

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Poultry Culture.

In this article it is intended to give all the facts and hints necessary for the amateur or humblest beginner who is eager to do something in the line of poultry-raising and make the enterprise fairly profitable.

A record should be kept of such experiments and their results, but there is really no necessity for very many experiments in feeding. Those have been made and published time and again, so that he who reads may know that full feedings of dry corn given to fowls will not conduce to large numbers of eggs.

In Canada, as in most other communities, when a farmer picks up a stray animal, he carries it, advertises it and calls upon the owner to prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.

It is claimed that sorrel can be eradicated from fields by the generous application of unleached wood ashes.

Never use sulphur on the bodies of young chicks, for gapes or any other disease. Lard and sulphur applied while in the downy state will cause sores and severe torture, and sometimes death.

After shearing, ticks will emigrate from the short sheep to the lamb; then it is the time to drive the ticks out of the flock. Watch the lambs, and when the ticks have colonized them dip into tobacco water.

A stock raiser reports that he destroys lice on cattle by boiling potatoes until they are thoroughly cooked, then removing the potatoes, allowing the water to boil down to one-half the quantity to increase its strength.

It is assumed that, of course, the milk-pail should be most thoroughly washed night and morning, and as soon as possible after the cow is milked.

Raisers of hogs in several widely separated localities have of late suffered more or less from the prevalence of hog cholera. Many large bands

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

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DEMOCRATIC.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Sailors are in demand at Port Townsend.

There are 340 residences in Colfax, an increase of 60 in a year.

The Benton vineyard, near Fresno, Cal., has been sold for \$1,000.

The town of Champtonville, Cal., was almost entirely swept away by fire.

Joseph Vipond was run over and killed by a coal car at Carbondale, W. T.

John Edwards, a musician, fell into the bay at San Francisco, and was drowned.

The convicts in the prison at Walla Walla have been put to making soap and brick.

There are 945 school children in Seattle, and a \$30,000 schoolhouse is to be erected.

The Catholic Sisters will erect a three-story brick school building at Yakima, W. T.

Four hundred men will be required to build the snow-sheds at Stampede tunnel, N. P. R. R.

A large female cougar was killed in Vancouver, W. T. She swam the river from the Oregon side.

John L. Sullivan, a twelve-year-old boy, fell off a wharf at South Vallejo, Cal., and was drowned.

At Los Angeles, Cal., a Spaniard named Calazada killed his wife by shooting her five times.

The Manioba road is now 150 miles west of Buford, and coming west at the rate of five miles a day.

Father Hyllabas, of Tacoma, has been elected Vicar-General of the diocese of Washington Territory.

Fred Aronson, a section man employed on the Utah Northern road, was drowned in Blackfoot river.

V. R. Lancaster, a farmer living near Willows, Cal., fell off a load of lumber and was instantly killed.

The Spokane Rifle Club has organized under the American standard rules. They have thirty members.

William Woods, a California pioneer, died near Idaho City, I. T., from injuries received by being thrown from a horse.

Henry Chapman was instantly killed by falling a distance of fifty feet, while at work on a new shed at San Francisco.

Jose de la Duiz Robles fell into an abandoned tunnel at New Alamaden, Cal., and was killed. He was 63 years old and single.

The Galena mine, owned by Scott McDonald, James Brady and A. B. Goldstein, has been bonded to Phil O'Rourke for \$25,000.

Mr. Frank L. Green, of London, England, was drowned at Three Forks, Gallatin county, Montana, while bathing in Jefferson river.

In 1886 the production of quicksilver in California was 25,981 flasks. This is a decrease of 2,092 flasks, but the total value shows an increase of \$80,811, due to an increase in prices.

About 200 residences are being erected at Seattle. The demand for lumber is so great that the local mills are unable to supply the demand, although the price has been advanced.

The present output of coal from the Roslyn (W. T.) mines is reported to be 450 tons per day. This amount can be largely increased any time, when there is demand for a greater quantity.

In accordance with instructions received from the Chief Signal officer of the United States army, the weather indications for the Pacific Coast will be discontinued for the month of August.

While the government steamer was engaged in replacing a buoy on Broghe's ledge, near Victoria, the buoy, which had a hole stove in it, suddenly sank, taking the boat's crew of five with it. Two men were drowned, Thomas Stratton and Douglas Booth.

The stockholders of the South Pacific Coast Railroad Company have elected the following new directors: Leland Stanford, C. F. Crocker, Timothy Hopkins, Charles Crocker, C. P. Huntington, W. P. Huntington and N. P. Smith. Leland Stanford was elected President, and C. F. Crocker Vice-president.

