

HANDLING ARMY BEEF SUPPLY

Some Canned Beef Spoiled, But Most of it Was Good, Hill Says.

MEN OVERTAKEN ON REFRIGERATED MEAT

District of Columbia Volunteers Without Provisions on Firing Line—Swift Company Will Get a Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—William W. Hill, assistant treasurer of the War Investigating commission and who served in Company L, District of Columbia volunteers, as first sergeant and acting quartermaster sergeant, was the only witness before the commission today. Colonel Denby, who presided, questioned the witness regarding the mooted question of the canned beef furnished the volunteers.

Mr. Hill discontinued the complaints made by the men. He said they came from those who would complain against anything. He said the health of his company was excellent at Tampa, and he credited it largely to the use of lemonade. The canned beef first furnished the men, he said, was lean, dry and hard, lacking nutrition, though later it was considerably improved. He believed the canned beef, which he explained was canned just after the war, was "perfectly fit to eat," though once in a while he would receive a can that was spoiled and smelled badly.

Some Spoiled Canned Beef. He knew a large lot of spoiled canned beef had been found at Tampa before his men sailed for Cuba. His men seemed to like the canned beef, he said, but later became surfeited with it. The refrigerated beef, he said, had no evidence of chemical treatment and had a fresh appearance. The trouble with the refrigerated beef was that the men overtook themselves and ate it half putrid. The canned beef, he said, was not so good as the refrigerated beef. When they reached the firing line July 11 there was only a little food left in their haversacks, being practically without provisions from the morning of July 11 until supper July 12. The deficiency of food supplies, he contended, was solely due to lack of transportation from Siboney up the ten miles to the front.

Questioned as to Camp Wikoff at Montauk the witness said he had never seen such a superabundance of everything even down to skull-caps, dressing gowns, pins and needles. Tobacco was left there, he said, to be strewn all over the ground, and there was a great waste of provisions.

"Did you see enough of that refrigerated beef," asked Dr. Connor, "to have any opinion on the length of time such beef would keep in Cuba by simply protecting it with a tarpaulin from the direct rays of the sun?"

"No, sir," was the reply, "I could not tell you. We had no way of protecting it in such a manner. All we had to do was to get it into the pots as soon as possible to keep it from spoiling before it got hot."

"Is it your opinion," the witness was asked, "that beef so protected would keep seventy-two hours?"

"In his raw state," the witness asked, "Yes, I mean just as it comes from the ship."

"No, sir," was the reply. "I don't believe it possible."

The witness referred to a portion of General Miles' testimony denouncing the beef.

Summing up, witness said he had no complaints of any sort to make and the worst feature of the food was the mistiness of the packers.

It is probable no witnesses will appear tomorrow. The War commission has notified the Swift Beef company of Chicago, which had large contracts for furnishing beef to the army during the war, that it will be glad to give a hearing on any report the company may send of January 1 next.

This grows out of testimony of General Miles regarding the refrigerated and canned beef furnished his expeditions and the telegraphic protest his statements called out from the company. The commission regards the hearing to be given as important in view of the issue that has been raised by General Miles' testimony and one special point of inquiry will be regarding a complaint made of "chemical treatment" of the product. It is very probable that the commission will recall both Commissary General Egan and General Shafter and possibly General Miles.

INSPECTION LAWS ARE STRICT. How German Officials Operate to Kill Trade in American Fruits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Consul General Mason writes the State department from Frankfurt on the Rhine that the German American dried fruits brought to Germany, despite the fact that the San Jose case has not been detected in many kinds of American fruits and is entirely in oil and harmless in such fruits as it interests.

He says the regulations have been sharpened so as to include all kinds of fruits, dried and fresh. It is conceded that the dried is deposited only on the outside of fruit, so that pared fruit must be free from all danger. But the German officials will take nothing for granted and before admitting even dried fruit they require the opening of 10 per cent of all the boxes, to show that the contents consist of peeled fruit. These requirements are so severe on the trade out of Germany that the consuls at Antwerp and Rotterdam have refused to carry American dried fruits. This, in turn, has raised the cost of freight on the American fruit. It is obliged to take round-about routes, reaching the interior by rail, with inspections at every station.

