

### FRUITING.

The clouds hang too low, too low,  
The ice-bound streams refuse to sing;  
The cold, bleak blasts may better blow,  
And nature's pulse refuse to flow.  
But, true as Truth, at last comes Spring:  
We roll and till with brain and hand  
That our poor world may brighter yield;  
We see no blossom on the land;  
But, as we gather, God's command  
Brings summer sun and golden field.  
Down where the reaper's sickle rings,  
We look and yearn for harvest's o'er;  
Our hearts are full of inspirations;  
We tell in doubt, Lo, Autumn brings,  
As true as Time, its treasure-store.  
All, true to God's good time, are done;  
All, true as Truth, despite our fear;  
Each seed rounded out in sun  
Or shaded in sweet fruition won—  
O weary hearts! have cheer, good cheer,  
—Edgar L. Wakeman, in *Chautauquan*.

## 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 country, it is in many respects similar, and performs for the country the same kind of duties. The public moneys are deposited with 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 properly introduced persons, and keeps in its coffers the metallic reserves.

Having mentioned 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, where in the French have shown their belief in the efficiency and effectiveness of government 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 governor, appointed by the government, who also appoints the two deputy-governors. The three highest offices are thus held by government men; and the office of the governor is held for life. It is his duty to see that the obligations imposed upon the bank by the government are in all respects carried out, and to act as the connecting link between it and the government. In addition to the governor and two deputy-governors, the general assembly, consisting of two hundred of the largest shareholders, elect the general council, which is made up of fifteen regents and three censors. The manufacturing and trading interests are supposed to be fully 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 shareholders carrying on business in Paris, appointed by the censors. This committee has the responsibility of examining and passing all the bills taken for discount.

The bank was established in 1803 by the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. Its constitution has been slightly modified from time to time, as circumstances have required. It has been successfully and prudently managed, though there have been times when its existence has been threatened. In 1818, during the Revolution, it made large advances to the government and to the city of Paris, which, combined with a severe drain on its gold, strained its resources to so great 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 public 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 statistician they form a repository of figures from which he can construct tables of the trading transactions of the country, always important and valuable in history. From the report before us for the year 1885, we shall lay before our readers some of the items mentioned.

The Bank of France not only informs its shareholders of the amount due to its customers, but also of the total amount operated through their accounts. There were 8,592 current accounts open at Paris and the branches, with a sum

of £21,724,000 standing to their credit at the end of the year. Omitting the balances due to the treasury, the fluctuations of the total balance due on these accounts are given as regards their limits. On the 10th of April, 1885, the maximum amount due by the bank was £20,301,000; and the minimum amount on the 28th of February was £11,556,000—being a difference of £8,745,000. The total operations in the year amounted to £492,983,092—being less than the operations of 1884 by £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 know whether the operations of the Bank of England would excel those of its sister bank. Out of the total operations already given, £226,755,529 are accounted for by the operations conducted gratuitously for the public treasury.

The report congratulates the shareholders on the increase of the metallic reserves in two years of £12,000,000, of which the greater part was gold. This is not to be wondered at, seeing that silver has fallen in value so rapidly and to so great an extent. When silver was worth five shillings an ounce, the holding of the Bank of France was no anxiety; but now that silver has fallen to three shillings and ninepence an ounce, the amount of its metallic reserve in silver is not worth so much 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 be put at about £33,000,000.

There is nothing more curious in the whole statement than the particulars of the commercial bills and "paper" discounted. The amount reached £370,004,868—made up by 11,650,589 bills, making an average of £32 for the bills, with an average of nearly 32 days to run. The large number of 193,664 bills, for £3,588,924, were refused discount—a 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, 14,105 bills were of the amount of 8s. 4d. and below; 656,989 were from 9s. 3d. 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 by the chief bank. An idea of the immense quantity of work connected with these small bills, payable chiefly at the residences of the drawers, can be gathered from a paragraph in the statement giving an account of the day's work on the 31st of October, the heaviest for the year. 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 collecting-clerks and others to perform these duties adds a very large proportionate cost to these documents in addition to the discount.

