surely use it, unless the unfortunate man cried out "King's curse," or enough. If the gouger took out the eye of but one man, his punishment might be a few hours in the pillory and a few lashes of the whip. When he repeated the offense, he might, the law declared, be put to death. Yet the practice was long a favorite one, and common as far north as the Maryland border.

Travelers will be interested in the sketch of southern inns: The roads that led north and south were good and well cared for; but the inns throughout the whole south execrable. Travelers of all sorts have agreed that the condition of the buildings, the coarseness of the fare, the badness of the bedding, and the exorbitance of the reckoning, could not be equalled elsewhere. Not one of them displayed a sign, and, save for the number of hand-bills posted up beside the door, the inn was like every other house along the way. The windows had often no sashes, the houses let in the rain. Mattresses were unknown, and on the hottest nights in summer the weary lodger was compelled to lie down upon a feather bed. Breakfast cost six shillings; dinner cost a dollar. A night's lodging was half as much; but if clean sheets were demanded, the price was sixpence more. Supper was rarely eaten. Innkeepers attributed these evils to the customs of the land, and declared that while wayfarers found entertainment at the houses of the great, the conditions of the taverns could never be improved. There were, of course, exceptions. Here and there in the large towns were to be seen ordinaries with which the most fastidious could find little fault. No better specimen of a good southern inn existed than the Eagle tavern at Richmond. The building was large, was of brick, and provided with a long veranda in front. For a shilling and sixpence, Virginia currency, the traveler was shown to a neat bed in a well-furnished room, up one flight of stairs. On the wall was fastened a printed table of rates. From this he learned that breakfast cost two shillings, and dinner, with grog or toddy, was three: that a quart toddy was one and six, and that the best Madeira wine sold for six shillings a quart. When he rose in the morning he washed his face, not in his room, but on the piazza, and ate his breakfast in the coolest of the dining-rooms, at a table adorned with pewter spoons and china plates. Off at one side was a tub full of water wherein melons and cucumbers, pitchers of milk and bottles of wine were placed to cool. Near by was a water-case which held two decanters, if he called for water, a wench brought it fresh from the spring, and he drank from a glass which had been cooling in a barrel which stood in one corner of the room. For his lodging and his board, if he ate a cold supper and was content with one quart of toddy, he paid to the landlord of the Eagle ten shillings. Virginia-currency, or one dollar and sixty-six cents, federal money, each day.

A companion-piece is a sketch of New England taverns about the year 1800: Many a New England village inn would, in the opinion of the most fastidious of Frenchmen, well bear comparison with the best to be found in France. The neatness of the rooms, the goodness of the beds, the cleanliness of the sheets, the smallness of the reckoning, filled him with amazement. Nothing like them were to be met with in France. There the wayfarer who stopped at an ordinary over-night slept on a bug-infested bed, covered himself with ill-washed sheets, drank adulterated wine, and to the annoyance of greedy servants was added the fear of being robbed. But in New England he might with perfect safety pass night at an inn whose windows were destitute of shutters, and whose doors had neither locks nor keys. Save the Post-office, it was the most frequented house in the town. The great room, with its low ceiling and

neatly sanded floor, its bright pewter dishes and stout-backed, slat-bottomed chairs ranged along the walls, its long table, its huge fireplace, with the benches on either side, where the dogs slept at night and where the guests sat when the dipped candles were lighted, to drink mull and flip, possessed some attraction for every one. The place was at once town-hall and the assembly room, the court-house and the show tent, the tavern and the exchange. There the selection met. There the judges sometimes held court. On its door were fastened the list of names drawn for the jury, notices of venues, offers of reward for stray cattle, the names of tavern-haunters, and advertisements of the farmers who had the best seed-potatoes and the best seed-corn for sale. It was at the "General Green" or the "United States Army," or the "Bull's Head," that wandering show-men exhibited their automatons and musical clocks, that dancing-masters gave their lessons, that singing-school was held, that the caucus met, that the colonel stopped during general training. Thither came the farmers from the back country, bringing their food in boxes and their horses' feed in bags, to save paying the land-lord more than lodging rates. Thither, many a clear night in winter, came sleigh-roads of young men and women to dance and romp, and when nine o'clock struck, go home by the light of the moon. Thither, too, on Saturdays came half the male population of the village. They wrangled over politics, made bets, played tricks, or fell into disputes which were sure to lead to jumping-matches, or wrestling-matches, or trials of strength on the village green. As the shadows lengthened, the loungers dispersed, the tavern was closed, and settled upon the town.