A tea train on the Union Pacific struck a hand-car while rounding a curve between Piedmont and Leroy. It was not seen until the engine was within a few rods of it. Part of the men jumped and saved themselves, but the section foreman went over in front of the car and was run over by it and cut to pieces by the engine.

George P. Tautphax, 15 years old, was killed at San Francisco by falling seventy feet from the roof of a building in course of construction. The boy was playing with his comrades in the building, and in an endeavor to get to the ground before the others, grasped a rope running through to the sidewalk. The rope ran through the pulley and the boy fell, smashing his skull.

Fish Commissioner Routier, of California, recently told a reporter: "We are now ready to distribute 250,000 trout in California to whoever wants them. In August we will hatch 2,000,000 salmon at the hatchery, eighty miles north of Redding. The State appropriated \$7,500 at the last session of the Legislature for the hatching of both trout and salmon. Capt. Todman has already hatched about 500,000 in Lake Tahoe. These will be put in that lake and streams and lakes neighboring."

"Gessler? Who is Gessler?" said Mrs. Beckram to her husband. "He was a tyrant, my dear, and also a life-insurance agent."

"What do you mean by such nonsense?" "There is no nonsense about it, Mrs. Beckram. I assure you. Don't you William Tell say to Gessler in the third act: 'Ha, tyrant, hast thou not given me assurance of my life? Your husband, madam, never makes a statement that he is not prepared to support by documentary evidence.'" —Texas Siftings.

"A halibut weighing thirty-four pounds and measuring forty-one inches in length was captured recently in the Lower Potomac, near Colonial Beach. This is the first authentic case of a halibut in fresh water. Hitherto it was supposed that the vicinity of Long Island was the extreme southern limit of the habitat of this fish." —Boston Budget.

HOW GLOVES ARE MADE.

Interesting Facts Concerning an Important New York State Industry.

Nobody, so far as we know, has ever disputed the proposition that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives; and we have little fear of contradiction when we make bold to declare that probably one-half of the people of the United States do not know where their gloves come from. Of course it is generally known that gloves of fine kid, such as ladies wear, and gloves of a certain form which fashion prescribes for men, are brought from abroad, but whence comes the great supply of all other gloves? The answer would not be very far wrong if one were to say from Fulton County, N. Y. Four-fifths of the gloves made in America, it is estimated, are manufactured in the county named, and the manufacturing which makes gloves elsewhere are in great part the children of Fulton County, indebted to her for their nurture and their establishment in life.

The headquarters of the glove-making industry in Fulton County are for five miles northwest of Albany, in Johnstown township. The villages of Gloversville and Johnstown in that township contain a population of about 20,000, seven-eighths of whom are glove-makers. There are upward of 150 glove-manufactories in the section. Glove-making in what is now Fulton County was begun early in the present century. Upon the passing away of Sir William Johnson, the famous Indian agent of colonial times, and of his son Sir John, a zealous Tory who fought fiercely for King George, the Dutch farmers of the neighborhood looked about for some better means of support than were afforded to them by the soil, which was not fitted for husbandry, although there was good grazing land upon the stony hillsides. A shrewd family from Connecticut are popularly credited with introducing into the neighborhood the manufacture of buckskin gloves. There was in the convenient North Woods in those days a supply of material for this manufacture so great that nobody would have thought it could ever be exhausted, but the demand of the American people for gloves proved to be still greater, and the North Woods deer ceased to be depended upon by the Fulton County glove-makers years ago. To-day the gloves manufactured in Gloversville and Johnstown are made of skins brought from the most distant parts of the globe. The great bulk are buckskins and sheepskins, but there are many others which the glove-makers use—among them seal-skin, dog-skin, East India cowhide and the skin of the South American water-hog. The bulk of the buckskin comes from Mexico and Central and South America. The deer of the tropics is covered with a heavier skin than covers the deer of these latitudes, and the finest sheepskin comes from South Africa, and is that of the Cape-hair-sheep. "The coarser the wool, the finer the skin," is a glove-maker's saying. All manner of furs, too, go to Fulton County, to be used in finishing the gloves.

The business of glove-making in Fulton County amounts to about \$8,000,000 yearly. The wages of the most skillful workers—the table cutters as they are called—run from \$60 to \$80 a month; block cutters get from \$50 to \$65 monthly, and machine girls earn, according to their skill, from \$6 to \$12 and even \$14 a week.

