

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

E. L. CAMPBELL, - - Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The yearly exports of umbrellas from England are valued at £581,000.

A Russian convict is said to have survived a punishment of two thousand lashes.

It has cost the British Government \$330,000 to suppress the locust plague in Cyprus.

The Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil is planning the erection of an academy of arts, which will be the first of its kind in South America.

Archer and Wood the two noted English jockeys, according to the income tax assessment, made last year respectively \$50,000 and \$45,000.

In China and Japan girls are named after some beautiful natural object, and such names are common as Cherry-flower, Peach-blossom, Plum-blossom, Bamboo-leaf, Pine-woods, etc.

A patent has been granted in Russia for a lucifer match that can be used an indefinite number of times, the wood being impregnated with a special chemical solution that will allow of such reuse.

The depression in Scotch agriculture is so great that, in one recent number of a paper published in the north, forty-seven country mansions, with 245,000 acres of shootings attached, were advertised to let.

In Serbia it is the custom to build the partition walls of houses quite thick, and set stoves in the walls half way through, so that they do duty in warming two rooms. The stove has no opening in either room, but is managed through an aperture in the wall.

The best decorated man in Prussia is the Crown Prince of Germany, who has seventy-two orders and decorations to plant on his breast, which make him look as if he wore a breastplate. Count Puckler, the Marshal of the place, comes next with fifty-one; Bismarck follows with a modest forty-eight.

The Island of Juan Fernandez, upon which Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, spent his four solitary years, has never since been inhabited until twelve years ago, when the present Governor Rodd settled upon it with a small colony. Rodd is a Switzer. In 1866 he fought for Austria against the Prussians, and in 1870 for France. After the defeat of the French he emigrated to Chili, and made himself useful to the government, at whose invitation he undertook the colonization of Robinson Crusoe's lonely island. Here he has resided for the last twelve years as Governor and Judge. Most of the settlers over whom he presides are German and Swiss.

LIFE IN CHINA.

Oriental Customs That Seem Amusing to Dwellers in the Occident.

Who and what are these melancholy mortals who are meandering along covered with sheepskins? They are what, when you see them in Fleet street, you call "sandwich men." They are exhibiting the wares purchasable at this clothier's shop on our left. Instead of carrying advertisement-boards, and wandering up and down the street, a layer of lean mortality between two slices of wool, they wear upon their own backs the very goods which you are respectfully invited to inspect and to buy. Do not imagine that a Chinaman's mind feels any qualms at the thought that these garments have been for weeks upon the back of one of the unwashed. He is troubled by no such unpleasant reflections. But he would no doubt drive a harder bargain on the plea that they had been already much worn. These sheepskins are very highly valued in winter by the country people. If you were relating to an agricultural audience in the south of China, and in the north also to townspeople, the sufferings of the persecuted saints of old, it would never do to tell them that "they wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins." You would err as much as the Moravian missionaries did who first preached of the fires of hell to the Greenlanders. Those Arctic folk were immensely pleased with the prospect of going there, and the missionaries were naturally very much shocked at the result of their own preaching. And so, to the Chinese mind, the wandering about in sheep-skins and goat-skins does not at all imply that they were "destitute, afflicted, tormented." They would very much like to be persecuted to that degree. The Chinaman is a wonderful creature for enduring endless nuisances, regarding them as things that are and have been, and therefore still must be. We could scarcely have a better illustration of that last remark than this stage, which has been thrown right across the main thoroughfare. We must either find our way round by a side street, or creep under the stage as best we can. Fancy what it would be for a band of itinerant actors to erect a theater in Cheapside, compelling all the traffic to turn aside for a whole day; and then consider that the street we are in bears about the same relation to the city of Amoy as Cheapside does to the city of London! Yet the people do not complain. It is probable that not one in a hundred who turn aside because the road is blocked thinks that such a nuisance ought not to be allowed. It is much more likely that the inhabitants of the street are objects of envy because the theater is brought to their doors. Some shopkeeper in the street has invited the actors to his expense, and his neighbors are much obliged to him for giving them an opportunity of seeing the play, and of hearing the drums beat, the bells ring, the cymbals clash, and the actors howl and screech, without the trouble of leaving their shop-doors. The entertaining sights are so numerous that to describe all that strikes the newcomer as fantastic would take a volume. You may see a woman deliberately washing her long black hair in wooden bowl, combing it out and doing it up in

