

# Is Your Blood Pure

If it is, you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; strong nerves, sweet sleep.

But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood, scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, sleeplessness and

**That Tired Feeling.** Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine for you.

It will give you pure, rich, red blood and strong nerves. It will overcome that Tired Feeling, create an appetite, give refreshing sleep and make you strong.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

**Is the Only True Blood Purifier**

Prominently in the public eye today.

**Hood's Pills** (the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.)

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Wife used "MORNING'S FRIEND" before first child was quickly relieved; suffered but little; recovery rapid. E. E. JOHNSON, Kefauver, Ala.

**Dangers in Hot-Water Bottles.**

Many are the blessings of the hot water bottle, it must not be forgotten that it is also a source of some danger. Always see that the stopper is absolutely tight and never use it without a thick cover. Many a painful burn has been given, especially to an unconscious patient or to an old person. In old age, the circulation being weaker, the vitality becomes low. A thick cover will keep the water warm longer as well as insure against burns. Filling the bag quite full will also cause the heat to be retained for a longer time, but will not be as comfortable as when half full. When not in use, the bag should be emptied.

**LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS AHEAD**

when pimples, eruptions, boils, and like manifestations of impure blood appear. They wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. They show you what you need—a good blood-purifier, that's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It carries health with it. All blood, skin and scalp diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver and rouses every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms of Skin Diseases, such as Salt-rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Boils and kindred ailments, and Scrofula, it is an unequalled remedy.

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P. N. U. 22

**The Greatest Medical Discovery**

**of the Age.**

**KENNEDY'S**

**Medical Discovery.**

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pastures a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at first.

No change of diet necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

**RHEUMATIC**

PEOPLE USE "Serravallo's \$1,000,000 Rheumatic Cure," guaranteed the best on earth for all kinds of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Cured by Leo Serravallo and George Higgs of Lansing, Mich., of Boston Rheumatism 117 yrs. standing. Send for free discovery. Cured 2,000 people. Refer to Mrs. Mary Willard, Danversville, Ct.; Mrs. R. S. Sampson, Boston Park, Ill.; M. O'Neil, 300 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. G. Robinson, Mutual Life Building, N. Y. City; and Dr. F. J. Bartwell, Tuskegee, Pa. Big thing for good agents. Secret cost \$10,000. Highest references. Write to-day. WANSON CO., 167 Dearborn St., Chicago.

For our announcement in NEXT issue of this paper. It will show a cut of a style of

**DAVIS' GREASE SEPARATORS**

It would take several pages to give details about these various machines. Send for our latest Pamphlet Mailed Free. IF AGENTS WANTED. DAVIS & FANKIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL. Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

**IMPERIAL GRANUM**

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

**FOOD**

FOR

**INVALIDS**

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

## SHARE IN THE PROFIT

**HOW NEGRO FARMERS TILL THE SOUTHERN SOIL.**

**Old Plantations Cut Up Into Small Farms, Each Worked by a Tenant Who Pays the Landlord a Portion of the Crops.**

Measured by Mules.

Macon, Ga., correspondence.

The tenant system in the cotton belt is unique. Before the war the agricultural sections of the State were divided into extensive plantations—3,000, 4,000, 5,000 and sometimes 10,000 acres, owned by one man, under a single management, and worked by gangs of slaves, male and female, directed by overseers, with a "field hand" for every thirty or forty acres, according to the wealth or the generosity of the master. Sometimes they would work fifty acres to a hand, but that was excessive cruelty, and such plantations were universally condemned. That system meant 100 slaves for a 3,000-acre plantation, 150 or 200 for a 5,000-acre plantation, and 300 or 400 slaves for 10,000 acres. Nowadays much of the land is allowed to lie idle. The owner retains 200 or 300 acres around his residence



A PRIMITIVE COTTON PRESS.

for his own use, and farms the rest of the place, or as much of it as he can, on shares; and the extent of its cultivation is usually governed by the character of the land and the character of the landlord.

To a large extent the tenants to-day are the same men and women who lived upon the place as slaves; and they cultivate the same soil as freemen that they did in bondage, some of them being the better and others the worse for the change. And to a remarkable degree the same relations exist between the employer and the employed—the patriarchal system of communism and dependence which is often admirable, but sometimes degrading and oppressive.

The uneducated negro is a thoroughly domestic animal, and when he once forms an attachment for a place it is difficult to drive him away. Sometimes the restless, wayward ones wander off from the old plantation and are gone for years, but they will invariably claim a residence there and usually come back sooner or later, and expect to be taken on and given work again. This rule applies only to those plantations where the people were well treated in slave times and since, and where the property has been retained by the same owners. Often when a place is sold, if the negroes do not like the appearance or the behavior of the purchaser, they will evacuate in a body and build cabins upon the land of some kindlier man in the neighborhood whom they know, or who may be related to their old master.