The skins of which gloves are made go through a very exhaustive variety of processes. Some of them are soaked in vats variously from three days to four weeks, after which they get a scraping from the "beam" worker. They are then dried into parchment, then soaked in water, then "milled" in oil, then put upon the beam again and scoured of oil and natural grease with alkali, being repeatedly dried in the course of this various treatment. After the alkali scouring they are put upon the "breaking" machine, and are then "hand-staked" with a blunt tool to render them pliable. Then they go on to the "back-tail" or enery wheel, and from there into the identical oil and natural grease of which they were scoured with such pains. Then they are wrung out and colored, then again "break-staked" and "finished," then smoked, and then turned over to the glove-makers, who promptly "stake" them again, cut them either on the block or by hand ("table" cutting), "stake" them, sew them, do much else to them, put buttons on them, fit them over metal hands hented by steam, sort them, and put them up in the postboard boxes in which they are sent to market. The gloves made in Fulton County are of all sorts, and range from a lady's kid to the cowboy's gauntlet splendid with tassels and gold cord. —Harper's Bazar.

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THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

One Hundredth Anniversary of its Cession to the United States.

The cession of the Northwest Territory to the Federal Government forms an important chapter in the history of the country. The problem of the ownership of the land which the various States claimed at the far West, was one of the most serious obstacles to an agreement upon the Articles of Confederation. As early as 1778, Maryland insisted that the western limits of the States ought to be restricted, and the title to the western lands vested in the United States. Her argument was expressed the following year in the instructions of her General Assembly to her delegates in Congress:

"Suppose, for instance, Virginia indisputably possessed of the extensive and fertile country to which she has set up a claim, what would be the probable consequences to Maryland of such an undisturbed and undisputed possession? Virginia, by selling on the most moderate terms a small proportion of the lands in question, would draw into her treasury vast sums of money, and, in proportion to the sums arising from such sales, would be enabled to lessen her taxes. Lands comparatively cheap and taxes comparatively low, with the dear lands and taxes of an adjacent State, would quickly drain the State thus disadvantageously circumstanced of its most useful inhabitants; its wealth and its consequence in the scale of the confederated States would sink."

Delaware, in 1779, presented to Congress several resolutions of its Legislature, declaring that as the tract of country west of State frontiers would be won from Great Britain by the blood and treasure of all, it ought to be "a common estate." The resolutions also included the following:

"Resolved, That this State thinks it necessary for the peace and safety of the States to be included in the Union, that a moderate extent of limits should be assigned for such of those States as claim to the Mississippi or South Sea; and that the United States in Congress assembled should and ought to have the power of fixing their western limits."

In the spring of 1780, New York passed an act empowering its delegates in Congress to cede to the United States the territories in which it claimed a proprietary right, giving as a reason that it found the Articles of Confederation opposed by some on the ground "that a portion of the waste and uncultivated territory within the limits or claims of certain States ought to be appropriated as a common fund for the expenses of the war." Its action was expressly declared to be undertaken "to accelerate the Federal alliance by removing the before-mentioned impediment." Congress thereupon asked all the States having claims to the Western country to follow the example of New York. This Virginia was foremost to do, in 1784. Massachusetts, Connecticut, the Carolinas and Georgia followed. In several cases, if not in all, proprietary rights over some tracts were retained, but these were small in proportion to those yielded.

Virginia's noble gift was the Northwest Territory, out of which were duly formed Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, with a part of Minnesota. It was promptly accepted, and a temporary provision made for its government. This gave way to the famous Ordinance of July 13, 1787, the final article of which provided that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the Territory, except for the punishment of crimes, expressly adding, however, a provision for the return of fugitives, "from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States."

Two forts already existed in this territory north of the Ohio, and the ordinance of 1787 expressly provided for the property of "the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia." But it was in the spring following the passage of the ordinance of 1787 that the first regular colony was sent from the original States, under General Rufus Putnam, and established itself at the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio, naming the settlement Marietta. General St. Clair, the new Governor of the Territory, and Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary, soon followed, and the place was strongly fortified. —N. Y. Sun.

Swedish Wood Oil.

Wood oil is made on a large scale in Sweden from the refuse of timber cuttings and forest clearings, and from stumps and roots; and although it can not well be burned in common lamps on account of the heavy proportion of carbon it contains, it furnishes a satisfactory light in lamps especially made for it, and in its natural state is said to be the cheapest of illuminating oils. Thirty factories produce about 40,000 liters of the oil daily, turpentine, creosote, nectic acid, charcoal, coal tar oil and other useful substances are also obtained from the same material. —Boston Budget.