public, without so much as a thought that any one would think she should do it in-doors. Or, maybe, it is a man in scanty garb, sitting on the threshold of his shop, washing his long legs in a basin of hot water. Sometimes you may come across a conjurer performing at one of the tiny clear spaces where the road widens for a few yards. Close by this spot I once met a man who seemed to have a knife broken off short in the top of his skull, and the blood apparently was running down upon his clothes. The people stood aside with what I thought was a shocked aspect as he solemnly walked on, looking to neither right nor left, and it proved to be only a famous conjurer going through one of his most remarkable performances. Occasionally you may happen upon one of the eccentric customs of idolatry, and see a new house consecrated by the presence of the black-faced idol. By the way, while we are just finishing our journey, I will tell you a curious fact about Chinamen and foreign pictures. The Chinaman who sees a foreign picture for the first time looks at it with the eyes of a grown-up child. When I had discovered this fact, I tested the truth of it many times by showing pictures to intelligent friends. A fine sketch of the interior of a Turkish man-of-war, four guns served by about ten men, and the Admiral standing in the foreground with his hand resting upon his sword, was put down as "mountains," and a large and elaborate picture of the funeral of Mons. Thiers proceeding through the streets of Paris was said to be "a ship at sea." This is an interesting fact for psychologists.—*Every-Day Life in China.*

BRITISH FAILURES.

Tradesmen Who Went Under in England During Four Years.

The failures last year were distributed among the following trades and, for better comparison, we give the total number in each trade in 1882, 1883 and 1884:

	1882.	1881.	1883.	1884.
Bankers.....	5	4	3	5
Building trades.....	693	545	1,193	1,317
Chemists and druggists.....	37	40	93	57
Coal and mining trades.....	1	165	212	78
Corn and cattle.....	154	139	214	283
Drapery, silk and woolen trades.....	598	362	915	922
Earthenware trades.....	42	40	105	57
Farmers.....	359	327	313	640
Furniture and upholstery trades.....	145	91	216	228
Grocery and provision trades.....	975	804	2,269	2,842
Hardware and metal trades.....	154	110	377	626
Iron and steel trades.....	200	259	366	577
Jewelry and fancy trades.....	261	181	444	383
Leather and coach trades.....	322	293	649	685
Merchants, brokers and agents.....	378	490	1,174	1,273
Print and stationery trades.....	121	101	197	209
Wine, spirit and beer trades.....	458	456	1,103	1,150
Miscellaneous.....	824	791	1,338	1,511
Totals for United Kingdom.....	5,703	5,098	11,465	11,821

The total for 1885 shows a net increase of about twelve per cent. upon the failures for 1884. But these official figures only tell us of the cases that occurred through the Court of Bankruptcy. There is no way of arriving at any reliable statistics of the many other actual failures that have happened during the year. Not only has there been an increase in the private arrangements effected with creditors, but also in regard to county court administrations. Then there is that large class of cases where debtors simply drop through, or run away, or get work as journeymen, but which are nevertheless equally failures, and equally bad for their creditors. It is useless when we remember these facts merely to compare the figures in bankruptcy for 1885 with those of 1882 or 1883, and say there is a decrease. There has been no falling off in the totals of failures, and these simply prove that many insolvent debtors have privately arranged with their creditors or have done without, as the cheap system of liquidation was taken away, and they could not afford the more costly present plan. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that every new bankruptcy act has had the apparent effect of cutting down the totals of failures. The act of 1869 did this, as our comparative total shows, and the fact that those totals rose again did not prove an actual increase of insolvency, but rather that debtors grew more used to the new law, as they doubtless will to that of 1883.—*Kemp's Mercantile Gazette.*

ITALIAN EYES.

A Country Where Pretty Blondes Are at a Considerable Premium.

