WORSHIP OF GAB. A Class of Legislators Who Deserve Igno-minious and Speedy Retirement.

In this day of progress there is no error more general and more deleterious to our material and intellectual prosperity than our senseless worship of gab. It is not a worthy appreciation of the beauties of true and pure eloquence. But those who are gifted with a copious flow of impracticable and useless words have educated the people to the idea that no man is fit for a legislator unless he is endowed with a constant ebullition of gas. And although every man of experience and thought will at once acknowledge that not one in a hundred of those who are as tireless in their talk as the winds on the prairies are fit for any thing practical in the world, as legislators they are totally incapable of originating a practical law, or of successfully remodeling a bill offered by any one else. In this matter we have some readers who have had experience in legislative folly, and they know how little reliance can be placed in an inveterate talker in arranging practical legislation. It is the calm, cool, thinking men, who have gathered up the great lessons of life in a severe and close conflict with the world. Colleges may make scholars, but it takes something additional to make men.

Those who have done most in forming and perpetuating the institutions of our country were not orators, but men of thought, experience and of mature judgment. Great principles are evolved and important questions settled by deep and close investigation in the private office, and in the closer conflict of minds in the committee-rooms. Speeches in the public halls of legislation have nothing to do with the settlement of great questions. They are made for the gaping crowd.

Our halls of legislation are crowded with lawyers, to the exclusion of the various branches of industry. This would not be so objectionable if a better class of lawyers were selected. It is well known in this learned profession, to be successful a law firm should always have as one of the partners a good "office lawyer." This means a man of practical sense enough to get up the papers and pleas in the right form. A man who can put himself down to the preparation of business The other partner should be a good "inry-lawyer." This is one who 'can spread the eagle and tell the dirty anecdotes. In the profession there is too large a proportion of the latter class. And our readers will bear witness that if any one of the firm be comes a candidate for the Legislature or Congress, it is invariably the one who has the "gift of gab," instead of the one who has by study and a wellbalanced mind brought success to the law firm. In this way our legislative and congressional halls are tilled with impractical men. What better evidence do we want of this fact than the frequent and constant passage of laws which are unconstitutional, and that, too, after going through the scrutiny of the judiciary committee, composed of lawyers, for the express purpose of checking unconstitutional legislation. This would not be the case if the office instead of the jury lawyer was elected. And this brings us back to the question -our great error of gab worship. We want more thinking and fewer talking men in higher places. A gassy memher of Congress is an expensive animal. Every set speech he makes to empty benches costs several thousand dollars. and does no good. And a large portion of our extravagant expenditures and our protracted and useless sessions of Congress grow out of the practice of taking for a Congressman the wrong member of the firm, or the wrong menaber of the community. Gas instead of sense, imprudence instead of modest merit, is too often the man of the popular crowd. If there be a man in any community who has never done any thing in the world except to study graceful gestures, and ornament his language with stolen quotations from the literature of the past, he is selected to be the man to frame grave laws for the government of the diversified interests of a continent. The past history of every State in this Union, and of the United States, shows that the reliable practical men are those who have matured and disciplined their minds in the great industrial interests, agriculture, manufacture, mechanics or merchandise. These are the interests of the world, and from these we want more men of practical experience and moral firmness. If the people would cease running after mere gab, and seek after plain, practical men, who know and who sympathize with those who labor, our rights would be better respected and our institutions be longer perpetuated.-Boston Budget.

SEA PEARL FISHING.

The Largest and Most Productive Fishery Stations of the World.

The sea pearl fisheries are principally confined to the Persian gulf, coasts of Cevion, the Eastern archipelago, Australia, the lagoons of many islands in the Pacific and to Central America. Fresh water pearls have, as a rule, but little luster, and are consequently of no great value. For a while the Scotch pearls enjoyed a great reputation. During the summer months the Arabs carry on a sort of pearl fishery on the coast of the Red Sea. They catch the mollusks and lay them in the sun so that they may open quickly. The pearl fisheries in the Persian gulf. especially on the coasts of the island of Bahrein, are also in the hands of the Arabs.