The Old Lady Settled It.

Mr. Clark and his wife were going to California, but it is just possible that they will give up the enterprise. It happened in this way.

Mr. Clark was reading an article about the country from a paper sent him, and had just reached a sentence beginning with: "The mean temperature of California," when Mrs. Clark laid down her knitting.

"That settles it," she said, taking off her specs. "I ain't agoin' to any country where the temperature is any meaner than it is to home. We ain't goin' to go." —Detroit Free Press.

THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE.

What Lieutenant Barnes, U. S. N., Saw in Rio de Janeiro.

Two things will particularly attract the notice of a visitor to Rio, the street illumination and the street cars or bonds, as they are called, because the bonds issued to pay for them have never been redeemed. The gas lamps are unusually numerous in all parts of the city, and their lines extend even to the most remote suburbs. The Santa Theresa walk, which has not a building upon it save an uncompleted hospital, has gas lamps at intervals of about fifty yards for its whole length. This seemed so surprising I made inquiry in regard to it, and received a satisfactory explanation. The contract for establishing the plant for illuminating the city by gas was given to an American, and he was to be paid a certain amount per lamp, therefore he put in as many lamps as an elastic conscience would permit. The result is Rio is one of the best lighted cities in the world. The street cars are noticeable for their number, their long routes, their different sizes, the rapid rate at which they travel and the fact that they are drawn by mules instead of horses; mules are used for all draught purposes, horses only for riding. Mules draw the heaviest trucks and the finest carriages. I saw a long funeral procession in which every vehicle, hearse included, was drawn by mules, and they did not look ungainly either. The mule when well kept and groomed makes a very good appearance.

The eradication of a little prejudice makes a great difference in an appreciation of animals, and even of our fellow men. I have known many instances of people who were neglected and shunned by others in the community, and who went to the dogs, but might have made worthy, respected citizens had they received a little attention and encouragement—good food and careful grooming. The street cars are all open like our summer cars, and have the same arrangement for ringing up fares, and signal gongs. They are of two widths, one that to which we are accustomed, the other very narrow, not more than two-thirds as great. On some streets both kinds of cars run on the same route, a third line of rails being laid for the purpose. I noticed one feature which might perhaps be advantageously introduced into some of our cities, cars for transporting freight, some closed and some a mere platform. I could not see that they interfered with travel at all, but they seem to be well patronized, and are regarded as a great convenience.

The Brazilians seem to be a badly mixed people. The Portuguese, negro and Indian elements have been shaken up together until each has lost its individuality by absorbing characteristics of the others. I did not see an individual of either race that I could unhesitatingly pronounce of pure blood. The universal custom of gathering at the windows and in the balconies toward evening afforded an excellent opportunity for observing these peculiarities. In many a family group I observed the characteristics of each race plainly marked. One child with thick lips, full nose, black complexion and kinky hair; the next, coarse, black, straight hair, thin face and brown complexion; and a third, perhaps with fair features and red hair. There seems to be no race distinctions. All associate together upon terms of perfect equality. The line of caste is rather between the sexes. Women are regarded as inferior, and are greatly hampered by social usage. Boys cease to show any respect for their mothers or regard their authority before they reach their teens, which destroys family discipline. In fact, I am told there is no such thing as family discipline. Children are never governed or punished, though girls are kept secluded, and until married are never permitted to meet gentlemen except once in a while at a public entertainment. There is no courtship or love-making between young people, and no marriages which are the result of mutual attachment. Such things are arranged by the parents, and the parties most interested may perhaps have never seen each other previous to the wedding. After marriage women are somewhat less restricted. The Brazilians have the reputation of being very immoral. I can not say they are not, but I saw nothing to support the reputation. One would see far more evidence of vice and immorality in New York in the same time. —Cor. Christian at Work.

Superseding the Horse.

In the German army the experiment is being tried of mounting the aides and messengers, as well as some members of the staff, upon bicycles and tricycles. The roads and fields on the continent are in such excellent condition that these wheeled vehicles can be easily used. As is well known a bicycle can, in time, run down the swiftest horse, and then it is cheap to keep. Of course, horses would have to be used for dragging heavy artillery and for cavalry purposes. Horsemen can no longer be used for charging upon lines of infantry. The magazine rifle has put an end to all such exploits. But for raids, tearing down telegraph poles, cutting off detachments, a regiment of wheelmen might be quite as useful as a troop of horse. —Democrat's Monthly.

