

The Pepper-Box

The Pepper-Box - October 23, 1891

D.A. McDougal

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitaltennessee.tnsos.gov/pepperbox>

Recommended Citation

The Pepper-Box, October 23, 1891. Selmer (TN): Tennessee State Library & Archives.

VOLUME I.

ONLY A VIOLET.

Only a violet—a chaste little violet! Only a violet, yet the flower of my choice! Who can be so true to the season then, loveliest, Symbol of purity, modesty's voice? Why dost thou hide in meekness so plain? Dost thou keep thy beauty so rare, Drooping thy head in the shade of the forest, Solitude's mysteries seeming to share? Ask of the stars, when overhead gently gleaming, Shining so softly, yet brighter than gold— Ask of the twilight or dawn of the morning, Why in all these there is grandeur untold. Ask of the brooklet whose song ever mingles Sweet with the many fair voices of earth, Why dost thou ripple so calmly in seclusion, Why midst the thicket's murmuring retire? Ask of the rocks and the peak dim and distant, Why yonder hills clothe in purple and blue— Why dost thou fade from our sight when most loved, Why we near them palest faintest their hue. Is not that beauty more beautiful than fading, Modesty lending a charm with her veil? Gem of the woodlands, the violet, then give me, Flow not the sweetest, thy beauty all hail! —Walter Mather, in Once a Week.



HELEN LESLIE was the best dressed girl in her body. Her hair and bits of lingerie as Helen, who, always accustomed to having her things admired and copied, had grown to consider herself no mean authority on the all important subject. "Helen, my love, what do you think the girls would say if they could see you in the present dress?" inquired her mother, seriously, one warm morning when Helen appeared at the breakfast table in more than her usual deshabille.

"No danger of that, little mummy; I don't intend they shall," replied Helen, gayly, trying to conceal the uneasy flush that had arisen. "Check at her mother's glance and words. 'Now, mummy, don't scold, there's a dear,' she went on pleadingly. 'I can't be comfortable in a dress all ruffles and frills and lace; it's no use to try. I never could be careless of my clothes.' 'What I want is a dress that I can curl up and feel at home in, without fear of creasing flounces or running bows. It's such a dreadfully warm weather, too—everybody is out of doors—and if anyone calls I can whisk upstairs and into immaculate attire in a twinkling; so do let me be comfortable in my own way, there's a ducky.' Mrs. Leslie looked at her and sighed deeply. This one obstinate fancy of Helen's had cost her many an unpleasant hour, spent in lecturing, remonstrating and coaxing, all in vain.

No one, to see her tripping down the marble steps at three o'clock that afternoon, clad daintily enough for a princess in a gown of pale gray crepe, intent on a calling expedition, would have dreamed so refined and fastidious a young lady could possibly be the same who had appeared at luncheon a short time previous with disheveled locks and tumbled print wrapper. Few of her friends were at home, it happened, so Helen found herself at liberty to retrace her steps a full hour before she had anticipated doing so. The house was dark and still as she entered and Helen crept softly to her room, fearing to wake her mother, whom she knew was enjoying a nap. It was too warm for any human being to call this afternoon," she said to herself as she irresolutely stretched out her hand toward a pink muslin tea gown, but she finally ended with stealing downstairs in her old calico wrapper, her hair floating in careless freedom down her back. Having established herself in the big sleepy hollow with a palm leaf fan, a glass of sherbet and a summer novel, she tipped the blind at just the right



ample and prepared to while away the remainder of the sultry afternoon in her usual luxurious fashion. Suddenly the loud peal of a bell rounded on her drowsy ear, almost immediately followed by the gay clamor of voices in the hallway without, approaching the room where she sat. She started up half awake and looked wildly about her for some avenue of escape. The staircase was out off, as the visits had already entered. The door leading to the back parlor was locked. She remembered looking it herself that very morning. As a last desperate resource, Helen caught sight of a thick portiere hanging at the further end of the room, concealing the door to a small apartment formerly used as a china closet, and behind it she took hastily refuge, with her books and half filled sherbet glass, its ample folds concealing her entirely from view.

Scarcely had she done so, than the door leading from the hall was thrown quickly open, and a girlish voice she recognized as that of her Cousin Madge, cried merrily: "Why, where's Aunt Ella and Helen? No, do not call them! I want to give them a surprise!" to an astonished maid. "Come in, the rest of you, and wait, please, while I go and search for them." And the swirl of skirts and hum of deep-toned voices told Helen that a party of ladies and gentlemen were entering the room among whom she easily discerned her Aunt Grace's musical accompanist and her Uncle James' hearty, good-humored laugh.

BARBERS IN NEW YORK.

The Changes in the Trade—The Five-Cent Shaving Shops Must Go. There are barbers of American birth in New York, but they constitute only a small proportion of the barbers of the city, who number about four thousand, of whom probably more than ten per cent. were born in this country. In old times there were a good many barber shops kept by colored men, but few of these are now left, except in those parts of the city where colored people reside. Until two or three years ago a majority of the barbers in the city had for forty years been Germans, who learned their trade in Germany, and who crossed the sea because they could earn more money here than in Germany. They were regarded as careful workers, well-mannered in their ways, anxious to please, and not over greedy for tips, the custom of giving which was not much in vogue until recent times. There were also then, as there are, a few French barbers, all Parisians, of course, and all operators of unusual skill, delicacy and stylishness. Since the heavy immigration of Italians and Hebrews began three years ago a great number of Italian and Hebrew barber shops have been established in all parts of the country, and it is estimated that at this time one-half of the barbers in the city belong to these races. In opening business here, they began to cut the prices at which they had been accustomed to shaving was generally fixed at five cents, though in some cases there was no fixed rate, and the customer was told to "pay what you please," or "anything you like."

On the whole, the Italian and Hebrew barber shops have been a blessing in disguise, for they have generally fixed at five cents, though in some cases there was no fixed rate, and the customer was told to "pay what you please," or "anything you like." On the whole, the Italian and Hebrew barber shops have been a blessing in disguise, for they have generally fixed at five cents, though in some cases there was no fixed rate, and the customer was told to "pay what you please," or "anything you like."

She remained in hiding, however, until she heard her mother order the carriage, and knew she had set out for her evening drive. Then, half stifled with heat and fatigue, she literally flew to her own room. She sat down upon the edge of a cushion, gazed at it for some moments in silence. "Helen Leslie—it serves you—right," she said at last, with sternly



compressed lips, as she removed first one disgraced slipper and then the other and flung them into the farthest depth of a dark closet. Then she tore off the despised calico wrapper, rolled it into a ball, threw it after the slippers, and proceeded to brush out and arrange her thick coils of auburn hair and array herself in the prettiest and most comfortable white dress her wardrobe afforded. Then she went down to the garden to cool her flushed face, while awaiting tea and her mother's return.

She received the news of her unlucky accident with a calm and quiet indifference. Mrs. Leslie was reduced to a state of puzzled astonishment, which increased the following afternoon when, on entering the parlor, she discovered Helen with neatly braided hair dressed in a creamy white null, a bunch of roses at her belt, busied with a piece of intricate embroidery, a programme that was regularly followed out each succeeding afternoon, till at last her mother inquired what was the cause of the sudden change she had observed in her since the date of her aunt's visit.

