FRUITION.

The clouds hang too low, too low, The tee bound streams refuse to sing: The cold, blesk blasts may bitter blow. And naturd's polise refuse to flow-But, true as Truth, at last somes Spring!

We toil and till with brain and hand That our poor world may brighter yield; We see no blossoim on the land: But, as we faiter, God's command Brings summer sus and golden field.

Down where the reaper's sickle rings, We look and years for harvests o'er; Our hearts are full of murmurings; We toil in doubt. Lo, Automn brings, As true as Time, its treasure-store.

All, true to God's good time, are doue; All, true as Truth, despite our fear; Each cycle rounded out in sun Or shade: all weeet fruitfoo won-O weary heat is! have cheef, good cheer.

-Edgar L. Wakenban, In Chantanysan

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

An Index of the Prosperity of the Republic.

Something About Its History and Present Management-Over \$100,000,000 Standing to Its Credit-Its Paper in Circulation and Metallic Basis.

Next to the Bank of England, the Bank of France is the largest and most important of all the other banks in Europe. Occupying very nearly the same position in France as the Bank of England does in this county, it is in many respects similar, and performs for the Bank of France; it alone has the sole right of issuing notes for that country. (This is what Sir Robert Peel would have attached to the privileges of the Bank of England, if he had been able; but usage and vested interests were too powerful.) Its capital is possessed by a proprietary whose liabilities are of a similar nature to those of any other banking institution. It opens accounts with property introduced persons, and keeps in its coffers the metallic reserves.

Having montioned these analogies between these two great banks, there are points where their conduct diverges. The transactions of the Bank of England are on a larger scale, owing to the larger mercantile operations in this country. The commercial habits of the French are plainly indicated in the class of bill business which their chief bank undertakes. During the whole of last year it discounted no fewer than 1,590,839 bills under four pounds, most of them payable at private addresses. It is an unusual thing for an English banker to take a bill under ten pounds, and he will require satisfactory reasons for discounting bills payable at private addresses. It is presumed here that in such a case the acceptor can not be a substantial man, or he would have a banker.

Another point of divergence, again, is in the government of the bank, wherein the French have shown their belief in the efficiency and effectiveness of goverament control. Our own government can not in any way interfere with the operations of the Bank of England, except in respect of its note issue. The French bank is presided over by a governer, appointed by the government, who also appoints the two deputy- the discount. governors. The three highest offices are general assembly, consisting of two elect the general council, which is made up of lifteen regents and three censors. The manufacturing and trading interests are supposed to be duly represented. in the council, for five of the regents must be chosen from each of these bodies. There is yet another committee. of twelve persons, who must be shareappointed by the censors. This committee has the responsibility of examining and passing all the bills taken for discount. the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, Its. which, combined with a severe drain on its gold, strained its resources to so weat an extent that it was compelled to suspend specie payments. To lessen the evil of this measure and limit the inconvenience arising therefrom, its notes were made and have continued to be legal tender. The reports annually issued by the council of this bank to the shareholders are full of interesting and instructive details, whereby comparison with those of other years, and the progress of the business, can be followed, and the publie support estimated. These reports present a curious study to bankers and economists in this country, for they afford a glimpse of the nature of the banking business carried on in France and of the commercial habits of the French people. To the statistican they form a repertory of figures from which he can construct tables of the trading transactions of the country, always imimportant and valuable in history. From the report before us for the year 1885, we shall lay before our readers some of the items mentioned.

balances due to the treasury, the fluc-1 belonging to 31,157 depositors. Durthe maximum amount due by the bank at Bordeaux. Lyons and Marseilleswas £20,304,000; and the minimum £50,658,180. The returns from the clearing-house in London have revealed the same features. While the volume of trade as a whole has not diminished, the money values have shown a perceptible decrease. These effects are due

to the fall in prices in France no less than in England. We feel curious to ninety-four, are classified according to know whether the operations of the Bank of England would excel those of each during the year. Placed in order its sister bank. Out of the total operations already gven, £226,755,520 are accounted for by the operations conducted gratuitously for the public treasury

The report congratulates the shareholders on the increase of the metallic Ronen, stand in the first rank as rereserves in two years of £12,000,000, of which the greater part was gold. This ations: bu. respectively first, second, is not to be wondered at, seeing that fifth, tiried, fourth, and tenth in respect silver has fallen in value so rapidly and of their profits. The largest net profits to so great an extent. When silver (£72,717) were realized at Marseilles; was worth five shillings an ounce, the holding of the Bank of France was branches showed a loss. One of these, the country the same kind of duties no anxiety; but now that silver has Bar-le-Due, stands forty-fourth in re-The public moneys are deposited with fallen to three shillings and ninepence an ounce, the amount of its metallic reserve in silver is not worth so much highest loss (£662). by about one-fourth as the sum stated. Thus, out of £89,552,000 gold and silver held by the bank, a little less than half (£43,344,000) was in silver. Deducting one-fourth, the value of the silver may he put at about £33,000,000.

