

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Advices from the Orkney islands report the loss of twenty snacks in a hurricane.

At the election in Dakota a majority of about 3,000 was given in favor of division of the Territory.

Gov. Calican, of Mexico, has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the capture of Erachio Bernal, head of a formidable band of desperadoes.

The American Baseball Association has re-elected Wheeler Wyckoff president and Chris. Von der Ahe, of St. Louis, vice-president.

At Montrose, Iowa, Thomas Ellis, Jr., who was being sued for divorce by his wife, went to her house and shot her fatally. He then killed himself.

Mrs. John Evans, wife of a miner in Scranton, Pa., killed her 5-year old son. Just after her husband had left for his work the woman procured a hatchet and literally chopped the child's head to pieces.

The Government of New South Wales offers a reward of \$125,000 to American inventors for any process which will exterminate rabbits, which have become a pest throughout Australia and New Zealand.

At Brookville, Kansas, the Lawrence hotel, six business houses and three dwellings burned. Four men burned to death. The guests of the hotel were obliged to jump from the second story windows.

Jumping Dog, the Indian who burned the agency building at Fort Bennett, Dakota, was captured and lodged in the guard house at Fort Bennett. He attacked the guards with a pair of shears, killed two of them and then killed himself.

The last mail advices received from Upper Congo say that Tippoo Tib had not yet sent the promised carriers to Stanley's rear guard at Yambuya to convey the stores for Emin Bey, and that Stanley had proceeded without them. Many of the men had died from starvation.

The farmhouse of Michael Harris, fourteen miles from Wessington, Dakota, burned. The entire family of nine persons were burned to death. Another report says that Mrs. Harris and six of her seven children perished, and that Mr. Harris and the oldest child, a daughter, escaped, severely burned.

A sheriff's jury assessed damages amounting to \$2,194,500 against Guzman Blanco, president of Venezuela, in a suit brought by George Wilson, in New York city, in consequence of the revocation of a lease of 1,000,000 acres of land in Venezuela. Judgment for the amount was entered. Blanco did not defend the suit.

A gentleman writing from Bavispe, the earthquake-destroyed section of Mexico, paints a startling picture of the condition of the people. The entire town was destroyed, and many were killed. It is said earthquakes were of daily occurrence, except intervals of two weeks, during which time the people built temporary shanties.

The National Republican Committee decided to hold the next convention in Chicago, by the following vote: Number of ballots cast, 47; necessary to choice, 24; of which Chicago received 25, Omaha 1, Cincinnati 13, Minneapolis 8. The time for holding the convention was fixed for Tuesday, the 19th of June. A resolution was adopted allowing the Territories of Dakota and Washington to elect four contingent delegates in addition to two regular delegates, whose admission will be decided by the convention.

While a passenger train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road was standing at the depot at Percival, a freight train ran into it, telescoping the sleeper and badly wrecking the rest of the train. A printer named Clarence Wright and a tramp, name unknown, were killed. There were ten people in the sleeper, all of whom were bruised more or less. The accident is said to have been caused by a dense fog which prevented the freight men from seeing the passenger train until it was too late.

A horrible holocaust occurred at Wausau, Wis. The building occupied as a residence by Carl Honikel burned, and Honikel and three children perished. Two other children have since died of injuries, and the mother is in a serious condition. Fire started in the kitchen, and the family doubtless suffocated before the flames reached them. The casualty is one of the most dreadful that has happened in the vicinity, and what makes it more terrible is the discovery that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General Stephenson shows the number of postoffices established during the past fiscal year was 3043. The increase in the whole number was 1543. The whole number of postoffices in operation on June 30, 1887, was 55,157. Appointments of postmasters during the year were as follows: On resignations and commissions expired, 6,863; on removals and suspensions, 2,584; on deaths of postmasters, 589; on establishment of new offices, 3,043. There were seven states which on June 30 contained more than 2,000 offices each, as follows: Pennsylvania 4,114, New York 3,248, Ohio 2,834, Virginia 2,355, Illinois 2,266, Missouri 2,117, and North Carolina 2,110. The excess of expenditures of the department over revenue was \$5,459,103. The total number of postoffices July 1st was 55,157, be sides 613 branch offices.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

The county jail at The Dalles has no occupant.