Helen did not reply at first, save by a mischievous dimpling of her rosy cheeks, then, rising and folding her work, she took her mother's hand and led her upstairs to her room, where she produced before a certain closed door, pushed a key and threw it open. There in its darkest recesses stood a stiff and unlikable dummy, built of broomsticks, arrayed in a forlorn calico gown, a pair of trodden down kid slippers protruding from beneath the skirt hem, while piled directly before these grotesque extremities lay a box of Howells' novels and a sticky sherbet glass. "But, Helen, my dear, what does it mean?" inquired bewildered Mrs. Leslie.

"It means, little mummy, that there is a skeleton in every closet, and this is mine," rejoined Helen, soberly, and then she told her mother all about the cost of her afternoon negligee—Alicia Perry, in Boston Globe.

Softened Clubs. If a "corrective influence" less destructive than the locust stick is required for the purpose of disciplining the youth their contemplated marriage should be postponed. Mr. Levehead—What? My son talking about marrying? Why, he's a mere infant, a mere child, a mere boy. He doesn't know enough to last him over Sunday. Why, sir, the fellow hasn't been out of college over a year—Good News. —The most violent thunderstorms in the world occur in French Guiana. The thunder there in an ordinary storm is almost deafening, while peal follows peal in quick succession.

WEAKNESS OF THE EYES.

The Causes and Prevention of Defective Vision Among Children. The rapid increase in the number of those who are obliged to wear glasses nowadays (especially children) is so alarming that we are at once driven to the conclusion that the human vision is now more defective than ever before. But such is not the case. Formerly spectacles were thought to be necessary only for the old, and the idea of children wearing glasses was considered the greatest absurdity.

Fortunately this erroneous idea is fast dying out. With the advancement of science and the discovery of certain defects of vision hitherto unknown, the people are becoming better educated and are slow to apply the remedy when any defect of vision is found to exist. But much still remains to be done in this direction. Dr. Brudenell Carter, one of London's most eminent eye specialists, has of late years been busy painting eyes to their own short-sightedness. He is amazed at the ignorance of parents and teachers with regard to the very existence of visual defects in their children and gives them excellent advice. Unfortunately, the short-sighted child is often ignorant of their own eye calamity. They are thought "stupid" because they cannot read the clock or the blackboard the same, or rather at the same distance, as other children. The least learned of them are a few seconds behind in recognizing some relative from whom they have expectations. They are supposed to be wanting in dutiful interest, whereas, until the visitor comes quite close, they don't know whether it is their uncle, their aunt or the letter carrier. It is not until some serious consequence follows from the want of observation that the malady is discovered. The parents of a child who is short-sighted are told that the child is "stupid" because they cannot read the clock or the blackboard the same, or rather at the same distance, as other children. The least learned of them are a few seconds behind in recognizing some relative from whom they have expectations. They are supposed to be wanting in dutiful interest, whereas, until the visitor comes quite close, they don't know whether it is their uncle, their aunt or the letter carrier. It is not until some serious consequence follows from the want of observation that the malady is discovered.

The popular notion that shortsighted eyes are strong eyes and that they improve with age, says Dr. Carter, "is erroneous." That they do not so improve is at least all nearsighted persons unless of a very sanguine disposition. Parents and teachers are, to a great extent, responsible for the increase of defective vision in children. Much can be done to prevent it. When quite young children often show a disposition to hold objects very close to their eyes, others have a slight tendency to squint, thus showing that there is an inequality in the eyes. If the child is not remedied, he will be wearing specially prepared spectacles for a given time; but, if neglected, spectacles will be of no avail and nothing remains but a surgical operation. Parents cannot be too careful about this matter, for a child's eyesight is of great importance to a child as his eyesight. Little or no progress can be made at school unless the eyes are in a normal condition.

Five o'clock in the afternoon. "Too soon to light the lamp," the good housewife would not waste his time; he learns his lessons by firelight. Perhaps, however, it is not a lesson book he is reading, but "Robinson Crusoe" or "Boys Own Book." If so, it is all the wonder that he is less likely to put it down. A bad light; a small print; a difficult lesson. The boy hopes to get the Latin grammar into his head by putting his head against the lamp. He does not know his best, without knowing it, to make himself short-sighted for life, and is very likely to succeed. Another matter of equal importance to the condition of the desks, the addition of the light and the position of the body. Teachers should see that the desks are constructed properly, as the faulty arrangement of school desks has much to do with the prevailing short-sightedness. The desks should be admitted so as to fall over the left shoulder if possible. The body should be kept upright and no lounging or stooping permitted.—Philadelphia Star.

Another Physiological Fact. "Owing to the difference in its muscular development," said the teacher in physiology, "the female arm is rounder than that of a man." The young woman to whom the remark was addressed blushed and hesitated. "Yes," she said; "but young men are sometimes very much rounder, too."—Chicago Tribune.

It Had Come to a Hard Pass. "Dear me," said the summer girl. "What's the matter?" inquired her mother. "Nothing—only I haven't heard anyone call me dear in so long that I thought I would call myself dear."—Jury.

Once during the siege of Paris the great French poet was entertaining a few of his friends. Victor Hugo, it is said, was rather grandiloquent and had an immense opinion of his personal influence. Addressing his friends, he said: "I have an idea. I will go out alone in the face of the enemy. I shall be shot. But at my death the siege will be finished." "Yes, as far as you are concerned," answered one of his guests, somewhat irreverently. "Accommodating." "They tell me you and your wife have separated. How came it to pass?" "To please others." "Please others?" "Yes, I married just to please others, and in a manner, two everybody said we wouldn't live together very long. So I left her. I knew it would please the folks to fulfill their prophecies."—Boston Transcript.

—Both butter and milk are injured in flavor if inclosed in a tight box with other food, yet it is a common custom to set a plate of meat and another of cold vegetables beside the milk picher, and the butter is scrupulously kept on ice even if fish and cabbage are its neighbors. —"So you took satisfaction out of your rival at last, Joe?" "Yes! I got on him yesterday." "You look awfully bungled up. Where did the satisfaction come in?" "Well, you see, I was satisfied I got it." —"Papa," said Willie, as the dog came down the stairs, "do you come from the sea?" "Yes." "And do the bay horses?" "No, the bay?"

Depositor—"Is the teller in?" Manager—"No, he has gone away." Depositor—"Ah, gone for a rest, I presume?" Manager (sighing)—"No! I fancy it's to avoid arrest."—Australian Journal.

YANKEE DOODLE.

A Sketch of One of the Characters in a Centennial Exposition Was Yankee Doodle. One of the notable pictures at the centennial exposition was Yankee Doodle, in a spirited attitude. On the left a boy, on the right an old farmer, and in the middle a martial looking man in a beating a drum. All the figures are strong and animated and fully embody the idea intended to be set forth in the picture—that is, the spirit of our revolutionary fathers. Few who have seen and studied this picture fail to have it engraved on their memories. It will be interesting to such to know that one of the subjects still lives and plays his martial tunes. The old fifer is an exact portrait of Hugh Mosher, who lived retired life on a farm in northern Maine. Both his grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers, and his father served in the Mexican war, so he comes right by his love for war tunes.