There is nothing more curious in the whole statement than the particulars of the 25,782 shareholders was £7, 7s, 6d. the commercial bills and "paper" discounted. The amount reached £370,-094.868-made up by 11,660,589 bills; of this, there had been written off making an average of £32 for the bills. with an average of nearly 32 days to run. The large number of 103,661 bills, for £3,588,924, were refused discounta large portion on account of irregularities of form, and the remainder for want of confidence. In Paris, alone, 5,017,904 bills, amounting to £158,832,-892, were admitted to discount; of these, 14,106 bills were of the amount of Ss. 4d. and below; 656,980 were from 9s. 2d. to £2; 919,753 were from £2, 0s. 10d. to £4; and 3, 427,065 were above £4. These figures are an indication of the trade habits of our neighbors, and show the services rendered to the retail trade | comparative figures with which it necesby the chief bank. An idea of the im-t sarily bristles, and we have been commense quantity of work connected with pelled, to make it complete, to pass all these small bills, payable chiefly at the of them before your eyss. This is our residences of the drawees, can be gath- excuse."-Chambers' Journal. ered from a paragraph in the statement

giving an account of the day's work on the 31st of October, the heaviest for the Unquestionably the Poorest Yet Most Exyear. It included the manipulation of 199,272 bills, representing the sum of £1,850,769-to receive which, application had to be made at 69,707 dwellings. The expense of a large staff of collectingclerks and others to perform these

thus held by government men; and the securities, railway securities, and other office of the governor is held for life. It securities. The maximum amount at Vienna. Here nothing but the bluest is his duty to see that the obligations Paris was on the 12th of January, of blue blood entitles him in whose my company named William R. imposed upon the bank by the govern- and reached £6,508,000-the minimum veins that precions fluid flows to minment are in all respects carried out, and on the 25th of March, reaching £5,348,to act as the conceeting link between it 000. At the branches the maximum ocand the gover count. In addition to the curred on the 12th of July, and was governor and i. to deputy-governors, the £6,152,000. The minimum was very nearly concident with the minimum at hundred of the largest shareholders. Paris, occurring on the 27th of March, tined, though he passes many years at and amounting to £5,596,000. The total operations in advances amounted to £25,058,804. halders carrying on business in Paris. The year. On the 28th of January, 1886, to be an humble personage into £116,050,539, in the hands of the of the greater part of these exclusives The bank was established in 1803 by and there were only five of these in eir- bodies. As an aggrieved person reculation. The note most in use was marked to me: "It is all they have." constitution has been slightly modified that of one hundred frances (£4), of Most of them are poor, their fortunes from time to time, as circumstances which there were 12,810,675; and the or remnants of fortunes having been have required. It has been successfully one least in use is of the denomination long since swept into the coffers of the and pridently managed, though there of two hundred frames (£8). There Jews, to whom also have passed some have been times when its existence has were only 2,624 notes of two hundred titles of the lower grade, with the oblibeen threatened. In 1848, during the frances (£8) each; 1,212 notes of which gations on certain properties and a Revolution, it made large advances to the form was out of date; and 164,026 modicum of social distinction. The the government and to the city of Paris, notes for five france (4s.) each in cir- Jews are as aggressive at Vienna as demands likely to be made. deposits, the deposits as guarantees, Chronicle, and the securities deposited by the syndicate of stock-brokers. The general operations in all these divisions were 4.643.348 in number. There were deposited in the safes at Paris 4,238,281 securities, the value of which amounted to £120,960,000 -- representits customers, but also of the total ing 251,582 deposits brought by amountoperated through their accounts, 44,869 depositors. Of the first kind There were 8,592 encrent accounts open of deposit-the free deposit-the judged by the number of dogshe is able

of £21,724,000 standing to their credit | Paris was 2,698,252-representing £82.at the end of the year. Omitting the 923,506, of 1,677 different descriptions. tuations of the total balance due on ing the year, 190,000 persons called at these accounts are given as regards the bank in connection with these their limits. On the 10th of April, 1885, securities. Only three branches-those arnear as having carried on any operamount on the 28th of February was ations in connection with the deposits £11,556,000-being a difference of £8.- of securities. The branches trans-748,000. The total operations in the mitted to the chief office 99,116 conyear amounted to £492,983,092-being pons. The amount of the charges for less than the operations of 1884 b | enstedy of valuables at Paris reached £35,617; and at the three branches enumerated, £7,891; and, as the report goes on to say, these charges are a trifling recompense for the expense and the responsibilities which the undertaking these duties imposes on the bank.