A \$75,000 woolen mill is soon to be erected in Union.

The U. S. Lighthouse Tender has placed a large buoy at the mouth of the Siuslaw.

A young man named Wm. McDonald, residing near Grant, had one leg badly fractured by being kicked by a horse.

A man named Hascomb had his feet badly frozed on Dixie mountain while driving a band of sheep across to Long Creek.

A dispatch from Yaquina says: The gale increased in severity last night, and this morning at 2 o'clock the stranded steamer Yaquina City parted amidships.

The Grace Roberts, which was wrecked on Shoalwater bay, was built at Benicia eight years ago, and her carrying capacity was 300 tons. Her owner valued her at \$20,000.

C. J. Riley, a brakeman on the O. R. & N. road, was accidentally killed at Quinn's while uncoupling cars. In some manner he stumbled and fell, and a car passed over him, killing him.

The dwelling of Mrs. Jane Howell, on her ranch near Centerville, was destroyed by fire. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no one was in the house at the time. Loss on house, \$2,000.

Thirty-two tons of concentrates from the Sierra Nevada mine have been delivered to the East Portland Reduction Works. The ore is of high grade and will yield quite a sum for the stockholders.

Scarlet fever has taken away three members of the family of A. A. Boynton, of Camas Prairie, two daughters and one son, aged respectively 12, 14 and 19 years. Their deaths occurred within the short space of three weeks.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, of Ashland, have been visited by a triple affliction. There were seven children in the family and three of them died of diphtheria within twelve days. Isadore, aged 13 years; Morris, aged 12 years; and Carrie, aged 4 years.

A man named Sayers, stole a horse which was hitched on the street, at Albany, and took it to a livery stable, where he pawned it for \$8, representing himself as the owner. He then attempted to leave on the night train, but was arrested and incarcerated in the county jail to await trial.

Business men of Lebanon have sent a petition to Representative Hermann, which he presented to Postmaster-general Vilas, asking that a daily mail service be established between that place and Albany, to be carried by the Oregon & California railroad. At present the mail is very irregular and amounts to about a tri-weekly service.

Machinery for a new stern wheel steamer now being built by Capt. Deskin, of Keno, Oregon, on the Klamath river close to the California line, has arrived at that place and it is expected that the boat will be ready for use by Christmas or soon after. It will be sixta feet long by fourteen feet wide, to contain two engines, and will be used in carrying passengers and freight from the new town of Keno, about ten miles down the Klamath river to Meganser near Linkville; and also down the lower Klamath lake as far as Fairchild's. This steamer will be a great accommodation to settlers along the Klamath river down to Keno, which promises to be a flourishing little town in the future, and also to settlers around Klamath lake, on both sides of the California and Oregon boundary line, besides cutting off a long distance for hauling by teams and stages from the railroad to Linkville, Oregon.

WASHINGTON.—Representative Hermann, of Oregon, will introduce the following bills in the House at the first opportunity: Various bills for river and harbor improvements in Oregon. Bill for a new custom house building in Portland, Oregon. Bill for pensioning ex-union soldiers formerly in confederate prisons. Bill providing for the erection of a life-saving station at Yaquina Bay. Bill providing for a life saving station at or near the mouth of the Umpqua or Siuslaw rivers. Bill appropriating sufficient money for improving the channel of the Willamette river at Corvallis. Bill allowing second homestead entries where the first entry was never consummated. Bill for payment of balance of award to Oregon Indian war claimants, as allowed by Commissioners Grover, Ingalls and Smith. Bill increasing the salary of the United States District Judge of Oregon. Bill requiring the Secretary of War to contract for construction and material in government works on the Columbia river. Bill establishing a United States Land Office for the Harney district. Bill providing compensation and instruments to voluntary signal service observers. Bill for a United States Postoffice building at Salem. Bill for a United States lighthouse at the mouth of the Umpqua river. Bill to authorize the construction of a railway, wagon and foot-passenger bridge over the Columbia river, from LeComas to the Sandy river. Bill forfeiting the Northern Pacific railroad land grant between Wallula and Portland, Or., and to protect the rights of settlers. Bill for a ship railway on the Columbia river at The Dalles portage.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Congress is to be asked for \$150,000 to complete the custom house at Port Townsend.