The bank makes advances on public securities, railway securities, and other securities. The maximum amount at Paris was on the 12th of January, and reached £5,508,000—the minimum on the 25th of March, reaching £5,348,000. At the branches the maximum occurred on the 12th of July, and was £6,152,000. The minimum was very nearly coincident with the minimum at Paris, occurring on the 27th of March, and amounting to £5,536,000. The total operations in advances amounted to £25,058,804.

The note circulation is given in amplified detail, the statement showing the number of notes in circulation with their denomination, the numbers issued, cancelled, destroyed, and withdrawn during the year. On the 28th of January, 1885, there were 18,139,565 notes, amounting to £116,050,589, in the hands of the public. There are no notes issued higher than five thousand francs (£200) each, and there were only five of these in circulation. The note most in use was that of one hundred francs (£4), of which there were 12,810,675; and the one least in use is of the denomination of two hundred francs (£8). There were only 2,624 notes of two hundred francs (£8) each; 1,212 notes of which the form was out of date; and 161,026 notes for five francs (4s.) each in circulation. During the year there were 9,350,000 notes issued, representing an amount of £31,300,000; there were cancelled, 6,711,613 notes, representing an amount of £23,731,200. There were destroyed, 21,558,566 notes, representing an amount of £161,128,032; and there were withdrawn from circulation, 12,076,300. The manufacture of the Bank at Bierey produced 9,689,000 notes, of which more than half were notes of fifty francs (£2). The growth of the circulation requiring an increased production of notes, fresh buildings were erected fitted with every improvement, and capable of meeting all the demands likely to be made.

The transactions in connection with the deposits of securities form a considerable portion of the services rendered by the bank. The business attached to this is of three kinds—the free deposits, the deposits as guarantees, 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—representing 231,582 deposits brought by 44,869 depositors. Of the first kind of deposit—the free deposit—the number of securities in the safes at

Paris was 2,698,252—representing £82,923,506, of 1,677 different descriptions, belonging to 31,157 depositors. During the year, 190,000 persons called at the bank in connection with these securities. Only three branches—those at Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles—appear as having carried on any operations in connection with the deposits of securities. The branches transmitted to the chief office 99,116 coupons. The amount of the charges for custody 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 ninety-four, are classified according to the importance of the business done at each during the year. Placed in order according to the extent of their operations, numbers are affixed again, them to show the order in which each branch stands in respect of the profits. The branches at Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Havre, Lille and Rouen, stand in the first rank as regards the importance of their operations; but, respectively first, second, fifth, third, fourth, and tenth in respect of their profits. The largest net profits (£72,717) were realized at Marseilles; the smallest (£27) at Digne; and five branches showed a loss. One of these, Bar-le-Duc, stands forty-fourth in respect of its operations, but shows a loss of £137. La Roche-sur-Yon shows the highest loss (£462).

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 £90,488 represents taxes. The amount distributed among the 25,782 shareholders was £7, 7s. 6d. per share. The buildings occupied by the branches had cost £1,234,933; but of this, there had been written off £857,503. The number of officials employed at Paris was about the same as those employed by the Bank of England in London (1,916); those engaged at the branches numbered 1,222.

There are a great many more particulars of less general interest in this very interesting 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 comparative figures with which it necessarily bristles, and we have been compelled, to make it complete, to pass all of them before our eyes. This is our excuse."—*Chambers' Journal*.