The branches, of which there are the importance of the business done at according to the extent of their operations, numbers are affixed agains. them to show the order in which each branch stands in respect of the profits. The branches at Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Havre, Lille and gards the importance of their operthe smallest (£27) at Digne; and five spect of its operations, but shows a loss of £137. La Roche-sur-Yon shows the

The expenses connected with the Bank at Paris amounted to £255,472; at the branches, £236,693; and those of a general character, such as cost of transport of specie, duties and taxes, £129,024, of which £20,488 represents taxes. The amount distributed among be permitted to have the body carried per share. The buildings occupied by the branches had cost £1,234,938; but £857,503. The number of officials em- monk's room. We thought we'd let ployed at Paris was about the same as him satisfy himself that Shields was those employed by the Bank of England in London (1,016); those engaged at ever seen, and then fetch the body back the branches numbered 1,222.

There are a great many more particulars of less general interest in this very just then, Shields would have been uninteresting document, but we have given sufficient for our readers to form an idea of its nature. We can not better conclude than by adding the words of the Council: "We should have desired to reduce the size of this statement; but it derives the greater part of its interest and importance from the

AUSTRIAN NOBILITY.

clusive Aristocracy in the World.

No aristocracy of the world is so exclusive as that of Vienna. It seems to have inherited the appalling loneliness and isolation of the Hapsburgs. The English nobility admit ordinary morduties adds a very large proportionate tals to their presence if their character cost to these documents in addition to or intellectual ability entitles them to a certain distinction. It is so also in The bank makes advances on public Germany and elsewhere, where a titled It is not aristoeracy exists. gle with the real hant ton. Official po- Pennsylvania volunteers. sition amounts to nothing. A foreign embassador may be the most eminent of savants, skilled in literature, rich. Lientenant's name was Armstrong," socially accomplished, but he is des-Vienna, never to see the interior of a salon of an Austrian nobleman, unless with a ticket of entrance when the fam-The note circulation is given in am- ily are from home. In the eyes of this plified detail, the statement showing the class, to be a republican, a simple citinumber of notes in circulation with their zen of the United States, representdenomination, the numbers issued, can- ing the Government at Washingcelled, destroyed, and withdrawn during, ton at the Austrian court, is there were 18,139,565 notes, amounting deed. But what would become public. There are no notes issued higher | without this adventitious distinction of than five thousand frames (£200) each, birth. They would be the merest noculation. During the year there were elsewhere on the Continent. They are 9,350,000 notes issued, representing an the bankers and brokers. Most of the amount of £81,300,000; there were can- line buildings erected within the last celled, 6,711,613 notes, representing an lifteen years belong to them. They amount of £62,731,200. There were principally own the railroads and street destroyed, 21,658,566 notes, represent- car lines, and the stock in insurance ing an amount of £161,128,032; and and other corporations. Among them there were withdrawn from circulation, are numbered many of the ablest of 12,076,300. The manufactory of the journalists, lawyers and doctors. This Bank at Biercy produced 9,689,000 success of a race, against whom personnotes, of which more than half were ally and as a religious seet there is a notes of lifty frances (£2). The growth prejudice inconceivable in America, has of the circulation requiring an increased given rise to a spirit of anti-semitism production of notes, fresh buildings which is intense, but can not in so large were erected fitted with every improve- a city, as it sometimes does in Hungary ment, and capable of meeting all the and Bohemia, result in actual outrage and violence. To the Government and The transactions in connection with the high nobility their relation has been the deposits of securities form a con- principally that of money-lenders, and siderable portion of the services ren- this has been the lever to whatever dered by the bank. The business at- amount of social consideration they have tached to this is of three kinds-the free achieved.-Vicana Cor. San Francisco

TWO VETERANS MEET.

One of Them Learns That He Was Dead and Nearly Buried Years Ago.

"I had the greatest kind of a surprise a few days ago," said Colonel James Armstrong of this place, a veteran of the Mexican war, "and although I was glad to have it it has rather broken the thread of my reminiscences of the past forty years.