The extra freight and the heavy cost of an inspection, the latter being about 50 cents per package, make a serious restriction on the American trade. Mr. Mason says public opinion in Germany upholds the government in the restriction on American fruit and cuttings, as the pest may be easily carried in these articles, but he states that it is not so clear why there should be any restrictions on dried fruit.

Buffalo Makes Good Time. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The cruiser Buffalo arrived today at Port Said, en route to Manila, just six and one-half days from New York. This is the shortest time all naval records up to this point in its voyage. It is needed badly at Manila, as it carries 700 men for Dewey.

Ambassador Hellesen Calls. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Dr. von Hellesen, the German ambassador, has lost no time in calling on the officials at the State department, presumably in conformity with his instructions relative to reciprocity arrangements. Yesterday he spent half an

hour with Secretary Day, and he has also talked with Mr. Kason, in charge of reciprocity and trade arrangements. The officials decline to discuss the ambassador's views, but he knows that he brought assurances at variance with some of the newspaper statements touching the attitude of the German government toward the United States.

RESCUED FROM THE TERESA

Government Will Get Out of Remains Two Flags and \$400 Worth of Groceries and Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Not much of value has been obtained from the wreck of the Infanta Maria Teresa according to a report from United States Consul McLain at Nassau, N. P., who was charged by the State department with the task of reclaiming such of the property as could be saved.

His report just received at the Navy department shows that the marshal of the admiralty court had gathered a lot of miscellaneous articles, such as pieces of ropes, boxes of candles, groceries, nautical instruments, etc. The total value placed upon them was \$400, half of which sum would, under the law, belong to the salvors.

The consul reported that he would withhold from sale an American flag, and in approving his resolution the Navy department agreed to also preserve with the American flag a British ensign which was among the articles recovered.

SETTLING INDEMNITY CLAIMS. Early Legislation Will Be Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Disseminated upon the ratification of the peace treaty by the senate the president will recommend to congress the enactment of legislation looking to the settlement of the claims of American citizens for damages sustained in Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions which formed the seat of war.

These claims to the amount of \$26,000,000 have already been lodged with the State department. It is true that an unknown proportion of these are claims based on deprivations committed by Cuban insurgents, for which it is questionable whether the Spanish government could be held responsible. On the other hand, it is believed that there are many claims for large amounts that have not been presented owing to the inability of the claimants to secure the necessary corroborative evidence during the Spanish occupation of the evacuated territories or because of the belief that it would be fruitless to present any claim so late as this.

Now, however, by an article in the treaty of Paris the United States has assumed liability for all claims preferred by its citizens on account of deprivations. In turn the Spanish assumed liability for any claim that might be based on account of Spanish citizens, or the Spanish government itself, against the United States. What such claims will have amounted to cannot be estimated. None was filed with the United States government prior to the ratification of the treaty, and it is believed that there has been much criticism on the part of high Spanish officials of the alleged failure of the United States to observe the requirements of neutrality laws and more than one statement to the effect that it would be fruitless to present any claim so late as this.

CLIMATE AND CROPS IN CUBA. West Indian Storm Warning Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Today Secretary Wilson directed Chief Moore of the weather bureau to move the headquarters of the present West Indian storm warning service from Kingston to Havana, to establish complete meteorological stations at that port and to extend the climate and crop service of the bureau over the island, so that a thin period of probably less than two months our people will be fully informed as to the conditions existing in the weather service on the island and replacing the conditions which during the war were mostly completely annihilated.

The secretary of agriculture today addressed to the state of the West Indian weather service and the meteorological stations at the port of Monte, a noted Cuban scientist, and Captain Luis Gay Carbonel, former chief of the naval meteorological service of the Spanish Antilles. Preparations are today being made to move the office of the weather bureau to ship within a few days the most improved meteorological instruments and appliances to the new stations.

LAST HONORS FOR MORRILL

Dead Senator Will Receive Solemn Funeral Rites of the Senate.

