

# WAIT UNTIL 1905

## Philippine Shipping Bill Amendment in Senate.

### FIRST IN EFFECT THIS YEAR

### Democrats Seek to Have the Time Further Extended.

### TARIFF ENTERS INTO DEBATE

It is intimated that the schedule on products of the islands can be made at the short session.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The bill for the regulation of Philippine shipping was again the principal subject of consideration by the Senate today. It was amended so as to defer for a year the time when the bill shall take effect. A large number of private pension bills were passed. Mr. Allison's amendment deferring until July 1, 1905, the time when the portion of the shipping bill requiring that merchandise from the United States for the Philippines shall be carried only in American vessels shall go into effect was the first subject of consideration. Carmack sought to have the time still further extended. Carmack declared the President had shown far more interest in independent Cuba than in the Philippines. He said the Philippines, whose land he has made "desolate by war and fire and famine."

The debate was participated in by Lodge, Patterson and Platt (Conn.) and Teller on the interpretation of the provisions of Secretary Taft, recently Civil Governor of the Philippines. It was stated he had expressed a willingness that the proposed law should be enacted in case the tariff on Philippine products was revised. It was intimated that the tariff reduction could be accomplished by the short session of Congress, but Carmack contended this would be impossible in a short session.

Patterson accepted the suggestion of a revision of the Philippine tariff as a threat of another raid on sugar and tobacco, and said the friends of the sugar and tobacco industries would resist every effort of that kind by any legitimate parliamentary tactics. He predicted that a bill of the kind if it were presented by Lodge as an administrative measure, would receive unanimous support of the Republican side.

"Not necessarily," Platt (Conn.) interrupted to say, and Patterson replied it had been uniformly so in the past.

### Home Sugar Interests First.

Platt said, however, that he would join in the effort to defeat any measure that would so far reduce the tariff on Philippine sugar as to interfere with the sugar interests at home.

Carmack predicted that there would be a sugar lobby in Washington sufficient to insure the defeat of any legislation of the short session, and said Secretary Taft had been misled if he had been made to believe the reduction desired by him could be secured next session. Carmack contended that there had been no adequate returns from the \$600,000,000 spent by the United States on the Philippines, which he pronounced "the most worthless possession that ever rotted under a tropical sun."

Lodge said in reply to Patterson that he never had undertaken to give assurance to Secretary Taft that Philippine tariff reduction legislation could be secured next session, but added if the House should send over such a measure he would support it.

A motion by Lodge to lay on the table an amendment by Carmack postponing the operation of the bill until 1906 was carried, 27 to 11. Allison's amendment deferring the time when the bill was agreed to without division.

At Mallory's suggestion, the bill was amended so as to exempt supplies for the Army and Navy, so as to prevent conflict with the bill regulating the shipment of Government supplies, which was passed yesterday.

Teller finds fault with Taft. Teller read a letter from Secretary Taft declining to supply to an individual Senator testimony taken before him on the Philippine question, and saying he would furnish it to the chairman of the committee on Philippines. He said this was a new rule within his experience.

Hale said the hearing had been informal, and he expressed the opinion that Secretary Taft had not intended to establish a new rule of action.

Patterson offered to substitute a bill reducing the duty on goods imported from foreign countries in American-built vessels and spoke in support of it.

At this point a large number of private pension bills were passed.

At 4:30 P. M. the Senate went into executive session to permit Spooner to report the Cuban treaty from the committee on foreign relations, and again at 4:55 reopened the doors.

The Senate adjourned at 5:28 P. M.

### HOUSE FIXES PHONE RATE.

District of Columbia Bill Occupies Another Day.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House devoted the entire day to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, but did not conclude action on the measure. The House, in committee of the whole, decided, by unanimous vote, to fix the minimum rates which may be charged the District of Columbia for telephone service, or for telephones in private residences, at \$5 to \$10 per annum. Coward (Dem., Mo.) was not willing that the District Coroner be included in the list of public officials who shall be provided with a horse and carriage, and on his motion the bill was amended to provide for horse hire for that official being struck out.

