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VOL. XXX. ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1899. No. 27.

GENERAL DIRECTORY

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Prosecuting Attorney ..... Geo. M. Brown

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Observer ..... Thos. Gibson

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Justices ..... H. W. Miller
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Mayor ..... A. C. Marsters
Postmaster ..... W. A. Exater

COUNCILMEN.

1st Ward ..... F. P. Brown, C. W. Parks
2nd Ward ..... F. W. Benson, W. R. Willis
3rd Ward ..... A. Fields, W. J. Lander
4th Ward ..... C. W. Woolley, H. C. Slocum
Recorder ..... D. S. West
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Marshal ..... F. W. Dillard

CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

The Common Council of the city of Roseburg meets the first Monday in each month at 8 o'clock p. m.

COURT SESSIONS.

The Circuit Court for Douglas County meets three times a year as follows: The 3d Monday in March, the 4th Monday in June, and the 1st Monday in December. J. W. Hamilton of Roseburg judge, Geo. M. Brown, of Roseburg, prosecuting attorney.

County Court meets the 1st Wednesday after the 1st Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November, Joe Lyons, of Drain, judge; M. D. Thompson of Scottsburg and Jas. Byron, of Olalla, commissioners.

Probate Court is in session continuously, Joe Lyons, judge.

Society Meetings.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO 476, B. OF L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 40, MEETS first and third Fridays in each month.

RENO POST, NO. 29, G. A. R., MEETS THE first and third Thursdays of each month, at 2 p. m.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 47, K. OF P., MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Knights in good standing cordially invited to attend.

LAUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month.
EUGENE L. PARROTT W. M.
N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y.

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. S., MEETS the first and third Thursdays of each month.
LIBBIE COSHOW, W. M.
MAUDE RAST, sec'y.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, Oak Camp No. 125, meets at the Odd Fellows Hall in Roseburg, every 1st, 3d and 5th Monday evening. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
O. P. COSHOW, C. C.
V. C. LONDON, Clerk.

PHILETARIAN LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F., meets Saturday evening of each week at their hall in Odd Fellow Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
B. W. STRONG, N. G.
N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y. D. S. WEST, Fin. Sec.

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 326, hold their regular communications at the I. O. O. F. hall on second and fourth Thursday of each month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
CHAS. L. HADLEY, E. R.
IRA B. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W., meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
D. S. West, Financier.
F. W. Roech, Recorder.

Professional Cards.

MYRA BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, 509 Jackson Street, at residence of Mrs. J. Bitner.
ROSEBURG, OR

GEORGE M. BROWN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Rooms 7 and 8 Taylor & Wilson Block. ROSEBURG, OR.

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Rooms 1 and 2 Review Building. ROSEBURG, OREGON

W. R. WILLIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will practice in all the courts of the State. Office in Marsters Building, Douglas county, Or.

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FREE DELIVERY. ROSEBURG, OREGON.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Raising for Women.

By Dola Fay, Iowa.

The poultry business is a healthful and profitable industry for women and girls. It requires less capital to begin with than almost any other business, and the returns begin at once. If one enjoys the petting of fowls and has the time and convenience to properly care for them, much pleasure and profit may be derived from them.

Poultry produce always commands a good price and is salable at all seasons of the year.

Experience will teach one the many little things which no one can teach another, and which cannot be given in the general rules

Commence with a small flock and as you gain experience, gradually increase. Never attempt to keep large numbers unless you have room to accomodate them. Overcrowding means failure.

A house 10x12 will accomodate fifteen fowls if the house is kept clean and the interior arrangements are such as to give all the floor room possible. The house should be warm and dry with a large window in the south and placed eighteen inches from the floor, to admit the warm sunshine on the floor in winter. Every appliance used in the house should be movable, so they can be taken outside when the house is cleaned. The roosts should be built eight inches above a platform made of smooth boards, fitted tightly, and the platform should be about two feet from the floor. Make the roosts level and two inches broad, slightly rounded on the corners. A 2x3 scantling rounded on the upper side make a comfortable roost. Place the roosts fourteen inches apart and allow one foot of room for each fowl. Under the platform place the drinking vessel, a box a foot and a half square for oyster shells, old plaster, etc., and three nest boxes. A dust box three feet square, and about eight inches deep, filled with road dust, and should be placed near the window where the sun will shine in it. The fowls love to dust themselves in the sunshine.