The Ceylon pearl fisheries are carried on on the west coast of Ceylon, in the gulf of Manaar, south of the island of the same name, and also on the west coast of India, near Tuticorn. Experience has shown that few pearls, and these of little value, come from mussels which are not older than five yours. During the fifth and sixth year the value doubles, and in the seventh it becomes fourfold. The pearls are not fully matured if they are taken out too soon, and, on the other hand, the animal dies if the pearls remain too long in the shells. For these reasons, at the Cevlon fisheries pearl fishing is prohibited at certain periods. In sorting the pearls they are first passed through a row of baskets, ten or twelve in number. The eighth basket in the row has twenty holes, and the pearls which do not pass through these holes are said to have the "twentieth measure." The other baskets have 30, 50, 80, 100, 200, 400, 600, 1,000 holes, etc., and each basket has its special name. After the pearls have heen sorted in this measure they are weighed and their value is noted. China has pearl fisheries near Pakhol. The Phillippine Islands produce large quantities of mother-of-pearl. The entire region from the island of Tawi-Tawi and Lulu to Baselan is one continnous bed of pearl oysters. Here the Malays and Chinese tish in common. The Lulu fisheries, near Tawi-Tawi, are, according to the statement of an Englishman, Mr. Moore, the largest and most productive of all the pearl fisheries in the East Asiatic seas. The pearls which are caught here have always been famous, and the mother-ofpearl is distinguished by its yellow luster, which makes it suitable for many purposes. The most important pearl fisheries in Queensland are in the hands of Sydney capitalists. The fisheries are carried on by Malays, who dive to a Lepth of six fathoms. The pear! tishlia employ a large number of Malays and natives as divers. Recently the English papers have reported the dischery of pearls and mother-of-pearl near New Zealand.

Diving is one of the principal employis the principal object of the fisheries, serves instead of water. He gets that miles, but they were not missed. - Cor.

WISE MONKEYS.

How They Are Taught to Act as Skillfol Workmen, Detectives of Bad Money and Good Water.

In the island of Sumatra the common monkey is the bruh, or pig-tailed monkey, and he becomes a docile and intelligent servant. What he has to do is to gather cocoanuts. Of course nothing is easier for a four-hande | fellow than to climb tall trees and throw down unts, but the bruh does better than that; he selects the nuts, gathering none but the ripe ones, and, what is more, he picks only as many as his master wishes.

So useful is this animal that gathering puts has become one may say his trade in that part of the world. A man having captured and trained a gang of them, marches them around the country to get in the harvest, hiring them out on different plantations. Then, when the nuts are all picked, or the laborers too numerous, gangs of them are taken to the English colonies at Cape Town, and hired out like any workmen, or coolies, as they are called. A Siamese ape has reached a step higher, it is said. The story is told by an Austrian who lived in Siam that this ape is able to tell by the taste whether coin is gool or bad, and merchants employ him for the purpo e of detecting counterfeits.

Within a few months a gentleman of India has tried his hand at training monkeys, and he reports to the Asiatic Society of B-ugal his success in teaching them to pull punkahs. A punkah perhaps you know-is an immense fan, hung from the ceiling and moved back and forth by means of a rope outside the room. It keeps a whole room cool, and in that climate is necessary for a white man to cat or sleep with any comfort. A monkey who can pull light; above and around, and peneone, then, is as useful as a man, and is a true worker.

Another valuable monkey is the haema of Africa. When young this loved forever. Here, too, are the lovebaboon is very teachable, and is often kept by the Kaffirs as a domestic animal. He takes the place of a dog. growling when a stranger comes near, and if it becomes necessary to defend who are happy enough to have time to his master's property, he is much stronger than any dog.

The chacma easily learns to blow the bellows of a smith, and to drive are almost out of keeping with such horses or oxen; but his greatest use in grand nature, and the people of the that country is to find water.

In the hot season, when the earth is "Barrin' the castles and gardens, every parched and springs and streams are easthly thing here is as God made ithim out to hunt for the water they all country. must have.

THROUGH WEST IRELAND.

A Country Unsurpassed for Grand and Sur-prisingly Beautiful Scenerg.

