

POTENCY OF THE PEANUT.

No One Would Think the Humble Goober so Important.

But little is known of the peanut outside of localities in which it is grown, and even where it is most largely grown its possibilities are for the most part not at all realized, and it is not by any means made to yield the highest results it is capable of. Taking into account all its sources of value, the peanut ought to be one of the most profitable of the general farm crops in the South. The following facts about it are in the main condensed from a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture prepared by R. B. Handy of the office of experiment stations.

The yearly production of peanuts in this country is about 4,000,000 bushels of 22 pounds, the bulk of the crop being produced in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. These 4,000,000 bushels, while fully supplying the present demand of the United States, constitute but a small part of the peanut crop of the world, as the exportation from Africa and India in 1892 amounted to nearly 4,000,000 pounds, of which 222,000,000 pounds went to Marseilles for conversion into oil.

The largest part of the American crop is sold by street vendors, but small amounts are used by confectioners, chocolate manufacturers, and for the manufacture of oil. Peanut oil is used for lubricating and soapmaking, and is a good substitute for olive oil for salads and other culinary purposes, and as a substitute for lard and cottonseed in butter and cooking. The residue from oil making, known as "peanut cake," is a highly valued cattle food in the countries of Europe, and is also ground into fine flour and used as human food. It makes good soup, griddle cakes, muffins, etc., and is one of the most nutritive of foods. The vines, when dried, become a very nutritive hay, readily eaten by stock, though requiring care in the feeding, lest it produce colic.

The present uses of the peanut and its products are likely to be greatly extended and new channels of utility be found for it, as has been the case with cottonseed. With better methods of tillage and a larger yield per acre, the cost of production could be greatly lessened. According to the eleventh census the average yield of peanuts in the United States in 1889 was 17.6 bushels per acre, the average in Virginia being about twenty, and in Tennessee thirty-two bushels per acre. This appears to be a very low average, especially as official and semi-official figures give fifty or sixty bushels as an average crop, and one hundred bushels is not an uncommon yield.

While the peanut has been cultivated in the United States to a limited extent for a number of years, it is only since 1866 that the crop has become of primary importance in the eastern section of this country, which seems peculiarly adapted to its production. Between 1865 and 1870 the rapid spread of the culture of peanuts was phenomenal. Each year doubled, and at times increased threefold its crop over the preceding year, so that this country, from being a large importer of West African nuts, was soon able to supply the domestic demand with the home-raised article.

Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee produce a large part of the peanut crop of the United States. Within the last few years this crop has ceased to be as profitable as heretofore. The method of culture—the annual planting of nuts on the same land, the lack of proper rotation of crops, the complete removal of all vegetation from the land, and the failure to replenish the soil by means of fertilizers—has been a great factor in reducing the profits of the crop by reducing the ability of the land to produce such crops as were previously secured in that section, so that now, instead of an average of fifty bushels per acre, with frequent yields of over one hundred bushels, the average in the peanut sections is not over twenty bushels, while the cost of cultivation has been but slightly reduced.

As regards food value, peanut kernels, with an average of 29 per cent. of protein, 49 per cent. of fat, and 14 per cent. of carbohydrates in the dry material, like a high rank, and should be classed with such concentrated foods as soja beans and cottonseeds. The vines are shown by experience to be superior to timothy hay as a feeding stuff, and but slightly inferior to clover hay. The food value of the hay is, of course, higher the greater the percentage of nuts left on the vines in harvesting. The hulls also appear to possess considerable value as a feeding stuff, being much richer in valuable food constituents (protein, fat and carbohydrates) than cotton hulls, which are extensively used in some localities in the South as a coarse fodder and about equal to the poorest grades of hay.—Boston Herald.

The New Curate.

The Rev. Gideon Gosling—My arrival here seems to have caused some excitement.

Porter—Yes, sir; but bless yer, nothing to the dancing bear that come yesterday.—The Sketch.

No Such Word.

An East Jordan girl wrote to her best fellow: "Don't phale to be thar."

He replied at once: "I'll be thar. There's no sech word as phale."—Grand Rapids Democrat.

As Indiana Sees It.

One of our prominent citizens took 41 drinks of whisky last Saturday afternoon. Such conduct is deplorable while so many of his poor neighbors are without a single drink.—Rushville Ind. Graphic.

Promising.

"There's good material for an actor in Softleigh."

"What leads you to think so?" "He shed tears at his mother-in-law's funeral."—Gothamite.