The iris of the eye of Italians is most commonly chestnut; according to M. Mantegazza, the proportion of such is 64 per cent., the black eyes number 22 per cent., the blue 11, and the gray 3. Piedmont and Lombardy have the largest proportion of gray eyes; Venetia of blue. In general, the chestnut color of hair amounts to 71 per cent.; then comes the black hair, 26 per cent.; then the blonde, 3 per cent. (though in Venetia it is 8.) Black hair is rare in Venetia. More than three-fourths of the Italians have abundant hair. Southern Italy excels northern in this respect; in Tuscany the poor heads of hair preponderate (58 against 42 per cent.). As to beard, the color does not always coincide with that of the locks. While chestnut preponderates, this preponderance is less marked; and one sometimes finds chestnut locks with blond, and more often brown, beards. Rusky beards with abundant locks are most common in the south of Italy. In two-thirds of Italy the natives wear the beard short or are clean shaven. This practice dominates especially in Tuscany (83 per cent.); the Sardinians have most long beards (50 per cent.). Red hair in Italy has been a subject of discussion among anthropologists; some think red-haired persons are remnants of a race almost extinct, and which extended to the banks of the Rhine and into England; others think red hair a mere physiological accident, from which no conclusion can be drawn. In Italy throughout one finds a few cases of red hair. In one commune, Sant'Agata di Puglia, red hair is predominant. No explanation has been given of the fact. Baldness is most common in Tuscany. In Italy generally, of 10,000 young men examined for military service 20 were rejected for premature baldness, and 53 for disease of the scalp.—*Nature.*

PAINTED FANS.

A Once Flourishing Business Which Is Now on the Decline.

"Fan-painting," said a dealer in these articles to a reporter recently, "so far as it is considered as a fine art, is about played out. A few years ago there were a number of artists in this city who made a business of painting fans. The average price paid was thirty dollars a dozen, and, as the work was quickly done, the artists could realize a large sum of money by their brushes. The demand for painted fans steadily increased until it was impossible to supply it. At this point inferior work began to be introduced and the prices ran down until at the present time fans are painted at a cost of two dollars a dozen, a price that no artist can make a living at."

"Do you sell many painted fans now?" inquired the reporter.

"In comparison with the sales a few years ago we do not sell many. The truth is, the fans are now painted by their fair owners."

"Is much artistic merit displayed in these efforts?"

"In some a great deal, but a good many are mere daubs and tempt one to ask with Artemus Ward's inquirer: 'Which is Daniel and which is the lion?' The fair Julia takes a fan and paints on it a landscape in which the shrubbery seems to over-top the trees and the animals seem to be of a nondescript species. She shows this painting to her male friends who break out in admiration, 'Charming, Magnificent' and other equally absurd expressions. This encouraged the young lady goes on painting other fans, each painting worse than the former one, because a more ambitious effort."

"Have you ever any tricks practised in fan-painting?"

"O, yes. Some years ago I discovered a very neat fraud. A well-executed painting, if original, was quite expensive, and taking advantage of this some keen fellows adopted a new plan. They took the silk before it was placed on the body of the fan and had a photograph in some way taken on it. Then they skillfully painted the photograph and many of the best posted dealers were taken in. One day a lady living in this city, who is quite a collector, purchased one of the photographed fans and discovered by accident the method adopted. She returned the fan to the dealer and thus put him and others on their guard. In spite of this, however, quite a number of bogus paintings were palmed off. Indeed, so successfully is the work executed that it requires an expert to determine."

"Why are not painted fans of this description as valuable as if painted from an original?"

"Well, they bear the same relation to an original as a chromo does to an oil painting. The former may have all the beauties of the latter but it is merely a reproduction and will never command the price of an original.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

TEXAN HERDERS.

The Life Led by a Hard-Worked and Poorly-Paid Class of People.

We will suppose, by way of illustration, that a practical herder has been engaged to run a flock, and in the early morning, as the first gray streaks of dawn appear in the eastern sky, he sallies forth to take charge of his woolly flock, who are just beginning to awake and leave their bedding-place. If he is a Mexican he looks extremely picturesque in his bright blue jacket, with its double row of silver buttons, which, by the way, are not for use but solely for ornament, for a Mexican never buttons his jacket, else he would hide his gaudy calico shirt. On his nether limbs are leggings of leather or buckskin to protect his legs from the sharp thorns through which he will be forced to march. These are kept in place by a crimson, orange or blue sash, over which is buckled a broad sash full of cartridges. On his head is the inevitable sombrero, with its ornamentation of gold and silver lace. If he is a sensible man, his serape will be tied over one shoulder and under the opposite arm he will carry a Winchester rifle and a sharp butcher knife. As the sheep begin to move off he saunters slowly along behind them, keeping a sharp lookout for stragglers. Sheep do not travel fast, but they keep moving. At about meridian they will begin to feed back toward the bedding-place. There the herder will eat his humble dinner of tortillas and chili, washed down by a draught of water, if he is fortunate enough to be in the vicinity of a spring or water-hole. About sundown the sheep will range their camp and begin to select beds for the night. The herder has a rude shelter near by. He builds himself a fire and cooks his tortillas. Possibly he may have killed a quail or a jack rabbit during the day. If so, he makes a savory soup. Then he smokes his cigar and walks around the flock to see that none are missing. If all is well he returns to his camp and, rolling himself in his serape, lies down. He may have a good night's sleep and he may not. A careful herder will be aroused if a single sheep moves and will immediately rise up to see what is the matter. If a bear or cougar or tiger-cat is lurking about he will hunt for the varmint and either kill him or frighten him away. Above all things he must guard against a stampede, for if the timid sheep once get started there is no stopping them—the herd would become scattered, many would be lost and the herder would be charged up with the missing sheep. Long before sheep daylight he is up, and by the time the sheep begin to move he has cooked and eaten his breakfast and is ready to take up the march again. Imagine what a picnic a man must have who performs this dreary routine for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year! Sheep-herding admits of no holidays.—*Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