Some two and a half miles from Letterfrack is a picturesque bridge crossing the River Danross, which flows below through bending branches of trees. Here the country opens out somewhat, and from the bridge is caught the first view of the Pass of Kylemore, so surprisingly beautiful that its beauty must be seen and felt-it can not be described. A valley, wide and level, and flooded with sunshine, to the left a tall mountain rises sheer out of a calm lake at its base: the sides of this mountain are thickly wooded half way up, the other half bare and glistening with a hundred streamlets that flow from their source above. Standing out of the road, contrasting sharply with the dark green of the pines, is a castle built of white stone, and a little further down the banks of the lake rises the spire of a beautiful memorial chapel, built by the owner of the place in memory of his wife. On the right of the road, in crescent-shaped sweep, the Diamond mountain and others of the Twelve Pins lift their heads, their bare, craggy sides beautified by an ethercal blue mist, like a soft vail thrown over, yet in no way hiding them. And so does the valley wind and twist that all these mountains seem to move and shift, now in, now out; the one that a few minutes ago was in front, now peeps

over the necks of two others, Then the contrasts of color, light and shade, baffle descrip tion. The blue heights, the dark wood (from which Call-mor-Kleymore, or big wood-the place take! its name), the white eastle and church, the lake, black with shadow in parts sparkling I'ke diamonds where it catches the trating every thing, the vivid gold of the sunshine-all made an entrancing world, that once seen and felt will be ly gardens of Kylemore Castle, and through the woods, wild flowers and heath-the white Mediterranea a heath among them-and feras to delight all linger. But I think few who come here will care much to look at the artificial gardens and hot-houses-they

dry, the owner of a tame chaema takes (it's all nature: nothing artificial in our Of all the woods that once shaded The intelligent monkey seems to and made part of the wealth of Conknow what is wanted, or perhaps he naught, this of Kylemore is the only knows by his own feelings what to look one left in this part of the country. It for, and he goes carefully over the is one of the peculiarities of the eries on the northwest coast of Austra- ground, looking earnestly at every tuft scenery throughout the western Irish of grass, and eagerly suiffling the highlands that the absence of trees i breeze on every side. Whether he not felt as if it were a loss, or as if it scents it or not is not known, but if marred the perfection of the landthere is water in the neighborhood he scape. It is with surprise on suddenis sure to find it. It may be a deep by remembers that, with the exception spring, in which case he sets to work of a fuchsia hedge, or a few straggling ments for the natives of the Pacific digging down to it; and it may be a shrubs, or bashes along the roadside Ocean, Here, likewise, mother-of-pearl certain very juicy root, which often no trees have been seen for miles and

THE ERIE CANAL.

country never tire of repeating:

SAVAGE CEREMONIES. Peculiar Customs Obtaining Among the Natives of New Britain.

The most peculiar ceremony practiced by the natives has rarely been witnessed by a white man. I saw one last year. and I will endeavor to describe the incidents of the performance and its meanings. The Duk-duk is supposed to be a spirit which makes its appear ance at the day-break of the day on which the new moon appears. It invariably comes from the sea, and as it is daylight two or three canoes, with a platform upon them, are seen coming to the shore. The entire male community of the village awaits the coming on the beach seated in silence. On the platform are two men, leaping and shouting and erving out in shrill tones. They wear a loose robe of leaves woven together and reaching to the knees. On their heads are conical-shaped hats, some six feet high, from the rims of which are hung masks entirely concealing the features. The masks have horrible looking faces painted upon them. The lower portions of the legs are alone visible. As the dress is supposed to represent a cassowary, or New Guinea ostrich, with a human head, the figures upon landing execute a series of hopping steps in imitation of the bird. Meanwhile the natives appear to be frightened. The Duk-duk is to stay in the village a fortnight, and during that period he is at liberty to do whatever he pleases. No woman is allowed to look at him. In fact, as soon as the cance was sighted, the women all ran away to the bush. After dancing a short time the Dak-duk goes into the jungle and the natives move off slowly to their homes.

In the evening immense quantities of cocoanuts, yams, taro and others food are pilled in the center of the village square. As each man brings his contribution the Dak-duk dances around him. If satisfied, he utters a shrift erv; if displeased, the individual receives a tremendous blow with a cinb. After these food offerings are concluded the ceremonies begin. A large bundle of canes about six feet long and as thick as one's little finger were brought. Five or six young men jumped up, and, holding their hands high above their heads, received heavy blows from this bundle of canes, which were wielded by the Duk-duk. The canes curled round the bodies and at each stroke drew blood. Other young men took their places. Sometimes the Duk-duk would vary the performance by striking with his club. The ceremonies were repeated for ten days and then the Duk-duks took their departure. I believe the origin and meaning of these peculiar cere monies are that the old natives hole power over the young men. The Duk duk is always said to belong to some old man who summons it out of the sea. No one knows who is actually dancing in disguise, but they do know that if the old men have ordered the Duk-duk tkill any individual the command will be obeyed without interference from any one. Again, the old men, having become decrepit, can not work in their gardens, and the piles of food offered prevent the yelk from adhering to the to the spirit comes into their possession. one position. Although cannibalism is reported by

Reading for the Blind.