When the ties of personal attachment are cut it does not take them long to move. A couple of men can build a cabin in three or four days with no tools but an ax to hew and trim the wood and a trowel to handle the mortar in building the chimney.

It was also the rule for plantations upon which there were hard masters to be entirely abandoned during the war, and when emancipation came, and many of them have never been repopulated. There are many farms in the South upon which no negro is willing to work for any wages or under any conditions. Those farms were the scenes of cruelties during slavery and are cursed—tabooed forever. And there are certain men who can never hire negro labor. If a negro should consent to work for them he would be boycotted by his race; he would be turned out of the church and ostracized in every way. The prejudices and the vindictive ness of the colored people are as deep-rooted as their attachments and their loyalty.

But after emancipation a large majority of the slave population in the cotton belt remained in the old cabins or built new ones upon the old plantation, and their children are now working the lands their fathers and grandfathers tilled, receiving a share of the crop for their labor, or rather, in the way they are pleased to consider it, paying a share of their harvest to the landlord annually for ground rent.

Some of the frugal and industrious ones have purchased little farms from their old masters and are constantly adding to their real estate. Some have shown such ability and sagacity that they now own the property on which they worked as slaves—the entire plantation—and now and then you hear of an instance where one of these fortunate freemen has given financial aid or a home to his old master or mistress or some member of their family who are not too proud to accept charity from their former chattels.

I have been told of a colored planter in the southern part of this State who maintains his former master and mistress in their old mansion just as they lived, al-



A COTTON PICKER.

though perhaps not so luxuriously, when he was their slave, while he resides in a more modest structure on another part of the place. They are childless and feeble-minded, and one of their delusions, which he permits them to enjoy and still oppose upon their friends, is that they possess

the old plantation, and that he is their overseer or agent in charge.

Farms are not rented by acres and very rarely for cash, and there is seldom any lease or contract or memorandum. Between white and black men such papers are unknown. The unwritten laws of landlord and tenant are the same all over this section, and have been unchanged since the war. Business follows a universal custom and is conducted entirely upon faith and the knowledge of the habits of men. There are one-mule farms and two-mule farms and four-mule farms. Area is not measured by acres nor by the labor of men, but by the number of mules employed.

A negro rents from his old master or his landlord as much land as he can cultivate with one mule, and the annual rental is one bale of cotton. If he has two mules he takes as much land as he can cultivate with them, and the rental is two bales of cotton, and so on. A one-mule farm is usually about forty acres, and a two-mule farm from eighty to a hundred acres. A man can cultivate more than twice as much land with two mules as with one, because he has two or three "hands" to help him, and their combined effort can accomplish more than if they are working independently. Men, women, boys and girls work in the fields together, and they plow also with steers, cows and heifers; but in estimating the rental nothing but a mule or a horse counts.

In addition to the land the tenant receives credit from his landlord, or from some supply store upon the latter's installment, to the extent of \$4 a month, or \$48 a year, for every mule he works. That buys his seed, his fertilizer, his implements and tools and necessities of life, such as sugar, tea, coffee and tobacco for his family. The rest of his food is he supposed to raise himself, and he wants little more than cornmeal, bacon, eggs, chickens and the vegetables of his garden.

At the end of the season all the crop is taken to the gin house—there is one upon almost every plantation—where, after the cotton is ginned, the landlord first takes out enough to settle the store account and his own bale or bales for rental. The tenant has what is left to dispose of as he pleases. It may be five bales or two or half a bale, or there may be nothing whatever coming to him for the whole season's labor. With a good crop he might harvest from six to ten bales on a one-mule farm, with an ordinary crop a failure and he finds himself in debt both to his landlord and at the store. But if there is any cotton the landlord gets it. A bale of cotton averages 500 pounds and the price at the gin house varies from 5 to 7 cents a pound.

Usually the colored tenant lets his cotton go with the rest, and receives his pay when the landlord sells his own. It may be in the winter, or perhaps in the spring; but it is a matter of faith. Sometimes he sells out to his landlord at current rates as soon as the cotton is weighed, and sometimes he hauls his bales to town one after another and gets what he can for them.

All the family usually go to town together when the cotton money is due and unite in the pleasure of its disbursement. They do not expect or intend to save anything. They will not go home as long as a penny remains. The old woman and the girls want new dresses, shoes, hats and bright ribbons. The old man wants cloth for some new shirts or a pair of shoes. He seldom buys a hat or a coat. He gets those garments from his old master or his landlord, and as they are worn on Sundays and holidays only they last for years.