As he was born in Perry, O., he has been in the Perry O. As a boy he was the best whistler in Perry township, and had a great longing to learn to play some instrument. His strict old father vetoed the latter, and was even impatient over Hugh's desire for music as a whisper from the evil one to make him thriftless and no use on the farm. However, it was not to be that all this musical talent should remain hidden under a bushel, or speaking more literally, in the lungs of one man. Hugh happened into a blacksmith's shop one day and picked up a fife which lay at hand. He did not lay it down until he had picked out the air of "Scots Wha' Hae W' Wallace Hied." He knew whether it is the fife he took it home and won his father over by his excellent playing. In time he became a skillful performer and bought a fife, paying for it with money earned by splitting rails.

When the civil war broke out Hugh was still living on the old farm in Ohio. When he went home one day with some stirring report from the scene of battle, his octogenarian father exclaimed: "Jockey! If I as young as you, Hugh, I'd go." So Hugh enlisted in the age of forty-five and went to Missouri, taking with him his beloved fife. He relates the following incident which took place in camp one day. "We've a settin' there, the major and me, when a stranger feller wanted to come up and drum with the major's fife which could beat. The boys crowded round and some set up for the major, and some for the stranger. The major, who was a full of grit, set it up in my own mind at his fife. He fished his drum up as keener as I fanned and then we started. I stood up and commenced fife and the major followed. The stranger followed on. I go and stand at the side and play anything we could. I stood there and fided and fided, and the major drummed and drummed, and the stranger kept follerin' as gritty as could be. We played faster and faster and still the stranger followed. The stranger rolled off of my furd and my mind was gittin' weaker. We muss' j' played half a day before the stranger jus' gave out and leaned against a tree, clear beat out. The major played a minute longer and then he asked me to play the stranger by a few beats. But, Jockey, the stranger was a good drummer, too!"

Old Hugh remained in the service about a year and then was sent home on account of sickness and a defect in his eye. He returned to his home in the state of Ohio, and again heeded driving over the same line with formidable damage. A vehicle which is allowed to become covered more or less with soil and sand is worn out in half the time which a clean one may last. When it is remembered that the wheel vehicles of the country at large have cost the owners in the aggregate more than two hundred million dollars, the amount of money saved in preventing needless wear and decay must be obvious.

If the horse is driven on a walk, or about three miles an hour, the mud will adhere to the rim of the wheels and be carried by them as they revolve. Its weight will tend to drop on the spokes and hub, and these, in a short time, will be covered with it in one adhering mass. But drive him faster, on a slow or moderate trot, four and a half or five miles an hour, and then the mud which is carried up on the rim of the wheels will not drop, for the increased circular motion now given to them will impart enough centrifugal force to hold the mud to the wheels. The rim is the part that will be muddy; the spokes and hub will be clear. The writer has successfully practiced this course more than fifty years. But if the horse is driven at a gallop, the mud will increase velocity with the speed, and all parts of the vehicle will receive a copious plastering. At a speed of eight or nine miles, it will be shot as high as the top of the cover, and the driver will be liable to receive a liberal share.—Country Gentleman.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS. BUTTER makers are warned to soak and not steam their tubs. When steamed it is difficult to get the butter out. SKIMMED milk can be kept sweet for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours at 50° F. It must be heated to 150 degrees. THE odor of some churns, especially the barrel churn, is enough to sicken one of butter for a lifetime. Keep the churns clean. WHEN the particles of butter are almost the size of a grain of wheat, stop churning, draw off the buttermilk and turn in water to wash the butter. "EXCEEDINGLY good buttermilk," said a gentleman who was recently given a glass of that fluid. He was right, for it was thick with butter. THIS milk of the glass is rich, we would say in answer to an inquiry, but the goat is no animal for the farm. We were never in love with a goat of any kind. FEED the heifer calves well. It fixes the habit of consumption and digestion and develops the digestive organs. THERE is a good deal more in habit, in such cases, than we sometimes think. THERE is a good deal in letting the same milk make the same cows right along. The milkman then knows the cow and the cow knows the milkman. There is nothing like being well acquainted under such circumstances. AS USUAL in the fall we invite the attention of all those who are still breeding scrub cows or other scrub stock to look carefully at the improved breeds at the fair and compare them with the scrub. Seeing is believing in such cases. At least it should be.—Western Rural.

POULTRY like fruit of all kinds especially apples, when at this season can hardly be fed to a good advantage when more or less is going to waste.—St. Louis Republic. PULLETS that are expected to furnish eggs during the winter must be reasonably well matured by this time; late-maturing pullets will not lay until spring.

OLD barrels or hogheads are convenient for storing the poultry droppings.

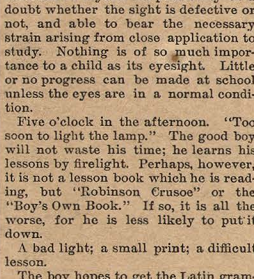
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SHELTER FOR MACHINES. Why Every Well-Regulated Farm should Have a Tool House. It is not to be wondered at that manufacturers of agricultural machinery are so anxious to have their customers effectively circulate the blood to the very extremities of the cow's body. The skin of the beast is one of the best evidences of its heart power. The best evidence of stomach power will also be found in the skin of the animal. If there is vigorous circulation, and the blood is defective in nourishment; then you have a skin that is hard and tight, and bristly hair, because the digestive action or heart action are interfered with and are not regular.

Many men contend that the milk veins should be very large. I consider that to be immaterial, but the milk veins should be prominent. A cow's nose should be dewy and moist; when it is dry it is an indication of ill health. It means bad digestion, waste of feed and waste of profits. She should have flat ribs, and wide apart. You want, beyond these three powers, the peculiar power in an animal of directing her energy to do what she is kept for. You want the directive power toward beef if you keep the animal for beef; you want the directive power toward milk if you keep her for milk.

The directive power in an animal is the valuable power where you find her directing her energies to where you are to find the biggest profits. A scrub hog will often outrun a dog. You will have heart power in a scrub; sometimes you have very powerful digestion, but she lacks the directive power that will concentrate those three powers to service, and not to waste. In the milking cow you will find first evidence of the directive power in the kind of face she has—a rather long, lean face, with no superfluous skin, no indication of flabbiness; large, lustrous eyes, standing very wide apart, very prominent, with a forehead dished downward; a long and broad forehead; a large muzzle; a wide mouth, indicating large eating powers—the only coarse part of a cow's head that is justifiable. It indicates the power to keep on grinding her food, and indicates a strong constitution. She should have a long, thin, tapering neck, as a bulky, beefy neck indicates a milking season. Her shoulder bones should be right above the leg and wide apart, and the joints loose; the wider these are apart the better indication you have of a large flow of milk, when the cow is doing her best. I do not think it indicates a large flow of milk. Thick, beefy lips mean beef, not milk. A cow's udder should be long and shapely, with a long line of attachment between the udder and the cow's body. You never find a coarse cow a good milkier. I like a cow to have all the angles possible, but the bones themselves and skin ought to be fine in quality. Having a cow of this kind, it is possible to make her serve you well, but she never could do so without getting care, right feed and proper handling.—Prof. J. A. Robinson.