John Somerswell, a well-to-do man of Seattle, W. T., committed suicide. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

Santa Monica, Cal., has been selected by the board as the place for the new soldiers' home on the Pacific Coast.

At Winslow, A. T., a cowboy named John Taylor attempted to ride into Page's saloon and was shot dead by the bartender.

At San Francisco, Cal., Charles Howard, a painter, fell from a scaffolding a distance of thirty feet and received fatal injuries.

There are one hundred and sixteen carter and drayman licenses in force in the city of Seattle, yielding a revenue of over \$2,000.

By the falling of a tree, the cottage of Carl Kieser, in the Lakeside addition to Tacoma, was destroyed, and a small boy had his leg broken.

The two-year old son and the three-year old daughter of J. B. Millington, a well-known citizen of Santa Rosa, Cal., fell into a pool of water near their home and were drowned.

Intelligence reached Oysterville, W. T., according to an Astoria paper, that on the Willapa a man named John Thompson shot and killed a man named Charles Lang.

P. S. Morehead, of Oysterville, W. T., has instructions from the Post-office Department to employ a steamer at \$20 per day to carry the mail on Shoalwater Bay till the contractor can be heard from.

The body of a miner, whose name could not be learned, was found in the Corbendale (W. T.) mines. The body was standing rigidly erect, indicating that death had been very sudden and probably caused by heart disease.

The Coast and River Steamship Company sold the steamer Coos Bay, which has until now plied between San Francisco and Eureka in opposition to the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., to the latter Company for \$40,000.

Captain James Brown and Joseph Anderson were drowned off Santa Catalina island, Cal. They were returning from a visit to the island when the rough sea capsized the boat. Brown's body was found on the beach.

At San Francisco an organization has been effected of "The Tammany Society of San Francisco." The club is composed exclusively of persons friendly to Christopher Buckley, and who have confidence in his political sagacity.

Mrs. Wm. Carrington, aged 85 years, was found dead from asphyxiation, at San Francisco. The old lady, when she extinguished the gas, evidently turned the screw beyond the center, and thus allowed the gas to escape.

It is reported that they have struck it very rich in one of the tunnels of the Treadwell mine at Juneau, Alaska. They have struck a large body of ore in the tunnel running on a line between the Treadwell and Bear Nest mines which yields \$5,000 to the ton, and everybody is going wild over the strike.

A quarrel occurred at Red Bluff, Cal., between George Scott, colored, and Bill Edwards, about some chickens, when Edwards drew a revolver and shot Scott through the body. Scott then fired at Edwards, shooting him twice, once in the body, and the second shot sent a ball through Edwards' brain, killing him instantly.

Capt. Larsen, of the wrecked Grace Roberts, tells that one of the Oysterville, W. T., school children found on the beach a hatch cover, and seeing the men in the rigging the cute little fellow wrote with chalk on the hatch cover, to encourage the crew, "Boat soon come, take you off," and the captain says it did encourage him.

A boy working on the ranch of T. J. Dale, in Northwest Visalia, Cal., discovered the remains of a man who had been torn to pieces by hogs. His hat, coat and boots were found also. His skull and other bones were found in different parts of the field, and were stripped of every shred of flesh. The body was that of James Callahan, who had been on an extended spree, and whose friends had been looking for him for several days.

