Pierce

ON,

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

-Issued-EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY Garrison's Building, McMinaville, Oregon,

Talmage & Heath, Publishers and Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Entered in the Postoffica at McMinnville, Or., as second-class matter.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOT. The Pellets Formed of an Alloy of

Arsenic and Lead-Process in Detail. "Lead shot," said Mr. Tracy, "though sometimes made of lead alone, is almost always formed of an alloy of arsenic and lead. The arsenic is introduced in the form of arsenious acid or the sulphuret. The object of the addition of the arsenic is to render the hard, brittle qualities of the lead softer and more ductile, and of the proper consistence to take the globular form. Owing to the rapid de-composition of the arsenic it is treated by itself in the bottom of the melting kettle. A cover is placed over the substance, and its stem, which rises up through the kettle, is fastened down. The lead is then added above the cover, and when melted the cover is lifted out of the liquid mass, which instantly becomes permented with the arsenic beneath. The alloy thus produced contains forty-five pounds of arsenic to the ton of lead, and is known as "temper." This again is added, in the proportion of 1 per cent., to the pure lead, and thus the shot alloy, cortaining a very small percentage of arsenic, is

"The temper pots hold about a ton of metal After the shot has reached the bottom of the well it is at once lifted out by an elevator and thrown upon an inclined drying table, over which they slide, falling finally into a wire gauze rotating cylinder. Then they are rolled and ground together, and in this way the minute burrs upon them are removed. From the cylinder another elevator lifts the shot upon a screening table. This consists of a serious of planes arranged at gradually decreasing heights. Between each two there is an interval.

"The shot being started at the head of the highest plane will, if perfect, roll from one plane to another, jumping over the inter-mediate spaces. If imperfect, however, it tumbles and goes back to the melting kettle. The good shot, after passing this ordeal, reaches the separators. It should be ex-plained that there are usually several tables, each being devoted to a different size of shot. The little leaden globes are next elevated to the top cylinder of a series, arranged on an incline. They are conical in form and covered with perforated sheet brass. Each cylinder serves as a sieve for a particular size of shot, retaining that and allowing all smaller sizes to escape. The shifting goes on until each cylinder has picked out the particular class of shot to which it is adapted. The sizes of shot are standard. The smallest is known as 'dust,' and then comes 'No. 12,' which is .05 inch in diameter, 2,336 shot going to the ounce.—New York Mail and Express.

Lorne and His Luck.

The Marquis of Lorne, the eldest of the lot, has totally failed to make a place for himself in public service or estimation. Accounts differ greatly among those who know him as to his talents and disposition, but there can be no opinions as to his failure from a popular point of view. No doubt his position in a royal family, yet not of it, has been most trying and difficult. One can realize something of this from the fact that the heir of the Argylls has never been raised, even by court.sy, to the rank of his wife, whereas the Battenberg sub-lieutenant, offspring of a morganatic marriage, and not recognized as a prince at any court on the continent, is made a royal ess and a Knight of the Garter at the very start.

There is a feeling that Lorne ought to have resented this and stood up for his rights. It may well be that the public would have sat on him if he had, and it is not easy to see just how he could have done it, but the fact remains that he is rated a poor spirited creature because he hasn't done it. The English, too, are in the habit of railing at the huge families which their princes and princesses pile upon the tax eating list annually: yet I fancy that the spectacle of Lord Lorne's childless fifteen years of wedlock really vexes them more than ould the presence of a half dozen little Lornes at the public crib.—London Cor. New

Deliciousness of the Langi Nut.

Did you ever eat a Langi nut? I want to give a hint to the fancy grocery dealers, who, all of them, read the newspapers every day. Let them invest in Langi nuts. Probably there is not one person out of 5,000 in New York who knows what a Langi nut is. A mild eyed young friend of mine, who has a weakness for wandering around the Chinese quarter in Mott street, gave me something one day which resembled a dried specimen of the pictures of bread fruit which appear in the illustrated geographies. It was almost as light as a feather, and as I turned it in my hand I asked him what I should do with it. "Break it open," he answered. I did so. The shell was as slight as that of a paper almond, and gave to the easiest pr Within was something that looked like a cross

between a prune and a Malaga raisin. "Eat," said the mild eyed young man. I ate my first Langi nut. Well, it resembled in taste the most delicate preserve. You have eaten marrons glaces and have dallied with candied apricots, but for the king, queen, prince and whole royal family of sweets, you want to eat a Langi nut to realize the orientalism of saccharine bliss

Scarlatina Potson.