INTERMENT WILL TAKE PLACE IN VERMONT

Family Receiver the Condolences of the Nation and Congress Will Accord Unusual Dignity to the Final Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Arrangements for the funeral of the late Senator Morrill of Vermont, who died early this morning, were completed today. The funeral ceremony will be held in the center hall on Saturday at 12 o'clock noon. Until then the body will remain at the family residence on Massachusetts avenue and will be borne to the capitol early Saturday morning. The services in the senate will be conducted by Rev. E. Bradford Lewis of All Souls Unitarian church, where Senator Morrill was an attendant for a number of years, assisted by Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate. The body will be taken to the family home at Stratford, Vt., for burial beside that of Mrs. Morrill, although it will probably be interred here at the capitol grounds, now under construction, is completed.

At the family residence of the dead senator there were many evidences of affectionate regard during the day. Senators and representatives who had been in the city for the venerable statesman for years called to pay their tribute of respect. Mr. Proctor, the colleague of Mr. Morrill for the last five years, spent the morning at the house, standing in the last offices of the deceased. During the morning Dr. Swanwick, by the name of, and Miss Swanwick, sister-in-law of the senator, and for some time a member of the household, arrived from Boston. Besides the personal calls, many messages of condolence were received, coming from California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana and west and all parts of New England.

Large Honorary Committees. Sergeant-at-Arms Bright of the senate was at the house early in the day and took charge of the funeral arrangements. Owing to the absence from the city of Vice President Hobart and Speaker Reed, who together name the honorary committees for the respective houses, there was some delay in designating these committees. The vice president and speaker were communicated with by telegraph and the committees will be announced later. Eleven senators and fifteen representatives probably will be named, a number of them of unusual designation owing to the lifelong public service of Senator Morrill and the desire to have many old associates represented in the last testimony of respect. It is expected also that Mr. Hobart and Speaker Reed will return to service if their engagements will permit.

The ceremony in the senate chamber will be marked by those characteristics of solemn dignity usual on such occasions. The casket will be first borne to the marble room and then to the chamber of the senate, where the active pallbearers will bear it to the senate chamber, where it will rest immediately in front of the presiding officer's desk. The seats in the front circle of the chamber will be reserved for the president and members of the cabinet. Back of them, on either side, the honorary committees from the two houses, wearing large crape bands about the arm, will be seated. Back of them will be the members of the senate and of the house. The funeral cortege will leave the capitol building at 10 o'clock, and will be escorted by the police and the fire department. The cortege will be accompanied by the band of the United States army, which will be in the front of the procession.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF MORRILL. Senator Allison Stands Next to Him on Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—There is much speculation as to what senator will succeed Senator Morrill on the finance committee. The committee is generally regarded in some respects the most important in the senate. It is certainly so at times when financial or monetary matters are under consideration, but it has not heretofore been of the continuing importance of the committee on appropriations.

Senator Allison, who is now chairman of the appropriations committee, has since Senator Sherman's retirement, stood next to Senator Morrill on the finance committee, and by the unwritten rules of the senate he would succeed to the chairmanship if he should desire to do so, and the best opinion obtainable is that he will so decide.

In order to take this place he would have to surrender his place as chairman of the committee on appropriations, but in view of the probable changes in the senate committee he would not relinquish such an important place as he would under other circumstances.

Senator Allison declines to discuss the probabilities, saying that he has not had time to give attention to the matter. If he accepts the chairmanship Senator Hill will succeed him as chairman of the committee on appropriations, and he will in turn be succeeded by Senator Perkins as chairman of the naval committee.

HINTS ON TAKING A CENSUS

American Economic Association Points Out Present Faults.

