Linen sheeting comes in various qualities, widths and makes. There are Irish, Scotch, English and German linens, each having its points of excellence and its more or less ardent supof values in these goods, the prices varying from 75 cents to \$3.50 per yard, according to fineness, weight and general

Linens may be very fine and yet very heavy, the threads being round, firm and closely woven, or they may be heavy and strong, but more loosely placed, making a thicker but not as durable an article as the finer woven displays the trimmed ends. A halfgrades. It is a great mistake to choose very fine linen for sheets. It will never stay in place, but will roll up and get | night slips of simpler make, which are "stringy," and after repeated efforts keep it in place the user gives up in despair and declares that "linen sheet- life. These are simply tucked downing is a failure." If she will select a good grade of sheeting that is well worth about 90 cents to \$1.25 per yard, she will ever after believe in it.

The special novelty in linen sheeting is a thick, fine twilled goods, a regular linen satine, which is by far the most elegant fabric of the sort ever brought out. It combines all of the qualities most desirable in goods of high grade. It has sufficient body to stay in place, is exquisitely smooth and satiny to the touch and almost as glossy as silk. It comes two and a half yards wide, and has pillow and bolster case linens to match. Altogether it is one of the most perfect fabrics in market, and in spite of its rather high cost is an economical investment, as it is especially durable and handsome.

In making sheets it is well to allow a little more than the regular two and one-half yards in length. Most of the best housekeepers add to this from one-fourths to three-eights of a vard, this being often the length after the hems are done. Two and threefourths yards for a finished sheet is generally sufficient unless the bedstead is extra size. The linen should never be cut straight across the piece. It is frequently the case that the crease is drawn altogether out of regular lines during the process of calendering and putting up, and to cut across the fold as the dealer cuts it from the piece is often to waste three or four inches in the straightening. which all judicious housewives will look after. In the purchase of a single pair of sheets allowance must be made for this irregularity, else the finished articles will be quite too short.

However much the fabric may be drawn it will come straight after laundering, provided care is taken in hanging the sheets upon the line, and vigorously shaking and snapping them both before drying and while they are yet damp. All linen articles should be taken from the line while yet damp, thoroughly shaken and pulled straightway of the goods, rolled up in damp cloths and ironed until perfectly dry. The irons should be quite hot, but carefully tempered, as linen is more easily scorehed than cotton, and once browned its durability is destroyed

It is well to hem the corners by hand, over-seam the ends of the hems very firmly, and then stitch the hems on a lock-stitch machine, running around the ends of the hems to the doubled edge of the cloth. Done in this way, there is very little danger of hems breaking out until the sheets are worn threadbare. Where sheets wear thin in the middle they may be cut through lengthwise, hemmed and over-seamed together at what was originally their outer edges. In this way they will last through many more changes and launderings for the extra work. Many old-time househeepers make this their regular practice with sheets of all

Hems should be about two inches wide upon the end at the head of the bed, and about three-fourths of an inch wide for the foot end. Ladies with plenty of leisure and a taste for such work hem-stitch the wide end hem very elaborately, giving it almost the appearance of drawn work. The narrow hem may be plain or may have a single row of hem-stitching. Pillow and bolster cases may be similarly finished; the latter are rarely more than single hem-stitched, however, while pillow cases are often very elaborately done. For regular use this is scarcely commendable, as the drawing out of so many threads weakens the fabric and makes the articles less durable .-Decorator and Furnisher.

INFANTS' CLOTHING. Materials Used in the Making of Long

Dresses, Christening Robes and Wraps. English nainsook, which is heavier and more serviceable than the sheer French nainsook, is now used for infants' dresses, and the trimmings are hem-stitching or drawn work, featherstitching, which is also called brierstitching, embroidery and lace. The simple and exquisite drawn-work is so appropriate for these dainty little gowns that it has almost superseded embroidery, though good patterns of Hamburg work are still liked for durability, and are used on plain garments. The long first dresses measure fortytwo inches from neck to hem, and the present fancy is to make these with a very short round yoke, though the square yokes are preferred by some. This yoke is formed of lengthwise tucks, which may all be a fourth of an inch wide, and each is hem-stitched -just as the hems of handkerchiefs are finished with a few drawn threads; or else there may be clusters of much marrower tacks, with a row e feather-sticking between the clusters The neck this a tiny frill of nameoo.,