SUCCESSFUL DRAINAGE. The Excellent System Employed by an Ohio Farmer. Last winter a subscriber asked for information, or rather advice, about draining a 12-acre field of rolling land that washed badly in heavy rains. The piece was slightly lower in the center than toward the sides, and he asked how best to drain land in that shape. I have a field similar to his, and I drained it in this way: I run an 8-inch tile from the mouth up to the box (illustrated), in center of the field, or lowest place, making calculations to have plenty of fall from there. The box is 4 feet square, with 4x4-inch posts in the inside at the corners, upon which the planks are nailed. The bottom was bricked over, bricks flat, to keep from washing. In the cut



A shows the tile entering the box, and B is the 8-inch tile or outlet. C is the brick bottom. I use 4-inch tile in draining. Put the box in during dry weather. Take 2-inch plank and mark size of tile in the lower end, and make holes to fit tile. Make a trench as deep as necessary. You can run the branches in any direction. I have nearly 400 rods entering one box. Get all the fall you can in the tile. If you want to farm over the box cover it with 2-inch plank and then earth. This is what I did. I put a support in the middle of the tile. There is great weight in a foot or two of earth, especially when it is rated.—L. T. Ritter, in Ohio Farmer.

Cultivation of Gardens. A garden will produce large proportion to the space allotted to this purpose. A garden is really but a miniature farm, and demonstrates the possibilities of the farm. Manure is used freely, and careful cultivation given when the garden is relied upon and with less care cultivated on the farm and more attention given to the crops of manure and cultivating the manure, the whole farm could be made to equal the garden. Time as an Insecticide. The use of lime as an insecticide will induce many to apply it who have before but seldom experimented with it. Lime will destroy many insects with which it comes in contact, and as it will be carried into the soil it will serve as a fertilizer. Although existing in some form in all soils, lime seems to impart benefit when used on both heavy and light soils and in all climates.

POULTRY like fruit of all kinds especially apples, when at this season can hardly be fed to a good advantage when more or less is going to waste.—St. Louis Republic. PULLETS that are expected to furnish eggs during the winter must be reasonably well matured by this time; late-maturing pullets will not lay until spring.

OLD barrels or hogheads are convenient for storing the poultry droppings.

DRIVING THROUGH MUD.

How to Prevent Needless Wear and Decay of Buggies and Wagons. After a heavy rain, when carriage roads are covered with two or three inches of mud, a piece of machinery, mud, a buggy may be driven for miles with such care as to receive very little of it except what adheres to the rims of the wheels. Or a mud-pool extending the whole breadth of the road may be passed, and would spoil the new varnish of the vehicle unless the driver has learned by trial how fast he must drive for the occasion. We have seen careful driving over a certain road with scarcely any defect in the paint, and again heedless driving over the same line with formidable damage. A vehicle which is allowed to become covered more or less with soil and sand is worn out in half the time which a clean one may last. When it is remembered that the wheel vehicles of the country at large have cost the owners in the aggregate more than two hundred million dollars, the amount of money saved in preventing needless wear and decay must be obvious.

If the horse is driven on a walk, or about three miles an hour, the mud will adhere to the rim of the wheels and be carried by them as they revolve. Its weight will tend to drop on the spokes and hub, and these, in a short time, will be covered with it in one adhering mass. But drive him faster, on a slow or moderate trot, four and a half or five miles an hour, and then the mud which is carried up on the rim of the wheels will not drop, for the increased circular motion now given to them will impart enough centrifugal force to hold the mud to the wheels. The rim is the part that will be muddy; the spokes and hub will be clear. The writer has successfully practiced this course more than fifty years. But if the horse is driven at a gallop, the mud will increase velocity with the speed, and all parts of the vehicle will receive a copious plastering. At a speed of eight or nine miles, it will be shot as high as the top of the cover, and the driver will be liable to receive a liberal share.—Country Gentleman.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS. BUTTER makers are warned to soak and not steam their tubs. When steamed it is difficult to get the butter out. SKIMMED milk can be kept sweet for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours at 50° F. It must be heated to 150 degrees. THE odor of some churns, especially the barrel churn, is enough to sicken one of butter for a lifetime. Keep the churns clean. WHEN the particles of butter are almost the size of a grain of wheat, stop churning, draw off the buttermilk and turn in water to wash the butter. "EXCEEDINGLY good buttermilk," said a gentleman who was recently given a glass of that fluid. He was right, for it was thick with butter. THIS milk of the glass is rich, we would say in answer to an inquiry, but the goat is no animal for the farm. We were never in love with a goat of any kind. FEED the heifer calves well. It fixes the habit of consumption and digestion and develops the digestive organs. THERE is a good deal more in habit, in such cases, than we sometimes think. THERE is a good deal in letting the same milk make the same cows right along. The milkman then knows the cow and the cow knows the milkman. There is nothing like being well acquainted under such circumstances. AS USUAL in the fall we invite the attention of all those who are still breeding scrub cows or other scrub stock to look carefully at the improved breeds at the fair and compare them with the scrub. Seeing is believing in such cases. At least it should be.—Western Rural.

POULTRY like fruit of all kinds especially apples, when at this season can hardly be fed to a good advantage when more or less is going to waste.—St. Louis Republic. PULLETS that are expected to furnish eggs during the winter must be reasonably well matured by this time; late-maturing pullets will not lay until spring.

OLD barrels or hogheads are convenient for storing the poultry droppings.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS. SHELTER FOR MACHINES. Why Every Well-Regulated Farm should Have a Tool House. It is not to be wondered at that manufacturers of agricultural machinery are so anxious to have their customers effectively circulate the blood to the very extremities of the cow's body. The skin of the beast is one of the best evidences of its heart power. The best evidence of stomach power will also be found in the skin of the animal. If there is vigorous circulation, and the blood is defective in nourishment; then you have a skin that is hard and tight, and bristly hair, because the digestive action or heart action are interfered with and are not regular.

Many men contend that the milk veins should be very large. I consider that to be immaterial, but the milk veins should be prominent. A cow's nose should be dewy and moist; when it is dry it is an indication of ill health. It means bad digestion, waste of feed and waste of profits. She should have flat ribs, and wide apart. You want, beyond these three powers, the peculiar power in an animal of directing her energy to do what she is kept for. You want the directive power toward beef if you keep the animal for beef; you want the directive power toward milk if you keep her for milk.