MANY NOTED PUBLICISTS IN THE DEBATE

Committee on Scope and Method of the Twelfth Census Reports, Showing Numerous Defects which Should Be Remedied.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28.—The report of the committee on the scope and method of the twelfth census, accepted and approved by the American Economic Association at its first session of the day, was presented by Prof. Richmond May-Smith, Walter F. Willcox, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Prof. Roland P. Falkner and Davis R. Deane. The report embodied a large number of extracts from papers submitted to the committee in response to questions sent out to leading economists. The papers were upon specific topics and contained a vast amount of valuable suggestions and information as to advanced statistical methods. In its own report the committee says of the suggestions offered:

There is criticism not so much of the accuracy of the census returns as of the treatment of the returns. The census returns (reports) and of a lack of continuity from census to census. Both defects we believe to be largely due to the insufficient time allowed by law for preparing plans and schedules. The work of the census is seriously impeded by the number of the investigations ordered and the variety of the methods. Fundamental inquiries cannot receive adequate attention. A number of subordinate inquiries might advantageously be transferred to the census, and the reports which are equipped with expert agents and some of which now publish several volumes of kindred statistics.

Weaknesses Enumerated. The report points out defects and weaknesses, and in effect is as follows: 1. The lack of comparability in the data from census to census. Occupations are differently classified, making it impossible to trace growth or decline in certain branches of industry.

2. The lack of co-ordination. The inquiries should be more closely associated, and the method of presentation with one another so that more of the facts available in one might be available in others. For instance the number of persons employed, the capital invested, the wages paid, etc. 3. (a)—Faults of method. Certain investigations relating to matters of greatest interest fail to give results because the basis of inquiry is at fault. In this class belong attempts to secure the annual rate of prime births, and deaths by direct enumeration at a given time without recourse to registration or other continuous records.

(b)—Questioning of defective or unscrupulous persons. (c)—The tabulations are in many cases confused or defective or are over-tabulated. (d)—There are certain faults of classification which are found in both schedules and tabulations as statistics of occupation, especially distribution of laborers not specified, statistics of taxation and wealth, municipal receipts, etc. A spirited discussion followed upon the part of the committee, many distinguished economists and publicists taking part.

Discussion was also had, more particularly on the question, "Is it possible to get Statistics of Capital and Industry?" led by Prof. N. D. North, Hon. Horace Wallin and Prof. H. C. Adams, and on "What May and Should the Statistics of Municipal Finance Be Made to Show," led by Prof. H. B. Gardner and L. S. Rowe and Dr. Deane.

Subsequently the convention listened to papers on phases of American economic history, dealing with aspects of the United States' present position in the world, 1897, and price movements in the continental states during the civil war.

COMING MEETINGS OF WOMEN. Mapping Out Plans for Third Triennial Gathering—Iowa Women Will Speak Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, president of the National Council of Women, is in Washington making arrangements for the third triennial meeting of the council, to be held here in February. The session will last for a fortnight. Mrs. Sewall said today: "The work of the council is well mapped out in its standing committees and we have just added two new committees on domestic reform under the care and the care of dependent and defective children. On the former committee is every woman who is a star in the legal profession. These women will modify all existing state laws relating to marriage, divorce and the domestic relations generally and to the surface of their inconsistencies through the national council to have some general and adequate legislation on the subject. This congress will be most important because it just precedes that of our national international council to be held in London in June. These national councils of women in Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Canada, Sweden, Italy, Greece and Holland will be represented, and national councils are being formed in France, Finland, Denmark and Switzerland."

NO CHANGE IN MUSTER OUT PLANS.

Threatening Outlook in Philippines Will Not Affect Present Release.

GERMANY SHORT ON BEET SUGAR.

Market Will Be Stronger Here with Upward Prices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It is said at the War department that no change in plans as to the mustering out of troops will be made as to the result of the threatening outlook in the Philippines. The release of the regulars down to the number contemplated by law when the war closed.

These regiments would constitute a good part of the volunteers to be mustered out, for the entire number will not run very high, owing to the purpose to first muster out the volunteers who are in the regulars down to the number contemplated by law when the war closed.

GERMANY SHORT ON BEET SUGAR. Market Will Be Stronger Here with Upward Prices. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A deficit in the German beet sugar crop of at least 350,000 tons is figured by United States Consul Dederichs at Magdeburg. He says that the backward season resulted in small, deficient crops. A number of manufacturers have sold fully one-half of their last year's product at very low prices before they realized that the market was short of beet sugar.