A SHORT TALK ON MEDICINE OF GREAT INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Pale Cheeks and Nerveless Hands are no Longer Admired. To be Strictly Correct you Must have Rosy Cheeks and Good Health.

Men Admire Wholesome-looking Women, and now Seek their Wives from that Class.

A FEW POINTERS FOR THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

Pure blood is the secret of health and beauty. The features may be regular, the form perfect, but no woman can be beautiful in the full sense of the word while suffering from any of the peculiar ailments of her sex. Disease destroys the complexion, is productive of wrinkles and premature old age. Regular monthly uterine action is necessary to every woman's health, and if this function of life is checked, disease, a pale and sallow complexion, and a feeling of exhaustion, are the result. The monthly secretion must continue from puberty to the turn of life without unnatural obstruction. Any breach of this law of Nature will result in the distressing symptoms which make the lives of seven-tenths of the women of this country miserable, almost unbearable. A few of these symptoms are severe headache, loss of appetite, pale and sallow complexion, palpitation of the heart, swollen ankles or legs, nervousness, offensive breath, etc., etc. The sufferer may exhibit one or more of these symptoms, or may have all. They simply indicate the ravages disease has made upon the system, and the more of the symptoms the patient shows the greater the necessity for prompt and persistent treatment, until they have been banished and the bloom of health is restored. To accomplish this end Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only unfailing remedy. They not only cure all suppressions and irregularities, which if neglected, inevitably entail sickness and trouble. By taking these pills for a week or ten days before the expected return of each period, the prompt appearance of "the visitor" is insured. For suppressions, the pills must be taken steadily until the reappearance takes place—generally in a month's time, sometimes less. Follow the directions on the pamphlet about each box. Nursing women will find their milk improved in quality and quantity by taking these pills, and also obtain relief from pain in the back and general dragged-out feeling. All displacements from weakness of the uterine ligaments are speedily relieved and ultimately cured by the use of these pills. Leucorrhoea, bearing down weight in the pelvis, and all female weaknesses, find speedy relief and cure in the administration of the Pink Pills for Pale People.

The most critical period in the life of a woman is that attending the cessation of menstruation, or, as it is most generally termed, the change or turn of life. The symptoms attending this period are fainting spells or attacks of faintness or dizziness, headache, general debility, exhaustion, a feeling of melancholy, hysteria, pain in joints or limbs, hypochondria, etc. The change is a gradual one—for better or worse—for the former if the patient is wise enough to fortify the system against the ravages of the symptoms attending the change. For this purpose no remedy ever discovered equals Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They purify the blood by acting directly upon the sexual system, lessen the severity of this critical period, and finally leave the patient in the enjoyment of robust health. All ladies approaching this critical period should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

PALE AND SALLOW GIRLS.

What can be more distressing than to see a girl drooping and fading in the springtime of youth? Instead of bright eyes, glowing rosy cheeks, and an elastic step, there are dull eyes, pale, sallow, or greenish complexion and a languidness of step that bespeaks disease and an early death if proper treatment is not promptly resorted to and persisted in until the impoverished blood is enriched, and the functions of life become regular. Upon parents rests a great responsibility at the time their daughters are budding into womanhood.

The Army of Tramps.

The following article appeared in the Philadelphia Times, and as it applies equally well to Bloomsburg we publish it.

The demoralization that leads healthy and vigorous men to prefer a vagabond life in the summer and a meal and a soft side of a plank in a station house or House of Correction in winter to a self-respecting industrious life, is very apparent in this city at present. The Almshouse, the House of Correction and the station houses are overcrowded with the vagabonds that cold weather has driven into the city, and the officials of the department of charities and correction are perplexed to provide all who apply with food and shelter.

The discouraging feature of this winter irruption of vagabonds is that it shows that the tramp army is growing, and that its new recruits are largely young and able-bodied. The life-long vagrants who are begging because of some physical defect are well known, and the new recruits of this class scarcely more than fill the vacancies caused by death or permanent retirement to the almshouse. The bulk of this increasing army of the dependent is made up of those who could belong to the self-supporting class if they would, and who would support themselves if they were compelled to choose between work and starvation.

For the present the vagabonds must be fed, of course, and the Department of Charities and Correction must make what shift it can to provide for them. But every recurring winter will witness the rapid growth of this army unless some well devised legislation shall check it by providing some method of compulsory work for those who apply for food and shelter, thus convincing the vagrants that they can not escape work if they try, and that it will be altogether better for them to follow a calling of their own selection than to be compelled to work harder for less compensation by the

legally constituted authorities. The source of the tramp evil is the readiness with which the self-supporting portion of the community respond to appeals for charity. On this point there must be a revolution, and the best way to inaugurate it is for the law to control the whole matter. If beggars are taken into custody and those who are able to work compelled to work, the tramp army would soon be decimated by desertion. Until this is done it will continue to increase in numbers. The Philadelphia Department of Charities and Correction should make the present irruption of lazy vagrants the occasion for the preparation and presentation of a carefully drawn bill to the Legislature, designed to enforce the scriptural injunction that if a man will not work neither shall he eat.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR MEN—YOUNG AND OLD.

Every man who finds his mental faculties dull or falling, or his physical powers flagging, whether from overwork or worry, or as a result of early indiscretions, or excesses, should promptly take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental, build up the blood, restore the shattered nervous system, and ward off insanity, the too frequent outcome of excesses.

PARALYSIS Follows Bloodlessness and Nervous Prostration.

From the Press, New York City. For more than fifteen years, Mrs. A. Mather, who lives at No. 43 East One-hundred-and-twelfth Street, New York, was a sufferer from anemia, which, in spite of the treatment of physicians, gradually developed into nervous prostration until finally marked symptoms of paralysis set in. Mrs. Mather gladly gave the reporter her experience:

"For many years," Mrs. Mather said, "I was a constant sufferer from nervousness. It was about fifteen years ago that my condition began to grow worse. Soon I became so affected that I was prostrated and, until about two years ago, was part of the time unable to leave my bed. My blood became greatly impoverished and after years of suffering I was threatened with paralysis."

"When I walked I could scarcely drag my feet along and at times my knees would give away so that I would almost fall down. Feeling that doctors could not help me, I had little hope of recovery, until one day I read in a newspaper how a person, afflicted almost the same as I was, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I purchased a box and began taking the pills. The effect of this first box pleased me so much that I bought another. Before I had taken all the pills in the first box I began to experience relief and, after the third box had been used, I had been practically cured. It was really surprising what a speedy and pronounced effect the medicine had upon me. I always keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house and when I feel any symptoms of nervousness find that they give me certain relief."

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

A Book for Young Men.

An immeasurable amount of suffering and injury to the human race, is due to the ignorant violation of physiological laws by the youth of our land. Ruinous practices are indulged in, through ignorance of the inevitable injury to constitution and health which surely follows. By every young man, the divine injunction, "Know Thyself," should be well heeded. To assist such in acquiring a knowledge of themselves and of how to preserve health, and to shun those pernicious and most destructive practices, to which so many fall victims, as well as to reclaim and point out the means of relief and cure to any who may unwittingly have violated Nature's laws, and are already suffering the dire consequences, an association of medical gentlemen have carefully prepared a little book which is replete with useful information to every young man. It will be sent to any address, securely sealed from observation in a plain envelope, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of ten cents in stamps (for postage) if enclosed with this notice.

Facts for the Calamity Bowler.

The sale of thirty thousand pounds of Washington county wool at Claysville to a Wheeling house on Eastern account for twenty cents a pound, is a notable event in the wool market the past week. Independent of the fact that it is a direct advance of seven cents a pound over the rates that prevailed in the last year of the McKinley law, the figures show the progress and activity in wool manufacturing and the benefits accruing to the flock-master under the Wilson tariff schedule. It is noted that almost directly following the passage of the new tariff act the price of domestic wool advanced from eleven to fifteen cents, and later to eighteen cents, and this in a section where the most violent opposition obtained toward any change in the wool schedules.

Indigestion is often taken for consumption. The word consumption means wasting away, and dyspeptics often waste away as badly as consumptives.

The reason people waste away is because either they don't get enough to eat, or they don't digest what they do eat.

If the latter is your trouble, take Shaker Digestive Cordial. This will help you to digest your food and stop your loss of flesh.

Shaker Digestive Cordial is made from herbs, barks and the juices of fruit, by the well-known Shakers at Mount Lebanon. It possesses great tonic and digestive powers.

Shaker Digestive Cordial has cured many supposed consumptives (who were really dyspeptics) by simply helping their stomachs to digest their food, thus giving them nourishment and new strength. Sold by druggists. Trial bottles 50 cents.

