Diabetes Cured.

New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 20, 1884.

Mr. Mathias Doll, business place No. 23 North Peters street, residence Royal street, between Jeanne and Bartholomew, New Orleans, has been a most intense sufferer from kidney trouble (diabetes) for the last six long and weary years. He said to us: "Even earlier than that I frequently suffered from pain in the back, and frequent making of water, but gave it no thought until about the time stated, when the almost constant desire to make water became unendurable. The pain in the back, and sometimes in the legs, made me so lame at times that I could scarcely walk. I consulted one of the best doctors in this city, and was under his constant treatment for one entire year without deriving the least benefit. I then consulted from time to time, during the last five or six years, six other physicians, each one standing in the front rank of the medical profession in New Orleans, and though I sometimes was a little relieved of some excruciating suffering, yet upon the whole I was not only no better, but in many respects much worse. My limbs became so swollen and sore that I could not cross my legs when sitting on a chair—all of which, they said, was caused by diabetes. I then tried some highly landed patent medicine. But they all turned out to be humbugs. I had given up all hopes of ever getting relief, much less being cured, when I noticed in the papers some wonderful cures that PERUNA had made in this city, as prescribed by Dr. Hartman, giving the name and address of each person treated. I called to see him; he at once prescribed his PERUNA, which is not over three weeks ago. I am so much better that if I would not improve any more, I would not for any amount that I had not placed myself under his treatment. All my pain and lameness is gone. The swelling and stiffness in my legs has disappeared, and instead of making water every fifteen minutes, I now make it once in three hours during the day, and only twice in a whole night. I am, indeed, quite well again. Don't hesitate, don't say humbug, but get the PERUNA at once and take it as its printed label directs, or, if you think this is only an advertisement, and not strictly true, call and see me and see for yourself."

Mrs. Huldah Riple, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., writes: "DR. S. B. HARTMAN, & Co., Columbus, O. I have used your PERUNA and it has done me a great deal of good. Have recommended it to many of my friends, who have since expressed themselves as wonderfully pleased with its virtues."

ROBUST HEALTH

Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more virulence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each pimple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to eradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only alterative that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of Scrofulous and Mercurial impurities and the pollution of Contagious Diseases. It also neutralizes the poisons left by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

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Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "veldt-sores" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can cite numerous cases, within their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other treatment had been unavailing. People will do well to

Trust Nothing Else

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only allure the patient with the pretense of many cheap doses, and with which it is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becoming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. None of these mixtures do much lasting harm. Bear in mind that the only medicine that can radically purify the vitiated blood is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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What Constitutes Farm Profit.

There is no little difference of opinion among farmers as to whether their business is profitable. Of two men conducting agricultural operations on a similar scale, under like circumstances and with approximately the same results and same expense, one will declare himself quite well satisfied with the outcome, while the other will aver that he is losing money. There must be a reason for this difference, and it is a matter of interest to discover where it lies. There is misapprehension on the part of somebody—and who is it that is mistaken?

The way in which the question of profit or loss is settled in the minds of many farmers turns on the standpoint from which they view it. One man views his products item by item and decides whether he is gaining or losing by the measure of prices compared with each other from season to season. For instance wheat did not seem to be highly profitable at one dollar and when it comes to taking eighty cents for it why of course it don't pay. He received six cents for his hogs not a great while ago, and now that he is getting only three cents he expresses no doubt whatever that he is in a losing business. As to whether he actually takes in more money on the farm than he lays out he does not stop to consider—but he knows that wheat don't pay, and hogs don't pay, and cattle feeding don't pay, and there is nothing in his farming.

Another man, besides keeping track of each individual kind of produce or stock grown, keeps an eye to the aggregate outcome of the whole. He places the entire outlay on the farm in the year against the total income and available marketable stuff he may have on hand and decides whether he is gaining or losing according to which of the two columns shows the larger footing. Any margin left in the aggregate he sets down as profit and he rightfully regards that as his gain during the year. And this certainly is the true principle.