### AUSTRIAN NOBILITY.

Unquestionably the Poorest Yet Most Exclusive 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 mortals to their presence if their character or intellectual ability entitles them to a certain distinction. It is so also in Germany and elsewhere, where a titled aristocracy exists. It is not so in Vienna. Here nothing but the bluest of blue blood entitles him in whose veins that precious fluid flows to mingle with the red *haut ton*. Official position amounts to nothing. A foreign ambassador may be the most eminent of savants, skilled in literature, rich, socially accomplished, but he is destined, though he passes many years at Vienna, never to see the interior of a salon of an Austrian nobleman, unless with a ticket of entrance when the family are from home. In the eyes of this class, to be a republican, a simple citizen of the United States, representing the Government at Washington at the Austrian court, is to be an humble personage indeed. But what would become of the greater part of these exclusives without this adventitious distinction of birth. They would be the merest no-bodies. As an aggrieved person remarked to me: "It is all they have." Most of them are poor, their fortunes or remnants of fortunes having been long since swept into the coffers of the Jews, to whom also have passed some titles of the lower grade, with the obligations on certain properties and a modicum of social distinction. The Jews are as aggressive at Vienna as elsewhere on the Continent. They are the bankers and brokers. Most of the fine buildings erected within the last fifteen years belong to them. They principally own the railroads and street car lines, and the stock in insurance and other corporations. Among them are numbered many of the ablest of journalists, lawyers and doctors. This success of a race, against whom personally and as a religious sect there is a prejudice inconceivable in America, has given rise to a spirit of anti-semitism which is intense, but can not in so large a city, as it sometimes does in Hungary and Bohemia, result in actual outrage and violence. To the Government and the high nobility their relation has been principally that of money-lenders, and this has been the lever to whatever amount of social consideration they have achieved.—*Vienna Cor. San Francisco Chronicle*.

"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 judged by the number of dogs he is able to keep."—*Full River Advance*.

### 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 he 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 Shields' 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 be permitted to have the body carried 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 monk's room. We thought we'd let him satisfy himself that Shields was about as good a dead man as he had ever seen, and then fetch the body back and go on with the funeral. If he hadn't happened to come along, though, just then, Shields would have been under 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 funeral, 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 it.

"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.

"'Shields?' says I. 'I had a man in my company named William R. Shields,' says I. 'Company E, Second Pennsylvania volunteers.'

"'I was the man,' says he. 'That was my regiment and company. The Lieutenant's name was Armstrong,' 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 buried.'

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

"'Never until now,' says he.

"'Well, 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 than that you'll drive away customers." Barber—"I ain't had 'spicience' nuff yet, sah, to shave customers. The boss only 'lows me to shave strangers."—*N. Y. Sun*.

### THE STAFF OF LIFE.

A Compilation of Interesting Historical Facts Relating to Bread.

**Etiymology**—Food made from grain. The earliest history we have of bread shows the people did not possess the knowledge of leaven or yeast, and that the primitive way of making bread was to soak the grain in water, then press or bruise it, forming it into cakes and drying it, either by the sun or through the action of fire. The next advancement in preparation, or rather the improvement, was to pound or bray between stones, or in a mortar, before moistening or baking, and from this operation—braying; some etymologists (especially Tooke) are led to believe the word bread is from brayed, it being the past participle of bray. This is contrary to etymology, as shown by Webster and Skeats, who quote some of the old words: Anglo-Saxon, bread; Middle English, bread or bread; old German, Brot; Swedish, brod; Danish, bread; Belgian, brood; Hebrew, baronith, and insist that the root of all these indicate it was brew, bake or break, and so on, and are the natural 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 brayed is probably the correct one. A 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-loggers of America, and the cassava cakes of South America, made from the cassava-root or tapioca-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 unleavened, 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 unleavened 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 discovered 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 Nong, 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 aromatic ingredients. In Egypt it is highly probable the Jews learned the art of leavened 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 sixty-two 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 became 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 Persens, King of Macedonia. 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 mixture 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 antiquity, but the employment of yeast is of a more recent date.

The bread mentioned in the Scriptures was made from either wheat, barley, lentils or beans. Barley bread was only used in times of scarcity and distress.—*Robert M. Floyd, in Chicago Journal*.

