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THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."
VOL. 3. HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., JANUARY 31, 1877. NO. 4.

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A. Y. M.

HARTFORD LODGE, NO. 156.
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R. A. M.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 110.
Meets second Monday night in each month. M. E. W. H. MOORE, H. P. Comp. H. WEINSTEIN, Secy.

I. O. O. F.

HARTFORD LODGE NO. 158.
Meets in Taylor Hall, in Hartford, Ky., on the second and fourth Saturday evening in each month. The fraternity are cordially invited to visit us when convenient for them to do so.
L. BARRETT, W. G. W. PATER, Secy. R. P. BARRETT, D. D. G. M.

I. O. G. T.

HARTFORD LODGE NO. 12.
Meets in Taylor Hall, Hartford, Ky., every Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to members of the Order to visit us, and all such will be made welcome.
L. BARRETT, W. C. T. CLAUDE J. YAGOR, W. Secy. G. B. WILLIAMS, L. D.

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HARTFORD, KY.
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Venders his Professional Services to the cities of Louisville and vicinity, nol 1t

COUNTY CLAIMS

STATE OF KENTUCKY }
COUNTY OF OHIO. }

I hereby certify that the following is a list of claims and allowances made by the Court of claims of Ohio County at the October term, 1876, and January term, 1877. Said claims to be paid out of the county levy of 1877, viz:

- John P. Tracy, taking lunatic to asylum, \$ 6.00
- Tracy & Son, pauper coffin, 5.00
- J. M. Berry, guarding lunatic, 6.00
- W. W. Austin, plowing on road, 1.00
- Thos L Davis, plowing on road, 1.00
- W. H. Duke, plowing on road, 2.25
- S. P. Coleman, plowing on road, 12.20
- W. M. Stevens, plowing on road, 1.50
- S. J. Paxton, plowing on road, 9.00
- W. P. Paxton, plowing on road, 1.50
- W. Wright, plowing on road, 12.00
- Henry Hines, plowing on road, 1.50
- A. T. Hines, plowing on road, 1.50
- J. B. Wallace, plowing on road, 9.00
- P. W. Wilkes, plowing on road, 1.50
- Sam W Leach, plowing on road, 1.50
- Wm Shroeder, plowing on road, 1.50
- S. N. Tichenor, plowing on road, 1.50
- L. A. W. Carson, plowing on road, 4.50
- H. Jewell, plowing on road, 1.50
- J. D. Hocker, plowing on road, 3.00
- D. J. Whittinghill, plowing on road, 1.50
- L. L. Taylor, plowing on road, 3.00
- S. N. Tichenor, plowing on road, 5.25
- James Miller, plowing on road, 6.00
- M. V. Duke, plowing on road, 9.75
- R. B. Carter, plowing on road, 1.50
- S. Bannan, plowing on road, 3.00
- Jasper Marlow, plowing on road, 3.00
- Wm Lyons, plowing on road, 6.00
- Jno C Riley, plowing on road, 3.00
- G. W. Milligan, plowing on road, 2.00
- W. B. Patterson, plowing on road, 15.35
- R. T. Davenport, plowing on road, 1.50
- M. M. Truman, plowing on road, 3.00
- D. C. Black, plowing on road, 3.00
- Jno Simpson, plowing on road, 3.00
- G. U. Brown, plowing on road, 7.50
- Rolla Hines, plowing on road, 6.00
- J. W. Hines, plowing on road, 1.50
- V. Renfrow, plowing on road, 6.00
- J. W. Williams, plowing on road, 1.50
- Z. N. King, plowing on road, 3.00
- Jas C Daniel, plowing on road, 4.50
- R. E. Williams, plowing on road, 3.00
- A. A. Brown, plowing on road, 3.00
- B. W. Taylor, plowing on road, 6.00
- W. T. Ricketts, plowing on road, 1.50
- Z. N. King & Co., plowing on road, 1.50
- Jno K Sorrels, plowing on road, 2.00
- R. A. Patton, plowing on road, 2.00
- Jno Austin, plowing on road, 3.00
- M. D. Brown, plowing on road, 3.00
- I. A. Sanderfer, plowing on road, 1.50
- Sam Cope, plowing on road, 7.85
- Wm McSherry, plowing on road, 1.50
- N. P. Boswell, plowing on road, 3.00
- F. M. Sinclair, plowing on road, 4.50
- C. D. Brown, plowing on road, 6.00
- J. W. Mazon, plowing on road, 4.50
- Vol Embrey, plowing on road, 6.75
- E. R. Tichenor, plowing on road, 9.00
- T. M. Morton, plowing on road, 1.50
- H. S. Mulick, plowing on road, 6.00
- W. H. Baird, plowing on road, 3.00
- Mike Wilson, plowing on road, 1.50
- Ansil Wilson, plowing on road, 3.00
- Francis Chinn, plowing on road, 7.50
- G. W. Hope, plowing on road, 4.50
- Carter Stewart, plowing on road, 1.50
- J. I. Tichenor, plowing on road, 3.00
- J. H. Brown, plowing on road, 1.50
- J. T. Wallace, plowing on road, 1.50
- James Hinton, plowing on road, 1.50
- H. Thomsen, plowing on road, 1.50
- T. W. Acton, plowing on road, 6.00
- J. H. Miller, plowing on road, 1.00
- P. Ross, plowing on road, 2.25
- A. B. Baird, plowing on road, 7.50
- T. G. Wedding, plowing on road, 4.00
- W. C. Ambrose, plowing on road, 6.00
- Leane A. Crow, plowing on road, 3.00
- W. P. Allen, plowing on road, 3.50
- J. S. Armstrong, plowing on road, 4.00
- J. W. Ross, plowing on road, 6.00
- W. M. Miller, plowing on road, 6.00
- D. D. McDonald, plowing on road, 3.00
- R. L. Taylor, plowing on road, 3.00
- S. Galloway, plowing on road, 6.00
- John R Wade, plowing on road, 3.00
- E. R. Ashley, plowing on road, 6.00
- J. S. Chinn, plowing on road, 9.00
- James McSherry, plowing on road, 1.50
- J. A. Kimpley, plowing on road, 1.50
- J. T. Withrow, plowing on road, 4.50
- J. P. Gilmore, plowing on road, 4.50
- F. M. Taylor, plowing on road, 2.00
- T. H. Boswell, holding inquest, 24.00
- J. B. Canan, viewing road, 1.00
- J. C. Bean, viewing road, 1.00
- Wm Brown, pauper coffin, 5.00
- John Chinn, pauper coffin, 3.75
- Dr. Rains, post mortem examination, 15.00
- H. J. Coleman, provisions to paupers, 13.45
- J. L. Davidson, two finger-boards, 2.00
- J. B. London, pauper coffin, 3.00
- S. J. Richeson, hauling on road, 7.50
- Thos R Wood, pauper coffin, 5.00
- W. H. Mauzy, two pauper coffins, 10.00
- B. C. Field, pauper coffin, 5.00
- George Nall, team on road, 3.00
- John W. Tate, use of plow, 1.50
- T. R. Bishop, pauper coffin, 3.00
- J. E. Fogle, defending lunatic, 15.00
- J. F. Wallace, plowing on road, 3.00
- S. P. Bennett, plowing on road, 3.00
- A. B. Jones, plowing on road, 1.00
- D. C. Ross, plowing on road, 1.50
- Dr. T. Griffin, attending prisoners, 6.00
- John Chinn, plowing on road, 15.00
- V. Davenport, conveying lunatic, 5.00
- J. D. Duke, plowing on road, 11.25
- G. J. Bean, plowing on road, 6.00
- W. T. Miller, plowing on road, 6.00
- Alfred Ashley, hauling on road, 1.50
- J. B. Leach, plowing on road, 3.00
- J. H. Ford, plowing on road, 1.50
- A. T. Coffman, holding inquest, 7.80
- W. P. Renter, two pauper coffins, 8.00
- M. Wright, conveying pauper to poor-house, 5.00
- T. S. Bennett, plowing on road, 3.75
- J. A. Thomas, goods to jail, 8.75
- Ben Newton, swearing viewers, 1.50
- W. T. Ricketts, ground for road, 15.00
- D. J. Whittinghill, clothing for pauper, 4.65
- John M Leach, viewing road, 1.00
- J. A. Thomas, goods to jail, 1.00
- S. R. McDowell, viewing road, 1.00
- E. L. Sullenger, pauper coffin, 5.00
- S. L. Baird, plowing on road, 9.75
- S. W. Anderson, burial clothes for Stearns, 7.20
- Adam N Brown, viewing road, 1.00