The directive power in an animal is the valuable power where you find her directing her energies to where you are to find the biggest profits. A scrub hog will often outrun a dog. You will have heart power in a scrub; sometimes you have very powerful digestion, but she lacks the directive power that will concentrate those three powers to service, and not to waste. In the milking cow you will find first evidence of the directive power in the kind of face she has—a rather long, lean face, with no superfluous skin, no indication of flabbiness; large, lustrous eyes, standing very wide apart, very prominent, with a forehead dished downward; a long and broad forehead; a large muzzle; a wide mouth, indicating large eating powers—the only coarse part of a cow's head that is justifiable. It indicates the power to keep on grinding her food, and indicates a strong constitution. She should have a long, thin, tapering neck, as a bulky, beefy neck indicates a milking season. Her shoulder bones should be right above the leg and wide apart, and the joints loose; the wider these are apart the better indication you have of a large flow of milk, when the cow is doing her best. I do not think it indicates a large flow of milk. Thick, beefy lips mean beef, not milk. A cow's udder should be long and shapely, with a long line of attachment between the udder and the cow's body. You never find a coarse cow a good milkier. I like a cow to have all the angles possible, but the bones themselves and skin ought to be fine in quality. Having a cow of this kind, it is possible to make her serve you well, but she never could do so without getting care, right feed and proper handling.—Prof. J. A. Robinson.

SUCCESSFUL DRAINAGE. The Excellent System Employed by an Ohio Farmer. Last winter a subscriber asked for information, or rather advice, about draining a 12-acre field of rolling land that washed badly in heavy rains. The piece was slightly lower in the center than toward the sides, and he asked how best to drain land in that shape. I have a field similar to his, and I drained it in this way: I run an 8-inch tile from the mouth up to the box (illustrated), in center of the field, or lowest place, making calculations to have plenty of fall from there. The box is 4 feet square, with 4x4-inch posts in the inside at the corners, upon which the planks are nailed. The bottom was bricked over, bricks flat, to keep from washing. In the cut



DRIVING THROUGH MUD.

How to Prevent Needless Wear and Decay of Buggies and Wagons. After a heavy rain, when carriage roads are covered with two or three inches of mud, a piece of machinery, mud, a buggy may be driven for miles with such care as to receive very little of it except what adheres to the rims of the wheels. Or a mud-pool extending the whole breadth of the road may be passed, and would spoil the new varnish of the vehicle unless the driver has learned by trial how fast he must drive for the occasion. We have seen careful driving over a certain road with scarcely any defect in the paint, and again heedless driving over the same line with formidable damage. A vehicle which is allowed to become covered more or less with soil and sand is worn out in half the time which a clean one may last. When it is remembered that the wheel vehicles of the country at large have cost the owners in the aggregate more than two hundred million dollars, the amount of money saved in preventing needless wear and decay must be obvious.

If the horse is driven on a walk, or about three miles an hour, the mud will adhere to the rim of the wheels and be carried by them as they revolve. Its weight will tend to drop on the spokes and hub, and these, in a short time, will be covered with it in one adhering mass. But drive him faster, on a slow or moderate trot, four and a half or five miles an hour, and then the mud which is carried up on the rim of the wheels will not drop, for the increased circular motion now given to them will impart enough centrifugal force to hold the mud to the wheels. The rim is the part that will be muddy; the spokes and hub will be clear. The writer has successfully practiced this course more than fifty years. But if the horse is driven at a gallop, the mud will increase velocity with the speed, and all parts of the vehicle will receive a copious plastering. At a speed of eight or nine miles, it will be shot as high as the top of the cover, and the driver will be liable to receive a liberal share.—Country Gentleman.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS. BUTTER makers are warned to soak and not steam their tubs. When steamed it is difficult to get the butter out. SKIMMED milk can be kept sweet for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours at 50° F. It must be heated to 150 degrees. THE odor of some churns, especially the barrel churn, is enough to sicken one of butter for a lifetime. Keep the churns clean. WHEN the particles of butter are almost the size of a grain of wheat, stop churning, draw off the buttermilk and turn in water to wash the butter. "EXCEEDINGLY good buttermilk," said a gentleman who was recently given a glass of that fluid. He was right, for it was thick with butter. THIS milk of the glass is rich, we would say in answer to an inquiry, but the goat is no animal for the farm. We were never in love with a goat of any kind. FEED the heifer calves well. It fixes the habit of consumption and digestion and develops the digestive organs. THERE is a good deal more in habit, in such cases, than we sometimes think. THERE is a good deal in letting the same milk make the same cows right along. The milkman then knows the cow and the cow knows the milkman. There is nothing like being well acquainted under such circumstances. AS USUAL in the fall we invite the attention of all those who are still breeding scrub cows or other scrub stock to look carefully at the improved breeds at the fair and compare them with the scrub. Seeing is believing in such cases. At least it should be.—Western Rural.

POULTRY like fruit of all kinds especially apples, when at this season can hardly be fed to a good advantage when more or less is going to waste.—St. Louis Republic. PULLETS that are expected to furnish eggs during the winter must be reasonably well matured by this time; late-maturing pullets will not lay until spring.

OLD barrels or hogheads are convenient for storing the poultry droppings.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS. SHELTER FOR MACHINES. Why Every Well-Regulated Farm should Have a Tool House. It is not to be wondered at that manufacturers of agricultural machinery are so anxious to have their customers effectively circulate the blood to the very extremities of the cow's body. The skin of the beast is one of the best evidences of its heart power. The best evidence of stomach power will also be found in the skin of the animal. If there is vigorous circulation, and the blood is defective in nourishment; then you have a skin that is hard and tight, and bristly hair, because the digestive action or heart action are interfered with and are not regular.

Many men contend that the milk veins should be very large. I consider that to be immaterial, but the milk veins should be prominent. A cow's nose should be dewy and moist; when it is dry it is an indication of ill health. It means bad digestion, waste of feed and waste of profits. She should have flat ribs, and wide apart. You want, beyond these three powers, the peculiar power in an animal of directing her energy to do what she is kept for. You want the directive power toward beef if you keep the animal for beef; you want the directive power toward milk if you keep her for milk.

The directive power in an animal is the valuable power where you find her directing her energies to where you are to find the biggest profits. A scrub hog will often outrun a dog. You will have heart power in a scrub; sometimes you have very powerful digestion, but she lacks the directive power that will concentrate those three powers to service, and not to waste. In the milking cow you will find first evidence of the directive power in the kind of face she has—a rather long, lean face, with no superfluous skin, no indication of flabbiness; large, lustrous eyes, standing very wide apart, very prominent, with a forehead dished downward; a long and broad forehead; a large muzzle; a wide mouth, indicating large eating powers—the only coarse part of a cow's head that is justifiable. It indicates the power to keep on grinding her food, and indicates a strong constitution. She should have a long, thin, tapering neck, as a bulky, beefy neck indicates a milking season. Her shoulder bones should be right above the leg and wide apart, and the joints loose; the wider these are apart the better indication you have of a large flow of milk, when the cow is doing her best. I do not think it indicates a large flow of milk. Thick, beefy lips mean beef, not milk. A cow's udder should be long and shapely, with a long line of attachment between the udder and the cow's body. You never find a coarse cow a good milkier. I like a cow to have all the angles possible, but the bones themselves and skin ought to be fine in quality. Having a cow of this kind, it is possible to make her serve you well, but she never could do so without getting care, right feed and proper handling.—Prof. J. A. Robinson.

