ASHLAND TIDINGS

FRIDAY..... SEPTEMBER 20, 1889

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Tanner has resigned the office of commissioner of pensions, and his successor has not yet been appointed. It is understood that a Grand Army man is wanted for the position.

It was said that the new U. S. cruiser Charleston, making 18½ knots an hour, was the fastest naval vessel afloat, but the Baltimore, finished by Cramp & Sons at Philadelphia since the trial of the Charleston, makes more than 20 knots an hour. The United States is a "fast" nation.

Spokane Falls furnishes a disgraceful and humiliating sensation. Two or three of her councilmen are under indictment for stealing a portion of the supplies generously contributed to the sufferers of the city from the conflagration. The honorable citizens keenly feel the disgrace to the city, and are determined that full justice shall be done in the matter.

In these times, when the evils of unrestricted immigration of the undesirable classes of Europe and the advent of alien landlordism are beginning to arouse apprehension in the minds of our statesmen, it is encouraging to know that nearly seventy-five per cent. of all the farms in the United States are cultivated by the owners. This fact is stated by Statistician Dodge, of the Agricultural department of the government, in an album of agricultural statistics which he has just published.

The builders of the Charleston, Petrel and Vesuvius are likely to learn, as all do who deal with the Government, that the United States is the worst debtor and hardest creditor known. It is a popular idea that almost any work can be palmed off on a Government board, but, as a matter of fact, they are far stricter than men representing a corporation, and stricter here than abroad. From the test of the steel to the final trial for speed, the tests imposed on our warships are the most severe in the world.—[Philadelphia Press.

"It's such a very serious thing to be a funny man," wrote John G. Saxe, the Tom Hood of America. An illustration of the significance of this paragraph is given in the career of the late S. S. Cox. Mr. Cox was a man of large powers, much learning and practical sagacity, and yet it is truthfully said of him that his penchant for joking and word juggling earned for him an undeserved distrust from many of his colleagues, and although a man of learning and breadth of mind, he never rose to that influence in national politics to which he aspired.

Almost the whole reading column space on first page of the TIDINGS this week is occupied with a report of the pioneer reunion in Ashland last week. The TIDINGS endeavors to give always as full a report as possible of the pioneer meetings, and it is fitting that it should, for the founder and first editor of the TIDINGS, James Sutton, was one of the foremost of the pioneers in the organization of the society for Southern Oregon. He was, perhaps, more interested, more active and more to be credited than any other single person in the origin and formation of the society.

In the Neagle habeas corpus case before the U. S. district court at San Francisco, Judge Sawyer rendered a decision last Monday. The court held that it had jurisdiction in the matter, and that the killing of Terry was justifiable, and ordered that Neagle be released from custody. The judge said a reasonable degree of prudence would justify the shot one or two seconds too soon, rather than the smallest fraction of a second too late. Facts immediately preceding the killing indicated in the clearest manner that at least two valuable lives were in imminent peril. The court says: "The homicide was committed by petitioner while in the discharge of duties imposed upon him by the constitution of the United States * * * * and the homicide was, in our opinion, clearly justifiable in law and in form, and in sound, practical common sense commendable." The case will be carried to the U. S. supreme court, to determine the question of jurisdiction.

The San Francisco *Examiner* of the 17th had a sensational telegram from Washington about President Harrison being protected by detectives for fear of assassination by some crank whose head might be turned by the dismissal of Tanner from the office of commissioner of pensions. The story is highly colored and most likely has little, if any, foundation in fact. It seems more like an ingenious attempt at a very low game in partisan warfare—an attempt to throw discredit upon the members of the G. A. R., and to instill into the public mind the idea that the president has so mean an opinion of his comrades in that organization as to fear violence at the hands of some of them because of Tanner's removal. The *Examiner* is keeping up its reputation for reckless sensational canardism.