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PLACEMENT TO RECRUITED SOLDIERS. Surgeon General Recommends Sanitarium at Nagasaki, Japan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The secretary of War has received a recommendation from the Surgeon General for the establishment of an army sanitarium at Nagasaki, Japan, for the use of the United States troops at Manila. The recommendation has not been approved, but it is looked upon with much favor owing to the desirability of having such a sanitarium well away from the Philippines and from any possible epidemics which may arise there. It would require the consent of the Japanese government, but little doubt exists that it would be given. The climate in this Japanese locality is very milder and bracing and it is in every way better than that about Manila, particularly for the sick and convalescing.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

THREAT COMPANIES COMBINE. Big Concerns Put Their Product on the Market Through Joint Selling Agency.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Three great thread manufacturing companies, which practically control the business of the country, are about to combine. These concerns are George A. Clark & Co., Newark, N. J.; the Clark Mill-End Spool Cotton company, with factory in Newark, and the Coates Thread company, with factory at Patuxent, R. I. In a circular in the trade these three firms said they had after many years their separate selling offices in New York will be abandoned and their business will be handled by the Spool Cotton company at 245 Broadway. The latter company has just been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

ROBERTS DEFENDS POLYGAMY

Utah Congressman Answers Those Who Would Unset Him Because of His Religion.

OPENS A BOTTLE OF POISON

Curious Chain of Events Connected with Death of New York Woman—Similar to Botkin Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Kate J. Adams, a well-to-do woman, was poisoned today in her handsomely furnished apartment on Eighty-sixth street. Her death is connected with a curious chain of events. Mrs. Adams was a widow, 50 years old, the first wife of a prominent lawyer, Edward Rogers, an insurance agent. Harry Cornish, a well known athlete and physical director of the Knickerbocker Athletic club boards with Rogers. Mrs. Adams awoke this morning with a severe headache. Her daughter, Mrs. Rogers, advised her to take some bromo seltzer. She got some in Mr. Cornish's room and gave to her mother a fair sized dose. In a few seconds Mrs. Adams was in great pain and evidently suffering from the effects of a strong poison. Dr. Hitchcock was called in and tried to counteract the effects of the poison, which he declared to be cyanide of potassium. Mr. Cornish and Dr. Hitchcock both tasted the poisonous stuff and in a few minutes both were prostrated by the effects of a strong quantity of the stuff. Dr. Potter was called in. He revived the two men, but Mrs. Adams died.

Mr. Cornish states that on Christmas day he received a neat package addressed to himself containing a sterling silver wine bottle holder in a Tiffany box and in the holder was a bottle marked "Bromo Seltzer."

The package was anonymously sent, but Cornish says the Russian emperor has submitted a bill to Congress in this way. It was this bottle that Mrs. Rogers got for her mother and out of which Mrs. Adams drank with fatal effect.

ENDEAVORERS ALL MAY HELP. Approaching Year Affords Great Opportunities for Effort for Universal Peace.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The United States of Christian Endeavor has received the following message in regard to universal peace from William T. Stead, London, for the Christian Endeavorers of the world: "The year 1899 brings with it a great opportunity. In the last nine years Christian governments have spent on armaments for war a sum far exceeding \$5,000,000,000. To abate this gigantic waste of the resources of civilization, it is proposed that I appeal to the Christian Endeavorers to do their part in evoking that enthusiasm and in giving it practical effect. Let us now in the year 1899 let each society be converted into a local peace conference. Otherwise the responsibility for the failure of this great opportunity may rest upon your hands."

ANOTHER CATTLE KING FAILS. Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Unsatisfied Paper Against Walter M. Clark.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—A special to the Star from Milan, Mo., says such excitement prevails in that city over the failure of Walter M. Clark, of Sullivan county cattle king. Although his failure had been expected for nearly nine years, the crisis has been a shock to the whole county. The records of the county show over \$200,000 unsatisfied mortgages in cattle alone, while deeds of trust on his big farm and individual indebtedness will swell the total to over \$200,000. Of the \$35,000 half of the paper is held by the Chicago Live Stock Commission company; the balance by J. C. Bond Commission company of St. Joseph, Mo., M. A. Burwell of Kansas City, the First National bank of this city and Moorehead & Sandifer of this county.