Concerning the French fashions that many Americans affected in 1800 we have this: The folly of the French dress was a source of never-ending amusement. Satire, railery, invective, the lamentations of the weeping philosopher, and the exhortations of the preacher, were exhausted in vain. Dress became every season more and more hideous, more and more uncomfortable, more and more devoid of good sense and good taste. Use and beauty ceased to be combined. The pantaloons of a beau went up to his arm-pits; to get into them was a morning's work, and, when in, to sit down was impossible. His hat was too small to contain his hankerchief, and was not expected to stay on his head. His hair was brushed from the crown of his head towards his forehead, and looked, as a satirist of that day truly said, as if he had been fighting an old-fashioned hurricane backward. About his neck was a spotted linen neckerchief; the skirts of his green coat were cut away to a mathematical point behind; his favorite drink was brandy, and his favorite talk of the last French play. Then there was the "dapper beau," who carried a stick much too short to reach the ground, twisted his Brutus-cropped hair into curls, and, upon the very crown his head, wore a hat of a snuff-box size. But the politest man on earth was the shopkeeping beau. He would jump over a counter four feet high to pick up a lady's hankerchief, made the handsomest bows, said the best things, and could talk on any subject from the odor of a roll of pomatum to the vagarities of not wearing wigs.

Even these absurdities were not enough, and when 1800 began, fashion was more extravagant still. Then a beau was defined as anything put into a pair of pantaloons with a binding sewed round the top and called a vest. The skirts of the coat should be pared away to the width of a hat-band, and if he was doomed to pass his time in the house, he would require a heavy pair of round-toed jack boots with a tassel before and behind. These provided, lift him, said the satirist, lift him by the cape of the coat, pull his hair over his face, lay a hat on his forehead, put spectacles on his nose, and on no account let his hands escape from the pockets of his pantaloons. Women were thought worse than the men. To determine the style of their dress, Fashion, Decency and Health was bribed by a quack-doctor, so Fashion won. The point is taken out of the oft-repeated story of "Jeffersonian simplicity" as follows. It has been long popularly believed that at noon Jefferson, unattended by a living soul, rode up the capitol hill, tied his horse to the gicket fence, entered the chamber of the senate and took the oath of office. The story, unhappily, is not true. Surrounded by a crowd of citizens and a troop of militia, beating drums and bearing flags, he ambled slowly on to the Capitol, and mounted the steps, with the shouts of a multitude and the roar of cannon ringing in his ears. This is the summary of the character of Washington: He died in his sixty-eighth year, and in the heyday of his glory and his fame. Time has since dealt gently with his memory, and he had come down to us as the greatest of all leaders and the most immaculate of all men. No other face is so familiar to us. His name is written all over the map of our country. We have made of his birthday a national feast. The outlines of his biography are known to every school-boy in the land. Yet his true biography is still to be prepared. General Washington is known to us, and President Washington, but George Washington is an unknown man. When at last he is set before us in the habit as he lived, we shall read

less of the cherry-tree and more of the man. Naught surely that is heroic will be omitted, but side by side with what is heroic will appear much that is commonplace. We shall behold the great commander repairing defeat with marvelous celerity, healing the dissensions of his officers, and calming the passions of his mutinous troops. But we shall also hear his oaths; and see him in those outbursts of passion to which Mr. Jefferson has alluded, and of which Mr. Lear has described. We shall see him refusing to be paid for his services by congress, yet exacting from the family of the poor mason the shilling that was his due. We shall know him as the cold and forbidding character with whom no fellowman ever ventured to live on close and familiar terms. We shall respect and honor him for being, not the greatest of generals, not the wisest of statesmen, not the most saintly of his race, but a man with many human frailties and much common sense, who rose in the fulness of time to be the political deliverer of our country.—The American.