Owen Falowsky, a photographer, was arrested at Chico, Cal., on a charge of having obscene pictures in his possession. A number of pictures found in his gallery were displayed in the justice's court. They included photographs of men, women and children of Chico in a nude state, and also photographs of several young ladies of wither respectable standing, in vulgar attitudes. Falowsky pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A Walla Walla dispatch says some years ago a loud explosion somewhere in the Salmon river mountains shook the whole country there, and reports of a volcano breaking out and lava flowing over mountain trails astonished the country. The San Francisco Chronicle and The Oregonian sent reporters there but neither could find any trace of a volcano, but whole forests were ablaze. Joseph Baker, of Mount Idaho, an old miner, reports to the Statesman that he has discovered the scene of the explosion near some new diggings. The country for half a mile around is full of fissures newly cracked, but there are many others covered with moss, denoting previous explosions.

A HUMANE EMPLOYER.

How a New York Business Man Reforms Broken-Down Merchants.

Business men of enterprise frequently have novel ideas, but probably the most curious mode of conducting trade that has come to light even in this city of odd freaks, is that adopted by a wholesale dealer in notions and dry goods throughout the country, and his store is probably one of the largest of this kind; but, as his secret was confided to me under promise not to reveal his identity, I feel bound to withhold it, at the same time vouching for the correctness of the story.

My friend became acquainted with this merchant's peculiar idea through a business intercourse. A week ago he entered the store, intending to purchase some dry goods that had been advertised very cheap. As he stepped over the threshold he was accosted by a clerk, who at once attracted his attention. He was a man past middle age, with a shabby-genteel air that was very striking. His face was rather bloated, his eyes blinked and were red, his hand trembled, and his breath was replete with strong drink. My friend was amazed, and looked around to see if some salesman of more prepossessing appearance would not present himself. To his intense surprise, of the half dozen clerks in sight all had the same air of dilapidated gentility. Before he could collect his senses the man beside him had begun to inquire as to the particular style of goods he desired to see. His voice, although harsh and discordant, had some pleasing and attractive qualities, and it was evident that his understanding of the business was thorough.

A few days later he met a person who was thoroughly acquainted with the proprietor of the dry-goods store, from whom he learned the secret of the salesman's appearance. It seems that the merchant conceived the idea of employing as salesmen as many broken-down merchants in his line of business as he could find. He discovered that most of the ex-employers who had failed, and whom he could expect to secure at such salaries as he was willing to pay were men whose downfall was mainly due to intemperance.

He discharged all the sober clerks and employed a new batch of broken-down merchants. Then he gathered them all together and told them the conditions under which they would have to work. He first reminded them of their failing and told them that they would have to curb it.

"Now, gentlemen," he is alleged to have said, "it is not to be presumed that, inasmuch as you could not keep sober when your own business interests were involved, you will be able under ordinary circumstances to stop drinking because I want you to do so. Even if you don't get drunk during business hours your bats at night will probably incapacitate you for work the next day. The only way to prevent that is to keep you from temptation even when you are not actually at work. That will be for your interest as well as for mine. What I am going to do is this: I am going to fix up rooms for you on the top floor, where you can stay at night and sleep. I will have your meals sent from a restaurant near by and you will be well fed at my expense. You must not leave this establishment, except with my permission, but I will see that you get plenty of fresh air and outdoor exercise. I will pay you well and will expect you to do your utmost to sell my goods just as though you were yourselves the proprietors. At any time you want to quit, of course you need only say so. In order to satisfy your cravings for drink, you will receive regular rations of whisky every day. By gradually diminishing the quantity, the grip it has upon you will be loosened. You can save money and with perseverance you will be able to give up your bad habits and once more become respectable members of society."

Nearly all acceded to the conditions. Some have dropped out since by breaking the rules, for the proprietor is very strict, but most of them have observed them faithfully. A few have been able to overcome their passion and have started in business for themselves again. As they drop out, their places are filled by new men. As far as the proprietor is concerned, he is said to have found it a profitable plan.—N. Y. Letter.

Processes of Burglars.