edged with the narrowest Valenciennes edging, and this frill may be standing or turned over, or it may be doubled and turned both ways. The sleeves are slightly gathered at top and bottom. and have a wristband of tucks and a frill in keeping with that in the neck. The skirt has a hem porters. There is a very wide range four or five inches deep, with perhaps, three tucks above it, each tuck an inch wide and hem-stitched, or else the tucks are grouped to match the yoke, and there is feather-stitching between. A sash is then made of the nainsook five or six inches wide, with the ends hemmed and tucked like the skirt, and this is passed twice around the waist and tied in front with a large bow that dozen of these dresses are furnished with each layette, and also half a dozen used by most mothers for the day dresses for the first weeks of the child's ward from the neck without a yoke, and are made of soft cambric.

The christening robe is an elaborate garment with lengthwise rows of Valenciennes insertion alternating with embroidered insertion to form a robe front the entire length, and also the whole waist and sleeves. Around the skirt are three flounces, two of lace and one of embroidery. The back is left quite plain. Narrow white ribbons are run in the lace around the neck and wrists, ending in small bows or rosettes of many loops. A wide sask of white moire ribbon passes around the waist in folds and forms a rosette, and ends on the left side. Valenciennes lace is now so perfectly imitated that few mothers use the real lace for these

The long cloaks made for infants this season are of cream white Oriental flannel, or of soft and fine white cloth, with lining of quilted silk very warmly wadded. They are made with box plaits or side plaits from the neck to the waist, and are worn with a sash of white ribbon. The sleeves have ribbon bows at the wrists, and both neck and sleeves are trimmed with lace. There are also long cloaks of white watered silk and short silk walking coats to put on when the child is a year old. The first cap worn in winter by an infant is made of the material of the cloak, whether it be of cloth, flannel, or silk, in preference to the face and muslin caps that are still preferred for summer. The skull-shaped Dutch cap, made of three pieces, each of which begins in front and extends to the back, is liked for soft cloth and silklined caps, and is finished around the edge with a cord of silk or a narrow s a rather large bow of ribbon on top. There are also pretty caps of white front to make a little frill around the face. Softly wadded and quilted silk waists or jackets are made for infants and larger children to wear under Their Partiality to Reindeer Clothing of their vinter cloaks on the coldest days: these come in white, pale blue, brown view to comfort rather than beauty. Lovely yeils of Brussels net, or of point d'esprit net of pure white shade, are made for infants. They are edged with narrow lace, or else there is a hem an inch wide, with white satin ribbon in one end ties the veil over the cap. The Shetland wool veils are also used, but the lighter net is preferred.

Flannel wrappers for young infants are made with a yoke, and the fulness two clusters in front and back. The edges of the yoke, collar, sleeves and the front are needle-worked in scallops on the flannel, or else there is a border fine Irish linen have drawn-work and above the knee, and feather-stitching for ornament, and an

How He Looked at It.

It had been a long and tedious case. The lawyers on both sides had spent several days fighting each other with all manner of legal tactics, and the indge had spent four hours charging the jury. The jury was out two days and could not agree. Finally they were discharged, and it was found they stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

Dennis Murphy was the one that held out. "'Pon me soul," said he to a friend, "niver in me loife have I kim across eliven such stubborn men."-Tid-Bits.

Indisputable Proof.

"The teacher wanted to box my ears this morning," remarked Johnny Fizzletop.

"How do you know that he wanted to box your ears?" asked his mother. "If he hadn't wanted to box my ears he wouldn't have done it, would he, eh?"-Texas Siftings.

-The man who will invent a connection for bell-ropes which will not break glass can make a fortune," said one of the attaches of the car department of the Pennsylvania road to an expressionist. "We lose an enormous amount of plate-glass each year by breakage through the use of the iron connections on bell-ropes."-Buffalo

-The decline of rifle-shooting is attracting much attention among military men in New York. Ten years ago housands assembled at Creedmoor to witness the international matches, while to-day it would be impossible to other a corporal's goard to watch a ontest - A T. Herald.

THE TYRANNICIDE.

Something About the First Vessel Built for the American Public Service.