The Boston Traveler tells of a boy living in sight of Plymouth Rock, Mass., who weighed three hundred and four pounds at last accounts, though he is only fourteen years old. He has grown at the rate of fifty pounds a year of late.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Sample Lots of Orators Picked Up Along Life's Highways.

As it is everybody's ambition to gain fame and prominence as a public speaker, and as it is in line with our principles to foster and forward every laudable ambition, we take this opportunity to set before our readers certain sample lots of public speakers, procured at great pains and immense expense, and we trust that every one of our readers will find something in the lot that will suit his predilections and prejudices.

Exhibit 1, and perhaps the most serviceable in the entire invoice, is warranted to give satisfaction under all conditions and in any kind of climate. It is very durable. It will wear like iron. This speaker is stately, round, deliberate and perfectly sound in wind and action. His sentences are of unvarying length and all very long. They are uttered in a delightfully uniform tone of voice, which moves in billowy grandeur, like this, (—) the movement being kept up until the end of the sentence is reached, when the voice is permitted to curve gracefully upward, thus: —. This gives an opportunity for taking breath before recommencing the billow business. This speaker is warranted to run for any time desired, from half an hour to all day. Any person really desirous of something superior will do well to snap this up before it is taken by somebody else.

Exhibit 2. This is a rapid speaker. It is not so much in request as exhibit 1, but it has its especial merits. The chief of these consists in the inability of the hearer to understand what the speaker is saying, for the former is therefore unable to reply to the arguments of the rapid speaker, if the rapid speaker think it worth while to indulge in such unnecessary expedients and if the hearer does make the attempt and apparently gets the better of the rapid speaker, the rapid speaker has the power of denying that he said anything that the other said he said—and who, pray, is to know whether he did or not? The manner of working the rapid speaker is to seize a sentence by the butt, as you would a horse-whip, and by a sudden and adroit movement snap out the rest of it in one time and one motion. This will require some practice. You would better begin with detached sentences. When you have so far succeeded as to be able to utter "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts" in one syllable, you will have gone very far on your way toward perfection as a rapid speaker.

Exhibit 3 is of the mumbling variety; very useful when you can't think of the words you want to use. This will be disposed of at a bargain; not because it is of inferior quality, but simply because the lot is an unusually large one.

Exhibit 4. Loud-mouthed; very useful during political campaigns. Will be sold at a sacrifice.

Exhibit 5. This is a retailer of chestnuts; good for all occasions; the most serviceable variety in the whole line. Can afford to sell low on account of the heavy stock we have on hand.

Exhibit 6. This is a machine that deals in jokes, leaving out the point, and gets all jumbled up trying to apply them. Rather common, but well worth examining.

Exhibit 7. Ah! this is something worth looking at. It is the true orator. No discount on this lot. Its principal features are seven-jointed words, tautology, pleonasm and "damnable iteration." Take this and you'll never regret it.—*Boston Transcript.*

LANGUAGE OF STONES.

Ancient Superstitions Concerning the Qualities of Various Gems.

The quality of turquoise imparts a prosperity in love.

Chrysolite was used as an amulet against evil passions and despondency.

The opal imparts apprehension and insight, and is the emblem of unrealized hope.

Conjugal felicity was symbolized by the sardonyx, which it was believed to insure.

The topaz was thought to promote fidelity and friendship and to calm internal passions.

The diamond has the mystic symbolism of light and purity, faith and uprightness of character.

The properties of the amethyst is to calm the passions of the body and prevent drunkenness.

The bloodstone was thought by the ancients to impart courage, prudence, fortitude and stability of character.

The moonstone was the emblem of the merchant prince, and signified well-directed industry and the arts of peace.