SUCCESSFUL DRAINAGE. The Excellent System Employed by an Ohio Farmer. Last winter a subscriber asked for information, or rather advice, about draining a 12-acre field of rolling land that washed badly in heavy rains. The piece was slightly lower in the center than toward the sides, and he asked how best to drain land in that shape. I have a field similar to his, and I drained it in this way: I run an 8-inch tile from the mouth up to the box (illustrated), in center of the field, or lowest place, making calculations to have plenty of fall from there. The box is 4 feet square, with 4x4-inch posts in the inside at the corners, upon which the planks are nailed. The bottom was bricked over, bricks flat, to keep from washing. In the cut



DRIVING THROUGH MUD.

How to Prevent Needless Wear

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

It is as pleasant to the taste as lemon
syrup.
The weakest infant will take it and
never know it is medicine.
Children cry for it. Never fails to
cure.
Chills once broken will not return.
Cost you only half the price of other
Chill Tonics.
No quinine needed. No purgative
needed.
Contains no poison. Cheaper than
any other.

It purifies the blood and removes all malarial poison from the system. It is as large as any similar tonic and

RETAILS FOR 50 CENTS.

WARRANTED

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, DEC. 12, 1898.

DEAR MARYANN: I feel I ought to tell you that I am not the first doctor at your place to taste Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have played with the jar from your first shipment. The people were delighted with it. I have seen a child finish one of them for a fever, and an old man recover and smile, having had rheumatism for six months. I have seen one of them for a cold, and within three weeks, after beginning with the pills, that they were hale and hearty with red and rosy cheeks. It is such a life savor.

W. W. STINSON, M. D.



Perfectly Simple - Simply Perfect
 THE
 IMPROVED WARM AIR FURNACES
 AND
VENTILATING AND DRY CLOSET
APPARATUS
 OF THE
BENNETT & PECK
 Heating and Ventilating Co.
 The only Manufacturers in this city giving
 careful attention to the
 WARMING AND VENTILATION
 OF
 Residences, Churches, Schools, Etc.
 * * * CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED * * *
 SEND FOR PRINTED MATTER
 ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
 AT
 245, 247 and 249 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

THEY CUT THE EASIEST STAY

THE SHARP

INSIST ON YOUR STOREKEEPER GETTING THEM FOR YOU

SEYMOUR'S SHEARS AND SCISSORS

BY STORES

SEND TO US FOR PRICE LIST AND SHEARS BY MAIL

SEYMOUR CUTLERY CO. Box 210, HOLYOKE, MASS.

TAYLOR'S BLEND

CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE AND CERTAIN CURE, KNOWN FOR 15 YEARS AS
THE BEST REMEDY FOR PILES.

PREPARED BY RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO. ST. LOUIS MO.

FOR LAST
 GENTLEMAN
 PERFECTION OF
 CYCLES AND CHASSIS
 DANIELS CYCLES LTD. CO.
 ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, W.C. 2.

WE ARE IN THE LEAD
 FOR FINE QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING VEHICLE
 THE MOST FOR THE MONEY IS OUR MOTTO.

BEST
 MATERIAL
 AND
 WORKMAN-

ONE OF
 OUR CAT-
 LOGUES
 FULLY

WORKMANSHIP
WINS.

TOE
LUSTRA
OUR LI

SMALL AND LARGE ORDERS RECEIVE BEST ATTENTION.
A SAMPLE JOB WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT
WORK IS THE WORK TO BUY.

BRIDGEWATER CARRIAGE
ROANOKE, VA.

WE are making a specialty this season of what
we call our **PARAGON HARNESS**.
Made of the **FINEST STOCK** and the very
BEST WORKMANSHIP. Such a harness
cannot be bought for less than \$25.
at retail. But we are willing,
In order to introduce it, to
SELL ONE SET ONLY
to one person as a

DISCOUNT **\$16.50.**
which are
thinner
than

[illegible]

THE BOX
SAL. Prop.
D
OO per year.
Sul. in adage.

Table.
R. R.
th.
12:55.
7:40.
Arth.
2:35.
12.

Directory.
J. R. Adams.
J. C. McConnell.
of Chancery Court.
Dive.
Hamm, Jr.
Darnall.
W. H. Stone.
of Public Schools.
ath.
for R. F. Beard.
Court convenes the 2d
April and October. A. G.
Lundington, Chancellor.
Court convenes the 4th Mon-
day, June and October.
of Lexington, Judge, and
of Jackson, Attorney Gen-
eral.

ed more houses.
papers for sale at this office.
McIntire, and M. R. Aber-
of Purdy were in town this
morn.

other new business house
ed in town this week.

will give this week's court
seedings in our next issue.

om. Jno. W. Stumph, of Hen-
son was in our midst this week
business.

Rev. W. J. Williams will preach
ere next Sunday night.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of Ramer
died Wednesday.

Mr. P. H. Neill, a highly re-
pected citizen of Ramer died Wednes-
day morning.

Rev. I. D. Steele and others
will hold a series of meetings in
the town of Selmer, commencing
the fourth Sabbath in November
at 11 o'clock.

W. J. Williams.
Just received at P. H. Thrasher's
a car load of fine Michigan
Salt, \$1.50 per barrel.

Just received a large lot of Cloth-
ing and Hats at P. H. Thrasher's.
Low prices. Come and see them.

Chancellor Hawkins, J. R. Ad-
ams, W. J. Olive and others, are
out fox hunting this morning. We
have not learned the result of the
chase.

After hearing argument in the
removal case the Chancellor took
the case under advisement and
will render his decision some time
in the near future. The exact day
is not yet fixed.

Chancery Court disposed of a
good amount of business this
week.

The attorneys present and par-
ticipating in the business of the
court this week were:

D. W. Broyles, Savannah, Jno.
A. Pitts, of Nashville, E. L. Bul-
lock and A. W. Stovall of Jackson,
J. T. Barnhill of Chewalla, J. A.
Green of Corinth, D. W. Herring
of Purdy, H. P. Wood and J. W.
Pace of Selmer.

WANTED:—I want to buy 100,000
bushels of cotton seed. Bring me
all of your seed cotton.

P. H. Thrasher.

Just received my Fall stock of
boots and shoes. Some cheap bar-
gains in them. Whole stock boots
\$2.00 per pr. Ladies Sunday shoes
\$1.25 per pr. P. H. Thrasher.

When in need of job work call
on us, we have a first class job
of shoe and can give you as good
and cheap work as you can get any-
where.

When you need a hair cut, shave
or shampoo call at the Selmer Bar-
ber Shop, where you will be served
by one of the best barbers from
Jackson.

Pictures of Mason group, Purdy
Institute and McNairy County
Union sold at gallery for 25cts.
each on 5x8 cards. Send stamps
if you wish under \$1. worth.

P. J. Huggins
Ramer Tenn.

Miss Jessie Archer has just re-
turned from market with a full
line of elegant fall millinery, and
will visit Savannah, Oct. 5th, Ad-
amsville, Bethel, Falcon and Ram-
er shortly afterwards.