"You see I went to Mexico with the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, being a Lieutenant in company E. One of the privates in the Company was a young man named William R. Shields. He was from Greensburg, too. On the march from Perota to Puebla Shields became very sick. When we reached Puebla we took possession of an old monastery there, and used it as a hospital. When we put Shields in the hospital he was unconscious, and we all felt that it was only a matter of a few days when we would have to bury him. Sure enough, one day the surgeon, a young chap from North Carolina, reported that Shields was dead. We laid him out on a sort of catafalque on one of the monastery porches, having placed the body in a coffin. A detail was ordered to dig his grave and attend to the interment. We had plenty of time and could do such things decently just then. While poor Shield's grave was being dug one of the old monks of the monastery came to the coffin, which wasn't closed yet, and began to mumble prayers over the body. The monk was in the middle of his mumbling. when all of a sudden he threw up his hands and exclaimed in Spanish:

"This man is not dead!"

"Of course we thought the poor monk was crazy, but we couldn't quiet his frantic protestations that we were about to bury a live man, and his appeal to to his apartment so that he could experiment on it were so earnest that to satisfy the noisy old chap we had the body, coffin, and all carried to the about as good a dead man as he had and go on with the funeral. If he hadn't happened to come along, though, der ground within the next twenty minutes.

"While the monk was experimenting with the body, the command received orders to leave Puebla at once and march to the City of Mexico. In the hurry and bustle of preparing for the march we had no time to think about the fuueral, and left Shields' body to be disposed of by the monks. The regiment went to the Mexican capital, and many and many a time after that wondered how long those monks kept the corpse before they gave up and buried

"Well, the other day I was in Kuhn's law office, when a hearty-looking old gentleman came in.

"'Ah, Colonel,' says Kuhn to me, here's another Mexican veteran. Colonel Armstrong,' says he, 'shake hands with Mr. Shields-William R. Shields, of Connellsville. He was in Mexico, too.'

"The name rather startled me, but, of course, only for a moment

THE STAFF OF LIFE. Compliation of Interesting Historical

Facts Relating to Bread Etymology-Food made from grain.

The earliest history we have of bread shows the people did not possess the shows the people and not posst, and that the Hebrew race. It is called a the primitive way of making bread was Joodenhoek. Those who have trave to soak the grain in water, then press or bruise it, forming it into cakes and London or New York, have some drying it, either by the sun or through yet to see to prove that man's imag the action of fire. The next advancement is preparation, or rather the improvement, was to pound or bray between stones, or in a mortar, before moistening or baking, and from this operation-braving; some etymologists ing the Jewish quarter, a traveler w especially Tooke) are led to believe find himself in a labyrinth of des the word bread is from brayed, it being narrow, muddy alleys, flanked by the past participle of bray. This is houses that seem to be tumbling do contrary to etymology, as shown by Damp, ragged sheets, tattered trous Webster and Skeats, who quote some of patched petticoats flutter and swing the old words: Anglo-Saxon, breed; and fro on ropes stretched from wind Middle English, breed or bred; old German, Prot; Swedish, brod; Danish, braed; Belgian, brood; Hebrew, baronth, into the doors. In the and insist that the root of all these indicate it was brew, bake or break, tumbling-down railings old goods a and so on, and are the natural spread for sale. Shattered rules results to formation by fermentation. Todd remarks, "it is as full as probable the Saxon bread, whence our bread, is from the verb bradan, to nourish." but I am of the opinion that the word fringes, rags, things for which it is brayed is probably the correct one. A possible to find words to describe, the rather more elaborate pressing or grinding of grain led to such simple forms of bread as the oat-cakes of Scotland. The bannocks of Scotland, made of barley meal or pease meal, the Jewish passover cakes of wheat meal; the dampers of Australia, made from wheat: the East Indian scones, the cord-dodger of America, and the cassava cakes of

South America, made from the cassava-root or tapioea-plant. These were made from coarse meal, salt and water, and kneaded with the hands upon a flat surface; the mass was

then either rolled thin or shaped with the hands and baked in or before the fire. And this bread as named above represents what is called the unleaven. as no leaven or yeast was added to cause fermentation (the porosity and lightness of the mass).

Referring to sacred history we find bread first mentioned in Genesis xviii, 5, when Abraham offered to "fetch a morsel of bread." Again in xix, 3, "He made them a feast and did bake unleaven bread."