**A Lieutenant of the Navy Slanders Gen. Grant and Is Challenged to Mortal Combat by a New York Politician.**  
BAR HARBOR, Me., August 24.—A sensational story, has just leaked out here, the substance of which is as follows: While a prominent politician of New York City, a personal friend of Gen. Grant was visiting the flagship Tennessee with a party of ladies a certain lieutenant on board, who was still wearing mourning crape upon his arm, indulging in slanderous remarks against Gen. Grant's character and career. The politician became very angry and on his return to the shore immediately sent the slanderer a challenge to fight a duel. The latter declined on the ground that duelling is in violation of the navy regulations. The irate gentleman then notified the officer that he would shoot him on sight unless he accepted the challenge. The lieutenant finally accepted, but while preliminaries were being arranged the admiral heard rumors of the affair and declined to permit the lieutenant to go ashore, thus frustrating the duel for the present.

**CONKLING'S NEPHEW THE WOULD-BE DUEL-LIST.**  
BAR HARBOR, Me., August 24.—The name of the New York politician who challenged a lieutenant attached to the United States steamer Tennessee, now in this harbor, to a duel because of the latter's remarks about Gen. Grant, and his career is the Hon. Alfred K. Conkling. Mr. Conkling refuses to give the name of the lieutenant, and the officers of the ship decline to reveal it.

**The Coming of Winter.**  
ST. PAUL, August 24.—The signal service station here has advices reporting a killing frost over the greater portion of the northwest Territory extending southward to the northern part of Minnesota. The temperature fell to 150 at St. Vincent just before sunrise this morning. This is low enough to form good stiff ice and kill vegetation. The report says this frost is not likely to extend very far south of St. Vincent. The lowest temperature reported this morning was 150. The observer at Minnedoc, northwest Territory, says the air is crisp and chilly, but there is no frost. Guests are leaving the lakes in large parties to-day for the South.

### STOVES

—ARE—  
Cheaper Than Ever.  
WE ARE now selling a first rate  
No. 7 Stove,  
FIXTURES AND PIPE COMPLETE  
FOR \$13.00.  
A BETTER GRADE  
NO. 7 STOVE,  
COMPLETE, FOR \$15.50,  
and a still better No. 7, Complete, for \$16.50.  
No. 8s at \$17, \$18.50 and \$20, complete.  
These are all good stoves and warranted to give satisfaction. Give us a call.

### J. W. Lawson & Co.

August 19, '85. 128.  
FOUZZ'S  
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS  
No Horse will die of COLIC, COLIC, COLIC or LUNG FEVER if FOUZZ'S Powders are used in the time of COLIC. FOUZZ'S Powders will cure and prevent COLIC. FOUZZ'S Powders will prevent GAZES in FOWLS. FOUZZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of MILK and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet. FOUZZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost every disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject. FOUZZ'S Powders will give SATISFACTION. SOLD EVERYWHERE.  
DAVID E. FOUZZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD. 32

### For Sale Cheap.

TWO TISE WELL FIXTURES. The best water raising invention of the day. Available to farmers. A bargain. Apply at this office.  
Aug. 12 1885. 123.  
For gentlemen. A most elegant line of collars, cuffs, Handkerchiefs, cravats etc., at Smith & Sons.

### For Sale.

I OFFER for sale, at low figures, on Sale-day in July, the following property:  
1 Five-horse power Upright Engine.  
1 Farquhar Thrasher,  
1 Gin, (50 saws) and Condenser,  
1 King Cotton Press.  
The above can be bought at private sale by applicant to Parker & McGowan or Perriu & Cochran.  
The above property, is considered in good condition, and may be bought very low by applying to the undersigned at the Messrs. Perriu & Cochran, JAS. S. PERRIN, 66 May 6, 1885-1f

### FOUND!

FOR LADIES ONLY.  
A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.  
A REMEDY that Mr. C. W. O'Neil, Goodwater, Ala., says cured his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes saved her life.  
A REMEDY of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said: "I would have given \$500 as soon as I could find a medicine which would cure of your medicine did for my daughter."  
A REMEDY in regard to which, N. J. Cassels, with the Druggist, Tallahassee, Fla., says: "I can recall instances in which it affords relief after all the usual remedies had been used."  
A REMEDY about which Dr. R. B. Ferrell, LaGrange, Ga., writes: "I have used you for the last 20 years the medicine you are putting up and consider it the best combination ever got together for the disease for which it is recommended."  
A REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Brasnam, Atlanta, said: "I have examined the recipe and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."  
A REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family for many years, and is satisfied who found it to be just what it is recommended.  
A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Ireroun & Dennison 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."  
A REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We cured one of the most obstinate cases of Vertigo, Malaria, and one of absolute merit."  
A REMEDY which Dr. Baugh, of LaGrange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of Vertigo, Malaria, and one of absolute merit."  
A REMEDY which Dr. J. C. Huns, Notasulga, Ala., says cured his wife, and that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."  
A REMEDY about which Maj. John C. Whitner, of Athens, Ga., well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation, on a great number of cases, always with absolute success."  
A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Girardeau, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one brother and two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

### WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the  
Largest Hotel Enterprises  
of America, says that while a passenger from New York in the early days of the war, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.  
Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in every case of this kind, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.  
Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling soon appeared on the injured limb. Horrified at the sight, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.  
Mr. LELAND has personally used  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla  
for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares in regard to his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of Blood diseases.

### Removal.

Quarles & Thomas  
HAVE REMOVED TO THE  
New Store on the Corner  
under the new hotel. When you come to town call in on them.  
Sept. 30, '84. QUARLES & THOMAS. 37

### C. E. BRUCE,

AT  
KURZ'S OLD STAND,  
Boot and Shoe Maker.  
FIRST-CLASS work made and repaired at Ladies and Gent's Kid Top Gaiters and Ladies Boston Gaiters. All work guaranteed. Best French Calfs and Kid used. Terms—Strictly Cash.  
Feb 18-1f 10  
For Sale at  
this Office, a  
SEVEN-COLUMN WASHINGTON HAND PRESS, as good as new. Sold in order to buy a larger press.  
"MEMPHIS," Abbeville, S. C. July 1, 1885.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY  
PRACTICALLY ANY STONE.  
Over 500 Beautiful Designs.  
Send for Price List Circulars  
MANUFACTURED BY  
MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY,  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.  
T. L. DOUGLASS,  
Nov. 26, 1884.—1 yr. Agent. 41

### Undertaking.

OUR FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED.  
WE are prepared to conduct burials in a most satisfactory manner. All modern Undertaking Appliances. Competent management guaranteed.  
COFFINS, CASKETS  
And Full Line of  
BURIAL GOODS,  
WHICH ARE SECOND TO NONE.  
Prices Reasonable.  
We aim to be Prompt Considerate and Reliable.  
Hearse furnished on Application.  
Our Furniture Department  
Is replete with an unusually fine line of goods. Call and see us.  
J. R. LEAVELL, JR.,  
Greenwood, S. C.

### A REMARKABLE CURE!

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS DECIDED TO USE THE KNIFE.  
My wife and daughter suffered for years with an affection of the throat, which was gradually but surely undermining their health, and was a source of anxiety to all of us. Two of the best physicians of the city and also a surgeon were called in, and after a careful examination they decided that there was no chance of a cure unless they would consent to undergo a surgical operation. We were much opposed to the knife being used, until all other means had been exhausted. So, we began to use different throat remedies sold at drug stores. We finally got to Brewer's Lung Restorer, and the effects were truly wonderful; and after a few bottles had been taken they were entirely relieved of the trouble and their health fully restored. If any of my family should ever be similarly affected, in order to get this remedy. Very respectfully,  
W. H. MANSFIELD,  
Macon, Ga.

MACON, GA., August 15th, 1880.  
With great pleasure I certify to the efficacy of that truly excellent preparation—Brewer's Lung Restorer. It has indeed proven to be a sovereign remedy in my family. For many months my wife has suffered from weak lungs, and has experienced great difficulty in breathing, so much so that she could not sleep at all at night; she also lost her appetite, and in fact, her condition was truly alarming. The Lung Restorer recommended to me by my friends, I resolved to get it and test its virtues, which I did, and with the most happy effect. She has taken but two bottles, and the result is wonderful. She now experiences no difficulty in breathing, her appetite is good, and she is rapidly regaining her strength, and I am convinced its continued use will effect a permanent cure. I would, therefore, cheerfully recommend it to all who have weak lungs, as it cannot fail to be of great benefit to all who may give it a trial.  
Yours truly,  
GEO. W. SIMS

### LAMAR, RANKIN, & LAMAR,

MACON, GA. 38  
Removal.  
Quarles & Thomas  
HAVE REMOVED TO THE  
New Store on the Corner  
under the new hotel. When you come to town call in on them.  
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AT  
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SEVEN-COLUMN WASHINGTON HAND PRESS, as good as new. Sold in order to buy a larger press.  
"MEMPHIS," Abbeville, S. C. July 1, 1885.