Concerning the advisability of removing the troops from Fort Klamath garrison permanently, perhaps no man is better qualified than Capt. O. C. Applegate to give a safe and intelligent opinion. Capt. Applegate is thoroughly familiar with the character, the history and the ideas of the Klamath Indians. It was he who commanded the Klamaths that volunteered to aid the government in the Modoc war, and who did render aid of the most valuable kind, for on more than one occasion the Captain and his companies of Klamath and Warm Spring Indians frustrated well-laid plans of the Modocs for the massacre of large numbers of whites. In response to questions of the TIDINGS editor the other day, Mr. Applegate spoke highly of the unbroken loyalty of the Indians now on the reservation ever since the treaty of 1864, often under decidedly trying circumstances. He is satisfied that with fair and judicious treatment the Indians will continue peaceable, but believes that circumstances might arise by which they would be drawn into open conflict with their white neighbors. The period of change from common use and occupation of the large reservation to ownership of land in severalty, with its restrictive effect and attending circumstances, will be the most trying experience of the Indians for many years, and he believes that when they shall fully realize all that the change means there will be great difficulty in preventing serious opposition and hostility. The troops should be maintained at the post, in his opinion, until the crisis shall have passed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The democratic press rise from the examination of the public debt statement for the month of August and announce with a great blare of trumpets that they are horrified to find that notwithstanding the reduction of $16,200,000 in the bonded debt of the government the "debt less cash in the treasury" showed an increase of $6,066,692, making a total increase of $7,395,004 for two months."

The New York *Press* cleverly answers the mugwump and democratic demagogues in this style:

The man who owes $1000 and has $100 in his pocket, of which he will want $50 for current expenses, has, before he pays out anything, a "debt less cash" of $900. Suppose he pays off $50 of his debt of $1000. He thus reduces his actual debt to $950. Now suppose he spends the other $50 on current expenses. He has no cash left, and he owes $950. Therefore his "debt less cash" is increased from $900 to $950. But is he worse off? Has this actual debt increased? Has it not decreased?

That is just the situation of the government. About $16,000,000 of pension payments, belonging properly to the late fiscal year, were deferred, to be paid in July and August. The actual demands of the pension bureau have been steadily increasing, but the democrats in congress took care to cut down the pension appropriation for the fiscal year 1888-89 below the figures for the preceding year, so that they might point to a record of economy before election, even if there was a deficiency to be made good in the first fiscal year of the new administration. Thus were the wounded soldiers and the widows of soldiers made to wait in order that democratic campaign buncombe might be manufactured by juggling with figures.

The postoffice at Roseburg, Oregon, appears to be running in a peculiarly loose way, or else some people are very deliberate about receiving their mail. A registered letter containing affidavits needed in the land office was sent from Ashland Friday evening, and received at the Roseburg postoffice on time—same night—but Monday the register of the land office had not received the letter, and had to be notified by telegraph from Ashland that the papers needed were in a registered envelope in the Roseburg postoffice. This makes the sending of registered letters to Roseburg very expensive, and besides, it nearly caused a vast deal of trouble and expense in the interruption of the proof of a timber claim.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The President has appointed Chas. S. Johnson, of Nebraska, United States District Attorney for Alaska.

The Paris Exposition is averaging 150,000 people daily. Buffalo Bill's Wild West is turning people away, and his fifth month finds the public interest unabated.

Mayor Grant, of New York, has issued a circular asking the States, Territories and cities to co-operate with New York in making the coming World's Fair a great success.

The first snow of the season fell at Leadville, Col., and on the Laramie plains, Wyoming last Saturday. The cold wave even reached Oregon, bringing light frosts to places in this part of the state.

"Aunt" Dinah Young, colored, who, it is believed, was the oldest person in Kentucky, died in Louisville last week. She was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in April, 1775. The records of her birth are still in existence.

"General" Booth, in opening a new Salvation Hall in Liverpool, defied anyone to point out any authorized doing of the Salvation Army not justified from the Bible. They had 2700 societies and 8000 officers, for the most part self-supported, and the annual income was not less than $4,000,000.

The town of North Adams, Mass., is greatly excited over the threat of the shoe manufacturers to introduce Chinese labor into the big factories. For a month past a general strike has been in progress here by the lasters and the Knights of Labor hands over a reduction of wages, which the mill agents declared was rendered necessary by the dull trade and Western competition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Senator Dolph and family arrived here and will remain until congress convenes. The senator today made the rounds of the departments, looking after Oregon's varied interests and the Pacific coast in general. His visit to the navy department was to learn what report the board of navy officers had made who were sent to Europe to investigate works which could be used to improve the rapids of the Columbia river. This board, as will be remembered, was authorized by the first session of the last congress to visit the Dalles and the river and investigate the condition of the rapids, and then to visit Europe and inspect the methods used there, such as boat railways, hydraulic works, etc., for improving similar streams and overcoming rapids. The senator ascertained that the board had returned from Europe and was at present engaged on the report. He could not ascertain what the report would be, but he learned enough to be confident that it will recommend that improvements of the rapids be authorized, and appropriations made for them by congress.

Coeur d'Alene Lands.