September or October is the best time to begin for two reasons.

First, the fowls will become acquainted with their new quarters and will soon start laying, and you can get everything in readiness for early spring chickens.

Second, poultry raisers are overcrowded at this season, and they are willing to sell at low prices, to make room for growing stock. Thoroughbreds cost money. If you cannot afford to start with pure bred stock, secure the common hens and a pure bred male. Next season, select the most promising pullets from this mating and market the rest. Do not use the same male, he is too closely related to the pullets. Sell or trade him for another pure bred male of the same breed. By this method you will soon have a profitable flock.

Each breed has its advocate. Much depends on your object, whether you desire eggs or flesh, or both combined. Plymouth Rocks stand high as a general purpose fowl. The Langshans is gaining popularity. They are excellent winter layers. Their flesh is juicy and its delicate flavor is like that of the turkey. This peculiarity of the flesh makes them a good market fowl to sell either as broilers or roasters.

Plenty of fresh clean water, sharp grit and dry clean quarters are necessary to the health of poultry. Lime and vegetables are also necessary if eggs are expected. Feed regularly and only what they will eat up clean. If food is kept before them all the time they will take no exercise. Scatter their grain in a clean litter so they will have to scratch and hunt for it. The best layers are those that do the most scratching.

Keep the fowl trough and drinking vessels clean. Keep the fowl trough hung up out of the dirt and way of the fowls, when not in use

WHAT IS THERE IN POULTRY EXPERTS?

BY W. K. GIFFELL.

There is something in it, or else so many would not be trying to get it out. But as to whether that something is what most beginners think, is another question.

There are a few who get something out of poultry raising in a financial way, but the men who are really making money in the business can be counted on your fingers. One of the best known poultry raisers in the state said to me recently: "People ask me if there is any money in the poultry business. I tell them yes, for I have put it in the business; but to get it out is altogether another question."

A novice runs across a man who has been in the business several years. He has good stock that cost him lots of money. He has a convenient place to rear his birds. He has spent considerable in advertising. He has paid out a good many dollars that he never got back, but in the struggle he has come out on top and to the outside he is simply coining money, and this novice sits by and sees the orders roll in with apparently no effort on his part, and thinks there is "millions in it," and so with high hopes he purchases eggs or fowls, determined soon to live without work. Perhaps his hens lay all right, he has eggs, but somehow nobody comes to buy his eggs at three dollars a sitting. It costs too much to advertise, and his immediate alquaintances have been used to getting eggs for hatching at a dime a setting, and they can't see any difference in the looks of the eggs, between those and his, and they guess they wont buy. At the end of the season half his birds have died and he has not sold eggs enough to pay for the feed they have consumed. A case in hand. A man bought last spring six pullets and a cockerl thinking at least to pay his house rent. The first man who came to see the birds pointed out defects in the cockerel and one pullet that were clearly disqualifications, and in vigorous English told him what he thought of a man who would set himself up as a fancier and undertake to palm off such stock on the public as he was, and told him plainly that eggs from such stock would not at all suit his purpose. Of course he didn't sell that man any eggs. Then he didn't want to advertise anyhow, and as the result he has sold but one sitting of eggs so far this season. His feathers are all down, as is one of the hens, with the roup and he don't know what to do for it.

Another man last season thought there was a fortune in the poultry business, and so invested all his surplus dollars in the purchase of eggs and birds. Poor quarters, vermin, sickness and the like reduced his flock during the winter, though he now has a few nice birds, he is unable to begin to realize first cost on them, laying aside labor and time expended.

In fact, it is the almost universal testimony of those in the business that it takes years to build up a trade and get the business where it is anything like a paying institution. Mr. Nisely of Saline, Michigan, who perhaps has as finely equipped poultry yards as any in the West, told me that for the first five years he sunk money every year in spite of his best efforts to the contrary.