The prehistoric excavations at the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland show abundant evidence that bread-making was one of the arts of our prehistoric ancestors, and as early as the stone period we find stones for grinding meal and also specimens of the bread have been disinterred in large quantities. The dough must have consisted of grains of barley coarsely crushed, and formed with hands into small cakes about the size of a tea-biscuit.

Tradition gives us that Ching Noung, a Chinese ruler B. C., 1998, was gifted by the gods with the art of making bread with grain, and then taught his people the great blessing. At a very early period the art of baking was carried almost to perfection by the Egyptians, who baked cakes in loaves in many varieties and used several kinds of flour, and flavored their breads with his experience has only been a dr aromatic ingredients. In Egypt it is highly probable the Jews learned the art of leavening bread. It is supposed that the Egyptians were the first to use leaven, and the secret afterward became known to the Greeks, who, according to Diodorus, ascribed the invention of leavening bread to Pan, who was originally an Egyptian deity, and it is mentioned that no less than sixtytwo varieties of bread were known to the ancient Greeks, and from them it became known to the Romans, and B. C. 170 the art of bread-making becarge so respected that it was changed by them to a profession. B. C. 148, numbers of skilled Greek bakers came to Rome and, being given special privileges, soon obtained a monopoly over native bakers. Pliny says professional bakers were first introduced into Rome at the close of the war with Perseus, King of Macedon. The art of making bread made its way northward slowly, as it was carried by the Romans during their campaigns in the northern countries. and who spread the knowledge far and wide as they went. The difference between leaven and yeast is that yeast is formed by a mix ture of hops and barley, or potatoes and malt, and allowed, through the action of heat and other sources, to become a mass of yeast blossoms or yeast germs, which can be dried and used at any time. Leaven or sour dough, is dough in which putrefaction has begun, and which, owing to the presence and rapid growth of the yeast plant or germs, quickly communicates its character to the fresh dough with which it mingles, and causes the process of fermentation to take place. The use of leaven in baking dates from remote autiquity, but the employment of yeast is of a more recent date. The bread mentioned in the Scriptures was made from either wheat, barley, lentiles or beans. Barley bread was only used in times of searcity and distress.-Robert M. Floyd, in Chicago Journal.

A BABEL OF FILTH

Description of a Visit to the Hebraw Que ter of the City of Amsterda

There is a part of this great city is voted, or rather given up entirely. in Italy, visited the slums of Pan tion is deficient. The Israelites, whom 65,000 live in this city, I among them some who, for wealth telligence, and industrial energy, the peers of most men, and yet, the to window, on the window-sil or dangling from nails dim ways, on the broken steps, furniture, fragments of fire-arms, a votional objects, scraps of unifor bits of musical instruments, brok toys, old iron, dilapidated crocks have been spoiled by rain, by worn by fire, by rust, by carlessness, by ness, poverty, or death; things the servants sweep into the dust-hole: the the rag-picker disdains to pick up; the the beggar treads under foot; that as mals scorn to notice; every thing it takes up room; that contaminates; th exhales a fetid odor; that soils; it disgusts the least sensitive being, m be found there in heaps, and lave destined to become the object of m terious bargains. In the midst of th cemetery of inanimate objects, of a babel of filth, lives a populace of ha gard-looking, begging, grasping a and women, by the side of which the Albaicin gypsies of Grenada would m pear a cleanly and sweet-smel race.

Here, as in all countries, they ha borrowed the color of their hair m skin from the people they live ame But they have preserved their host noses, sharp chins, curly hair-alit features, in short, characteristic of # Semite race. The dictionary does not contain words wherewith to give adscription of these people. Sharp heads of hair never touched by a co eyes that cause one to shudder, body as thin as an unfleshed corpse; so an as to arouse a feeling of compass so old that they preserve scarcely anys semblance of human shape; wrappe every sort of clothing, of which it is a possible to define either the ent or co or to tell the sex of the w er. Whatever they may be do they do it on the sidewalk. Wome frying fish upon small ovens, girls pe ting children to sleep; men turnin over old rubbish; half-naked boys ro ing about the pavement strewn wi rotten vegetables and refuse of is scenes that can not be described, a that compel the tourist, when he co forth on the border of a broad car

The Bank of France not only informs its shareholders of the amount due to at Paris and the branches, with a sum number of securities in the safes at to keep .- Fall River Advance.

-"Mother, will you lend me your hair switch?" "Why, what in the world can you want with it. Harry?" "O, some of us boys are going to have a show, and I'm going to be Buffalo Bill and scalp Indians."-Harper's Young People,

-A man's income should never be

""Shields?" says L 'I had a man in

Shields,' says L 'Company E, Second "'I was the man,' says he. 'That

was my regiment and company. The says he.