Portland, Sept. 13.—The commission, consisting of S. Ben Simpson, N. D. Humphrey and J. H. Shupe, which left here on August 5th to negotiate with the Coeur d Alene Indians for the sale of mineral and timber lands and navigable waters comprised in their reservation returned to-day. They have made an agreement to purchase some 230,000 acres of the northern end, comprising a little less than half the reservation, for $500,000.

The Coeur d'Alenes are the most civilized and wealthy Indians of the Northwest, having large areas of very fertile land, good horses, barns and fences and good schools, which are attended by many children not residing on the reservation. They are very shrewd, keen traders and at first asked $2,000,000 for a much smaller tract than was finally bought for $500,000.

After several councils had been held an agreement was arrived at and signed by the commissioners and by the chiefs, head men and adult males to the number of 140. There are about 450 on the reservation. If the treaty is confirmed by the Government it will add a large area to the Coeur d'Alene mining district, in which 140 claims are already located. The commission will have its report completed in about ten days.

Swamp Land.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Secretary Noble, on a motion for a review made by the state of Oregon in the swamp land list reviewed by Secretary Vilas on December 27, 1888, has denied the motion. The amount of land originally was 91,000 acres; of this amount 12,000 acres by former decisions were patented to the state. Under the decision of January 18, 1889, 20,000 acres of this alleged swamp land were decided to be hilly and mountainous. Of 58,000 acres remaining, Secretary Noble decides he will not entertain a motion for review.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Acker's Blood Elexir for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, ulcers, eruptions and pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Chitwood Bros.

For fresh, fancy Groceries, Candy and nuts, go to Minkler & Son. *

Fine Riverside Oranges and Sicily Lemons. Cheap at Minkler & Son. *

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In accordance with the order of the school board of Ashland, the schools of this city were opened on Monday, Sept. 2, with eight teachers as the corps of instructors. For the purpose of guiding each teacher in his or her work, a course of studies was arranged for the various grades, and a system of grades established. These grades have been arranged, as much as possible, with a view of placing, at least all the smaller pupils, close to their proper building; hence a "Primary grade," consisting of two classes, is placed in each building; a "Secondary grade," consisting of two classes each, may also be found in each building; and an "Intermediate grade," consisting of three classes, is placed in both the North and South building; a Grammar school, however, consisting of three classes, is located in the South building, and the High School occupies a room in the North building. This arrangement, as I said, was made with a view of placing small children in such a position as to give them the shortest possible distance to walk to their respective buildings. In the case of pupils in the Grammar and High schools, no arrangement with the present number of rooms and teachers could be made to avoid their walking in some cases from the north to the south end of town, and vice versa. In this matter I felt sure, however, that the people of the district would be willing to acquiesce, since it compelled the older pupils only to walk the longer distance. Right here it may be in place to state that, on account of the crowded condition of the rooms in the south building, it may become necessary to re-district the city, in which event the children living nearest the present boundary line between the two sections of the city, may be required to go to the north building, there being a few vacant seats in the rooms of the three lower grades in that building. Should this become necessary, the parents will understand that we will do it for the purpose of promoting the best interests of their children, and that it will be a necessity due to overcrowding entirely. The schools are filling up rapidly, there being 400 pupils now enrolled. The teachers are glad for this early start on the part of so large a number of children, and I will hereby call the attention of those who have not yet started into the work, that an early and good start is an important consideration in the progress of the children. Let the children start in at once, and thus have the advantage of all the work in the earlier part of the term; and those parents whose children have already entered the schools can aid both the pupils and the teachers very materially by guarding against a lack of punctuality in attendance. The highest success of the schools, and the most rapid advancement of your child can never be secured with irregular attendance. Of so much importance do we regard this matter that a system of communication will be established between the parent and teacher by means of a card which will be sent to the parent at the end of each month containing a record of the attendance of each child, the number of times he was tardy, and the number of lessons he lost. This card will also contain a statement of the scholarship of the pupil, based upon the term examinations to be conducted in each grade. From this it will be apparent that pupils will be promoted on the merits of their own work, and not because their class is to be moved one grade onward. This, it is believed, will inspire pupils to rely upon their own resources and will develop independence of character and action.

In every month of each term the teachers will hold written examinations in at least some branches, in order to determine the progress of the pupils under their care. Should any pupil through diligence and perseverance so far outstrip his classmates in the course the class is pursuing as to make his continuance in that class a detriment to himself, he will be promoted as soon as he attention of the Principal is called to the fact. On the other hand, if pupils shall fail to keep up with the classes in which they have been placed, they will be recommended to the Principal for an examination, and if found so deficient as to make their continuance in the class a detriment and hindrance to the class, they will be placed in a grade better suited to their ability.