It not to be expected that Paris, which

is so well provided with libraries, would

neglect the blind. But the lending

library for the blind recently opened

loes not owe its existence to official

zeal, but to private generosity. A gen-

tleman named M. de la Sizeranne-

blind himself-who consecrates his life

to the protection of those atflicted with

the same infirmity, has got the master-

piece of French literature specially

printed, and leads them out gratuit-

ously to the blind in Paris to read. He

also publishes a newspaper printed in

Braille type, and another for the teach-

ers and friends of the blind. Most of

the books are in manuscript. They

have been copied out in Braille-to

dictation-by the blind themselves, or

by copyists. The Braille system is ex-

tremely simple, and may be acquired in

a few hours. M de la Sizeranne says

that he is assisted in his work by nu-

merous grand dames, and receives all the

paper required from leading stationers

miles of shelves in the British Museum,

-- There are more than thirty-two

for nothing .- Pall Mall Gasette.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Bits of Medizeval Etiquette Resurrected for the Benefit of This Body.

The assembling of the Supreme Court at Washington on the second Monday in October is always the occasion of the beginning of the ceremonial courtesies, which are annually exchanged between the co-ordinate powers of the Government. The Chief Justice and Associates, in their robes of office, take their seats upon the Supreme bench and begin their sessions. After preliminary directions as to the commencement of business the court adjourns. Having laid aside their robes the Court in a body, attended by its own officers and accompanied by the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, proceed to the Executive Mansion and, being formally annonneed, are received by the President in the audience parlor. The Chief Justice congratulated the President upon his appearance and good health. After the Associates in turn present their compliments, the Court retires. It would then be custom to leave a card at the residence of the Vice-President, that high functionary being exofficio chief officer of the upper body of Congress, the second co-ordinate branch of the Government. The President never returning a call in form, except that of a sovereign, ruler of a country or member of a royal family visiting Washington, does not return the call of the Court. During the season, however, it is custom for him to give a state dinner in its honor.

The Vice-President or President protempore of the Senate, if in the city, or within a reasonable time after his return, leaves a return card at the residence of the Chief Justice. This introductory ceremonial occasion is followed by calls of etiquette among the members of the court and their ladies. in society, the Associates first calling upon the Chief Justice and then junior upon senior Justices, return calls being made in the same order of precedence. The ladies of the court are at home on Mondays during the season, at which time persons in speial relations with the court circle or others in polite society may call, the dress on these occasions being afternoon or street costume. These Mondays at home give rise to a general movement in social circles, followed by a round of courtesies in advance of the rush of gayety in fashionable life, which comes late during the Congressional and Administration seasons. The code of etiquette of the Supreme Court circle was founded on the early social practices of the old school of manners established by the first President and his wife and incorporated into the social regime of the court by its first Chief Justice. The pre-eminent public services of John Jay and the high social inheritance and accomplishments of his wife, a daughter of William Livingston, of the distinguished colonial family of that name, gave the first official and social environments of the judicial circle, a degree of dignity and prominence which has been maintained through the seven succeeding eminent jurists who have worn the ermine of the Chiel Justice.- N. Y. Home Journal.

-----When keeping eggs turn them at least three times a week. This is to shell, as it may do if kept too long in

An Expensive Luxury.

A German, now visiting in this country, writes to his home paper as follows concerning our colleges: "In America, in this land of the free, it is the sad fact that university enliure is a prize which is only accessible to the sons of rich men." His inquiries were very exact. "Among the 140 students who had completed their studies at Yale college this year (1835) I obtained answers from 109. According to their reports the average cost for the four years' course differences in individual cases; one had succeeded in 'getting through' at the cost of \$150 a year; another needed no less than \$3,500 annually. I know a German porter in the States whose eldest son passed a brilliant examination at Princeton; but father and son agreed that it was impossible to pursue his studies there on account of the frigetful costliness. Study at an Amerluxury." -- Chicago Times.