The profit of the farm can be nothing more nor less than its surplus. After the expenses of conducting the farm have been paid, the family living has been secured and the necessary repairs and needs of the premises have been attended to, everything that is left of the year's products is just that much of a dividend on the farmer's business. No one thing may have seemed to pay, taken alone; but, notwithstanding this, if everything is paid for the farmer is ahead by exactly what is left after payment is made—there can be no other way of it. Even if thirty cent wool, and eighty cent wheat, and four cent cattle and fifteen cent butter have been the products sold, each one of which is ruinously low, yet every dollar left after the growing of all these is paid for makes the farmer better off than he was before. That man only loses money in farming who, when the year's business is over and his products are sold, finds himself more deeply in debt than when the year began. And it matters not how high prices may be if there is no surplus left after production is paid for, there is no profit. Though this is a most incompetent exposition of the subject, we believe the profit at which it aims is the only true solution of the problem of profit and loss on the farm.—Stockman & Farmer.

From a paper by Gen. Longstreet, in the February Century, we quote as follows: "Jeb' Stuart was a very daring fellow and the best cavalryman America ever produced. At the second Manassa, soon after we heard of the advance of McDowell and Porter, Stuart came in and made a report to Gen. Lee. When he had done so Gen. Lee said he had no orders at that moment, but he requested Stuart to wait awhile. Thereupon Stuart turned around in his tracks, lay down on the ground, put a stone under his head and instantly fell asleep. Gen. Lee rode away and in an hour returned. Stuart was still sleeping. Lee asked for him and Stuart sprang to his feet and said, "here I am, general."

Gen. Lee replied, "I want you to send a message to your troops over on the left to send a few more cavalry over to the right."

"I would better go myself," said Stuart, and with that he swung himself into the saddle and rode off at a rapid gallop, singing as loudly as he could, 'Jine the cavalry.'

A Horse's Intelligence.

A horse which has been in possession of the Peters family, in Bushkill, Pa., for twenty years, and which was famous for the almost human intelligence he frequently displayed, died recently. During the last few years of the horse's life he had been permitted to run at liberty, but was frequently hitched up to haul the dead bodies of cattle or horses that died on the farm to a place near the Delaware river where the carcasses were buried. The old horse always stood near and watched the burials with great interest and attention.

Some time ago this horse fell sick. One day he was missed from an inclosure where he was being cared for. A search was made for him, and he was finally found lying dead on the spot where he had laid the dead bodies of so many of his kind. As the place was out of the way of the old horse's usual haunts, as he had never been known to go there except when driven there with some dead animal, no one who knew the horse believes that he did not seek the spot feeling that he was about to die, and to save the trouble of hauling his dead body there to be buried.

Among the instances told of his intelligence are the following: Late one night members of the family that owned him were awakened by a great noise on the piazza of the house. There was the loud neighing of a horse, and a tremendous heavy stamping on the piazza floor. One of the inmates of the house went to the door. There was the old horse stamping and kicking and neighing with all his power. The discovery was made that an outhouse near the dwelling was on fire. The old horse had given the alarm, and a disastrous fire was prevented.

One spring there was a flood in a stream on the place, a blind horse belonging to a neighbor got out of its pasture, and wandering down to the swollen stream in some way got into the water. It swam about in a circle, and was unable to reach either shore. No one could render any aid to the poor animal, and there seemed no escape for it drowning. The old Peters horse came along while the blind horse was struggling in the water, and a moment's survey of the situation, plunged in. He swam out to the blind horse, and headed it off as it turned to make its usual circle, thus keeping its head pointed straight for shore as it swam. By heading the blind horse first on one side and then on the other, he guided it safely to shore.

The Cheerful Liars.

The recent very cold snap seemed to have an effect contrary to what might have been expected. The thermometer was so low that the most sanguine doctors gave it up and "let her go," with an indifference beautiful to see. What struck Joe as being so unexpected was the loquacity of the passengers on the street cars. Occasionally he would strike a load which could talk only in monosyllables; but usually every one had some accident to relate which in its "horror would stir up the young blood," etc. The blood-stirring was of value, under the circumstances, as the tendency was to stagnation. Jawcher was one of the lank, tobacco chewing kind, who seldom had much to say, but the cold weather loosed his tongue first one:

"Cold! Gee whillkers! Why, I started down to the keer'amornin' an' I put a chaw in 'at I thought would last me to town. I chawed away slowly, but bime-by my mouth got fill an' I had to spit. Well, gentlemen, you kin believe me or not, but it's a solid fac', that as I spit the juice on en my mouth it froze in a long icicle right out o' my mouth like a big seegar. Gist then I stubbed my toe an' broke hit off, an' pon my word, gents, she broke off, taking those two teeth along with her, an' I stumbled over hit and fell sprawling. An' that's what skinned my nose."