Scarlatina poison can be carried hundreds of miles without the personal contact of individuals. It retains its vitality for months and even years, but can be destroyed by intense heat, especially boiling or steam, plenty of fresh air and by chlorine, sulphurous acid, etc. Dogs and horses have the disease, and it probably can be communicated by them to man. The individual either inhales the man. The individual either inhales the poison or swallows it.—Dr. J. M. Keating in Babebood.

yet the gentle swing of his arms and the man poison or swallows it.—Dr. J. M. Keating in Babebood.

yet the gentle swing of the observation of his hands played an important part in the discovery of the observations as early as 2234 B. C.—Boston Budgst.

though of the observations as early as 2234 B. C.—Boston Budgst.

the poison or swallows it.—Dr. J. M. Keatbits oratory.—J. W. McLoud in The Current.

tions as early as 2234 B. C.—Boston Budgst. ing in Babyhood.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.

THE UNION DEAD THAT WERE BURIED AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

An Explanation Concerning the Death Register-Beautiful Appearance of the Cemetery-Graves of the Unidentified. The Rows of Tombstones.

Let us turn to the cemetery. This is situated about half a mile northeast of the station at Andersonville, and comprises about twentyfour acres of beautifully andulating grounds. with many natural features not to be found in the spot from which we have just turned. The appearance of the cemetery has been entirely changed since war days. Then it was but a rude field. The dead were buried in trenches seven feet wide, four feet deep and from fifty to 150 yards long. No coffins were used, but the twisted, emaciated forms of the dead prisoners were laid side by side, and at the head of each was driven a little stake, on which was painted a number corresponding to the number of the body on the death register. The cemetery was a direful necessity, and no extra pains were taken with it. Not

before June, 1865, was any step taken toward inclosing the ground and marking the graves so that they could be identified in the future. A word of explanation respecting the death register is perhaps necessary that the reader may see why only 921 out of 12,793 lack identification. When a prisoner died his comrades reported to the registrar of the dead, a prisoner appointed for that purpose, near the wicket at the south gate. The registrar recorded the name, state, regiment, company, rank and date of death of the dead man and assigned him a number. Thus each corpse was numbered, and as they were carried out in the dead wagon for burial care was taken to inter the bodies in order and mark each with a numbered stake. All this was done by prisoners detailed for that work, and hence the care that was exercised.

IDENTIFYING THE GRAVES. Thus, when James B. Moore, assistant quartermaster United States army, was appointed to care temporarily for the dead at Andersonville, he had no difficulty with the aid of the registry that had been kept in identifying most of the graves. With a force of several hundred men he proceeded to lay out walks, fence in the grounds and mark the graves with painted head boards. About 120,000 feet of pine boards were thus used. Of course, some stakes had been removed and some directions on the registry were imperfect; but the care that was taken is a credit to those who had the matter in

The work then begun so timely has since been untiringly kept up. The cemetery now presents a beautiful appearance. The grounds are nicely laid out and neatly kept. The whole is inclosed by a brick wall about five and a half feet high, the plainness with wall being relieved by neatly constructed twenty foot panels, which are supported by square pilasters, the pilasters being carried above the top course of the wall. The fine iron gates are always open to visitors, who flock to the place by hundreds.

From the center of a diamond shaped plat rises a flag staff on which the stars and stripes are to be seen flying from sunrise to sunset, bases. From this point radiate four finely kept avenues, about twenty feet wide; parallel rows of large water oaks cast on them an abundant shade: brick gutters on either side keep them well drained. The four sec tions of the cemetery are also well shaded and beautifully adorned with shrubs and foliage

ROWS OF TOMESTONES.