Some years ago, in the course of official duty, I was obliged to visit Salem, Mass., and during my stay in ing the standing rigging," said James that quaint old town I was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of an old gentlaman whose ancestors had all been connected more or less actively with the Continental army or navy.

We were sitting one evening under the porch surrounding the front of his modest abode, when he suddenly addressed me with:

"Lieutenant, you are something of a student in naval history, and should be able to answer my question. Can you tell me anything about the first engagement-naval, I mean-that occurred in the revolutionary war?"

I pondered, thought of the "Gaspa" affair, disearded it from my brain and finally acknowledged that he had the best of me. Thereupon he said: "The Massachusetts State cruiser Tyrannicide was the first vessel built for the American public service, and her commission was signed by John Hancock. She was a full rigged brig, a good sailor, mounting fourteen gunscarronades I believe, and mained by seventy-five men. She was commanded by Captain John Fiske, who afterward rose to the rank of Major-General in Massachusetts, and carned for himself an eminent name for his brave and patriotic services. Captain Fiske commanded the brig for three cruises and participated in the taking of eight prizes, the first of which was the King's armed schooner Dispatch, belonging to Lord Howe's fleet, then on their passage from Halifax to New York, It being July 10. During the engagement the Tyrannicide lost one man killed, three wounded and one died from his wounds. The Dispatch was commanded by John Goodrich, Second Lieutenant of the Renown, fiftygun ship, then in the fleet. The action lasted seven glasses, and her commander and several men were killed. Mr. More, sailing-master, was wounded and his limb amputated. . Mr. Collingain, midshipman, died from his wounds. The Dispatch was terribly cut up, both in hull and spars, and the Continental brig had to take her in tow, and they brought her into Salem, after being out seventeen days. The Dispatch had eight carriage guns, twelve swivels and a complement of forty-five' picked men, trained seamen, selected from different vessels composing the fleet. This, Lieutenant, was the first sea fight of the revolution, and it ocevrred here in Boston bay. It may not be so recorded in the naval histories of plaiting of white ribbon; its trimming the day, for, like a great many historical facts and incidents, they become indistinct, obscure and finally forgotten cashmere gathered by ribbons in the altogether with the lapse of time." Cor. Detroit Free Press.

SKIN-CLAD ESQUIMAUX.

Every Description.

The Esquimau clothing of all the and pink silk, and are made up with a tribes from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean is reindeer skin in some form or most of them it predominates over all other furs used. Among those I visited on my first expedition among these strange people in and around drawn through it. A drawing-string North Hudson's Bay, the clothing was wholly made of reindeer fur, not a hair of any other skin appearing in its composition. The coat, the underskirt, the mittens, the trousers, the boots, the stockings and the slippers are all made is added to this in French gathers in of reindeer skin. They are sewed with sinew stripped from the dorsal muscles on the back of the same animal, while even the puckering strings that draw in white silk, and tiny bees are wrought | the face of the hood tighter around the face, and keep the trousers up around of vines and rose-buds. New bibs of the waist, or tie the stockings slipper about the ankle, are edging of narrow lace .- Harper's Ba- all made of the coarse sinew from the hamstrings of the reindeer's legs. As the hood is drawn tightly around the face, from the eyebrows to the chin, with only the mouth, nose and eyes in sight, it may be truly said that fortynine tiftieths of the object in sight is reindeer and one-fiftieth Esquiman.

Throughout, the Esquiman has a

double suit of his reindeer clothing, except upon the hands, where the mitten is seldom duplicated, although occasionally done in the coldest weather, and when they have long journeys to make in the depth of the arctic winter. In the disposition of this double suit, the inner one has the soft hair of the reindeer turned toward the skin of the native's body, while the outer one has the bair turned outward. This brings the dressed skin surfaces together, and makes it quite easy to put on or take off the outer suit, which would be almost impossible if the two hair surfaces were together, and quite hard enough if a skin surface rubbed against one of fur. Some of these inside garments are nothing more or less than the equivalent of the outside ones, turned inside out, this being especially true of the coat and trousers. In fact, by thus reversing them they are often used as substitutes for each other, the only difference being that the inside clothing is generally made of softer fur, when procurable such as the doeskins secured in the earlier part of the season. The softest reindeer fur which they could procure, or that of the fawn skins, taken just after the winter coat has been assumed. is nearly always used in making the clothing for their children, to whom they are devotedly attached, and who receive the best their parents can give them in food, clothing and every other them. - Lient. Schwatka, in N. Y. In- astenishment. - N. Y. Sun.