A unique modern improvement is a stairway which will accommodate children and aged people as kindly as it does those of full physical ability. It is divided into halves, and the middle is broken so that it has double the number of steps as the sides. —Chicago Times.

One square or less, one insertion... \$1.00. One square, each subsequent insertion... 50. Notice of appointment and final settlement... 50. Other legal advertisements... 75 cents for first insertion and 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Special business notices in business columns... 10 cents per line. Regular business notices... 5 cents per line. Professional cards, \$12 per year. Special rates for large display "ads."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—One of the industries of the boys and girls at Lowellville, N. Y., is the gathering of spruce gum. A great many make over five dollars a day.

—The hop crop last year was about 92,000 tons, while the estimated crop this year is 81,000 tons, leaving a surplus of 10,000 tons. Yet, as the hop crop is sometimes very uncertain, prices may go up again before the close of 1887. —Cleveland Leader.

—In a recent lecture before the Royal Society of Edinburgh John Murray, of the Challenger expedition, said he believed that, taking its size into consideration, there was no country in the world with a better record of scientific work or a greater mass of scientific literature than Scotland during the past twenty years. —Chicago Times.

—There is not so much need of sand-paper in the manufacture of furniture and all cabinet work nowadays, as the machinery used turns out very perfect work. It is estimated by one of the largest manufacturers of sand-paper in the country that not more than seventy per cent. of the amount of last year's business will be done this year. —Boston Budget.

—A vexing and unsettled question in physiology is, "Why are not the walls of stomach and intestines themselves digested by their own fluids?" Because these tissues are living, was the answer of John Hunter in 1772, but Dr. J. W. Warren has just disproved this explanation by digesting the legs of living frogs in artificial gastric juice. —Springfield Times.

—Mr. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, Mass., has just given to the Technological Institute of that city \$100,000, to be used in the erection and equipment of a building for laboratories for mechanical, physical and chemical science as a memorial to his father, the late Stephen Salisbury, who for a great many years was president and chief patron of the institute. —Chicago Tribune.

—The invention of a new optical glass is said to be creating a sensation in the German scientific world. The glass, owing to its great refractory power, promises to be of marked influence in practical optics, inasmuch as it will admit of the production of lenses of short focal width, such as it has hitherto been impossible to obtain. For microscopic photography it will be of the greatest importance. —Public Opinion.

—At a meeting of the Physiological Society of Berlin it was given as a fact that when the bee has filled his cell and has completed the lid of a drop of formic acid, obtained from the poison bag connected with the sting, is added to the honey by perforating the lid with the sting. This formic acid preserves honey and every other sugar solution from fermentation. Most of the insects that have a stinging apparatus similar to that of the bee are collectors and store of honey, so the sting has a double function—it is a weapon and a pickle. —Foolie's Health Monthly.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—California raisin growers expect to make an average of \$400 an acre this season.

—The old saying, "Worth, not wealth," means that you can't buy anything of Worth unless you have wealth.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bullion called this afternoon, sir. "Too bad," and we were out. Did they leave any message? "Yes, sir," he said, "Good, good; tell him I'm so sorry he were not at home."

—He (at dinner).—"May I assist you to the cheese, Miss Vassar?" Miss Vassar (just graduated).—"Thank, no! I am very comfortable where I am. But you may assist the cheese to me, if you will!" —Puck.

—A Division of Labor.—He—"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" She—"I'm going a-milking, sir" (she said). He—"Can I not help you, my pretty maid?" She—"You can work the pump-handle, sir" (she said). —Puck.

—The tallest man in the world is supposed to be an Austrian named Winkelmeier, twenty-two years of age. His height is eight feet and three inches, being a foot more than that of Chang, the Chinese giant. —Chicago Advance.

Up to a few weeks ago I considered myself the champion Dyspeptic of America. During the years that I have been afflicted I have tried almost everything claimed to be a specific for Dyspepsia in the hope of finding something that would afford permanent relief. I had about made up my mind to abandon all medicines when I noticed an endorsement of Simmons' Liver Regulator by a prominent Georgian, a jurist whom I knew, and concluded to try its effects in my case. I had used but two bottles, and am satisfied that I have struck the right thing at last. I felt its beneficial effects almost immediately. Unlike all other preparations of a similar kind, no special instructions are required, as to what one shall or shall not eat. The fact alone ought to commend it to all troubled with Dyspepsia.

J. N. HOLMES, Vineland, N. J.

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