The graves, of course, are as they were first formed. The painted head boards that Mr. Moore erected have been taken away and burned, and substantial white marble slabs have been erected in their places. These stones are of two kinds, but those of each kind are uniform. Here and there, indeed, are stones that have been furnished by the family of the dead, but the majority are of the uniform make, furnished by the govern-For the graves of identified soldiers the

tombstones are flat, polithed slabs, three feet long, one-half being under ground, four inches thick and twelve inches wide. On the face side is a raised shield, and on this is recorded the number, name, rank and state of him who sleeps below. This is neat, and of course somewhat monotonous, but it is the best a generous minded public could do. For the unknown soldiers the stones are four inches square and project only five inches above ground. The rows of graves are about ten or twelve feet apart. Everything is so neatly cared for, the spot is so replete with nemories, the symmetrical rows of tombtones are so symbolic of a similar cause and an equal fate, the pleasant grounds are so shady and quiet that one feels the scene deeply impressive. Here and there, too, are found cast tablets-there are some twenty-five of them altogether-bearing suitable inscrip tions. Many of these are extremely beautiful, bringing to the visitor's mind the dignity, heroism and suffering of the fallen soldiers.

Portrait of Wendell Phillips.

His appearance physically was in all respects in his favor. There was hardly a point his make up that one would desire to have other than it was. He had a most commanding presence in whatever situation he was Tall, spare person, well proportioned, head large and symmetrical, hair abundant, not dark. The expression of his face charmingly beautiful, an eagle eye, very senetrating under a high but not massive brow. His nose was large, but well formed; his mouth always so beautiful and pleasant that it was really the most gratifying feature

A more graceful figure on the public plat-form was not to be found, and as a public speaker he was entirely unsurpassed. His style of speaking was remarkably quiet and conversational. He was never noisy, boisterous and ranting. When speaking his voice was subjued in tone, but distinct and musical, harming to all listeners even when his subject was distasteful, as often the case in his ati-slavery uttarences and temperance philippies or other reformatory addresses spoke the truth without restraint. His beeches, always delivered without notes, were made with very little gesticulation, and yet the gentle swing of his arms and the mo-

THE REAL MARTHA WASHINGTON.

She Was Inclined to Stoutness-A Cur-

tain Lecture-A Good Wife. The private letters of the time, and a description here and as action there, taken together, are the only materials for making up the real Martha Washington of the latter part of the last century. All her early years, she was inclined to stoutness after her marriage. I don't think her pictures, as engraved upon the new one dollar silver certificates, give the proper idea of her. The bust there displayed evidently represents a very tall woman; and Mr. Andrews, the artist, in painting of Martha Washington, which hangs as a companion piece to Stewart's portrait of Gen. Washington in the East room of the White House, carries out the same idea. The truth seems to be that she was, in her latter days, short and dumpy rather than tall and symmetrically shaped.

A queen is always beautiful, no matter what be her face and figure, and no president's wife was ever anything else in the eyes of the throng that went to her recep-tions. The mild expressions of the time concerning Martha Washington's stoutwomen are seldom dignified. George Washington was six feet two, and rather thin than fat. The contrast between the sizes of the husband and wife must have been very striking, and it is said that Lady Martha was went to attract her liege lord's attention by seizing him by the button of his coat, and looking up

Washington's orders to London for his the Roman. Her hair was a chestnut brown, and her eyes were a dark hazel. A silhoutte made of her shortly before her death by her granddaughter, Nellie Custis, represents her with a short, fat neck and an immense cap. It is said that she had a very sweet ce, which flowed gently in ordinary conversation, but which became quicker when she grew excited. Miss Bremer, the authoress, tells a story of a stranger who, being entertained at Mount Vernon, occupied a bedroom adjoining that of the general and his wife. The partition be-tween the rooms was thin, and the visitor plainly heard Lady Washington giving the general a curtain lecture. Marthe Washington brought the money into the family and I doubt not she sometimes capital is built. This old man grew buy trees. except in inclement weather. Near by z.r. angry at Washington about some real estationed a couple of cannon, mounted on tate transaction, and spoke of him to his

> Martha Washington was, however, a good wife. There is ample evidence that her whole being was wrapped up in that of her husband, and it is equally certain Washington were a miniature porspoken of, I find no evidence that their matrimonial relations were anything but the most loving.—Frank G. Carpenter in

How to Live a Full Century.