Garnet or carbuncle represents constancy of purpose and fidelity to duty. It is pre-eminently the soldier's gem.

The ruby was thought to guard against unkindness, and particularly that form so common in antiquity—poisoning.

The sapphire signifies modesty and charity of opinion, and was thought to possess the power of breaking the spells of magic.

The agate or chaledony represents physical prosperity, and it is the stone of the athlete and physician, and imparts longevity and health.

The emerald symbolizes truth, and was believed to secure good faith and happiness in friendship and home. It was also the appropriate emblem for a judge or lawyer.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

"In this country a large excess of food is consumed, not only by well-to-do people, but also by the poor. The excess of food consists mainly of meat and sweetmeats." This conclusion is given as the result of an investigation into the diet of laborers recently made by Colonel Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Labor.

The most powerful king on earth is working; the laziest, shirking; a very doubtful king, smo-king; the most commonplace king, j-o-king; the leanest one, thin-king; the thirstiest one, drink-king; the slyest one, win-king and the most gurgulous one, talk-king

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Brief Description of the Systems Adopted for Its Management.

In 1694, while England was at war with France, William Peterson, a London merchant, conceived the scheme of organizing a bank to receive deposits and assist the Government with money. The capital of £1,200,000 was raised by popular subscription, and it was provided that the whole of this should be permanently loaned to the Government at 8 per cent. per annum. In 1697 it was found necessary to increase the capital stock by £1,000,000. This was paid into the bank, and for a short time was not loaned to the Government, and the effect was to cause the notes and the stock (which latter had fallen to 40 per cent. discount) to appreciate to par. In 1844 an act was passed dividing the bank into two departments—the issue and the banking—the object of which was to prevent the issue of notes without a sufficient reserve of specie to redeem them. At the time of the division into the two departments the aggregate of the permanent loans made by the bank to the Government was £11,015,000. This debt was now declared to be due from the Government to the issue department, which was authorized to issue notes to circulate as money to that amount. But some of the provincial banks had also been authorized to issue notes to a limited extent on the deposit of securities, and it was provided in the act of 1844 that whenever any of these provincial banks diminished their circulation permanently their right to issue notes on deposit of government securities should accrue to the Bank of England, but that the latter bank should only issue two-thirds as much as the amount which provincial banks should cease to issue. Under this arrangement the amount of "permanent issue" had increased to £14,475,000 in 1858. For the notes issued under the foregoing provisions no reserve of specie is required, but for every other note more than are issued as above, coin or bullion must be paid into the bank before the issue of the note. There is no distinction in the appearance of the two classes of issue; but when gold is wanted from the bank the notes are presented at the issue department, and, upon their redemption, are at once destroyed, and for every new deposit of bullion or coin, new notes are issued to the banking department.—*Tuldo Blade.*

ROARING PEMAQUID.

The Old Fort at the Rugged Point on the Atlantic Coast.

Pemaquid Point, near Damariscotta, Me., has been said to be, in a gale from any point of the compass between southeast and southwest, the roughest point on the Atlantic coast. It is literally out to sea, and the waves of the Atlantic, rolling in from three thousand miles of ocean without let or hindrance, break with explosive roar upon its bastions of stone, which are worn into endless forms by the attrition and abrasion of ages. It is very rarely that any point of the mainland possesses all the conditions of an uninterrupted breaking place for the waves of the ocean. Outlying rocks or islands or the conformation of the adjacent coast usually break up or check the course of the waves long before reaching the mainland. Nothing lies between Pemaquid Point and the broad Atlantic, and even in the calmest moods of sea the roar of the surf upon its walls is remarkable. When the southerly gale is on, the spray is flung hundreds of feet into the air. The noise is deafening. Huge pieces of rock are broken from the projecting wall and thrown up on the bank. Pemaquid light-house stands on the promontory, several hundred feet back from the edge, with the house of the keeper adjoining it. The light is at least three hundred feet above the sea level. Yet in a southerly gale a few years ago a large stone was hurled by the waves through the thick glass of the lantern, and the spray came down the chimneys of the house in such quantities as to extinguish the fires.