"Well,' says I, considerably staggered, 'if you're the William Shields that I mean, the last time I saw you you were dead and in your coffin waiting to be buried, forty years ago this spring, at Puebla."

"'I was very sick at Puebla,' says Mr. Shields, staggered considerably himself, 'but I have no recollection of having been dead and coffined."

"'Of course not,' says I, 'but you must have heard about it.

"Never until now,' says he.

"Wall, then, I've got a nice piece of news for you,' says I: 'but if any one had told me forty years ago, as I stood looking at you in your coffin, after detailing men men to dig your grave, that I would be telling you of it to-day, I'm afraid I wouldn't have believed him.

"And I up and told the old gentleman the story of his death and interrupted funeral. He was as much surprised to hear it as I was to see him. alive and in the flesh. It seems he had come to under the care and doctoring of the monks, but they hadn't said a word to him about his having been dead and in his coffin, or if they had he didn't know it, as they talked only Spanish. By the time he was able to join his regiment the City of Mexico was taken and the war virtually over. In the general rejoicing his return was never noticed particularly, and no one happened to mention it to him that he had been dead. So he was ignorant of how close he came to being buried that day in Puebla, for all these forty years, until I happened to meet him the other day, and he has lived right over here in Connellsville, too, ever since he came back from Mexico.-Greensburg (Pa.) Cor. Chicago Mail.

Pleasant for Strangers.

Stranger (in Yorkville barber shop)-

"That's twice you've cut me." Barber-"Yes, sah."

Stranger-"If you can't do better han that you'll drive away customers." Barber-"I ain't had 'sperigace 'auff ret, sah, to shave customers. The boss mly 'lows me to shave strangers."-N. T. Sun:

-According to Scandinavian tradition, the swallow hovered over the cross of our Lord, crying "Scala! scala?" (Console! console!) whence it was called scalow, the bird of consolation. There is a curious story that this bird brings home from the seashore a stone that gives sight to her fledglings.

-In Prussia women earn from twelve to twenty cents a day acting as guards at the railroad crossings. They have to open and close the gates, attend the lights and sweep the crossings.

and yet situated as this portion brews are in Amsterdam, with all poverty, misery and tilth surround them, the records of the criminal con testify that the laws of the land which they live are observed by the and that but one Jew is found inth cellular prison of Amsterdam and 240 inmates.-Amsterdam, Cor. 0 cago Trilane.

in a clean open space, to believen

-Mrs. Fourstar's little girl w there. I must tell you one of her of little sayings. Her father had a suit round ball spot on the top of his bel and kissing him at bedtime sham marked: "Stoop down, papsy deal want to kiss the place where the line shows."-London Truth.

-A winter's tale .--

I took my way through the lonesome wool Where the jim-jam sat on a tree. And the flygag stood in a pensive mood-Alack! and who is me!

I saw the scam through the other sail, Along with her scamlets three; And the flipflop pale, with the scringy tail. Made an awful face at me.



Are You Bilious?

The Regulator never fulls to cure. In cherfully recommend it to all who suffer her Bilious Attacks or any Disease caused by a to ranged state of the Liver' W. R. BERNARD KANSAS CITY, Mo. W. R. BERNARD

Do You Want Good Digestion ? Imfored intensely with Full Stomach. Head-neche, etc. A neighbor, who had taken Sasmi Liver Regulator, toid me it was a sure care for a trouble. The first done I took relieved me ar much, and in one cork's time I was as strong of hearty as I ever was. It is the best medicine I ever took for Disconnect. RICHMOND, VA. H. G. CRENSEAW.

Do You Suffer from Constipation

Testimony of HIRAN WAINER, Chief June Ga.: "I have used Simmons Liver Replace Constpation of my Bowels, caused by a tempor Derangement of the Liver, for the last three four years, and always with decided benefit

Have You Malaria?

Thate had experience with Simmons Liver by later since 1865, and report 14 as the growth medicine of the times for disenses pro-tine deserves universal commendation. REV. M. B. WHARTON Cor. See'y Southern Baptist Theological Semin-

Safer and Better than Calomel

I have been subject to severe spells of Correct of the Liver, and have been in the habit of min-from 1 to 20 grains of calomel, which generally me up for three or four days. Lately I have been along Simonos Liver Regulator, which gave new hich, without any interruption to business. MIDDLEPORT, Ohio. J. HUGO.

J. M. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pr.

. PRICE. \$1.00.