CHARGES AGAINST HARRISTERS. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—Charges against Judge F. E. DeLenaugh and Senator Vernon Burke were filed in the circuit court this afternoon by the committee of the Bar association appointed to formulate and prosecute the complaint.

PROSECUTED WITH CHILD MURDER. PORTSMOUTH, O., Dec. 28.—Two weeks ago a woman named Mrs. M. H. H. was found old stump in a hollow near this city. The remains were those of children, and the matter was kept secret. The coroner was in-

formed and today found a verdict, charging Mrs. Rachel Glenn, a girl of 20, with the willful murder of her two children, and that her mother and sister, Sarah, aided and abetted in the crime. The Glenns are prominent farmers. The three women will be arraigned at once. The married children were about six months old.

Dance at Washington Hall. The members of the Outing Mer Dancing club and a host of their friends met last evening in Washington hall to participate in the pleasure of a dancing party given by the club. It was one of the many pleasurable social affairs for which the club is noted. The guests came early and stayed for the initial dance until after the last of the extra that were added to the program by request there was no lack of enjoyment.

You Can Not blame but yourself if you are ill. The lean and the fat are both made plump. Aches and pains there are no more. The process is electrical and very simple, when we know how. Ladies only are admitted. Entrance 220 Bee Building, Omaha.

Opheum. Omaha's Society Vaudeville Theater. Still Leading the Van. A show, the acme of excellence. THREE SISTERS MACARTE. Marvelous Exponents of Equipes. 5-CAPTAINS-5. Celebrated Knockout Comedians. THE MAN WITH 100 FACES. THE GLEASONS. Remedy Sings and Dances Specialty. CORDWAY AND RAND. Comedy Trick Bicycle Acrobats. The Well Known Minstrel Troupe. BARTLETT AND MORRIS. Refined Novelty Musical Artists. Prices never changing. Evenings: Matinee seats, 5c and 10c; gallery, 10c. Reserved seats, 25c; children 10c.

Boyd's Theatre. FANTON & BURGERS. Closing performance of the successful engagement of HARRY CORNHILL. In Broadhurst Building, 15-Karls Comedy Without a Flaw. "What Happened to Jones" Evening Prices—Lower floor, 7c and 11c; balcony, 5c and 7c. Matinee—Lower floor, 5c and 10c; balcony, 5c.

FRANK DANIELS. In His Two Great Comic Opera Hits, Friday Night and Saturday Matinee—THE IDOL'S EYE. Saturday Night Only in THE STRIP WREAKER OF THE NILE. Night Prices—Lower floor, 11c and 15c; balcony, 5c and 7c. Matinee—Lower floor, 7c and 11c; balcony, 5c.

News Boys' Ball and Banquet. Third Annual. Jan. 1, 1899. Craghton Hall. Cake Walk at 11 p. m. Come and get your money's worth. Tickets, per couple 50 Cents. Mogy, Manager.

THE MILLARD. 13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. CENTRALLY LOCATED. J. E. MARRILL & SON, Props.

THE NEW MERCER. 15th and Douglas Sts., Omaha. European Plan. American Plan. You will find the highest registered here. WM ANDREWS, Chief Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE. STOCKHOLDERS NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Omaha Gas Company will be held at the office of the company, Merchants National Bank Building at 10 a. m. Monday, January 10, 1899, for the election of directors for the ensuing year. GEORGE W. CLABAUGH, Secretary, Dec. 21-1898.

Nervous Thousands are in this condition. They are dependent and gloomy, cannot sleep, have no appetite, no energy, no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla brings help to such people. It gives them pure rich blood, cures nervousness, creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach and imparts new life and increased vigor to all the organs of the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills cure all Liver and Stomach troubles.