-A Chinaman is proprietor of s news stand at San Bernardino, Cal-

A SEAMAN'S YARN.

"We were lying about half a mile

Sensations of a Man Who Got Into the

off the beach at Barbados, overhaul-Gillis, able seaman, "when the mate ordered John Webb, an apprentice boy, and myself into the yawl, which had been covered and brought around to the port side, that some painting might be done just abaft the mainmast. It was a terribly hot day, with the water very warm and the men having little energy. The paint was lowered down to us, and while I used the brush the boy held the yawl in position. We had been at work for about a quarter of an hour when the boy suddenly yelled out in affright, and as I turned to him he declared that he had seen a horrible looking object pass under the boat, and so on under the ship. There are plenty of strange creatures floating about in those waters, and a patch of sea-weed will sometimes assume a queer shape. I laughed at the boy's fears, but at the same time saw how pale and frightened he looked.

". What's wanted below there?' called the mate as he leaned over the rail, having heard Webb's cry of alarm.

"I-I saw something go under the boat, sir.

"O. you did. Well, if you bawl out again you'll feel something go under

your jacket." "I began work again, and had been at it only three or four minutes when the vawl heaved away from the ship two or three feet, and at the same instant the boy screamed out again. His voice had scarcely reached my ears when something flashed before my eyes, something caught my arm and pulled it down and pinned it fast to my body, and in five seconds more I knew what had happened. A devil-tish had flung one of his arms about me. Webb was screaming at the top of his voice, and, as I got a look at him, I saw that two of the beast's feelers were clutching him. The arm or feeler which had reached me pinned my arm to my side as if in a vise, making a clean wrap around my body, and the extreme end of the feeler crept up along my neck and face. Talk of pain; I never felt any thing like it. The eeth of a bull-dog couldn't have hurt worse. It was a burning, biting, blistering sensation, as if a live coal had been laid on the flesh. I added my vells to those of Webb, but before any one came to the rail I was jerked to my knees in the boat, and saw that the creature's object was to pull me'overboard. I heard the boy go down and thrash about, and then three of the men came to our as-

"The devil-fish had outwitted himself. He had gone under the ship and fastened to her bottom or keel, and as soon as he began pulling on us, he of course pulled the yawl close against the ship's side. That closed the gap, and he could not pull us overboard, although I think he would have upset the yawl, for we were both down on her starboard side and she was almost on her beam ends when the men jumped down. They began to cut and slash and back with their knives, and after two or three minutes they had us free-not of the arms, but of the creature. We were hoisted on board howling and groaning, with the feelers still biting, and they had to be cut from us almost by inches. Webb got it far worse than I did, as he wore a thin cotton shirt and was barefooted. He was bitten on one foot, both hands, and across the breast, and it was a long two weeks before he was on deck again. His face swelled up until one eye was closed, and the poison made me ill for many days. Wherever one of the cups or snekers took hold, the skin was entirely taken off, and it seemed as if pins had been stuck into the raw flesh. A native doctor brought me some herbs of which to make a poultice, and, though that relieved the pain and helped me to get around again, it was months before my face was entirely well.

"The devil-fish minded the loss of his three arms for only half an hour, at the end of which time he clutched the empty boat, half-capsized her and swam twice around the ship as a defiance to the crew. Two or three musket balls were fired into him, and he sank out of sight to be seen no more during our stay."-N. Y. Sun.

American Fire Losses.

During twelve months of 1886, our wn files have furnished a record of 2,319 fires where the reported loss had been from \$10,000 upwards. The record by months, with our estimates of the aggregate monthly loss, including the smaller and the unrecorded fires, has been as follows:

and over. \$12,000,000 DEBUREY. 9.6 171 173 145 154 154 154 156 190 190 7,000,00010,000,00 12,000,000 10,000,000 1220 -N. Y. Bulletin.

He Resented Familiarity.