The municipal building item aroused extended discussion, owing to the provision of the committee to house all branches of the District Government in one structure. Objection was urged, principally to placing the courts in the new building. Efforts to amend this provision failed.

Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) proposed an amendment fixing the rates to be charged the District for telephones at from \$35 to \$50 each per annum, alleging the existence of an "extortionate monopoly." This was amended so that no rates in excess of those provided for the District can be charged by any company for telephones in private residences, under penalty of a forfeiture of rights.

Heppner (Pa.) said no attention had been paid to the act of Congress fixing telephone rates, and no penalty clause had been provided for its enforcement. The amendment, as amended, was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Coward (Dem., Mo.) sought to strike out the provision in the item for mechanical inspectors for the public schools requiring that four of the number shall be of the colored race, saying the Commissioners had not been able to find four negroes qualified for the places. The amendment was lost.

The House, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned until tomorrow.

### OPPOSE STATEHOOD PLAN.

People of Territories Object to Being Combined With Others.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President Roosevelt in the last week has had several conferences with Senators and Representatives in Congress who are interested in the proposition to create new states.

It is understood to be the President's solution of the problem that two new states be created, one from Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and one from the Territory of New Mexico and Arizona. In this respect he is in agreement, at least so far as Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are concerned, with the Senate committee on territories.

The idea of the creation of only two states does not meet the approval of the people in the territories, and their objection to it may delay statehood legislation. It is pointed out that it is not urged by the President that all the people including Indians in the Indian Territory shall be admitted as citizens immediately, but that gradually, as the Indians become qualified for citizenship, they may be accorded the rights of citizenship and that eventually perhaps the Indian Territory may be made a separate state.

### Isle of Pines Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Hay and Senator Quesada, the Cuban Minister, today signed a new treaty confirming Cuba in the title to the Isle of Pines, and against a lapse in the Senate, as was the case with a previous convention, the treaty signed today will be purporting to be the State Department without the designation of any special period of time within which ratifications must be exchanged. The new treaty will be sent immediately to the Senate. It must also go to Havana to be acted upon by the Cuban Senate.

### Senate Confirms Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate today in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Postmaster—Alaska, Gustav Sponberg, Valdez; Washington, James Lane, Roslyn. Captain Caspar F. Goodrich to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy; also other promotions in the Navy.

### Eligible to American Registry.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Representative Morrell, of Pennsylvania, today introduced a bill making vessels of not exceeding 300 tons eligible for American registry. The bill would license to enter the inter-lake carrying trade of the Philippines eligible to American registry.

### Will Favorably Report Cuban Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today agreed to report without amendment, the treaty on relations with Cuba, the provisions of which include the Platt amendment.

### To Stop Killing of Fur Seals.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Representative Robinson, of Indiana, today introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to suspend at once, and indefinitely, the killing of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

### Banks Can Make Greater Loans.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House committee on banking and currency today authorized a favorable report on the bill allowing National banks to make loans on real estate to the amount of 25 per cent of their capital.

### SMOOT ON TRIAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

F. Smith be sworn. After that had been done, Franklin S. Richards, a Salt Lake attorney, stated he was present as an adviser of the witnesses in the event any improper questions were asked.

The first question asked brought out that Smith is president of the Mormon Church, and was born in Missouri in 1838, and went to Utah in 1848, and always has been in the church.

Taylor asked Smith if he were a prophet, seer and revelator.

The witness said he was "so sustained."

Further questions along the same line brought out the statement that he received his powers by reason of the position he held in the church. He said the apostles of the church were "sustained" in the same powers as prophets, seers and revelators. He was asked to name his predecessors as president of the church.

He named Joseph Smith, Sr. The witness said he sustains the same power as his predecessors.

Questions directed to ascertain the business of Smith in addition to the presidency of the church brought out the following list of concerns of which he is president: Zion Co-operative & Mercantile Institution, with a capital stock of more than \$1,000,000; State Bank of Utah, Zion's Savings Bank, Utah Sugar Company, Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company, Utah Light & Railway Company, Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway Company, Salt Air Beach Company and Salt Lake Knitting Company. He said he was president of a number of small concerns, and named the names of which he could not recall, and a director of the Union Pacific Railway Company, editor of the Improvement and Juvenile Instructor, and director or officer of a number of mining companies.

A list of the first presidency or 12 apostles governing the church was read by Taylor and identified by Smith. This list included the names of Reed Smoot, Senator Dubois remarked:

"I noticed that you say many thousands rejected the doctrine of plural marriages. Do you mean they never practiced plural marriages, or that they declined against the doctrine?"

Mr. Smith answered again that many thousands in the church had declared against the principle of plural marriage as given to the church in a revelation of Joseph Smith, Jr. To bring out the effect of refusing to subscribe to the teachings of the church, Hoar asked a number of questions, and Mr. Smith answered.

"The principle of revelation is the fundamental principle of the church."

"Have you ever received such a revelation direct from God?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"I never said I had received a revelation, except that God has shown me that Mormonism is God's divine truth," said Mr. Smith.

"How has God shown you that?" asked Burrows.

"By inspiration."

### Angel in Black Appeared to Him.

Mr. Smith described the accepted theory of the revelation of the principle of polygamy to Joseph Smith, Jr., saying an angel in black had appeared unto him. He said revelations had not come to him in that form, but he had received direct revelations from God by inspiration.

At this point Senator Bailey said he assumed that all of the testimony being brought out in regard to the religion of Mormonism had some sound relation to the influence of the church in civil affairs, and unless he was assured of that he should object.

"For my part," he said, "I do not think Congress has anything to do with religious affairs, and would like to know the purpose of the direction that has been taken in the proceedings."



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purpose of the direction that has been taken in the proceedings. Mr. Taylor answered that the church directed affairs of state, politics, and, in fact, all matters, and consequently the method of procedure was necessarily that of a government.

No further objection was made. The committee adjourned until 2 P. M., and Burrows announced that hereafter the hearings would be held every day until closed, beginning at 10:30 o'clock. An executive session of the committee was ordered to determine on certain lines of conducting the case.

Mr. Smith explained that the first presidency is the president of the church and two high priests or counselors, and the 12 apostles are next in authority. The presidents are elected by the council and the apostles, he said, but he believed, and it is taught, that the presidents are really chosen by divine revelation, and they are then endowed with the authority of the holy priesthood by authority direct from God. He said the apostles might elect to their number in the event of a vacancy, but that they would not go contrary to the wish of the first presidency.

Throughout the testimony Mr. Smith used such expressions as "I think," "I suppose" and "I believe." These expressions proved unsatisfactory to the members of the committee, and Senator Hoar said he wanted to understand whether Mr. Smith's form of speech implied doubt or whether it was simply an unfortunate mode of speech. Mr. Smith said he used these expressions which were not positive when he referred to matters from memory, but that in all matters of the church, of revelations and the powers of the church, he was certain, and did not want to be misunderstood.

### Who May Receive Revelations.

In regard to revelations, the witness said the church holds that any elder may receive a revelation for his own guidance. "Then Mr. Smoot may receive such a revelation direct from God?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"For his own guidance, yes," was the answer.

In response to direct questioning, Mr. Smith said only those revelations to the president which had been presented to the church and accepted by the members were binding upon them.

Mr. Overman wanted to know what happened to those who did not believe in the inspired revelations. "Were they unchurched?" he asked.

"They unchurched themselves," was the response.

After more direct questioning concerning the rights of the church members to reject revelations, Mr. Taylor put the situation in this form:

"May the members of the church say to you that, 'We deny that God has told you to tell us that, and we will not receive your revelation?' Could that occur in the church?"

"It could," was the reply.

"Has this ever been done?" asked Hoar.

"Not that I know of."

"Now that is just what I have been calling attention to," said Hoar. "The witness says, 'Not that I know of.' Turning to Mr. Smith, he remarked that the answer he had given was more pointedly he asked the witness:

"Has the church ever rejected any of your revelations? Have any of the revelations to the president been rejected?"

"May I say a word on that first?" asked Mr. Smith. He stood up and was noticeably concerned at the trend of the questioning. In an extended explanation of the relations of the members of the church bear to those in high authority, among other things he said:

"Mormons Among the Freest. The members of the Mormon Church are among the freest and most independent people of all the Christian denominations. They have freedom of speech, freedom of thought. They are not all united on every principle of doctrine, and are not expected to be. They are entitled to their own conception in regard to the principles of their church, their conception of what appears to them to be a right or the wrong. So long as one accepts God and his opinion is not in conflict with the accepted standard of the church, he enjoys freedom in the church. He will deny God, he who commits adultery or steals, or lies, or bears false witness against his neighbor in any way, or goes contrary to the cardinal principles of our Christian religion, is compelled to withdraw. But one who is honest, virtuous, believes in God and has a little faith in our religion is permitted to be a right or the wrong in the church in all that it teaches."

"In that book," Mr. Smith pointed to one of the volumes that had been introduced earlier in the proceedings, "the revelation on plural marriages. Not 3 or 4 per cent of the entire membership of the church have entered that state. All the rest have abstained from plural marriages, and many thousands have rejected the principle entirely."

At the afternoon session Mr. Smith was on the stand. Before proceeding Hoar said he wanted to understand one more point in regard to the revelations, and that was whether women members of the church were permitted to vote on questions of acceptance or rejection of revelations. Mr. Smith answered that women voted on all of these matters.

It was brought out that the Supreme Court decided in 1878 in the Reynolds case that plural marriages as practiced in the Mormon Church are polygamous, and Mr. Taylor asked whether the church accepted the ruling of the Supreme Court. Mr. Smith answered the law on the subject was finally passed on in 1893, and since that time he had no knowledge of any plural marriages taking place in the church, and since the Reynolds decision he said he probably knew of some such marriages.

### Polygamy in a Limited Way.

In answer to a question, Mr. Smith said that prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Reynolds case the Mormon Church was constitutional, polygamy had been practiced "in a limited way."

Reverend Inquired concerning the reasons for the line of questions concerning polygamy, as he said he understood Mr. Smoot was not charged with being a polygamist. Mr. Taylor explained he wanted to show that the demands of the church are such that it might affect Mr. Smoot's allegiance to the United States.

Mr. Worthington said that the line of questioning was following out matters on which there was no dispute, and which are admitted by his client. At the same time, he said, the questions relating to a man's private beliefs and convictions are

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Prices of the Vests, Pants or Tights from 50¢ to \$1.75 each, in cotton and lace fabrics.

The Union Suits in high neck, long sleeve; high neck, short sleeves; ankle and knee length, low neck and sleeveless vest, knee length pants, plain or lace trimmed. Cotton, lace, silk and cotton, silk and lace. Prices up from 75¢ to \$2.25 each.

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Superlative values must win. We never bought an alleged "bargain shoe"—we hope never to be weak enough to try. There are thousands of pairs of shoes "made to sell"—wear is not considered. They are made to sell at a little price and to look like something costing more. Not so these shoes we offer this week as a magnet to attract your thoughts to this MAN'S SHOE STORE. These are splendid new, fashionable shoes, made by a reliable Brockton, Mass., manufacturer during his last "between" season. All the newest, latest leathers, embracing the smart, swagger "oak tan" which authority tells us is sure to be "the go" for men's Spring and Summer wear. Enamels for dress or street wear and patent kid; also vic kid, velour and box calf and viscol leather—22 styles in the choosing, all splendid foot-shape lasts, high cut or Oxfords. Very fashionable and snappy styles, check full of "go." No Handsome \$5.00 shoe in the world than these.

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Improper, and that if he were attorney for Mr. Smith he would advise him to proceed to a lawyer.

Burrows ordered Mr. Taylor to proceed with the case, and the committee took no notice of Mr. Worthington's objection.

Continuing the inquiry in relation to divine revelations, Mr. Taylor asked in regard to the manifesto of President Woodruff in 1890, commanding a suspension of the requirement that polygamy be practiced in the church, and also the prayer for amnesty in 1891. The questions were numerous, and were to ascertain whether the members of the church considered these declarations affecting the continuance of cohabitation of those previously married.

Mr. Smith said it was regarded that they did affect such persons.

Mr. Taylor asked:

"Do you so regard it?"

"The command did not change my view on the question of plural marriages," he answered.

Being pressed further on the same subject for his personal belief, Mr. Smith said:

"I believe plural marriages to be right."

Mr. Taylor then asked if it is true that the revelation declaring plural marriages remains in the books of authority as a part of the teachings of the church.

Mr. Smith said that it was true. He also said that the subsequent manifesto declaring the principle not in operation was fully understood.

Burrows directed a number of questions to Mr. Smith bearing upon the polygamy of Joseph Smith, Jr., in regard to polygamy and still think it is right?"

"Yes."

"How can that be?" pressed Burrows. "One declares in favor of polygamy and the other stops it?"

"I adhere to both in my belief," said Mr. Smith. "I believe polygamy was right, or I should never have married more than one wife."

Proves Faith by Actions.

"As I understand it," Hoar inter-

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But little things must be attended to—and gradually people appreciate that the store or individual that does the "worry" things well is doing the big things well. It is then that the bulk of business concentrates at the worthy place. It's only when a store gets tired of the "trouble end" that a new store rises to take its place. We pay the same attention to selling the littlest things in Notion Department as to selling a \$500 Gown. The buyer of a penny paper of pins receives the same careful attention as the purchaser of an Oriental Rug. It may be "troublesome business" with some stores—but business that every store pretends to do—but not so here. We're out for all of that sort of "trouble" we can get. We do this sort of detail business intelligently and well. Bring all your "trouble" to us this Spring—let us "worry" over it.

## New Bombyx Lining Silks

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Silk Store—First Floor Annex.

The trade-mark seal of "BOMBYX SILKS" is to be found on the wrapper and the end of every piece; no lettering nor colored edges to disfigure the costume. This quality will wear—GUARANTEED. Don't give the wearing qualities a thought, just use them and know the satisfaction of real silk. Line a costume throughout with "BOMBYX LINING SILK WILL NOT CRACK," it will cost you very little and enhance the beauty of your costume; if you do not find it the most perfect lining silk you have ever had, do us the favor of letting us know. We have been marketing "BOMBYX LINING SILKS" for several months and have not received one complaint of poor wear—a remarkable record. Shades of white, ivory and cream in "BOMBYX LINING SILK" can be laundered the same as fine linen. The "BOMBYX" trade-mark seal is merely an easy way for you to identify them and for us to remind you of them. BOMBYX SILKS have a character peculiarly their own. You will like them. "BOMBYX LINING SILKS," in all colors, 19 inches wide, per yard.....54¢

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Color studies, not "Brown studies," tho' there are some charming browns in the new Millinery garden—but all the hats are bright and jolly as a sunny Spring day. We keep true art lines always in mind in selecting models and we keep in mind that women's headaches are of times caused by wearing foolishly heavy hats—so we select and create light weights—it's just as easy for a milliner who knows. We use chiffon and tulle and the lightest straw braids, and the dainty little new fangled flowers. The hats are beauties—yes, more than that, and the prices start at \$5.00 and skip along this way:

NEW KEITH HATS, of Tuscan straw, with wing and ribbon trimming.....\$5.00 to \$10.00

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NEW GAGE HATS—The favorites, plain and fancy straws, embracing the popular New York favorite of Fashion's Spring wearers, the "DUMONT".....\$5.50 to \$15.00

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lant turn because we realize that the practice of a court of justice cannot obtain in a committee hearing. But now an attempt is made to bring in testimony in regard to the conduct of this Mr. Teasdale some 15, 20 or 30 years ago. If you are trying to prove, merely, that some members of the church have violated the laws of the land and judge Mr. Smoot from that point of view, you might as well close the hearing now."

"The committee went into executive session at 4 P. M. to determine the admissibility of the testimony."

Will Succeed Official Scared Out. WASHINGTON, March 2.—Charles L. Jones, whose nomination as postmaster at Junction, Ark., was confirmed today, will

succeed Mr. Farnell, who resigned on the ground that he was afraid he would become a victim of the Farnell-Tucker feud.

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