When the necessities are purchased, and they are very few, the esthetic fancies of the family run riot. Confectionery and cologne are bought first. They may properly be included with the necessities of life. Then they invest in tinseled jewelry and bright-colored fans, photograph albums, for which they have no photographs; books, with showy bindings, which they cannot read; clocks, from the gilt-washed, and plaster, and embossed, counterpane and fancy table cloths; bright-colored pictures in gilt or silver frames and every variety of article that pleases the eye and the palate. Then, when the cotton money is expended, the entire resources of the family are exhausted, and the remainder of the year they live upon credit or upon little things they can sell. Perhaps the old man will cut a load of wood and trade it for dry goods or groceries, or the old woman will save up her eggs and chickens and take them to town, but such sources of supply are meager and unreliable.

**The Peculiarity of the "R."**

A little feature to be seen in some writings—perhaps only to be distinguished as a separate gesture by the aid of a magnifying glass—is the stroke which is separately placed above the small r, in order to show that it is an r, and to thus distinguish it from another letter, or part of a letter, which resembles the r when the latter is made without this little top stroke. At the first glance, how insignificant does this detail appear! But is it really without meaning as a human action? I think not.

A man who habitually takes the trouble to make clearer the meaning of one of his symbols, at the cost of a little separate action, is a man who takes pains with his work and who desires to do his work well. This action, trivial as it appears, could scarcely be done by a slovenly or careless person; it is a gesture of minute care and attention—qualities that in one way or another have been of vast service to individuals and to mankind. Thomas Carlyle, for example, showed his minute carefulness by an attention to punctuation that I have never seen excelled, and which has rarely been equaled—The Nineteenth Century.

**A Snapper.**

The office of Snapper of the British House of Commons is one of high honor, and is very lucrative. While he holds the office he is the first commoner in England. His salary is \$25,000 a year, and the government provides a handsome mansion for him within the palace of Westminster, where he resides. When he retires from service he is knighted, and receives a pension of \$20,000 for the remainder of his life.

"No, George," said the mature but still lovely maiden to her youthful adorer, "I can never be anything more than a mother to you. Your father spoke first."—Chicago Tribune.

## OUR LABOR INTERESTS

**STILL ADVANCING.**

**The Increase in Wages Not Confined to Special Lines.**

Again the matter of wage restorations has formed the most important factor in the industrial history of the past week, and the spreading of the evidence of improvement in all branches of industry is awakening a general interest, and furnishes encouragement that has been longed for by all since the first restoration of wages were made in the textile industry, to which it was confined for so many weeks.

A very gratifying feature of the present advance in wages is that it is not confined to any special line of industry, but seems to extend to nearly all. The coal mining industry is at present the most disturbed line in the country, with numerous inter-State and local troubles, but even in this branch some advances in rates have been made. The fact that there is a general upward movement in wages is certainly regretted by none, as it will add to the prosperity of all. And the fact that the employers of labor are not constantly on the watch for opportunities to reduce labor is shown in the action of at least one company, which voluntarily advanced its rates over the figures fixed by an agreement which runs throughout the year.

**STILL GROWING.**

**In the Membership of the American Federation of Labor.**

The American Federation of Labor is evidently gaining rapidly by the addition to its aggregate membership of several organizations, National and International Union, and is fast forging to the front rank among the great general labor organizations of the country. Affiliations have been made during the past two weeks representing not less than 70,000 membership. Secretly had the International Association of Mechanics, at its Convention, declared in favor of uniting with the Federation and notified the officers of that body that it would become a part thereof, until the annual convention of the Federation of Western Metallurgical Miners, in session at Denver, Col., with a membership of over 40,000, after having considered the proposition for more than two years, took similar action, voting by a large majority to at once affiliate.

**PITTSBURG MINERS**

**Fits All Over the District Started at Operator's Terms.**

Monday morning 1,000 miners from the Tombs and Planter Run district marched across the country to stop the mines at Bridgeville and Bishop and the men went to keep the miners out of the pits. They were unsuccessful, and after holding meetings the miners at the Canonburg coal works and at Cook's Allison mines determined to return to work next morning at the terms of the operators.

On the Baltimore & Ohio, the Shaner, Gully and Scott No. 2 returned to work at the operator's terms. Col. P. W. Read, owner of the mines at McDonald, held a meeting of his men and gave them yet three days to return to work. After that time he will fill his mines with imported miners now held in reserve. The Standard mine of the Standard Coal Company resumed at the operators' terms.

**NEW LABOR ORDER.**

**Organization With the Object to Shut out Foreign Labor.**

A novel labor organization has been formed among the steel melters, rollers and hammermen in the employ of the Black Diamond steel works, Howe, Brown & Co., Crescent Steel Company of Pittsburgh, the La Belle steel works and the Anderson-DuPuy works at Wheeling. The name of the new organization is the Danawassan association of America, its object is to keep foreigners out of the steel mills. It is claimed foreigners have usurped almost all the positions in steel works from laborers up.