Professor Humphry, of Cambridge, has prepared a series of tables which contain some interesting information about centenarians. Of fifty-two persons whom he mentions, at least eleven-two males and nine females-actually attained the age of 100. Others attained very nearly

Twelve of the fifty-two centenarians were discovered to have been the eldest children of their parents. This fact, adds Mr. Humphry, does not agree with popular notions that first children inherit feebleneness of constitution, nor with the opinion of racing stables, which is decidedly against the idea that "firstlings" are to be depended on for good perform-Gout and rheumatism were, as a rule, "It seems," says Professor Humphry, "that the frame which is destined to great age needs no such prophylactics, and engenders none of the cant humers for which the finger joints

(as in gout) may find a vent. Of the fifty-two aged people, twentyfour only had no teeth, the average number of teeth remaining being four or five. Long hours of sleep were notable among be noted among the factors of a prolonged life. One of the centenarians "drank to excess on festive occasione;" another was a "free beer drinker," and "drank like a fish during his whole life." Twelve had been total abstainers for life, or nearly so, and mostly all were "small meat eaters.

Astronomy Among the Chaldwans. When Alexander the Great took possession of Babylon, in SSI B. C., he found a series of astronomical observations taken by the Chaldreams for an unbroken period of 1,903 years,

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

The Olive. We take the following from a Cali-

fornia exchange: accounts agree that she was under mid-dle size, and that, though well formed in of the fruit-growing industry which is yet in its infancy on this coast, but webelieve that in a few years it will become one of the most important as well as profitable fields of horticultural enterprises with us, as it is at present with many countries in the will buy them only when fresh ones south of Europe, whose chief revenue is derived from the export of olive oil and pickled olives.

The olive tree is distinguished for its great longevity and vitality. A tree in the garden of the Vatican at Rome is said to be a thousand years old. During the Greek revolution the If that cannot be obtained use loam. Turks cut down the elive trees and burned over the sumps, with the result

to give a crop. certainly flourishes in places where a remedy to give. cactus would hardly grow, but Major Utt says it is a great mistake to presume that the olive can be grown on a the United States. She has 114 heats barren soil without fertilizers. Use to her credit in 2:20 time. manure liberally, and use it to an extreme degree, to supplement the lack into his face.

Number five is rather a large shoe for a lady under middle height; still, one of work and will appropriate enough plant food during the months of winter the lack of irrigation. The olive is a voracious feeder, and will appropriate enough plant food during the months of winter the lack of irrigation. The olive is a voracious feeder, and will appropriate enough plant food during the months of winter the lack of irrigation. The olive is a voracious feeder, and will appropriate enough plant food during the months of winter the lack of irrigation. The olive is a voracious feeder, and will appropriate enough plant food during the months of winter the lack of irrigation. moisture to carry the tree through the wife's supplies, given shortly after he was married, includes a pair of black and a pair of white satin shoes of the smallest fives, and he'r gloves were probably of the same generous proportions. Martha Washington had a nose inclined to the Bayes Hor beir was a cheet. latter, also, is preferable for propagation, as the small limbs will serve for cittings, and will root where a Mission cutting will fail. European olives paint. will ripen two months in advance of planted in an orchard, and cuttings in a nursery. Plant not less than at two or three different times during thirty-six feet apart, or you will regret growing season. it in after years; remember in plant-

The olive is easily budded or grafted, rious to the animal as well as to those W. T., mill, was recently a awarded so there is no trouble in obtaining who have the disagreeable work to varieties. Small, one-year-old trees can perform. be bought for 25 cents or less each. asked the general the same question that was thrown at him by Davy Burns, the old Scotch farmer, who owned a large

face as an upstart, asking him where he satisfy the most exacting. Major Utt factory) in hot water, or syringe with would have been had he not had the has an olive orchard of twenty-five whale-oil soap suds. bearing trees, planted in orchard seven Her grandson, Parke Custis, says that of an average crop to the tree at friendly protection. twelve years from the planting of the production will lower the wholesale and a half inches deep. price to \$4 per gallon, or at the lowest \$25 per tree, equal to \$900 per acre. Allow one-half for expenses and interest on investment, and you have the great sum of \$450 per acre as net profit. Mr. Loop has been offered 80 cents a gallon for all the pickled olives he can prepare for market.