### GOODYEAR'S Carriage Repository.

CAN BE FOUND THE LARGEST STOCK OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHETONS, Road Carts, Plantation Wagons (all sizes), 1 to 6 horse, Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Belting, Leather of all kinds, Wagon Material, &c., &c. For the next thirty days I will offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in a LOT of OPEN and TOP BUGGIES at less than Manufacturers' Prices. These Buggies are all Fine Northern and Eastern makes, that they are absolute bargains. Call and examine them and convince yourselves.  
A. R. GOODYEAR, Agent  
(Successor to R. H. May & Co.) OPP. GEORGIA RAILROAD BANK.  
SALES ROOMS, 704 Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. FACTORY, 748, Ellis Street, Oct 8-6m.

### DAY & TANNAHILL,

Are Now Receiving a Fine Assortment of  
CARRIAGES - AND - BUGGIES!  
FOR THE SPRING TRADE,  
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!  
And Never Before Attained in the History of the Business.  
We are enabled to give our customers every advantage by purchasing our goods at the closest possible cash prices. Call and be convinced.  
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES IN GREAT VARIETY.  
The finest assortment of HANDBAGS and SATCHELS ever brought to the city.  
TRUNKS, WHIPS and UMBRELLAS.  
THE WILSON, CHILDS & CO.'S PHILA. WAGONS, all sizes. TENNESSEE WAGONS, 1, 2 and 4 Horse. DAY AND TANNAHILL'S ONE AND TWO HORSE WAGONS. EXPRESS AND DELIVERY WAGONS. Axles, Springs, Hubs, Spokes, &c. Rubber Belting and Packing. HOYT'S LEATHER BELTING. The best in the World. LACING RIVETS, ETC. OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER. CALF AND LING SKINS, LASTS, THREAD, CEMENT, ETC. HARNESS AND SADDLES. WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR HARNESS DEPARTMENT, IN WHICH WE EXCEL IN QUALITY AND PRICE.  
43 DAY & TANNAHILL, Augusta, Ga.

### THEO. MARKWALTER'S

Steam Marble and Granite Works,  
BROAD ST., NEAR LOWER MARKET, Augusta, Ga.  
MARBLE WORK, Domestic and Imported. All kinds of Eastern and Scotch Granite, at Low Prices. GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA MONUMENTS MADE A SPECIALTY. A large selection of MARBLE and GRANITE WORK always on hand, ready for LETTERING and DELIVERY. 44

### PALMETTO SALOON!

Thos. McGettigan,  
Proprietor of the largest SALOON in the up-country, don't intend to dupe his customers by false advertisements. The name is not mentioned in the three Abbeville papers. He is well prepared for fall trade. The Palmetto House is well stocked with everything in the line of  
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,  
the best the market affords. He has got Liquors nine years old. Good old  
Rye and Corn, Irish and Scotch Whiskies,  
Apple, Peach, California and French Brandy.  
Porter, Ale and Fresh Lager Beer  
He can cheerfully recommend his goods to the public for MEDICINAL USE, and mixed drinks with all the DELICIOUS BEVERAGES of the season. Also COOL TEMPERATE DRINKS. His specialty is a large stock of PURE GOODS. Call at the  
Gentlemen's Resort, No. 4 Washington Street,  
and you will not forget again.  
THOMAS McGETTIGAN,  
A Good Line of Tobacco and Cigars.  
Budweiser a Beer Specialty

### CUNNINGHAM & TEMPLETON

HAVE IN STORE  
THEIR LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,  
NOTIONS,  
HATS, HATS, HATS,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
HARDWARE, HARDWARE, HARDWARE,  
GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERY  
CROCKERY, CROCKERY, CROCKER.  
At Lower Prices than they were Ever Offered Before. 1-1f-22

### PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For Female Complaints these PILLS have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. In stamps. Circulars free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.  
It is a well-known fact that most of the persons who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For Female Complaints these PILLS have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. In stamps. Circulars free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.  
CHICKEN CHOLERA, MAKE HENS LAY