History and legend also lend their attractions to Pemaquid. No part of the country was earlier known to voyagers. The ships of Pring, Weymouth and Gilbert had plowed these waters long before the settlement of Jamestown, and Pemaquid was the rival of Plymouth and Boston as a metropolis in the infancy of New England. The old fort at the harbor was for near a century on the disputed territory between Massachusetts and Acadia. Governor Chamberlain claims for Pemaquid an older date than Plymouth. "Few know," he says, "that years before the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth sands, there were established English settlements at various points on the shores of Maine—that Pemaquid was a seat of trade, and at one time the metropolis of all the region east of New York."—*Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gazette.*

Some Queer Requests.

The life of Mr. Peter Cooper is about to be published but I doubt if it contains any of the amusing anecdotes of the many demands upon Mr. Cooper from people who seemed to claim a certain right to ask favors from so rich and great a philanthropist. He was so beset with letters of the kind that a clerk was employed to answer them. One woman wrote that she never had been to the opera, and would like to have him send a box so that she might go, and invite friends also; another wanted a sealskin sash, as the winter was severe, and thought he might well afford to send her one; while still another wrote that if she had a new set of false teeth, costing forty dollars, which amount she asked him to send her, she thought she could get a husband.—*Town Topics.*

About \$3,000,000 worth of American-made locomotives are sent abroad every year.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The women students in the University of Michigan have organized a muscular development.

A conference of mechanics, laborers and business men recently held in Berlin condemned all work on Sunday.

It is stated that the Church of England numbers among its clergy the great-grandsons of Charles Wesley the poet, brother of John.

The colored Methodists in sixteenth Southern conferences have, during the last ten years, contributed \$26,775 to the support of Methodist missions.

An exchange, having stated that there is a demand for competent teachers in the West, the Boston *Traveler* remarks that "it is the same in New England."

The Normal School at Tuskegee, Ala., for the training of colored youth of both sexes to be teachers, has received from Boston friends a gift of \$7,000. The school has 225 pupils.

"A hen has to feet." "He don't know it." This was what superintendent B. Russell, of Brockton, placed upon a blackboard for the pupils to correct. This was the way one boy corrected: "He didn't do it; God done it."—*Boston Journal of Education.*

Great gifts to foreign missions are reported in many churches. Trinity Church, Boston, raised \$4,400 the other Sunday, and Dr. Cuyler's Church, \$4,600, in the regular collection; and many smaller churches have more than doubled their gifts to this cause.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New York *Sun* says that an association which is considering the purchase of a building site has lately been offered seven Protestant churches in the upper part of New York City the most of them costly and elegant structures, and all situated in neighborhoods of the most fashionable sort.

A short time since a party of New Yorkers who came South with Mr. H. Inman visited the Atlanta University and heard the pupils sing the old plantation songs. One of the visitors presented President Chase a check for \$1,000, another for \$150 and a third for \$50. There is an indefinable pathetic quality in the songs of negroes that opens hearts and pocket-books alike.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The following Harvard faculty decision has been posted: "After the present academic year, special students shall appear before a committee of the members of the faculty at the time of their entrance, and satisfy the committee as to the course of study which they intend to pursue, and thereafter the work shall be subjected to the constant supervision of that committee."

WIT AND WISDOM.

The egotist who is perfectly satisfied with himself, fails to satisfy any one else.

People who nurse feuds should remember it will make no difference fifty years hence.—*N. Y. Mail.*

A young lady, who said she was married a tanner, deceived her friends most shamefully. He was only a schoolmaster.—*Philadelphia Call.*

First tramp—Will that dog bite Second tramp—You must walk out by yourself. He may not be hungry but he had half of my leg.—*Judge.*

Some men are born great, some wrestle with the parlor stove, and some have charge of the kitchen fire through upon them.—*Texas Siftings.*

Philosophers tell us there's no need for grumbling, and we guess they're about right. If the matter can't be remedied, it is a folly to grumble, and it is a worse folly to grumble if we can't remedy it.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

An exchange remarks: "Flying machines will probably never be a success." What's the matter with a m-a-q-u-i-n-o? He is a flying drilling machine and the suckingest kind of a success.—*Newman Independent.*

Mrs. J. has a mania for going out, but she insists upon taking a coupe. "I never see your wife on the street," remarked a gentleman to her husband. "You stop the first coupe that you meet and you'll find her." replied the bride.—*Chicago Tribune.*

An old bachelor having fallen in love behaved in a ridiculous manner, but a lady excused his infatuation by saying: "It is with old bachelors as with old wood; it is hard to get them kindled, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

TAKE

SIMMONS

LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys, and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues unobscured.

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Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from its return.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons' Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver into action, and at the same time aid (instead of opposing) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HERRON, M. D., Washington, D. C.

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