Gardening for Pleasure.

ance on the course. The centenarians the difficulties common to other purgenerally regarded were of spare build. suits to contend with besides the farm or garden should have a space suits to contend with besides many perplexing ones peculiar to his devoted to them. own. The profits of this industry, in these old people, the period of repose cial horticultural movement for years, five years could one see a rib on either averaging nine hours; while out of door but hard facts, as may become known, of them. To take a heavy load of exercise in plenty and early rising are to show the error of their position. For wheat or potatoes to market (twelve one without experience or training to miles) is but play for them. take up any branch of commercial horticulture is almost sure to be a recreation, or who seeks there the down to 10 cents per dozen they

professional men, editors, merchants. clerks, and all who may be engaged in in-door, and especially sedentry, employments. More cr less garden work should be engaged in every day and by every member of the family whenever it is possible.

Farm Notes.

Millions of weed seeds can be de-

Pickled eggs never pass for fresh eggs among intelligent people. They can't be had.

Onion seeds that has no firmness, or that is perfectly dry, is not good. Test on a sheet of writing paper.

Tree-planting for profit or adornthat, three years thereafter, the shoots ment requires care and discrimination, from the scarred stumps commenced as much as raising crops or flocks and 1886. herds.

It has generally been supposed that The Milton Eagle says a quart of ness must be multiplied many times to approximate the reality, and short, stout the olive rather prefers a rocky and sage tea given to a horse cured a ing an order for \$20 on a San Franscher. somewhat barren soil. In Europe it severe case of bots. It is an easy

Plant cuttings of grape vines, cur-

A well known farmer of Lancaster

the trunk, a smooth cut made and covered with grafting wax or thick

The most efficient and economical the Mission olives. Trees should be mode for using ashes is to apply twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre

The practice of washing sheep is ing that olive root is more sensitive to becoming discarded. Nothing is exposure than orange.

Manure is the farmers' savings The roots of trees should always be bank, and if more of them would have puddled before shipping, and great large heaps of it every spring to spread Four hundred as

part of the land upon which our national case where a party cannot afford to To destroy aphides or plant lice, dip When it comes to profits, orange made by steaming into a strong tea. The Northern Pacific is building a

years, to include 1886; the product Trees for shelter, shade and ornafrom ten of them last year was 750 ment, if well chosen, are always worth mouth of Chambers creek, near Tagallons of olives. He sold the surplus the planting, and subsequent care re- coma. W. T. He was on horseback, crop at 40 cents per gallon, casks fur-quired to get them fairly rooted so in search of cows, and attempted to that George Washington dearly loved her. nished, of \$12 per tree. Fifty gallons they will need nothing more than ford the stream at an unfrequented

As a rule, the size of the seed will trait of her upon his breast during the orchard would be a low estimate, and indicate the depth to plant it, startwhole of his married life. He liked to this amount would make six and a ing with the smallest at one-half an the tide came in and he was drowned. have her with him whenever possible, quarter gallons of oil. Elwood Cooper inch, such as celery, parsnip, etc., and, outside of the curtain lecture above gets \$10 a gallon for his oil. Increased while peas and beans may be put one

> Manure is a great stimulent for the garden, therefore put it on plentifully. Better put out only half the usual over a large garden but half prepared. Never stir your land when very wet.

We know of no means of pickling Of the great future which awaits the eggs so as to pass them for fresh ones. culture of olives on this coast there The best means we know of keeping can be no doubt. We are still in the eggs for a few weeks is to pack them the hundred years. Only one of the persons reached 108 years, while one died at sors reached 108 years, while one died at industry did ten years ago. experimental stage. In fact, olive in boxes in perfectly dry and sweet place in a cool cellar. Turn the box over every day.