Burglary is not usually classed among mechanical trades, but it is nevertheless an "industry" in its peculiar way, and very numerous followed in cities and large towns. Some one—a safe manufacturer, we believe—has been at the pains of compiling a summary of the processes which burglars employ in the present advanced state of the art. They are said to be: 1. The driving of wedges into door-jamb, by which the tenon is forced out of the packed groove, and explosives inserted around and into the rabbet or stepped flange. 2. The application of the drill on metal represented as drill-proof material (?). 3. The application of the Harris stripper, in peeling plates from their rivets and machine screw fastenings. 4. The application of the Burton pulling wrench, by which lock and bolt spindles are drawn out of doors. 5. The application of the Mason ripper, a late and ingenious implement of burglary, used on safes or vaults with iron surfaces. 6. The application of the powder pump in forcing explosives around the jamb of safe doors and into crevices created by wedging and in the use of jackscrews. 7. The explosion of dynamite on the surface of the door, by which the bolts and bolt frame are dislodged by concussion.—Boston Budget.

DECLINE OF MANNERS.

A Claim That Modern Society is as Sound as That of Former Ages.

There is a vast amount of twaddle talked and written about the bad manners of the period. The critics of our times are however, only the superficial observers, for manners are as good as they ever were, only they are less conspicuous and obtrusive. That positive rudeness from men to women are more noticeable now than formerly, is true enough. This follows naturally the appearance of women in the active careers of life. When the gentler sex goes into business it must expect to be dealt with on business principles, and it comes into contact with men who have had no relations with women aside from those of their own homes. Men who are polite at home and who are well-bred, carry their politeness into their offices, and the atmosphere of many places of business is the better for the presence of women. But it is also true that gentle women are now meeting with more ill-bred men than they used to see in the days of the "gentleman of the old school."

We believe it to be the fact that the class of people from whom we expect fine manners is larger than it ever was. It is also true that the other class is more numerous, and it unfortunately constitutes an important part of the human family. It occurs to us that age and weakness are as tenderly cared for as they used to be, that there is as much deference to superiority, although there is not so much servility, and politeness is less elaborate. We certainly would not return to the formal language of compliment that obtained in the last century and the century before, and while we speak of the "gentleman of the old school" with a certain reverence, we do not imitate him, and we would not have any of his traits except the kindness and self-respect which are the foundation of all fine manners.

The excuse for the current criticism of superficial observers is furnished by two classes of the community. The man who drives a hack and the man who blackens your boots have not the politeness of the old day, simply because they have not the servility. There was no genuineness in the old-fashioned servant of the people, and there was in the breezy manners of the old-fashioned fireman. Our hack drivers are quite as polite as the cabbies of London, and as polite as all rude men will be who feel that they are independent of their employers. We can't consider the manners of the street when we are talking about the manners of the day. We must seek our examples among people who pretend to govern their relations toward one another by the code of the polite world. The second class which give an excuse for criticism is composed of the dudes and Anglomaniacs—the people who are the ostentatious members of an ostentatious and thoroughly sham society. It is not pleasant, we own, nor encouraging, to hear wide-trousered and large-bustled youth address one another as if there were no difference of sex. "Old Chappie" is well enough in its small way, but "Old Girl" is not well at all on masculine lips, for it betokens a familiarity that is damaging to the femininity of the woman addressed. And yet even dudes have better manners than they seem to have, and are entitled to much more respect than they receive. They have manly virtues, and underneath their rude familiarity they have elements of good breeding. They are often kind and charitable, and in serious matters, they are considerate. It is true that they have an insolent toleration for those who are not of their set, but they are appreciative of the talents of the lower orders, whether they be intellectual or muscular. The world can afford to be amused by the dude, for, after all, he does not set the fashion of his time. The best society of our modern American life is outside of him and beyond his comprehension, and that society is sound to the core, and its intercourse is as agreeable and polite as has been that of any previous age.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

SAHARA'S FERTILITY.

Figures Showing that the Great Desert is by No Means Barren.