The High School which has been established in the North building as a part of the public school system, aims to lay broad and solid foundations for all subsequent scholarly culture, and for the successful conduct of every day affairs, and to this end, a course comprising the following studies has been adopted: Arithmetic, geometry, algebra, book keeping and business correspondence, natural philosophy, with special reference to electricity and galvanism, physiology, chemistry, physical geography, botany, Eng. grammar, Eng. literature, rhetoric and composition, history, political geography, civil government, and vocal music. I am happy to see the large number of intelligent young ladies and gentlemen who have entered upon the work of this grade. The room was provided with seats for fifty pupils, and our roll at present contains forty-seven names. Arrangements can, however, be made to accommodate more should it become necessary.

It may be of some interest to the patrons of the schools to know what the teachers are doing to bring the schools of this city to the front. Nothing is left undone, so far as it lies in the power of the teachers, to make these schools second to none in the state, hence a systematic plan for the study of the best methods of instruction that are adopted in other cities of the U. S. has been inaugurated, and the teachers will meet on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month during the school year, between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m., for such study. In the meantime, let the parents and friends of the public schools remember that they can aid the teachers very much by their sympathy and co-operation. They can lighten the work of the teacher and encourage the pupils by visiting the schools as frequently as their other duties will permit. If we all work together and do our best the public schools of Ashland will become what they should be—the best in the state.

Yours respectfully,
P. A. GERZ, Prin.

Ashland, Sept. 12, 1889.

Nearly Killed by an Electric Light Wire.

Thomas Holman, proprietor of the Salem Electric Light Works, came very near being killed last Friday night about 10 o'clock. He undertook to fix an arc street light which was not burning very well, and in some way caught hold of both wires, completing the circuit and receiving the full force of the dynamo. His cousin, Mrs. Victoria Lunn was with him at the time he was prostrated. She took hold of him, trying to pull him away, when she too was shocked.

Mr. Holman, thinking he was going to be killed, begged her to let go lest she be killed also. She released her hold of him and ran for help to a neighboring house. Assistance arrived and succeeded in releasing him, when he was taken to the house of his cousin, John Holman, a block away.

Medical assistance was sent for. Mr. Holman was found to be all right except his hands, which were horribly burned on the inside. His escape from death seems miraculous, but it is supposed that he is so charged with electricity from constant contact that the effect was not so dangerous as it would have been to a person not accustomed to it.

People in general should know what's best to do in case of a sudden attack of bowel complaint. It is a well established fact that prompt relief may be had in any case of colic, cholera morbus, dysentery or diarrhoea by giving a few doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It acts quickly, can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by T. K. Bolton.

No rent to pay—and I can and will make first-class photographs cheaper than is possible for itinerant photographers to do, besides when you spend your money with me, you may get it back, and you get a durable picture for it. My work speaks for itself.
LOGAN the Photographer.

Fine teas and coffees a specialty at
* D. L. MINKLER & SON'S.

Klamath City News.

The fish are very abundant in the river at this writing and many are being caught.

The work on the Upper dam as well as the blasting of rocks in the river is progressing finely.

Mr. Charles Turner of Cadillac, Mich., is here looking at the place with a view of putting in a dry goods store.

Mr. Chas. Cole of Duluth Minn. is on the ground looking up a site to put in some kind of a wood manufacturing enterprise.

Mr. J. E. McLaughlin and family and Messrs Cole and Turner have gone to the Upper Dam, taking in Shovel Creek en route.

Quite a party on horseback, including Mrs. McLaughlin and son, Mr. Gillis, Miss Jessup, Dr. Gill and daughter made a trip to Black Mt. one day this week to drink at the springs. They pronounced the water delicious.

It is an astonishing fact that the great mill which has about a million feet of lumber in it, has been raised without a single accident, owing to the careful management of Mr. Bowman, the foreman, and his lieutenants.

Mr. Gillis, the engineer, has just finished the surveys for water works. The springs are 880 feet above the river at this point and an ample supply of clear water coming out from the base of Black Mt. is to be piped down to the town as soon as the pipes can be casted. The order for them was given two weeks ago.

The log slide and forebay are nearly completed. The logs will be hoisted in the slide by an endless chain grapper that will take them out of the forebay and raise them into the second story of the mill. The iron roofing is on the ground and will be in position to receive the machinery, nine carloads of which were shipped from Manistee Mich. on Aug. 26 and will arrive soon.

The electric lights will be in operation simultaneously with the starting of the mill. There will be 13 lights in the mill and sufficient others on high poles to light the yard from which it will be distributed to the town at rates as cheap as kerosene. A small portable engine is on the ground to furnish power to turn the pulleys, also a machine for making brackets, all of which will be in operation soon. It will require the work of four men three months to make and turn the pulleys.

Messrs Bowman, Buell, Goodrow, Williams, Preengerast, Haberhank, Peterson and several others connected with the mill, as foreman, head sawyers and machinists, are here at work. They seem to be all sober men of families such as the Co. are anxious to have. And in this connection we will say that several persons have been here to look up sites for saloons, but have received such cold receptions that they are of course incined to give us a black eye. We have thus far a very desirable class of people and as the location is extremely healthful we hope with our surroundings to have a model town for all those who desire to settle where all the modern conveniences are at hand without having to wait a score or more of years.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have been placed upon the records of Jackson county since last report of the TIDINGS:

John F. Rails to C. A. McGongal, land in sec 26, tp 38, S R 2 W, 1.50 and 80.60 acres, con $.

Henry and Elizabeth Smith to G. T. Hershberger, lt 9, blk 10, town of Central Point, con $400.

John May and wife to N. A. Jacobs, land in sec 20, tp 4, S R 1 E, 160 acres, con $800.

H. E. Skeean to C. E. Nininger, lots 3, 4, 5, blk 6, R. R. addition to Ashland, con $1000.

C. E. Nininger to H. C. Skeean, lts 11, 12 and part of lt 13, R. R. addition to Ashland, con $1200.

Elsor Emery to Leander Nell, lt 8, blk 3, city of Ashland, corrected deed.

J. W. Simpson to I. A. Webb, land in sec 25, tp 39, S R 2 W 1 and 42.50 acres, con $1.

State of Oregon to G. L. Savage, lt 4 of sec 1, tp 37, S R 2 W, and lots of sec 16, tp 36, S R 2 W, 61 and 15.60 acres, con $40.

John Bailey to Michael Cummings, land in sec 22, tp 38, S R 2 W, 320 acres, con $1600.

James W. Sandifer to Joseph W. Sandifer, land in sec 7, tp 38, S R 1 E, 236 acres, con $800.

Amos Willits to James H. Barnum, land in Ashland, con $1200.

S. H. Hull to Jesse Richardson, lts 11, 12, blk 66, town of Medford, con $1200.

Otto C. Gunnison to Jacob Thompson and G. F. Billings, lt 1, blk 29, city of Ashland, con $250.

James W. Freshour to Sarah A. Freshour, land in sec 25, tp 36, S R 2 W, 80 acres, con $1.

Geo. T. Sly to Sarah Sly, lts 1, 2, blk 36, town of Medford, con $10.

Spencer Childers to J. E. Roberts and P. B. O'Neil, land in sec 34, tp 38, S R 1 W, 20 acres, con $400.

A. P. Hammond to William Rumsler, land in sec 36, tp 38, S R 1 W, 5 acres, con $300.

E. J. Montague to George B. Montague, lot 9, of sub. blk 3, Barr's addition to Medford, con $25.

E. J. Montague to John F. Montague, lt 8 of sub. blk 3, Barr's addition to Medford, con $25.

S. S. Pentz to L. L. Angle, lt 1, blk 24, town of Central Point, con $250.

Sarah H. Gates to H. C. Lewis, part of lt 12, blk 11, town of Central Point, con $1.

C. & T. Co. to N. Cooke, lt 12, blk 25, town of Gold Hill, con $50.

Rose S. Robinson to D. T. Lawton, lt 11, blk 13, town of Medford, con $300.

Jane S. Smith to H. H. Carter, land in sec 16, tp 38, S R 1 W, 8 acres, con $200.

United States to Henry Ammerman, 1¼ acres, patent.

Constantine Magruder to Dr. G. R. T. Hewes, lts 5, 6, blk 3, town of Central Point, con $100.

Ben Haymond, administrator estate of S. P. Rainey, to John Ashmead land in sec 25, tp 35, S R 1 E, 60.16 acres, con $1.

Charles Clark to David Whetstone, lts 29, 30, 31, blk m, R. R. addition, town of Medford, con $250.

A. J. Abbott and D. M. Griffith to E. Smith Bond, con $5000.

Peter Britt to Carlos D. Reed, land in sec 31, tp 37, S R 2 W, con $80.

Henry Ammerman to J. D. Fountain, land in Ashland, 10 acres, con $1.

J. D. Fountain to Henry Ammerman, land in sec 16, tp 37, S R 1 E, 60.16 acres, con $1.

B. W. Dean, ex sheriff, to Raphael Moratt part of sec 1, tp 36, S R 4 W, sheriff's deed, con $1050.

Baskel Amy to Caleb Jeffers, lts 11, 12, blk 4, town of Central Point, con $400.

G. R. F. Hewes to Emilie Pleasant, lts 5, 6, blk 3, town of Central Point, con $250.

Herbert F. Wood to John Woods, lt 2, blk 1, town of Woodville, con $25.

J. J. Fosinberg to Mary E. Standley, lt 3, blk 28, town of Medford, con $75.

John H. Kennedy to J. E. Enyart, lt 10, blk 9, Park addition to town of Medford, con $175.

W. H. Barr to P. H. Orlatt, land in sec 22, tp 38, S R 2 W, 50 acres, con $400.

Sarah H. Gates to H. C. Lewis, by interest in lt 11, blk 11, town of Central Point con $3450.

Phil Reilly to James Carr, south 50 acres of south ½ of S E ¼ of sec 20, and south 25 acres of sw ¼ of sec 20, tp 37, S R 1 W, con $1.

Thurston B. Thomas to J. H. Williams, a fraction of lt 2, blk 25, town of Gold Hill con $1.

C. & T. Co. to Elizabeth Williams, lt 4, blk 25, town of Gold Hill, con $50.

James F. Wells to W. F. Songer, land in tp 38, S R 1 E, 229 acres, con $4000.

The U. S. Bakery will deliver bread pies or cakes at your door every day if you wish. Leave orders at the bakery on Main street, opposite Odd Fellows block.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

NOTHING LIKE IT

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT

Its peculiar efficacy is due as much to the process and skill in compounding as to the ingredients themselves. Take it in time. It checks diseases in the outset, or if they be advanced will prove a potent cure.

No Home should be Without It.

It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. All who lead sedentary lives will find it the best preventive of and cure for **Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Piles and Mental Depression.** No loss of time, no interference with business while taking. For children it is most innocent and beneficial. No danger from exposure after taking. **Cures Colic, Diarrhoea, Bowel Complaints, Feverishness and Feverish Colds.** Invalids and delicate persons will find it the mildest Aperient and Tonic they can use. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, clearses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"I have been prescribing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to find a preparation I could use with such universal satisfaction as Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually cleansing the liver to action, and at the same time correcting the stomach, giving it tone and assimilative power to the entire system."
J. M. Hewitt, M. D., Washington, Ark.

Made of Genuine Imported Jamaica Ginger, Blackberry Root, Snake Root, Wild Cherry Bark, Sweet Gum, Manfrake, Mandrake, Leaves, Buckthorn Bark, Bitter Root, Stillingia, Cleavers, Queen's Root, Poke Root, Prickly Ash, Bitter Ash, Bitter Sweet, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Cloves, Allspice, Cayenne, Capsicum, Sweet Spirits Nitre, Iron, Quinine, Strychnine, Phosphorus, Cinchona, Cascara, Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, Lobelia, Stillingia, Leptandra, Podophyllin, Iodide Potash, Iodide Iron, Iodide Ammonia, Iodide Lime, Iodide Soda, Iodide Sulphur, Iodide Mercury, Iodide Potash and Mercury, Iodide Iron and Quinine, Iodide Iron and Strychnine, Iodide Iron and Phosphorus, Iodide Iron and Cinchona, Bromide Potash, Bromide Soda, Bromide Ammonia, Bromide Potash and Iron, Bromide Potash and Quinine, Bromide Potash and Strychnine, Bromide Potash and Lithia, Bromide Lithia and Lithia, Bromide Potash and Calisaya, Bromide Potash and Sodium, Bromide Potash and Calcium, Bromide Potash and Ammonium, Bromide Potash and Magnesium, Bromide Potash and Cinchona, Bromide Potash and Phosphorus, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Calisaya, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Phosphorus, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Cinchona, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Strychnine, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Quinine, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Iron, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Ammonium, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Magnesium, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Sodium, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Calcium, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Potash, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Soda, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Ammonia, Bromide Potash and Lithia and Magnesia