The popular Vassar hat and the
new and taking Chinese Flat will
be among her specialties.
Latest styles and lowest prices.
Ladies wait and see before pur-
chasing.

MEETINGS AND OTHER INCID-
ENTS

Quite a series of meetings have
been held at Chicken Bristle or
better known as Sanders school
house, conducted by Revs. Jno.
W. Plunk, Austin and Smith. The
meeting terminated with good re-
sults on Friday night, with ten
professed followers of the Lord.
On last Sunday a large crowd as-
sembled at the creek at Sarratt's
mill according to previous appoint-
ment, where Rev. Stockard per-
formed the ordinance of baptism
upon the person of Mr. Helton.
And after the usual preliminaries
the crowd was dismissed in regu-
lar order; each young man escort-
ing his girl home. But the most
striking scene my eyes caught was
a couple who had passed about 45
summers and are now candidates
for matrimony the second time.
He came by me propelling some-
thing like two sides of brogan
leather. She wore a smile on her
face, but the frown on his face
told me how bad his brogans were
hurting his feet. Poor fellow, he
resined his bow and played the
best he could, but I will insure
that he has more corns this morn-
ing than ever before.

J. G. Pordyn.
GRAVEL HILL, TENN., OR
LAND OF "CRANKS."

Farmers are busting, gathering
in the rewards of the sultry sum-
mer days. How thankful should
each and everyone feel, as they
have had one of the mildest, lov-
eliest autumns it has ever been our
pleasure to witness.

Mr. L. M. Huggins, one of our
gayest young men, has taken up
his quarters at Kossuth, Miss. Lee
is a boy that means well and we
hope success will eventually
crown his honest efforts.

We are glad to hear that Sel-
mer's school is flourishing. A
good academy always speaks well
for a community; for a good prac-
tical education is a means that
leads to usefulness.

We must not be entirely con-
fined to a knowledge of books, but
we may be reared in many ways
to become beneficial to our fellow
men. If we have noted not our-
selves in peace and love, our book
treasures will only be as a little
flower, blown about by cruel
winds, and tread upon by uncer-
tain beings. A home with pure
love and affections, combined
with never faltering hearts, is in-
deed a pleasant abode. How es-
sential then that we improve,
mentally and morally, our fleeting
moments, while health is ours and
youth is sweet, that we, in the
near future may be an ornament to
society, and the pride of our be-
loved land and country.

SAMBO.
Purdy Correspondence.

Mr. Editor.
Allow us to congratulate Selmer
on her prospect for a bank.

Mr. Polk Cantrell, one of Har-
din counties best men and most
successful farmers was in town a
few days ago, making arrange-
ments for moving his family here
for educational advantages. We
are doubly glad to have Mr. Can-
trell come into our midst—first be-
cause he is exactly of the kind of
men that we want here and then
he will naturally draw others like
himself.

Mr. G. G. Maness became a stu-
dent of this Institute Monday.
Mrs. Hamilton, of Savannah, is
now visiting her daughter, Mrs.
D. W. Herring, of this place.

Mrs. McKinzie returned home
last week, after a two week's visit
to her daughter, Mrs. Dr. McCon-
nell.

A crowd of young folks from
here went out to the meeting at
Beatty Hill Sunday.

Willie McKinzie and George
McConnell visited Stantonville
Saturday and Sunday.

Monday morning's Symposium
is now an interesting feature of the
school here.

Our Sunday school is now mov-
ing on nicely. The Bible class is
one of the most interesting we
have ever had in this place.

Prof. M. R. Abernathy began a

series of Sunday night lectures at
the C. P. church, two weeks since.
East Sunday night a very large
and appreciative audience listened
to one of his best. He will con-
tinue these lectures for some time
perhaps during the winter.

Ask little Mary Carmack Mc-
Dougal, for us, if she is not very
much excited over the advent of
the little stranger at the Cleve-
land Mansion.

EUGENE SKIRM.
WILL THE CANAL BE BUILT.

If Tennessee will get a mineral-
ogist and geologist to prospect
the great deposits of phosphates
and kaolins that this canal will
pass through when cut and make
it known to Congress, she will
make the necessary appropriation
and the canal will come.

We here state to our readers
that there is in McNairy county
enough phosphate to fertilize ev-
ery worn out farm in Tennessee
a thousand years, and still phos-
phate enough to keep them up.
And kaolin in what we call the
backbone or water sheds of the
small streams that empty into the
two great rivers, Mississippi and
Tennessee. On the route the can-
al will be run it is inexhaustible,
from fifteen to thirty miles wide,
eight to nine feet thick, worth in
Europe ten to sixteen dollars per
ton. If West Tennessee can get
this great water way it will devel-
op and be worth millions upon
millions to our state.

We will describe the three
routes where they will tap the
Tennessee river. At one of these
points and what the canal will go
through, the upper route is Lick
creek, which empties into the riv-
er near Hamburg, Hardin county,
Tennessee, will run through the
phosphate in south McNairy, the
middle route is Snake creek, which
empties into the river near Pitts-
burg. This route will go through
the phosphate and kaolin forma-
tion. The third route is White
Oak. It empties into the river
near Saltillo; will run through
kaolin, but little phosphate. In
the middle route will be found the
greatest deposits of phosphate and
kaolin of either of the prospective
routes.

HAL.
TO THE MEMORY OF MRS.
MARY E. THRASHER.

In the death of Mrs. Mary E.
Thrasher, which occurred at Flor-
ence, Ala., Sept. 25, 1891, many
hearts have felt the emotions of
the deepest sorrow. She was
born at Pulaski, Giles county,
Tennessee, June 5, 1845, and when
but a girl, moved with her father
William Howard, to Hardin county
and after a short residence there
removed to McNairy county,
where she grew to womanhood
and married Mr. P. H. Thrasher,
March 13, 1866.

When a young lady she was
modest, retiring and agreeable,
a most dutiful daughter, a loving
indulgent sister, and a faultless
friend. As the years wore on
and she became the wife and moth-
er, these high traits of character
were seen in their fuller and rich-
er meaning, evolving her into the
highest type of womanhood. A
grander life, no woman ever lived.

Firm, patient, forbearing, forgiv-
ing, loving, the embodiment of
tenderness and all the finer graces
that exalt this mortal life, she
shed an influence in her home, up-
on society and the church that
makes her loss the more keenly
felt. To have lived such a life is
to live on and on, brightening in
cherished remembrance with the
wings of the years. A good man
or a good woman is a blessing to
the world during life. Death by
removing either seems a calamity.
We sorrow in the loss. The ach-
ing heart finds but little solace
from the weaker, mortal side.
But when the soul bursts through
the environments of the flesh, and
mounts up to the clear altitudes
of spiritual observation, it learns
that death is the day-dawn of the
true life. Love gathers up and
totalizes the bright examples, the
sweet words, the gentle influences
of the life departed, and gives the
result to the world in all the ex-
cellencies of great character. The
world looks, admires, copies and
unconsciously lives again the life
we too often think has been hid-
den away with the cold coffin lid
of death. The true life is born at
the gate of death. It is deathless,
eternal. This mortal life is the
bud; the true life is the flower.
The pale lip of death kisses away
the bitterness of the bud, and im-

parts sweetness to the flower.
To the stricken husband, sons
and daughters of the beloved wife
and mother is offered the confo-
lence of a devoted
FRIEND.
Furdy, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1891.