The oysters live in large colonies, close • ch other; they are attached to the St. Nicholas. witom by a ligament or band, starting from their body and running through he shell. In the live animal this band sanitary Condition of a Large Number of s of a dark green, and sometimes gold bronze color, and fishermen can tell tain pearls or not. The shells reach maturity, it tears itself loose from the stones, opens its shell and dies. The shells are then covered with corals and parasites. They become worthless and

fishing grounds, which were supposed oysters are found in deep water. Besides the pearl oyster there is often

Ocean a kind of Venus shell, which often contains pearls of great value. The fishermen do not look for these pearls at all, but it is presumed that it would pay to examine these shells more systematically. In the Pacific there is found another pearl-producing mollusk, whose shells greatly resemble those of the common oyster. They are always found attached to rocks, invariably one by itself; and they are quite rare. Their pearls are always perfectly sound, with a fine luster and a gold color, of about the size of a pea. - N. Y. Star.

Henry George's Wife.

Though Henry George has acquired such large celebrity, his wife's name has hardly been mentioned in the papers that speak of him so often and so much. She is a thorough home body, amounted to \$960. There were great devoted to her husband and their four children. She is one of the small, plump, cheery bodies that never get down-hearted, and people who have known them a long time say that but for her unflagging devotion and enthusiastic belief in him Mr. George would never have been able to come triumphantly through the long period of straitened means and hard work which preioun university is a most expensive coded his sudden success. - Chicago Northwestern Architect. Trabane. statements and interesting of the

out also; and let us hope he has his together, and are firmly attached to full share of it, to pay for his work --

FILTH IN JAIL.

Reformatory Institutions.

As civilization advances, the treatfrom its color whether the shells con- ment of the unfortunate and criminal classes is said to become more humane. their full size when they are seven years and as a Nation we love to boast of our old. When the animal has reached prison and asylum reforms; but now and then humanity receives a rule shock from revelations coming out of these very signs of our alvancement. With one or two exceptions the prison he pearls are lost. Occasionally pearls peus of war times, for whose condition are found loose in the shells. These there was, at least, the partial exare always of a very fine quality, per- cuse of necessity and the bitterfectly round and often very large. But ness engendered by the strife-we there is hardly one in a thousand oysters say with one or two exceptions, these which contain such pearls. The natives places are to-day surpassed by prisonoften lose them, owing to the careless in both the South and the North, while way in which they open the shells. Fine | city jails and work-houses are notoriand calm weather is most favorable for ously bad and often criminally manpearl fishing. The divers wear no special aged. The plumbing inspector of Minsuit, but simply rub their body with oil, neapolis recently made an inspection so the sun may not blister their skin. of the county jail, wherein he found a They remain under the water one or, reeking abomination of filth, for the wo minutes, and bring up oysters from long continued existence of which no a depth of twenty fathoms. They rare- excuse can be offered, for the officials ly go to such a depth, but the finest have been notified more than once of oysters are found there. Thus in many its bad sanitary condition. Filth alone, it is well known, will breed crime, and to be exhausted, a great many pearl it certainly is a fit environment for other extremely bad and easily avoided conditions which maintain in almost found in the lagoons of the Pacific all jails, viz., the commingling of the hardened criminal and the novice in the milder forms of law-breaking; but it is the sanitary condition of these places to which our readers' attention is called. In the Minneapolis jail Mr. Hazen found a veritable cess-pool in the basement, caused by the washwater running from the jail apartments above. The plumber had used the convenient and inexpensive putty to make his joints, a material quite largely in use in this, as, no doubt, in many another city, and the old and cheapest forms of closets, poorly set, had also been used, and they were sadly out of joint. An enlightened public sentiment will correct these abuses, but the correction is always specific. One job at a time, and that after infinite harm has been done, seems to be all that the public can handle. The onnce of prevention has never been weighed by this public, and it still seems a pound to the men whom we all love to honor with our franchises. To employ an architect to build a jail would be the heighth of folly and the acme of extravagance, but soon the voice of the architect will be heard, not crying out against old abuses, but as a warning to avoid all such calamities, and the sooner that voice is heard the better --