(Joe says he guessed he had been on a bum).

After this extraordinary tale there seemed to be a coolness in the atmosphere of the car and an ominous quiet, which was broken by the German engineer. After taking a surreptitious draw at his slumbering pipe and a sidelong glance at the "NO SMOKING" sign at the end of the car, the German engineer said:

"Vell, by shingo!"

This drew all eyes to him and as the glances were very questioning he felt encouraged to proceed:

"I dinks dot story 'bout Mr. Shawker's skinned pose mus' be drue."

As nobody doubted it nothing was said. After another draw at the pipe he proceeded:

"Vell, der reason vat I dink dot pout der big spittin' is drue, vas pecause I seen some of dot big spittin' mit him before. Vy, ven der reever vas a gettin' raised up a leetle der onder day, peebles vat lived long der bottom beginned to dink mebbe it vas goin' to be another flood. Vile efurbody vas gittin' anxious Shawker passed long dot vay, an' as he vent 'cross a low place by der gutter he spitted out von o' dese big spits o' his'n. In 'bout dree minutes der avenue car com'd long and ven der driver saw dot big lake right cross der drack he pulled back der mulesses an' told der pasengers to get out, dot dee back vater from der reever had got up dere und der cars couldn't go no furder."—Trade Gazette.

Sorghum for Fodder.

Sorghum makes and excellent fodder either when fed green or cut and cured like common corn and then fed out as wanted.

To secure the best results a quick growth is necessary and this of course can only be secured by having a rich soil thoroughly prepared. If the soil is not naturally rich a good dressing of well rotted stable manure applied after plowing and then thoroughly worked into the soil will be found profitable. The ground should be thoroughly plowed and harrowed until it is in good tilth. I prefer to roll after harrowing thoroughly, so as to make level and pack evenly. A seed drill sowing a bushel of seed to the acre is better than broad casting, as the work can be done so much more evenly. If you have no seed drill sow broad cast and harrow in. Sorghum seed does not need to be covered deep, yet requires to be covered in order to germinate as it should.

The seed should be reasonably clean. The first of June is about the best time to sow the seed for fodder. No cultivation is necessary. Invariably in selecting the plot for the crop secure one that is free from weed or grass seed as possible; the cane makes a slow growth at first and in order to be sure of the crops not being injured by a growth of weeds and grass reasonably clean land should be selected.

Unless the land is thin or the season very unfavorable a sufficient growth will be secured by the middle of August so that you can commence cutting off if needed for feeding.

A new crop will start up in a short time, which if allowed to grow, will make good fodder before hard frost can injure it. It can be cut at any time during the fall, but to receive the most and best feed it is better to wait until the seed is fully formed and then cut and cure and shock up. I prefer to let it cure at least half a day before shocking up, as if put up in too large a shock it is apt to mildew and spoil. Stock of all kinds will eat and relish it. No different care care is needed than that given common fodder. A much larger quantity can be secured in this way than when sown with the intention of making into molasses, the stalk of course will be smaller and not so high but the larger number will more than make up for this. As a range feed it is the very best we have.—Journal of Agriculture.

A party of local capitalists have been quietly boring for natural gas at the foot of Lookout Mountain near Chattanooga recently. At a depth of 340 feet they struck gas in such quantities that work had to be suspended. Gas is thought to be plentiful in this coal region, but this is the first *ever* discovered.

The Tennessee legislature, which is to be elected in November of this year, elects in January, 1886, a successor to Senator Howell E. Jackson. The legislature which is to be next elected in 1888, elects a successor to Senator Harris in January, 1889. Senator Jackson's term expires March 3, 1887; Senator Harris' term expires March 3, 1889.

Are hair-brained people ever bald-headed?

Frying Bacon.

The mayor of a country town discovered a charter in which, as he interpreted it, "frying bacon" after sunset without the authority of the mayor was an offense against the municipal laws. Now, his worship being anxious to vindicate the dignity and add to the importance of his office, sallied forth one night in company with the parish beadle to detect and punish all offenders. After perambulating every nook and corner of the borough, they came to a thatched cottage on its precincts in which they found a poor fellow who had just returned from a hard day's work, hungry and worn out, in "flagrante delicto," and immediately arrested the savory morsel and consigned its cook to a suppertless cell. On the following morning his worship ordered the unfortunate wight to be brought before him.