"Are you ready to pay your four weeks' board bill?" the landlady asked | seems to me. - Tweed's New Grammar. Lighthead.

"Madam," he replied, severely, "though my name is William, I object to any one familiarly calling me Bill.' and he slapped his hat on his head, and was out of the door and got away for family material that is divided among that day before she recovered from her

drunkenness. He is thirty years old.

INTERESTING RELICS.

Discoveries Made Fifty-five Feet Below the Surface of the Earth

S. A Harrison, of the firm of Harrison and Green, railroad contractors, has in his possession several specimens which will be of much interest to antiquarians and naturalists, which were obtained

under rather peculiar circumstances. Mr. Harrison's firm is the contractor for the construction of the new branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway from Sioux City to Manilla Junction, Iowa. The road follows the level of the Missouri river for a part of the distance. About forty miles southeast of Sioux City, within a distance of four miles from Mapleton Station. and ten miles from the Missouri river valley, the new railway line encounters a high hill, which is the main divide be tween the valleys of the Maple and Little Sioux rivers. This divide is more than ten miles long, and the elevation varies in width from half a mile to a mile and a half. The railway line crosses the hill at its lowest point. To accomplish this it was necessary to dig a cut sixty-four feet deep and a little over a half a mile in length. The earth which it was necessary to remove in digging the cut is, with the exception of that on the surface, the yellowish clay which is characteristic of that part of Iowa. This clay is very compact, and devoid of rock and gravel.

At a depth of from thirty to thirty-five feet, on the side of the hill sloping toward the Little Sioux valley, the workmen in digging the cut discovered what Mr. Harrison believes to be the marks of eleven tepee fires. A quantity of wood ashes was found in each of the eleven places, varying from half a bushel to a bushel and a half. With each deposit of ashes was also found a quantity of charcoal.

Further along in the cut was found what appeared to be the remains of an old structure, the nature and purpose of which could not be determined. The workmen engaged on the cut call it "the lime-kiln." Two walls of soft limestone, about sixteen feet apart, rise perpendicularly through the clay, and were first noticed at a depth of fifty feet from the surface. The walls are from eighteen inches to two feet thick, 'and were removed by the workmen for a perpendicular distance of ten feet before the level of the railroad grade was reached, without discovering the base of the peculiar formation. About fixe hundred feet from the

"lime-kiln" was found another trophy. At a depth of fifty-five from the surface the workmen discovered, pointing diagonally across the course of the railroad track, the trunk of a black walnut or ash tree, about a foot in diameter. Twelve feet of the protruding timber was cut off, and the remainder was left imbedded in the side of the cut. When the axes of the workmen cut into the tree, the wood was apparently sound, but when it had been subjected to the action of the air, the water with which it was soaked evaporated and the wood gave evidence of extreme rottenness. Mr. Harrison secured a piece about a foot long, which he brought with him to Milwankee.

Still another find was made in this extraordinary railroad cut. The bones of some large animal, in a badly decayed state, were discovered and were thrown out on the dump-pile with no care or thought of saving them. Mr. Harrison obtained the skull, which in appearance resembled that of a buffalo, though somewhat larger. He saved four of the teeth, and they are now in the possession of Henry Mann, of this city, who as a naturalist has some interest in discovering the species of the animal whose bones were found under such peculiar circumstances.

The question of particular interest in connection with these discoveries is: What were the circumstances under which the skeleton and tree, which of course were at one time on top of the earth, became buried so far beneath its surface? Antiquarians may also try to guess what race of beings built the tepec fires, the evidence of which is thus discovered, and at what age the limestone walls were erected. The geological formation of the earth at the level where the finds were made is entirely different from that of the surface, Mr. Harrison says, and there is good evidence that it formerly composed the surface of the earth. The level is about 232 feet above the high-water mark of the Missouri river. - Milwaukee Sentinel.

Some Misused Words.

Acoustics is always singular. Cut bias, and not cut on the bias. Allow should not be used for admit. Come to see me, and not come and

Bursted is not elegant and is rarely correct. Almost, with a negative, is ridicu-

lous. "Almost nothing" is absurd.

The burden of a song means the refrain or chorus, not its sense or mean-

Bountiful applies to persons, not to things, and has no reference to a quantity.