The Electoral Tribunal Bill.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives have agreed upon the following bill for the settlement of the Presidential question. It is quite probable that the bill will pass and become a law and in consequence of its importance it merits a careful perusal by every voter in the land.
"A bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, the decision of questions arising therefrom, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877."
"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the first Tuesday in February, A. D. 1877, and the president of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the president of the Senate. All the certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A, and the said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates. And the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the president of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the result, and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States and together with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the journals of the two Houses.
"Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a State, the president of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all the objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be objected to, except by the affirmative vote of the two Houses. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.
"Sec. 2. That if more than one return, or paper purporting to be returns from a State, shall have been received by the president of the Senate, purporting to be certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, unless they be duplicates of the same returns, all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when met as aforesaid, and read by the teller; and all such returns shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision, as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a commission constituted as follows, namely:
"During the session of each House on the Tuesday next preceding the first Tuesday in February, 1877, each House shall by a viva voce vote appoint five of its members, who, with five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section. On the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States now assigned to the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth circuits shall elect in such manner as the majority of them shall deem fit, another of the associate justices of the said court, which five persons shall be members of said commission, and the person longest in commission of the said five justices shall be president of the said commission.
"The members of the said commission shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath:
"I, —, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all the questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give therein, agreeably to the Constitution and laws. So help me God.
"Which oath shall be filed with the secretary of the Senate. When the commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either house to dissolve the same, or to withdraw any of its members. But if any such senator or member shall die or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of

such death or physical inability shall be by the said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate, proceed by a viva voce vote to fill the place so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of the said commission. And in like manner, if any of the justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the other of said justices members of the said commission, shall immediately appoint another justice of the said court a member of the commission (and in such appointments regard shall be had to the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to the said commission), who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of the said commission, to fill the vacancy so occasioned.
"All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of each State shall be opened in alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section one of this act; and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as the certificates and papers from such State shall so be opened, excepting duplicates of the same return, they shall be read by the tellers. Thereupon the president of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives, before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, date or paper, from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all the papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to the said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same power, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting separately or together, or by a majority of votes decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors; in such State, and may then take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall be by the Constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration, which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof, and signed by the members of the said commission agreeing therein. Whereupon the two Houses shall again meet and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each House, and the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless upon objections made thereto in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two Houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise; in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.
"Sec. 3. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House, or a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.
"Sec. 4. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of said commissioner, or other question arising under this act, each senator and representative may speak to each objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of each of the houses to put the main question without further debate.
"Sec. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses, seats shall be provided as follows:
"For the president of the Senate, the speaker of the speaker,
"To the speaker, immediately upon his left.
"For the Senators, in the body of the hall, upon the right of the presiding officer.
"For the Representatives, in the body of the hall, not provided for the Senators.
"For the tellers, the secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, at the clerk's desk.
"For the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the clerk's desk and upon each side of the speakers platform.
"Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have risen in regard to counting any such votes or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore

provided to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next day (Sunday excepted), at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. And while any question is being considered by said commission, either house may proceed with its legislative or other business.
"Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or effect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceeding in the Judicial Courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the United States, if any such rights exist.
"Sec. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its powers."
THE REPORT.
The following is the report of the committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed under the several resolutions of those bodies, to prepare and report such measures as may be best calculated to accomplish the lawful counting of the electoral votes and the disposition of all questions connected therewith, and the declaration of the result. The committees say that they have considered the subject named in the said resolutions, and have had full and free conference with each other thereon, and now report the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage: We have applied the utmost practical study and deliberation to the subject, and believe that the bill now reported is the best attainable disposition of the different problems and divided theories arising out of the late election. It must be obvious to every person conversant with the history of the country, and with the formation and interpretation of the Constitution, that a wide diversity of opinion touching the subject, not wholly coincident with the bias or wishes of members of political parties, would naturally exist. We have in this state of affairs chosen, therefore, not to deal with abstract questions, save so far as they are necessarily involved in the legislation proposed. It is, of course, plain that the report of the bill implies that, in our opinion, legislation may be had on the subject in accordance with the Constitution, but we think that the law proposed is inconsistent with few of the principal theories on the subject.
The Constitution requires that the electoral votes shall be counted on a particular occasion. All will agree that persons named in the Constitution are the constitutional votes of the States, and not others, and when they have been found and identified, there is nothing left to be disputed or decided. All the rest is the mere clerical work of summing up the members, which being done, the Constitution itself declares the consequences.— This bill, then, is only directed to ascertaining for the purposes and in aid of the counting what are the constitutional votes of the respective States; and, whatever jurisdiction exists for such purposes the bill only regulates the method of exercising it. The Constitution, our great instrument and surety for liberty and order, speaks in the amplest language for all such cases, in whatever aspects they may be presented. It declares that Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer therein. The committee, therefore, think that the law proposed can not be justly assailed as unconstitutional by any, and for this reason think it unnecessary, whatever may be our individual views, to discuss any of the theories referred to. Our fidelity to the Constitution is observed when we find that the law we recommend is consistent with that instrument.
The matter being a proper subject for legislation, the fitness of the means proposed becomes the next subject of consideration. Upon this we beg leave to submit a few brief observations. In all just governments both public and private rights must be defined and determined by the law. This is essential to every idea of such a government, and is the characteristic distinction between free and despotic systems. However important it be whether one citizen or another shall be chosen magistrate for a period proposed, upon theories of civil institutions it is of far greater moment that the will of the people lawfully expressed in the choice of that officer shall be ascertained and carried into effect in a lawful way. It is true that in every operation of a Government of laws, from the most important, there will always be a possibility that the result reached will not be the true one. The executive officer may not wisely perform his duty. The courts may not truly declare the laws, and the legislative body may not enact the best laws, but in either case to resist the act of the executive, the courts or the legislature, acting constitutionally and lawfully within their sphere, would be to set up an anarchy in the place of a government. We think, then, that to provide clear and lawful means of performing in

W. C. MORTON,

DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES.
Collins' old stand,
The Lowest Cash House in
the City.
Receiving Daily from the East a large supply of Fresh Groceries, which I BUY FOR CASH, thereby enabling me to sell at a much LOWER PRICE than those buying on credit and selling the same way. Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Coffee Tea, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Sugar, of all grades, Molasses, Etc., Etc. Canned Goods of Every Variety And every other article usually kept in a FIRST CLASS GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT can always be found on my shelves.
Three years old Sautinger and Hancock Whiskies and old Apple Brandy for medicinal purposes, in quantities to suit the trade.
507—Remember the place—527
W. C. MORTON - Hartford, Ky.

HARTFORD HOUSE,
HARTFORD, KY.
W. T. KING, Propr.

I have rented the above House and am furnishing it suitably and properly so as to enable me to keep a first-class Hotel, which I shall use every effort to do.
Nice rooms will be furnished Commercially in which to display their samples.
I will keep my table supplied with the best edibles I can get in this market.

A GOOD FEED STABLE
is connected with the House.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

W. T. KING.
W. H. MURRELL,
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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Fancy Hair and
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Braces, Gases and Garden Seeds, Pure
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Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dyes,
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48-y TERMS, CASH.

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ASK the recovered
dyspeptic, Bilious
sufferer, vic
of Fever and
Ague, the merc
diseased patie
how they recover
their health, and
its good appetit
—they will tell you
by taking Simmons'
Liver Regulator.

The Cheapest, Purest and best Family
Medicine in the World!
For DYSPEPSIA CONSTIPATION, Jaundice,
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Colic,
Congestion of the Liver, SORE STOMACH,
Heartburn, &c., &c.
This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted
not to contain a single particle of Mercury
or any injurious mineral substance, but is
PURELY VEGETABLE.
containing those Southern Roots and Herbs,
which an all-wise Providence has placed in
countries where Liver diseases most prevail.
It will cure all Diseases caused by derange-
ment of the Liver and Bowels.
The SYMPTOMS of Liver complaint are:
bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the
back, sides or joints; often mistaken for Rheu-
matism; Sour Stomach, loss of Appetite; Bow-
els alternately constipated and lax; Headache,
Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of
having failed to do something which ought
to have been done; Dizziness, Loss of Spirit,
a thick yellow appearance of the skin and Eyes,
a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.
Sometimes many of these symptoms attend
the disease, at others very few, but the Liver,
the largest organ in the body, is generally
the seat of the disease, and if not regulated
will in time, cause great suffering, weakness
and DEATH will ensue.
I can recommend as an efficacious remedy
for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and dys-
pepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator, Lewis G.
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