"Sirrah," quoth he, "know you not that it is a grave offense against the ancient rights, laws and customs to this ancient borough to fry bacon after sunset?"

"He! he! he!" giggled forth the town clerk. "Ha! ha! ha!" roared out the audience.

"What means this indecent uproar?" shouted his worship, boiling over with rage; "by heaven, I'll commit you all to contempt of court!"

"Ho! ho! ho!" convulsively jerked out he of the long robe; "if you please, your worship, it's a mistake."

"A mistake? I think it is a mistake, but I'll let you know that I am mayor."

At this calumniating crisis, Master Beadle, amid the roars of the court, came to the rescue and said that his worship had read the charter wrong, for that it was 'firing a bacon,' and not 'frying bacon.'"

Home-Made What-Not.

As no one else has answered L. E. B's question, I will tell her my way of making a three cornered what-not of empty spools. Take thin boards and saw out three three-three cornered shelves—the largest nine inches from the middle to the front of the back, and eleven inches along the sides. Make holes in each corner; those in the lower shelf far enough back to correspond with the holes in the second shelf. Now put wires through the holes in the lower shelf and fasten under neath. String five spools on each wire; two No 24, two 30 and one 36 are good sizes. Put on the second shelf; put front wires down through the second hole in the side of the shelf, and up through the third which should be directly under the hole in the top shelf. String five spools, smaller sizes, on each wire, and put on top shelf. Now string on as many small spools as you want, and fasten wires together to hang in a corner. More spools will be needed on the front wires.

People in Mitchell county, Ind., don't fool away any time in useless courtships. The other day an Indianapolis man went down to a small town in that county to see about some land. As he was waiting at the hotel for a buggy to be brought around, a buxom-looking woman rode up on horse-back with a grist of wheat behind here. She looked the stranger all over, slid off the saddle, and brushed the creases out of her calico dress, and then walked up to him and asked:

"Widower or married?"

"Widower, ma'm."

"Over forty-five?"

"Only forty."

"Worth anything to speak of?"

"About $15,000."

"Good! What d'ye think of me?"

"You'll pass."

"I'm thirty eight, healthy as a bear, worth $12,000, and want a husband. My man pegged out five years ago. Refer you to the postmaster as to my character. What d'ye say?"

"It's purty sudden, ma'am."

"Well, yes. Can you give me an swer in two hours?"

"I will."

"Very well. Don't miss a good thing because you're bashful."

"He was back in two hours, and she soon rode up from the mill and queried:

"Well?"

"I'll marry you," he replied.

"Good?" Preacher right across the way."

They walked over and were married, and are now doing the country on a bridal tour tour."—Ex.

A correspondent of the English Mechanic says that he used the following recipe with the greatest success for the cementing of iron railing tops, iron grating to stoves, etc., and with such affect as to resist the blows of a sledge hommer. Take equal parts of sulphur and white lead with about a sixth of borax; incorporate them so as to form a homogeneous mass. When going to apply it, wet it with strong sulphuric acid and place a thin layer of it between the two pieces of iron, which should then be pressed together. In five days it will be perfectly dry, all traces of the cement having vanished, and the iron will have the appearance of having been welded together.

The war debt is supposed to be about half paid, yet it would take more wheat, corn, cotton or almost any product of labor to pay the full amount that at the close of the war. Prices now obtained for farm products would not restore the fertility of the soil, wasted in the vain effort to pay a debt which now virtually remains the same.

Referring to the big organ in Music Hall, Cincinnati, Sam Jones said: "God bless every instument that makes music and melodies in the world. The fiddle, the grandest thing man ever constructed, has been stolen, soul and body by the devil. Let us get it again and make a christian thing."

A lady of charitable disposition asked a tramp if she could not assist him by mending his clothes? "Yes, madam," he said, "I have a button, and if will sew a shirt on it I will be greatly obliged."

A man never loses anything by politeness. At all events, there are a great many men who never do or never intend to.

The shortest route to a man's heart is said to be through his stomach. In that case a good cook book is the most reliable marriage-guide.

A Brooklyn woman is keeping in a book a list of things she ought to purchase, but cannot offord ty wear. She calls the book her ought-to-buy-egraphy.