Affable only applies when speaking of the manner of superiors to inferiors. Methinks is formed by the impersonal verb think, meaning seem, and the dative me; and is literally rendered, It ---

-The Chinamen of Newark, N. J., are anxious to become American citizens. Recently they held a meeting and appointed a committee to go to Washington to see if something can't be done by which they may be permitted to take out naturalization papers. They intend, they say, never to return to the Flowery kingdom, and wish to settle down here -A citizen of Montgomery, Ala., has been in the city jan tifteen years for and enjoy all the privileges that an American citizen passesses.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

-Oliver Dalrymple states that he will put in 31,000 acres of crops next

season in Dakota. -A large whale fishery is being established on the west end of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

-Farmers of Kansas say that the acreage of fall wheat will be greater this year than ever before in the history of the State.

-There are 4,008,907 farms in the United States, Illinois having the larg: est number, 255,741, and Rhode Island the smallest, 6,216.

-Labor is in demand in shops and mills supplying railway appliances. The railroad companies are the heaviest buyers of products of iron and steel and lumber, and their orders at the present time are at least double the volume at any preceding date -Pitts-

-The invention of the valve motion for the steam engine is credited to a boy. The power loom was the invention of a farmer's boy who had never seen a factory and had no tools but a jack-knife, and whose father broke up the first model he made.

-Persons who are undertaking to raise carp in artificial ponds must be careful to keep other kinds of fish as well as aquatic animals and turtles out of them. During the past summer the young carp in many places have been destroyed by the above named creatures, - Chicago Times. -Peanuts of good size and quality

were raised this year in New York, Ohio and Southern Michigan. The yield was not as large as in the Southern States, and there is little promise that the crop will be a paying one for the market. Still, it is likely that in a few years the boys on most northern farms will raise their own peanuts-N. Y. Times.

-A large building has just been completed near the Housatonic track, in Cangan, Conn., for the manufacture of granulated milk. This is a new process invented and patented by Robert Ellin, the milk being preserved in granules appearing not unlike white granulated sugar. This is the first manufactory of the kind in the country. -Hartford Post.

-Two of the largest castings in .the world are said to be at Nara and Kamakura. Japan, the one at the latter place being forty-seven feet high, and the other at Nara being fifty-three and three-fourths feet from the base to the crown of its head. The statue at Nara is supposed to have been erected in the eighth century, but it was destroyed and recast 700 years ago. In endeavoring to recast it several mishaps occurred, and when at last success came, some thousand tons of charcoal had been used.

-A new metal, called by the inventor, Albert Assman, of Rahway, N. J., "Assayme," is produced by a special eatment of tin. It has all the good qualities of the latter, can be pressed into any shape, or east into statuary, or used for plate ware of any description. A beautiful bronze color can be given to the metal, or any shade from bronze to a silver color; and as it does not in the least corrode, it is specially valuable as a silver solder. It melts at . a temperature of 432 degrees, or eighteen degrees less than tin.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Women are so fond of trimmings and finery that they even have their tempers ruffled once in a while.

-Some men are so penurious that they keep everything they get hold of, except the Ten Commandments .-Cedartown (Ga.) Advertiser. --You can get a pretty good idea of

a man's character by noting how he acts toward his poor relations. - New Haven News. A Burlington girl, who is a great

talker, says that it is better to be engaged in conversation than not at all .-Burtington Free Press. -He (at the beginning of the third

act)-"How spicy the play is getting." She (who sat alone between the acts)-"I should say so!" - Life. -Polite passenger (in street car)-

"Will you take this seat, madam?" Madam-"Thank ---Polite passenger—"Pray don't, madam, subject to fits."—N. Y. Sun. -Let a parent teach his child to obey,

and he will give him the most precious lessons that can be given to a child. Obedience is the grandest thing in the world to begin with -N. Y. Ledger.



Is an affection of the Liver, and can be thoroughly cured by that Grand Regulator of the Liver and

Biliary Organs,

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of jaundice. I had as good medical attendance as our section affords, who falled utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but to no purpose; whereupon I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.

A. H. SHIRLEY,

A. H. SHIRLEY, Richmond, Ky.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and Impurities of the Stomach. It can be invariably cured by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Let all who suffer remember that SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHES can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack-