

## HOAR IS ANGRY

His Speech Not Taken as Intended.

## FORAKER IS CRITICISED

He Denies Misrepresenting the Senator.

## PANAMA TREATY CONSIDERED

Venerable Massachusetts Senator Declares He Never Held President at Fault—Carmack Severely Censures Bunau-Varilla.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The feature of today's session of the Senate was a speech from Hoar in explanation of his former speech on the isthmian canal situation. He complained of the criticisms of his utterances at that time, saying he had been misunderstood and misrepresented, and contended that his intention on that occasion had been to secure full information concerning the Panama revolt, and not to cast reflections on the President.

Foraker was mentioned, among others, who had criticized the first speech, and after Hoar had concluded, the Ohio Senator replied he had not meant unjustly to reflect on Hoar, and justified his remarks by quoting from Hoar's original speech. Hoar replied, accusing Foraker, not only of having misrepresented him on the first occasion, but of misrepresenting him today. The result was a sharp colloquy at short range, and when it came to a conclusion, the Senators did not appear to have approached any nearer to an understanding than at the beginning.

Other speeches were made during the day by Carmack, whose remarks were devoted to a censure of Minister Bunau-Varilla, and by Cullom, who, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, has had charge of the treaty. The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

In his opening prayer, Chaplain Hale referred to the example set by Washington and his compatriots. Prayer was followed by the reading of Washington's farewell address by Heyburn. The galleries were filled with visitors.

The Bacon resolution on the Panama Canal question was then taken up and Hoar addressed the Senate.

"It seems," he said, "that the dream of centuries is about to be realized. For more than four centuries the commerce of the world has been chafing against the rock constituting the isthmus of Darien, and all this time there had been a general desire to penetrate the barrier."

For himself he would have been glad if there could have been a more careful inspection of the Panama route, but in the absence of that, he was willing to submit to the judgment of others—was ready to join in the enthusiasm with which the people of the United States are about to enter upon the great enterprise.

Hoar then turned his attention to the canal treaty, announcing his intention to vote for it. His former speech, he said, had been construed as a resolution asking for information such as was usually freely given. He had been surprised at the efforts to delay and hinder that resolution, but he had no feeling against the President. He was, he said, as abundantly shown by other expressions on his part, favorable to Mr. Roosevelt, some of which he quoted. He considered he was doing the President a real favor in asking for the information, because of the criticisms of the unfriendly press, and he believed that all the foul and infamous charges would be fully met by supplying all the information to be had on the subject.

## Absolved President From Blame.

The charges, he said, were having a bad effect at home and abroad, as had been evidenced by the letters which he received. These letters were from personal and political friends, men of high standing, and not from misquoting or men without standing. He had then said the President was the last man living who would be guilty of the indiscretion charged, and had also absolved the Secretary of State as not capable of the conduct charged. At that time, however, it seemed to him that the explanation of the circumstances regarding Panama was in a very imperfect state. Consequently, he had felt justified in pointing out that all the documents bearing on the question should be supplied. There had, for example, been no information of the fact that the Administration had expected to receive the threatened revolution. Indeed, the only important fact known was that the landing of Colombian troops had been forbidden. In view of the circumstances, Hoar asked, was it an act of disloyalty to the party to ask for the information requested in the resolution. Replying to his own query, he said the friend of the President who could take exception to it must be sensitive indeed.

Again expressing his confidence that later events had vindicated his course, Hoar expressed his confidence in the wisdom and courage of the President, saying that he had no secrets from the people, and adding "we approve what he has done already and what he has promised to do." Massachusetts had, he said, supported Mr. Roosevelt through one Administration and expected to support him in another.

## Foraker Replies to Criticisms.

In the course of his remarks, Hoar made complaint of the speech made by Foraker in criticism of his previous address, and when Hoar concluded, Foraker, in reply, said that if he had on the former occasion misunderstood Hoar, he was not the only Senator who had done so. Hoar's former speech, he said, had been misunderstood in justification of his interpretation.

Hoar said he had no doubt of Foraker's sincerity, "but," he said, "I cannot reconcile his expression of respect for me with his expression of disbelief for what I say is my position."

Foraker said he was merely following Hoar's example who had both praised and criticized the President in his former speech.

The Senator totally perverts what I said," replied Hoar. "He did so on my previous occasion, and he does so now, and he does not from any desire to do so, but solely because of his being in a very heated frame of mind."

The two Senators stood within two or three feet of each other and talked back and forth directly. They gesticulated earnestly, and spoke with great emphasis, frequently punctuating their remarks with expressions of mutual regard. Each asserted more than once that the other was mistaken, and as frequently the statement was made that each had been misunderstood. The situation was quite tense, and endured for several minutes.

until the presiding officer called attention to the violation of the rules of debate. The immediate point of dispute was the question whether or not the use of Hoar's former speech had been made of the President's complicity in the Panama affair. Hoar contending that no such denial had been made. When Foraker said it had been, the Massachusetts Senator replied in so many words: "That I deny."

## Denies Any Injustice to Hoar.

Hoar charged Foraker had done him an injustice, but the latter replied that such was not the case. On the contrary the injustice had been done to him (Foraker). When the controversy between Hoar and Foraker had been concluded, Carmack took the floor. He said he had no desire to participate in "the laundry work going on on the other side," but he wanted to speak on another branch of the canal question. His remarks constituted a severe arraignment of Minister Bunau-Varilla, and included a review of his connection with the Panama Canal, based on the official French documents, which were quoted. His accusation was that Bunau-Varilla had been associated with Baron de Reineck in his dealings with the stockholders of the old canal company. He charged that the present Minister had taken advantage of the situation to wreck the enterprise for the purpose of enriching himself.

Cullom also contended for the regularity of the President's recognition of the Republic of Panama as he did of the part taken by the United States forces at the time of the uprising. He further held the government of Panama was not a mere de facto government but a government in reality; but, in any event, he urged it still had a right, under international usage, to make a treaty with the United States.

Cullom called up and withdrew his resolution directing the committee on judiciary to investigate the Constitutional rights of Panama to secede and form a government.

The Senate at 2:30 P. M. adjourned.

## Alaskan Bill Is Given a Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Marshall bill for the construction and maintenance of roads, the support of schools and the care of insane in Alaska, was the subject of a hearing today before the House committee on territories. United States Commissioner D. A. McKenzie, of Gold-foot, and R. F. Millard, of Valdez, appeared in favor of the measure. Both emphasized the necessity for road building in Alaska.

## Philippine Commissioner Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate today confirmed W. Cameron Forbes, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Philippine Commission and to succeed as secretary of the Department of Commerce and Police, Luke E. Wright.

## HONOR WASHINGTON'S MEMORY

Union League Club Holds Two Meetings—Root Speaks at One.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The anniversary of the birth of Washington was observed here today by the Union League Club, with two meetings at the Auditorium Theater, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and a banquet tonight to the members of the club. The principal speech was held in the afternoon, when Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War, delivered an address on "The Ethics of the Panama Question." He said in part:

"We shall not get back the money we spent upon the canal any more than we shall get back the money we have expended to make Cuba free and independent, or the money we have expended to set the People of the Philippines on the right path of ordered liberty and competency for self-government. We shall promote our commerce, we shall unite our Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, we shall render far inestimable service to mankind, and we shall grow in greatness and honor in the strength that comes from difficult tasks accomplished, and from the exercise of the power that strives in the nature of a great constructive people."

## WAS OBSERVED AT THE CAPITAL

A Number of Organizations Give Patriotic Celebrations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was generally observed in this city today. The farewell address of the first President was read in the Senate, the Federal reserve bank observed the day and only a few of the business houses were open. There were several patriotic celebrations by the Association of Oldest Residents, the Association of the Revolution and other organizations. Historic Alexandria, six miles south of here on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, where George Washington was a familiar figure during most of his career, celebrated the day with an elaborate military and civic parade.

## Roosevelt Celebrates the Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt celebrated Washington's birthday by planting each a tree in the White House grounds.

## Populist Committee in Session.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Thirty members of the National Committee of the Populist party met at the Southern Hotel today for the purpose of fixing the time and place of the National Convention. Mr. Parker presided and made a brief speech, in which he outlined the object of the meeting. He declared the fusionists and the middle-of-the-roads should get together this year, and that the party should on no condition affiliate with either of the older parties.

## Clever Leaves to Consult Payne.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—Elmer Dover, temporary secretary of the National Republican Committee, left for Washington today to hold a conference with Postmaster-General Payne. Mr. Dover has been practically slitting the duties of secretary for a couple of years.

## First Ballot for Hanna's Successor.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 22.—Separate ballots will be taken in the House and Senate at noon on Feb. 23 for the election of a successor to the late Senator Hanna, and a joint session will be held at noon on March 2 to declare the result. This is provided in a joint resolution introduced and adopted in the Senate tonight, and which will be ratified by the House tomorrow. Congressman Dick is expected here next Wednesday.

## Union Pacific Is Successful Bidder.

OMAHA, Feb. 22.—The Union Pacific has been notified that it was the successful bidder for the carrying of United States mail from St. Louis and Chicago to San Francisco. The rates offered were \$25 from Chicago and \$25.50 from St. Louis. The Government sends about 4000 mail cars across the country annually.

Jones—Don't remember how we all sought fair Milledred's hand with fear and trembling? Smith—And how poor Brown now shuns it with the same feeling when he arrives home late—Butte Inter-Mountain.

## HEED TONITE WAR!

Burton Vigorously Opposes Naval Bill.

## DEEMS AMOUNT TOO LARGE

Prominent Ohio Republican Also Takes the Minority to Task for Not Standing by the Kansas City Platform.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The naval appropriation bill today encountered opposition on the Republican side of the House. Burton (Ohio), chairman of the river and harbor committee, announced in a vigorous speech that he could not support a bill which declares that the United States, which, in his view, should be the leader in all works for peace, is going to double, triple and quadruple its naval establishment, all under the assertion that it is done for peace. Consideration of the bill was pending when the House adjourned.

The chaplain made reference to the anniversary of the birth of Washington in opening the House.

Williams (Mass.), the minority leader, in accordance with the notice he gave Saturday, moved that the clerk read the farewell address of Washington, and immediately thereafter the House adjourned.

On the point of order made by Payne was sustained on the ground that the motion embraced two propositions. Williams then moved the House adjourn, and pending that unanimous consent be given for the reading of Washington's farewell address.

Having coupled a request with his motion, Williams' motion again was held not to be in order, when he asked unanimous consent that this being Washington's birthday, the farewell address be read. Upon the demand of Payne for the regular order, Williams moved to adjourn. On the point of order, the motion was lost, 82 to 85. Three Republicans, McCleary (Maine), Patterson (Tenn.), and Shiley (Pa.), voted with the majority for the motion. Otherwise, there was a party alignment with the Republicans opposing adjournment.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

## Says Moody Fears Gorman.

Rixey (Dem., Va.), a member of the naval affairs committee, said he was surprised that the Secretary of the Navy in a recent address should treat the support of the navy in a partisan way. He added the Secretary had said he was surprised at a recent banquet in New York that he viewed with apprehension the observations recently made in the Senate by the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman). Rixey said it was difficult to understand why the observations of the Senator from Maryland, who, the Secretary said, is easily the leader of his party, should cause the Secretary to be so apprehensive. He said it could be accounted for only by the fact that the Secretary remembered that the two political parties will meet in a few months at the general election which his prophetic eye sees that this Senator will be selected as the standard-bearer of the party to which he belongs, and then at the general election which follows that this standard-bearer will be successful and be transferred from the forum, in which he is at present in a minority, to one in which he will be in a position to share to some extent the policy of the country.

He said he was willing to accept the statement of the Senator from Maryland as giving the position of the Democratic party on the question of the Navy. He said that contracts for armor plate had recently been let to the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies, and he charged that it had been shown by the evidence of Admiral O'Neill that these two companies have agreements and are in combination. He asked why money should be appropriated for the prosecution of trusts, when in Pennsylvania there is a combination to control prices. Why has not the Attorney-General instituted some proceeding against the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies, he asked, declaring the Government, instead of prosecuting them, is rewarding the policy of protecting them.

He said he would propose an amendment to the bill, limiting the price to be paid for armor to that paid the Midvale, or \$5 a ton less than the price offered by the other two companies.

## Burton Deems Amount Excessive.

Burton (O.) made a speech in opposition to the bill, saying this country does not need so great a Navy. The appropriation of \$96,000,000 carried by the bill, he said, meant an invitation to the power of the sea, and that the United States and he could not vote for a bill carrying such a large sum for naval purposes.

He proposed the policy expressed in the bill as a departure from the policies which have been alike the honor and bulwark of the country. He asked what was the necessity of so great a Navy; what nation was threatening and what nation was attacking us, and what nation had questioned the control of the United States over the Philippines. The fact is, he said, that the United States does not need a large navy unless there shall be a combination of all Europe with their navies against this country, and in such an event, the United States could not provide a sufficient naval force without a change that would be absolutely appalling; a change in the social condition. He said the Monroe Doctrine is in danger, and the supremacy of this country in the Western Hemisphere is secure. He wanted to know what hobgoblin disturbed the dream of this country of fixing the German yoke about the United States.

"The nations of the earth respect America," he said. "They honor us, and so far as fear is salutary, they fear us."

## Diplomacy Instead of Guns.

The tendency now was toward peace, continued Burton, and he appealed for the employment of diplomacy instead of guns in the promotion of peace. He asked the minority why they did not oppose these expenditures. He scouted the idea that preparation for war insured peace, and in conclusion, said:

"I am unable to vote for a bill—although my friends say the United States should be the leader in all works of peace—which is going to double, triple and quadruple its naval establishment, all under the assertion that it is in the interest of peace. You are not going to make the world believe this is in the interest of peace."

Powers (Mass.), replying briefly to Burton, made an urgent appeal for the bill, declaring the expenditures are in the interest of peace. The reading of the bill for amendment then began.

Williams (Dem., Miss.) said Burton had placed the minority in an unfair position by asking it why, in view of its declaration for peace in the Kansas City platform, it did not oppose these expenditures. He said to do this means that vessels now building would be their docks and sailors would be unemployed. He said the appropriations for the Army and Navy and fortifications, Williams said that such large sums were being expended for war purposes that the river and harbor committee, of which Burton is chairman, could not bring in a bill, and that Government buildings could not be constructed.

Burton said his remarks were not to be construed to mean that work should

## CREATES A SINK

Low Prices on Good Used Pianos Are What Is Doing It—Orders and Enquiries Are Loading the Mails, and Lots of Buyers in the City.

Over One Hundred Second-Hand Instruments Being Sacrificed—Kimball, Chickering, Decker & Son, Steinway, Hallet & Davis, A. B. Chase, Hardman, Fischer, Ludwig, Crown, Pease and Many Others.

It is all we can do to take care of orders. Stenographers are busy answering inquiries, delivery department is taxed to its utmost making deliveries in the city and to railway stations and wharves, and sales department is on the jump. A scratch, a mar, a little use, or slight damage does not impair the tone of a grand piano, but whether they have been used little or much, as rental pianos or taken in exchange for new choice makes all are classed as second-hand and sold as such. There are still crowds of them on our floors, in splendid condition and buyers are making the best of their opportunities. Prices never were so low on such thoroughly good instruments. But there are too many of them, and as more are constantly coming in on exchange, we have reason to clear the entire lot out, even if it is at a sacrifice.

## Pin Money Pianos, Too.

These have been used longer, but they are still in fine condition. What is frittered away on trifles every day would buy a pin money piano for a very short time, and they are worth more than present price. They will answer every purpose for the home, and are a nest egg for a better piano later. At anytime within two years we will allow full amount paid in exchange for a better piano.

Every instrument has been placed in the hands of our expert repairmen. The largest, most responsible and lowest-price Western concern.

## As to Payments.

One-tenth of the amount when purchase is made, and balance at the rate of \$2.50 or \$4 a month will secure any instrument desired. All of the other used pianos will go at \$5 and \$6 a month, according to price. Elbert Piano House, 351 Washington street, corner Park. The largest, most responsible and lowest-price Western concern.

be brought to a standstill on ships under construction, or that the Navy should not be maintained, but what he said was that there should be a great modification of the bill. He questioned the Democrats as to their opposition to the expenditures, and what they meant by their declaration in the Kansas City platform, and why they should stop with one single minority report against a naval bill. No river and harbor bill was passed since the introduction of the bill, and he said that the Treasury to be expended on river and harbor work, to which \$8,000,000 was to be added by the sundry civil bill, as well as much as had ever been expended in any one year. In view of this, he said, it would be futile to bring in a river and harbor bill.

Grossenor (O.) added to this that the sundry civil bill is to carry \$10,545,883 for public buildings, saying he was greatly affected to hear Williams, to whom he referred as leader of the Democrats in the House and a prospective leader in National politics, complaining because the majority was not going to make further appropriations.

The House at 5:35 P. M. adjourned until tomorrow, with the naval bill still pending.

## For Reciprocity With France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative William C. Madole introduced a bill today to enforce by legislative act the provisions of the reciprocity treaty between France and the United States, which was introduced in the United States Senate. The bill provides that the tariff schedule agreed on in this treaty shall be effected through the promulgation of the respective Presidents of the two Republics.

## Three Killed by Explosion.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 22.—The blowing up of a Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive at Ehrenfeld, ten miles east of Johnstown, resulted in the death of three men and the probable fatal injury of two others. All were employees.

## FORESTRY BUREAU A SUCCESS.

It is Doing Excellent Work, Especially in the West.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 22.—Congress is beginning to report the activities of the Forestry Bureau in the Agriculture Department is doing good work, particularly in the Western public land states. Only a few years ago the Bureau of Forestry was a mere division in the Agriculture Department. Gifford Pinchot, who was made chief of the division by President McKinley, soon demonstrated that it was of sufficient importance to be made an independent bureau, and under his direction the division branched forth and has continued to grow and to extend its work in all directions.

The agriculture appropriation bill passed by the last Congress carried \$100,000 for this Bureau. The bill recently passed by the House increased the appropriation to \$200,000, and the Senate even more friendly to the Bureau, has made the total appropriation \$450,000. The growing confidence of Congress, and the increased appropriations are sure to broaden the work of the Bureau of Forestry and to provide such a force as is needed to carry on the great work of forest administration and control.

If pending bills transferring to the Forestry Bureau absolute control and management of forest reserves shall become a law, a considerable force now attached to the General Land Office will be transferred to the Forestry Bureau, and the appropriations for these clerks will be transferred from the Interior to the Agriculture Department. Every effort is being made to secure the passage of this bill, and considerable hope is entertained that may go through this session.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture is reporting the agriculture appropriation bill, which carries additional money for the Forestry Bureau, has the following to say:

The work of the Bureau of Forestry shows throughout definite results which can in many cases be expressed in money saved to the public and to the private forest owner. During the past season the Bureau of Forestry has examined over 45,000 acres of vacant public lands suggested for forest reserves. The cost of the work has been only for the salaries and field expenses of the trained men engaged in it, a total of about \$22,000. Its results will be the setting aside of vacant public lands for their best use.

In the preparation of working plans during the past year the Bureau of Forestry, at a cost of approximately \$20,000, one-half of which was borne by the owner, has prepared detailed plans for the conservative management of 300,000 acres of private forest lands, while plans for over 1,000,000 acres have also been in preparation.

"In its tree-planting work the Bureau

March  
Delineator;  
Another  
Shipment.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co

March  
Delineator;  
Another  
Shipment.



## Novelty Suitings

A Great Dollar Line

Our showing of Novelty Suitings—fabrics designed for tailored suits and skirts—at the dollar mark—is a very comprehensive one.

Women who are judges of such things tell us that the suitings we show at one dollar per yard overshadow anything elsewhere at a like price in every way.

We would like your judgment—won't you come and give it?

Color effects lean toward gray, blue and ecstas shades—all of them distingue looking.

A display of a few of these in Fourth-street window.

## Brass Toasts 25c and 50c

Handsome Decorative Pieces for wall, smoking room, cozy corner or den. Had a small lot a short time ago—gone as soon as shown.

Have more this time, enough to go around, we hope; still they are so pretty that you won't let them stay here long.

Two sizes, those at 25c, brass plate, 3x3 inches, mounted on beveled ebony base; those at 50c, brass plate 4 1/2x4 1/2 inches, mounted in hardwood frame 7x7 inches. You've been asked \$1.00 and \$1.25 elsewhere for some not a bit prettier. Display in Washington-street window.

## Wash Fabrics at 25c

It's a very clever collection of washable Dress Goods we are showing at 25c per yard. They have the breath of Spring, the newness of Spring all around and over them.

The one pertinent charm about this is that they cost such a trifle; customers don't think twice; their hands go instinctively to their pocketbook, after saying: "I'll take — yards of that; where are the linings, please?"

Color effects are blues, grays, black and whites, linen color, champagne, pink and Nile.

Weaves pattern very closely to their woolen prototype, being on the Scotch, knob and Bourette order.

## White Linen Suitings

The Summer season of 1904 is to be very much of a white one. We are splendidly ready to supply your wants in white linen Suitings and Waistings, showing thirty odd qualities in white linen Dress Stuffs. All the new weaves, soft crashes and etamines being the foremost.

Widths 32 to 40 inches; prices from 35c to \$1.00 per yard.

has prepared planting plans for the institution of forest plantations in 29 states at a cost of over \$600 acres in 29 states at a cost of only \$200.

"In its studies of independent forest problems the Bureau of Forestry has obtained results at an expense trifling compared with the financial importance of the industries whose problems it is solving. For example, the turpentine industry, with its annual revenue of \$15,000,000, is now, through the study and advice of the Bureau of Forestry, so changing its methods that not only is a larger quantity and better quality of turpentine obtained, but the permanency of the industry, which under ordinary methods of turpentine orcharding was impossible, is now assured. To sum up, under the new methods of turpentine orcharding recommended by the Bureau production has increased nearly 40 per cent, and the total value of the naval stores has increased from \$18,000,000 to \$25,000,000 per annum. This result has been obtained at the expenditure of \$15,000 by the Bureau."

the same. On the back window are iron bars. The window is left open to allow ventilation to the kitchen. The door is fastened with a bolt. The burglar had sprung the iron bars enough to allow his body to squeeze through, then, after entering, had slipped the bolt on the door so he could get away quickly in case of an emergency.

He was in the act of searching for money in the drawer when Officer Parker, who was passing along Sixth street, spotted the burglar. The burglar happened to be walking along the street with the officer. Taylor took his station in front of the restaurant, while Officer Parker slipped around to the back door and marched in upon his prisoner.

Jewit is a waiter by profession. He has not been working, however, for some time. The officer believes that his success in the first robbery of the restaurant led him to make a second trial. He carried no weapons of any sort, and made no attempt to get away from the officer.

## In the Divorce Court.

New York World.

The cause of marital infelicity, as shown day by day in the police courts, are as varied as humanity. In the World of yesterday was told the story of a married couple ending their lives by a pact of death, the man blaming his mother-in-law for the ruin of his life and matrimony, but subsequent evidence tending

## Burglar Enters Wickham's Restaurant, but Is Arrested.

Caught in the act of robbing Wickham's Restaurant on Sixth street, between Washington and Stark, this morning, H. Jewit was arrested by Special Officer Parker and a charge of burglary placed against him.

Last Saturday night the restaurant was entered and \$9 in cash taken from the till. The place was closed, the door was broken and a number of articles were missing. It is thought that the man captured this morning is one and the same burglar. His mode of effecting an entrance was

## All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious taints, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued to use it till the sores disappeared." Mrs. Ira O. Brown, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

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