The Desert of Sahara is by no means entirely barren. In the Lower Sahara the number of cultivated tracts is increasing very rapidly, there being no fewer than forty-three oases in the Oued-Rir, which, after a period of thirty years, 13,000 inhabitants, 529 palm trees in full bearing—that is, which have been planted more than seven years—120,000 trees between one and 7 years old and 100,000 fruit trees, while the value of the dates grown each year average £100,000. The oases of Laghouat and Oued-Mizian those of Yoryville and Ain-Sana have 100,000 palm trees, and those of Figuig 140,000, while Mzab, with its 30,000 inhabitants, nearly all shepherds or merchants, cultivate 200,000. Zab, together with the Sahara slope of the Ann, has fifty oases, which grow 900,000 palm trees and 500,000 fruit trees. Sout, with a population of 15,000, has 150,000 palm trees of the choicest kind and over 50,000 fruit trees. Lastly, the various oases of Oargia have over 400,000 palm trees and 100,000 fruit trees. All these results, to say nothing of the trade in wool, the cultivation of tobacco, vegetables, corn, the vine and other things grow beneath the shelter of the palm trees, and of the raising of ostriches, which it is considered might be made as profitable as it is at the Cape, have been arrived at partly by the natives and partly by the French.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Young Simpkins—"If the devotion of a lifetime will prove to you the strength of my love, Gladys, it shall be yours. Can you desire more? Can you—?" Gladys—"That will be all—?" Young Simpkins (instinctively)—"Ca-a-sh!"—Tid-Bits.

—An ingenious woman is working a novel scheme for getting material for a crazy quilt. She has written to many postmasters asking for a piece of silk, satin or velvet, and setting forth that she hopes to get pieces for her quilt from every State in the Union.

—The members of the Moxamensing Hook and Ladder Company, of Chester, Pa., are mourning the death of Budd, the dog of the company. He was buried in a neat coffin, wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, and the truck has been handsomely draped in black and white in his memory.

—A twelve-year-old lad living in Maine dreamed that he stood by the death-bed of his mother in Boston, she then being on a visit to that city. Thirty-three years after the dream was fulfilled, not only as to the event and locality, but as to certain minor details in the chamber of death.

—Annie E. Moore, of Winthrop, bids fair to be one of Maine's most valuable daughters. In 1885, when she was but thirteen years old, she took the first premium on butter at the State Fair, and now she has taken the premium at the Eastern Maine Fair for butter made by a girl not over fifteen years of age.

—A two hundred and twenty-five ounce nugget has been unearthed by Chinamen at Hargraves, Australia. The news of the find leaked out through the transmission of it to the mint by Chinese agents. The celebrated Cair nugget of one cwt. was found at Hargraves in the year 1852, and recently, a few miles away at the Mitland bar, a 460-ounce nugget was found.

—According to Dr. Lucien Howe who read a paper on the increase of blindness in the United States at the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the population of this country increased thirty per cent. from 1870 to 1880, and blindness increased during the same period forty per cent., until now we have with us 50,000 blind. Contagion and immigration are set down as among the chief causes.

—Young Charlie Parmalee, of Ansonia, Conn., had a tremendous scare the other night. He was walking on the railroad track after dark and caught his foot between a plank and a rail at a crossing. While trying to get free he heard an approaching train. As he struggled it came nearer and nearer until, just as he made up his mind for death, the headlight showed him that he was on a switch and not on the main line. After the train thundered by a watchman released him. He was very lame for several days.

—James Hughes, of Lancaster County, Pa., while eating a banana, on Saturday suddenly felt a sharp sting on his cheek, and discovered a large, strange-looking bug on the skin of the banana. His face began to swell immediately, and in a short time was swollen to twice its natural size. The swelling spread to his neck and breast, and the young man continued in the greatest agony until the following Wednesday, when he died. The bug is supposed to have been a poisonous insect of the tropics that was concealed in the bunch of bananas when it was shipped North.

—A twelve hundred dollar clerk in Surgeon General's Office at Washington has been dismissed for trying to gull office seekers throughout the country. The plan which the young man adopted was to rent a box at the post-office to receive his mail. Then advertise everywhere that for a fee of ten dollars he would furnish information how every body could obtain a Government position. Whenever a victim was found the young man repaid by sending back a copy of the civil service rules. So many were taken in by the trick that had not the skillful swindler been detected by the postal officials he would have made himself rich in a short time.—Boston Globe.

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For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, 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, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is not intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

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