Gardening for pleasure, health and The geoseberry bushes do best when knowledge of the vegetable world are they are well trimmed. They make the highest inducements that can be very rank growth. It is a fruit that set before one to lead to the study and does best in partial shade, and if the practice of horticulture. The commer- mildew do not attack it a crop may cial gardener and fruit grower has all always, be looked for. They are not the farm or garden should have a space

To show what can be done with its various branches, have been per- early-cut hay, a Mr. Terry, writing to sistently set forth in a false and allur- the New York Tribune, states that he ing light by many journals, and espe- has a team of heavy work horses that cially by traveling salesmen interested for nearly five years have lived on a in the sale of various horticultural diet of early-cut clover and timothy products. We would not attribute hay. They have not had a single feed any intentional dishonesty to those of grain during all this time, are as who have thus bolstered the commer- fat as seals, and at no time during the cial horticultural movement for years, five years could one see a rib on either

A better plan to make the hens pay courting of failure. On the other hand, well is to have them lay most of their one will seldom or never be disap- eggs in the cold weather, while eggs pointed who turns to the garden for are high priced; then when eggs get building up of overstrained nerves, or be ready to reast. In other words, let who would follow out to discovery the hens strike for higher wages in some of the innumerable secrets of summer rather than in winter. The the vegetable world that are to be average farmer does not take such found by the earnest and patient ob- care of his hens as will allow them to server. It is the place for at least an lay eggs in cold weather, then, when hour or two every day for women, as a they do get started-say in May-the

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Los Argeles is to have a nail fac-

Thomas Fallon committed suicide

at Spokane Talls, W. T.

There are 1441 patients in the California insane asylum, at Napa.

stroyed on almost every farm by fire. Louis H. Hofercamp, of Schome, was drowned in Mirror Lake, W. T. David Borland was almost instantly killed in the Cholar mine, Virginia

City, Nevada. The corner stone of the Leland Stanford, Jr., university has been laid at Pala Alto, Cal.

A foreigner, whose name is un-known, killed William Heritage, a mill hand, at Point Arena, Cal.

Eighty thousand dollars was the aggregate valuation of the cattle shipped from Topnish station, W. T., during

Henry Brooks was sentenced to the State prison for twenty years for forgcisco firm.

A stage went down an embankment

A boy named Sutherland was lynched a few days ago at Lake Tahoe, Nevada, by a Chinaman to whom he was indebted for opium.

At Tucson, A. T., a company has been formed to tap the Colorado River near Yuma by a ditch sixty miles long. It will cost nearly \$500,000.

Martin Welch, a boat-builder, took opium at Cathalamet, W. T., to help him over the effects of a spree, but he took too much and it killed him. And Indian who murdered a white

man at Spokane Falls three years ago, was shot recently while trying to escape and resist arrest at Horse Plains, The communistic colony at Port An-

geles, on Puget Sound, now numbers 150 persons. They own 2000 acres of land, and expect to build and operate a sawmill soon,

\$12,000 damages by the courts for the loss of an arm while working the

Four hundred and fifty men are employed at the Roslyn, W. T., coal mines. Superintendent Bullett says this force will be more than doubled inside of six months.

tate transaction, and spoke of him to his face as an upstart, asking him where he growers can show figures which should satisfy the most exacting. Major Utt of the Cascade tunnel.

> Andrew Flett was drowned at the spot. His horse plunged into a mire of quicksand, and while he was endeavoring to free himself and horse,

In the first range of mountains to the eastward of the sink of the Carson, in Nevada, is an outburst of water that is phenomenal and a great curiosity. Half way up the mountain that is 2000 or 3000 feet in height there bursts quantity, and do that well, than run out a stream of thirty or forty inches of pure and sparkling water. It tumbles down over the rocks on the sides of the mountain in several falls from ten to twenty feet in height. The noise of the falling water can be heard a distance of half a mile or more.

AKE== SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

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 Kildneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, there-fore, the best pre-paratory medicine, whatever the sick-ness may prove to be. In all assisted by any other medi-cine, effect a speedy cure.

An Efficacious Remedy.—"I can recom-ted as an efficacious remedy for all diseases of the ver, Headache and Dyspepsia, Simmons Liver gulator."—Lawrs G. Wuxuun, Assistant Post-

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

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

If taken occasionally by po-tients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack, A PHYSICIAN'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 Regulator, promptly and eff-ef-vely move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid finstead of weak-volg) the digentive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. Histrom, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00.