A cold snap—breaking' an icicle.

The best thing out—an aching tooth.

The child's doll is the earliest "sawdust swindle."

The tipsy man labors under the impression that the world moves.

The most delicate individual in the world, should he tread upon a lady's train, is liable to become a robe bust man.

"Yoost dook goot cars mit your lager peer saloon," says Carl Pretzel, "und so helup me gracious dot place will take good care mit you."

Human efforts to achieve certain aims are very much like a cat trying to catch its tail. Just as we think we are about to succeed away goes the tail.

Bagley—"Say, Bailey, do you know what Dr. Heidelberg is—allopath or homœpath?" Bailey—"I don't think he's a homœpath—he's away from home so much."

Teacher of bible class—"In what book of the bible is the expression found, 'All flesh is grass?' Student—"Timothy."

Mildew can be removed by wetting the articles, rubbing salt and lemon juice on both sides, and exposing to the air.

The custom of kissing babies is being justly censured these days. It is cowardly to kiss the poor helpless things. We'd rather take somebody our size.

Frozen feet said are to be cured by holding them in the smoke made by sprinkling corn meal on live coals; best to have it under cover so as to get the full benefit of the smoke.

The negro problem just now is how to lift a $140 mortgage from his mule with a $40 bale of cotton and have any mule left.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Some one says that the Mormons are cowards and wouldn't fight. All the same they are the only people in this country who have the Spartan courage to marry a dozen wives in a three years inning.

F. Nicholls Crouch, author of "Kathleen Movourneen," and many other charming ballads, is living in Baltimore, Md., in indigent circumstances.

At Franklin the candidates are as thick as bees and as industrious.

The public school building at West Point, Ga., was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning. It was valued at $13,000; insured for $6,000.

A big bridge is to be built over the Ohio river at Cario, entirely of steel. It will take three years to build it and will cost three million dollars.

Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills.

Removes Constipation, prevents Malaria, cures Dyspepsia, and gives new life to the system. Only one for a dose Free samples at H. M. Grigsby's.

Notice to Def't in an Attachment.

J. W. Parker vs. Bob Howard.

IN pursuance of an order heretofore made and entered by James P. Buchanan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of Giles county, in an attachment suit wherein John W. Parker is plaintiff and you are a defendant, you are hereby notified that upon the affidavit of the plaintiff in which it is alleged that you have left the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on you, and that you are justly owing him the sum of $6.91-100, for which an attachment was, on the 9th day of January, 1886, issued in this cause against you by T. A. Puryear, a Justice of the Peace of Giles county, which writ came to the hands of F. A. Glover, a constable of Giles county, and was by him, on the 18th day of January, 1886, duly levied on the one-sixth interest in the Lee Howard tract of land in the 18th civil district of Giles county, as the property of Bob Howard, as it appears by the return of said constable, made on the 18th day of January, 1886, to the said Buchanan, Justice as afore-aid.

Now then, you, the said Howard, are required to appear at noon, on the 10th day of April, 1886, at the office of said J. P. Buchanan, in the 5th civil district of Giles county, before him as the Justice having cognizance of this cause, then and there to defend this action so commenced against you by attachment, otherwise the cause will be proceeded with against you ex-parte.

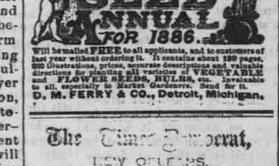
March 1st, 1886.

mar4 td JAS P. BUCHANAN, J. P.

Premium Seed Corn for Sale.

TOOK the premium at corn show and made the best yield reported in Giles county for 1885. Selected, price $1 per bushel. Also pure bred Pylmouth rock chickens at $3 per trio. Address W. C. CARTER.

feb. 11tm Lynnville, Tenn.



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D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

The Times-Democrat,

NEW ORLEANS.

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It includes in addition the local news of the day and the fullest and most complete market reports. Its editorials are devoted to the advancement and interests of the South and the Union, and to a advocacy of all ideas that will benefit the country.

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Notice of Insolvency.

HAVING suggested to the honorable County court of Giles county the insolvency of the estate of Isham R. Trotter, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to file them, authenticated as the law directs, with the clerk of said court on or before Aug. 18, 1886, or they will be forever barred.

Feb 18 4t GEO. W. TROTER, Adm'r.

THE AVALANCHE,

An Independent Democratic Newspaper

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