Stantonville Briefs.
Fine days and most beautiful
nights. Farmers are up and do-
ing while the sun shines. They
are fast "bringing in the golden
sheaves."

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Steele of
Newbern, spent Saturday night
with Mr. T. M. Darnall. They
have been visiting at Hamburg
and Nixon, and attended the Sa-
vannah fair also last week.

The school at Stantonville under
the management of Mr. Glover is
progressing rapidly. Have sev-
eral boarding students, and all
manifest great interest.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Howell vis-
ited Mr. Darnall Saturday. He
returned Sunday, but left her with
her pa.

Miss Nora Kendrick goes to
Jackson this week to attend the
fair. She will be the guest of her
friend, Miss Pattie Dalby.

News scarce.

SUE.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Tennessee, McNairy County.
J. H. Mitchell & Co.,
vs.
W. J. Hicks.

In this cause it appearing from af-
fidavit that the defendant, W. J. Hicks,
is justly indebted to the plaintiffs, and
he is a non-resident of the State of Ten-
nessee, so that the ordinary process of
law cannot be served on him, and an
original attachment having been levied
on his property. It is therefore ordered
that publication be made in the PEPPER
BOX, a newspaper published in the town
of Selmer in said county and
state, for four successive weeks, com-
mencing him to appear before me at
my office in the 17th civil district of
said county on the 28th day of Novem-
ber 1891, and make defence to said suit
against him or it will be proceeded
with ex parte.

This 17th day of Oct., 1891.

John Aldredge, J. P.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

Prudy Landreth

No. 853.
J. J. Prince, et al.

In this cause it appearing from
complainants bill which is sworn to,
that the defendants J. J. Roach and
wife S. E. Roach, and J. J. Prince, are
non-residents of the State of Ten-
nessee and residents of the State of
Kentucky so that the ordinary process
of law cannot be served upon them.
And that the defendants W. B. Belknap
& Co., are non-residents of the State
of Tennessee and are residents of the
State of Michigan, so that the ordi-
nary process of law cannot be served
upon them.

It is, therefore, ordered by me, D. A.
McDougal, Clerk and Master of the
Chancery Court of McNairy county,
Tennessee, that all of above named de-
fendants enter their appearance herein,
on or before the first Monday in Decem-
ber, 1891, and plead, answer or demur
to complainants bill, or the same will
be taken for confessed and set for hear-
ings to them.

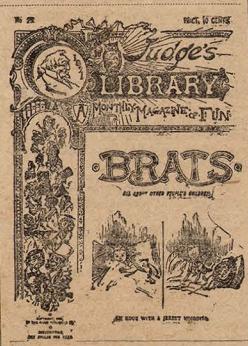
It is further ordered that a copy of
this notice be published for four con-
secutive weeks in the Pepper-Box, a
newspaper published at Selmer, Ten-
nessee.

This Oct., 19th 1891.

D. A. McDougal, C. & M.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from prac-
tice, having had placed in his hands by
an East India missionary the formula
of a simple vegetable remedy for the
speedy and permanent cure of Consump-
tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and
all throat and Lung Affections, also a
positive and radical cure for Nervous
Debility and all Nervous Complaints,
after having tested its wonderful cura-
tive powers in thousands of cases, has
felt it his duty to make it known to
his suffering fellows. Actuated by this
motive and a desire to relieve human
suffering, I will send free of charge, to
all who desire it, this receipt, in German
French or English, with full directions
for preparing and using. Sent by mail,
by addressing with stamp, naming this
paper. W. A. Noyes, 230 Powers' Block
Rochester, N. Y.



FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it \$1.00 per bottle. Genuine
has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

NOW

—IS THE—
TIME

—TO—
SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

PEPPER BOX.

WHY?

1st. Because every man should
take his COUNTY PAPER and
keep posted on affairs occurring in
his own county.

2nd. Because it only costs \$1.00
to have the PEPPER BOX visit
you 52 times a year brimful of
good reading matter each time.
Just 100 cents (in advance.)

3rd. Because your wife wants
you to take it so she can have the
benefit of the Woman's Depart-
ment where she finds so many
good recipes, letters and various
things useful to a house-keeper.
Also because the children want to
have the pleasure of reading, and
writing to the children's corner.
So if you don't want it yourself
take it for them and then don't
you borrow it.

4th. Because you want to keep
yourself informed of the progress
that is being made in building the
Court House and Jail, the proceed-
ings of the County, Circuit and
Chancery Courts, also the proceed-
ings of the McNairy County Real
Estate and Improvement Compa-
ny, and the movements of the
would-be Infractionists.

5th. Because you want to know
what is going on in the world gen-
erally, and a daily paper would
cost you 10 or 12 dollars, while
from dozens of our exchanges,
(dailies and weeklies,) we will
gather the news of the country at-
large for you and sift it out from
our PEPPER BOX in a condensed
form. Thus you will get the news
of your county and the cream of
the news from everywhere for the
modest sum of \$1.00.

6th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

7th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

8th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

9th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

10th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

11th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

12th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

13th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

14th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

15th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

16th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

17th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

18th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

19th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

20th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

21st. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

22nd. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

23rd. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

24th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

25th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

26th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

27th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

28th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

NOW

—IS THE—
TIME

—TO—
SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

PEPPER BOX.

WHY?

1st. Because every man should
take his COUNTY PAPER and
keep posted on affairs occurring in
his own county.

2nd. Because it only costs \$1.00
to have the PEPPER BOX visit
you 52 times a year brimful of
good reading matter each time.
Just 100 cents (in advance.)

3rd. Because your wife wants
you to take it so she can have the
benefit of the Woman's Depart-
ment where she finds so many
good recipes, letters and various
things useful to a house-keeper.
Also because the children want to
have the pleasure of reading, and
writing to the children's corner.
So if you don't want it yourself
take it for them and then don't
you borrow it.

4th. Because you want to keep
yourself informed of the progress
that is being made in building the
Court House and Jail, the proceed-
ings of the County, Circuit and
Chancery Courts, also the proceed-
ings of the McNairy County Real
Estate and Improvement Compa-
ny, and the movements of the
would-be Infractionists.

5th. Because you want to know
what is going on in the world gen-
erally, and a daily paper would
cost you 10 or 12 dollars, while
from dozens of our exchanges,
(dailies and weeklies,) we will
gather the news of the country at-
large for you and sift it out from
our PEPPER BOX in a condensed
form. Thus you will get the news
of your county and the cream of
the news from everywhere for the
modest sum of \$1.00.

6th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

7th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

8th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

9th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

10th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

11th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

12th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

13th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

14th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

15th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

16th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

17th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

18th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

19th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

20th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

21st. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

22nd. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

23rd. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

24th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

25th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

26th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

27th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

28th. Because you want to have
the PEPPER BOX visit you 52 times
a year brimful of good reading matter
each time. Just 100 cents (in advance.)