—According to Scandinavian tradition, the swallow hovered over the cross of our Lord, crying "Seala! seala!" (Console! console!) whence it was called sealar, the bird of consolation. There is a curious story that this bird brings home from the seashore a stone that gives sight to her nestlings.

—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.

### A BABEL OF FILTH.

Description of a Visit to the Hebrew Quarter of the City of Amsterdam.

There is a part of this great city devoted, or rather given up entirely, to the Hebrew race. It is called the Joodenhek. Those who have traveled in Italy, visited the slums of Paris, London or New York, have something yet to see to prove that man's imagination is deficient. The Israelites, of whom 65,000 live in this city, have among them some who, for wealth, intelligence, and industrial energy, are the peers of most men, and yet, visiting the Jewish quarter, a traveler will find himself in a labyrinth of dark, narrow, muddy alleys, flanked by old houses that seem to be tumbling down. Damp, ragged sheets, tattered trousers, patched petticoats flutter and swing to and fro on ropes stretched from window to window, on the window-sills, or dangling from nails driven into the doors. In the doorways, on the broken steps, amid tumbling-down railings old goods are spread for sale. Shattered ruins of furniture, fragments of fire-arms, devotional objects, scraps of uniforms, bits of musical instruments, broken toys, old iron, dilapidated crockery, fringes, rags, things for which it is impossible to find words to describe, that have been spoiled by rain, by worm, by fire, by rust, by carelessness, by illness, poverty, or death; things that servants sweep into the dust-hole; that the rag-picker disdain to pick up; that the beggar treads under foot; that animals scorn to notice; every thing that takes up room; that contaminates; that exhales a fetid odor; that soils; that disgusts the least sensitive being; may be found there in heaps and layers, destined to become the object of mysterious bargains. In the midst of this cemetery of inanimate objects, of this babel of filth, lives a populace of haggard-looking, begging, grasping men and women, by the side of which the Alhaidin gypsies of Granada would appear a cleanly and sweet-smelling race.

Here, as in all countries, they have borrowed the color of their hair and skin from the people they live among. But they have preserved their hooked noses, sharp chins, curly hair—all the features, in short, characteristic of the Semite race. The dictionary does not contain words wherewith to give a description of these people. Shaggy heads of hair never touched by a comb; eyes that cause one to shudder, bodies as thin as an unfiled corpse; so ugly as to arouse a feeling of compassion; so old that they preserve scarcely any resemblance of human shape; wrapped in every sort of clothing, of which it is impossible to define either the cut or color or to tell the sex of the wearer. Whatever they may be doing they do it on the sidewalk. Women frying fish upon small ovens, girls putting children to sleep; men turning over old rubbish; half-naked boys rolling on the pavement strewn with rotten vegetables and refuse of fish, scenes that can not be described, and that compel the tourist, when he comes forth on the bowler of a broad canal, in a clean open space, to believe that his experience has only been a dream, and yet situated as this portion of Hebrews are in Amsterdam, with all the poverty, misery and filth surrounding them, the records of the criminal courts testify that the laws of the land in which they live are observed by them; and that but one Jew is found in the cellular prison of Amsterdam among 240 inmates.—*Amsterdam Cor. Chicago Tribune*.

—Mrs. Fourstar's little girl was there. I must tell you one of her odd little sayings. Her father had a small round ball spot on the top of his head, and kissing him at bedtime she remarked: "Stoop down, papsy dear. I want to kiss the place where the living shows."—*London Truth*.

—A winter's tale.— I took my way through the lonesome wood, Along the jin-jan, sat on a tree, And the figure stood in a positive mood— Auel! and who is he?

I saw the soot from the other sail, Along with her seamstrets three, And the flinty pale, with the seriny tail, Made an awful face at me.

## THE GREAT REGULATOR

Are You Bilious?

The Regulator never fails to cure. I most cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from Bilious Attacks or any Disease caused by a disarranged state of the Liver. W. R. BERNARD, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

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