Here is what some one who knows says about a cigarette,—facts which any amount of young men and boys about this town can reflect over, with advantage to themselves:—It is a little roll of paper, tobacco and drugs with a small fire at one end and a large fool at the other end. Some of its chief employments are condensed nightmare, cancer of the lips and stomach, spinal meningitis, softening of the brain, funeral processions and families shrouded in gloom. There are plenty of subjects left however, who are perfectly willing to undergo the trials of such a nature for the sake of putting on a certain amount of style.

GRAVEL CURED.

(Philadelphia, Penn., Item) A healthier, heartier, happier man than John J. Neill, of 2437 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, could not be found in a day's search. The fact that he is still alive is a constant wonder to his friends. In the fall of 1889 he began to suffer indescribable misery from stone in the bladder. Consulting an eminent physician in Philadelphia, he was told that a surgical operation was necessary. So much did he dread the result, for if unsuccessful it meant death, that he put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind, he heard of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Although disheartened, on July 1, 1893, he bought a bottle of it, and within a month had experienced beneficial results, and before he had finished the third bottle, the gravel was completely dissolved and his sufferings at an end.

Mr. Neill feels that he owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and for disorders of the bladder and urinary organs, says "it will effect a cure if one be possible."

Favorite Remedy is prescribed with unfailing success for rheumatism, dyspepsia and nerve troubles in which it has cured many that were considered beyond the aid of medicine. All druggists, \$1.



EVERYBODY IS ON TO IT

BATTLEAX PLUG

THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR THE MONEY

A Queer Post Office.

For Twenty Years Letters Came, but Never Reached Their Destination.

Georgetown, Indiana, with its 600 inhabitants has had a postal service that is without a parallel. For years the postmaster was a Mr. Motweller, but he died fifteen years ago and his daughter, Miss Louisa Motweller, now 60 years old, has been postmistress ever since. A complaint was made and an inspector went down from Cincinnati, expecting to straighten things out.

He found the post-office in a cottage of two rooms, the front one being the office and the back room being the living room for the old lady and her ten cats. The room was large and the floor was covered with newspaper mail five feet deep. This vast accumulation of mail was hauled to the commons and dumped in a pile, where the villagers were allowed to sort out what belonged to them. One man found 147 newspapers addressed to him, some having been there twenty years.

The inspector found 4,000 letters carefully stowed away in old dress skirts, made into bags by tying the ends, and stacked in the corners of the room. None of the letters had been opened. The collection of letters had evidently been begun by her father, for some bore the postmark of August, 1876. Many of the persons to whom they were addressed now sleep in the village graveyard.

The letters were sorted out alphabetically and the entire population

lined up and filed through the office. The old woman was terribly excited at the clearing up wrought by the inspector and several times during the proceedings she fell on her knees before him and begged him not to destroy her office.

There were some queer developments when the letters were opened. Thus a letter dated August 9, 1876, was from Superintendent French, of the railway post office, ordering certain letters forwarded. One man got an insurance policy he paid for in 1892, and another got a check for some strawberries he had sold in Chicago in 1890.

Married women who have been wives for many years received ardent letters from youthful lovers—letters they should have received before they were wed. Invitations to parties, letters of sympathy for long forgotten reverses or congratulations on dimly remembered trilles, greeted the eyes of old men and women.

A new postmaster has been chosen and mail will hereafter be delivered promptly. The villagers say they did not complain, as they knew the old woman would have to go to the poor house if put out of the office.

A new line of samples of illuminated cards, programs, folders, dance programs, opening announcement cards, ball tickets, calendars, menu cards, wedding invitations, gilt and bevel edged cards, just received at this office. Persons desiring anything in this line are invited to call and inspect them, and get prices. No trouble to show goods, even if you do not buy.

The city conditions of trade during past three months hindered greatly the larger sales for which we made ready.

We manufactured thousands too many—both Suits and Overcoats. While disappointed we're determined to sell. All prices lower now.

- A Saving of 40 per cent.—\$25 Overcoats for \$15.
A Saving of 40 per cent.—\$25 Suits for \$15.
As Great Reductions on \$20 and \$16 ones.
Guaranteed All Wool Suits and Overcoats, \$5.

Most of these prices are lower than during last year's sale in settling a partner's interest.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Sixth and Market Ninth and Chestnut

WM. H. WANAMAKER

Twelfth and Market Streets

Notwithstanding the very low prices—the rule is still in force to pay Railroad fare—on very moderate purchases.