Major Poore's Recollections of the Opening of the Great Water-Way. I have a faint recollection, for I was a small boy then, of the grand celebras. In New Ireland 1 saw a big fight betion at New York of the opening of the tween two villages, and after the battle canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson the bodies of those who had fallen were

Providence Journa

eaten. The bodies, after being scalded river. On the 25th of October, 1825, eight years and four months from the in hot water, are scraped with a bamboo time the work commenced, the Eric knife by old women. An old man cuts canal was completed, and on that day up the bodies, taking care to keep the the Seneca Chief, with De Witt Chu- thigh and shin bones, which are used ton, then Governor of the State of New for spearheads. After being wrapped York, Lieutenant-Governor Tallmadge in leaves, the dismembered cadavers are placed in ovens dug in the ground, and various committees on board, left Buffalo for the Hudson river. Along and in four days are ready for eating. the entire line of the canal, within The natives made no concealment of hearing distance of each other, heavy their disgusting meal, and during the artillery were placed, and the starting feast they held wild dancing and orgies. of the Seneca Chief from Buffalo was The preparation of sago, cocoanut and carried to the city of New York as fast human brains is called saksak, and is in as sound could travel, and by the same great demand among the women. The means it was announced in Buffalo females seemed to be more brutal and sayage than the men during the cannithat this great event was known in New York. This was before the presbal banquet. ent mode of communicating informa-With regard to the adaptability of tion by telegraph had been known; but these islands to white colonization, there the plan was so well executed that in is no reason why such a scheme should one hour and thirty minutes from the not succeed. There is rich soil, fine

firing of the first gun in Buffalo, the climate and plenty of water. Although cho was heard in New York and rethe natives are savage and suspicious, turned to Buffalo. It was a day of they can be easily managed by firmness great rejoicing throughout the State, and consideration. None of the men and the arrival of the "Chief" at the are over five and a half feet in stature. various places along the line was sigwhile the women are much shorter. nalized with great pomp and splendor. They make good servants, but must be Every city and village had prepared its held in check and never allowed any festival, and throughout the whole line, familiarity.-San Francisco Chronicle.

from the lake to the ocean, it was a voyage of triumph. On the 2d of November the Seneca Chief reached the city of Albany, eight days from Buffalo, and on the 4th she arrived in the city of New York.

When the fleet, which was composed of the Seneca Chief and several steam and other craft from Albany, New York and other places on the river, reached Sandy Hook, Governor De Witt Clinton proceeded to perform the ccremony of commingling the waters of the lake with the ocean by pouring a keg of Lake Erie water into the Atlautic when he delivered the following address:

"This solemnity at this place on the first arrival of vessels from Lake Erie is intended to indicate and commemorate the navigable communication which has been accomplished between our Mediterranean seas and the Atlantie ocean in about eight years, and to the extent of more than 425 miles, by the wisdon, public spirit and energy of the people of the State of New York; and may the God of the heavens and the earth smile most propitiously ou this work, and render it subservient to the best interests of the human race." -- Ben: Perley Poore, in Boston Budget | London.

While celebrating the Fourth of missionaries to have died out among July in 1875, Thomas Hannigan, a Sing the islands in the South seas, it is far Sing (N. Y.) boy, was severely inmore common than generally imagined. jured by the explosion of a soda-water bottle full of powder. He lost the sight of his right eye, and was badly cut on the face and neck. Now, after the lapse of over eleven years, he has been relieved of a piece or bottle glass from his lost eye. It is three-quarters of an inch long, and a quarter of an inch-

wide. It had been all the while imbedded on the upper side of the upper lid. -A Brooklyn paper contains an advertisement offering a reward of one thousand dollars for information identifving the author of certain anonymous letters that have been received by citizens of the Nineteenth ward in the last fortnight. The letters have been addressed largely to young women, making scandalous assertions about their acquaintances, and many family secrets have been disclosed as well as false charges made. Engagements have been broken off and much unhappiness caused.



Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable pre-This purely vegetable pre-paration, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, there-fore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sick-mess may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, un-assisted by any other medi-cine, effect a speedy cure. cine, effect a speedy cure.

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No loss of time, no inter-ruption or stoppage of business, while taking the Regulator.

Regulator. Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Nick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief. If taken occasionally by pe-tients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICITY'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regu-lator, promptly and effect vely move the Liver to action, and at the same time and (instead of weakering) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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