The details of organization have been quietly arranged and the only thing remaining to make the new organization a thoroughbred labor union is the election of officers, which takes place this week. The order starts 1,000 strong. It originated among the men at the Black Diamond works, who were anxious to get back into some labor organization.

**LABOR NOTES.**

Tailors and coatmakers are in very general demand in many of the small towns and cities throughout Ohio and Indiana.

The employes of the American Tabe and Iron company, at Youngstown, O., on Saturday received notice of a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

The Norristown, Pa., Woolen company, employing nearly 400 hands, have made an increase in wages of 10 per cent. to go into effect at once. The mill is compelled to run on double turn to fill orders.

There comes a cry from almost every carriage and buggy factory in the country for more help of all kinds. Painters, blacksmiths, trimmers, body-makers, etc., are in great demand.

Lindsay & McCutcheon, of Pittsburgh signed the Amalgamated association scale for their Keystone mill, Second avenue, on Saturday morning. The Oliver Iron and Steel company offered its strikers iron wages, which the men refused unless the scale was signed, and they were discharged. New men are being advertised for.

The long drawn out strike at the plant of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago has at last come to an end, and the result is practically a victory for the company. An agreement has been reached whereby the strikers will return to work under about the same conditions as existed before the inauguration of the trouble.

**Cotton Crops Ruined.**

The rapid spread of the Mexican cotton weevil in Mexico and Southwest Texas is becoming a serious menace to this important industry. The weevil which invades the cotton bolls and causes the boll to rot and shed, first appeared last year in Tamaulipas, Mexico, has spread over Northern Mexico and many counties of Southwest Texas, not only totally destroying the crop, but causing a reduction of 50 per cent. in the acreage planted by farmers, who feared to lose their crops. So far, no poison or preventive has been discovered to stop the march of the pest.

**Formosa a Republic.**

Formosa has declared itself a republic, the flag being a yellow dragon on a blue ground. The president, Chang Ting Sung, is made president and has so notified the foreign representatives. Great excitement has been caused by a report that the Japanese have occupied Kirin, Manchuria, thus cutting off the retreat of a large force of Japanese troops.

The jury in the Hyams brothers murder trial at Toronto disagreed, and was discharged.

The Scotch-Irish congress will be held in Lexington, Va., June 20 to 23.

## A LIVING SHADOW.

**REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION OF A NORTH CAROLINA MAN.**

Strange, but True, Story From the Lumber Regions of a Southern State—Verified by Personal Investigation. (From the Greenville, N. C., Reflector.)

The following interview has just been given our reporter by Mr. G. A. Baker, the overseer at the farm of Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville, N. C. It will interest anyone who has ever had typhoid fever. Mr. Baker said in part:

"I was living in Beaufort County, and on the 2d day of October, 1893, I was stricken down with typhoid fever. I had the best physicians attend me and on the 15th day of January, 1894, I was allowed to get up. I was emaciated, weak and had no appetite, I could only drag along for a short distance and would be compelled to sit down and rest. This continued for some time and I began to give up hope of ever getting well. I lost my position in Beaufort County and having secured one in Pitt County, clerking in a store, I undertook it, but was so weak I could not do the work and had to give it up. The disease settled in my knees, legs and feet. I was taking first one kind of medicine and then another, but nothing did me any good. I was mighty low-spirited. I moved out to Col. Sugg's about four or five months ago and commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took three a day for about three months. I began to regain my appetite in a week's time, and then my weakness began to disappear, and hope sprung up with a brightness that is beyond all telling. At the expiration of the three months I was entirely cured and could take my axe and go in the woods and do as good a day's work as any man. I was troubled with dyspepsia and that has disappeared. It is also a splendid tonic for weak people. I say, Mr. Editor, God bless Dr. Williams; may he live for a long time; I know he will go up yonder to reap his reward for he has done a wonderful lot of good. Tell everybody that asks you about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that if they will come to me I can certainly satisfy them as to their merits. I always carry a box of pills with me and when ever I feel bad I take one."

We were forcibly struck with the earnestness of Mr. Baker and his statements may be relied on.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

"Excuse me, madame," said the paying-teller, "but you have not endorsed this check. If you will write your name on the back of it, it will be all right." "Oh, of course," said the little woman. "I had forgotten." Then she endorsed the check: "Sincerely yours, Janette Hicks-worthy."—Harper's Bazar.

Did you ever hear of a woman who was tired of society? Did you ever hear of a man who did not?

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