What, then, is there in the business? First there is something in it that will make him realize that it is not "all gold that glitters." There is something in it that will make him wish more than once before his first year is over in the business, that he had never got the "clever," especially when he sits up night after night nursing a severe attack of the roup, an affliction of cholera or something of the kind. The poultry business is all right so long as everything goes well, but it often happens that just as you are calculating on smooth sailing, that is the time a squall comes and the first thing you know your hens are floundering around in something out of their native element, and before you are aware of it they go down and out of sight. We know what it is to go to our poultry house in the morning whe the night before we left forty nice Langshans and find, in the language of the poet,

Empty is the hen-house.
Hens all gone,

gone with the midnight marauder. When the business assumes this phase there is something to try men's souls,—also their power to refrain from swearing. In this respect the chicken business is equal to putting up a stove-pipe.

But most of all, there is lots of hard work—hard not because of physical weariness it involves, but painstaking detail work,—work that no one else can or will do so well as the owner of the birds himself.

Poultry is subject to a thousand and one ailments. The damp weather of spring and fall invariably brings on the roup unless all conditions are favorable to the contrary, and few amateurs are so situated. What is roup—well, to anyone who has ever stood up round after round and got knocked out of the ring every time, elaboration is unnecessary, while those who have not wrestled with it, will never know the heights, depths, and length of the leaky disease till he has learned of it by actual experience.

Then there is the cholera a contagious disease that is liable to go the rounds if it once gets in a neighborhood. Taken in its first stage a majority of cases can be cured, but later it's a "good bye chicken," and the sooner the good bye is accompanied with a clip of a sharp hatchet, the better for all concerned. Then there are other difficulties. If you are in the city; and your neighbor wants to raise a garden, of course you must keep your birds pretty closely penned up. Unless extra care is exercised in providing them with sharp grit, green stuff, etc., indigestion will result, that will be the cause of more or less loss. Then again, there must be considerable attention to cleanliness, for a filthy hen house soon breeds vermin, and when once they infest a place it is difficult to get rid of them.

Lice is the cause of more complaints among the feathered world than most any other cause. Many a fine bird is sacrificed because its owner does not know that it is being literally devoured by lice.

Then the feeling is quite a nice thing to do right. If you don't watch, your hens will become too fat to lay, or perhaps they lay soft-shelled eggs, or get crop bound.

Now all this takes watching; in fact, eternal vigilence is the price of success in the poultry business. I undertook the first year to feed scientifically, so-called, and when my birds got sick I poured down their necks and rubbed on their heads "never-failing remedies" for this and that ailment, Spongia, Roupcure, Cholera exterminator, etc., and usually with but one result, death of the bird sooner or later.

In fact, one winter with all the midnight watching, I found on my hands in the spring a barrel full of frozen birds to bury,—sacrifices to unadulterated science. Now I try to use a little common sense along with my science, and I can report gratifying results.

Again, one season, the eggs may be fertile and give a very large per cent of chicks, the next may be just the opposite. Again, from some mishap, the eggs even though fertile, will not hatch. Only a couple weeks ago, I received a letter, the following of which was the text:

"Dear Sir:—The eggs I got of you I am sorry to say were rather a poor investment. I never got a chick. It looked as though they had been frozen in transit. What will you do about it?"

What could I do? What would you do? Well I sent him another sitting for nothing. Another case:

"The two sittings of eggs received. Eleven were broken. Looked like the express company had let some heavy package fall on them."

And so we might go on and enumerate many other like difficulties that any poultryman of experience will recognize as his experience. But out of it all once in a while a Pierce, Felch, Sewell, Holliday or Kirby will push through the under crust, flourish and make money. But with the majority of people the most that can be said to be gotten out of it is the pleasure there is in it, just how that pleasure is measured, no one knows, but nevertheless, for all the failures yet the country never saw a more determined effort on the part of the people to become chicken fanciers than there is witnessed today. Men who have estrblished a reputation as honest breeders, and who handle first class stock are having a good demand for the same, but his reputation does not come in a day or a year, but it takes a series of years. He must advertise well. He must have specialties or leaders. He cannot breed a dozen different kinds and make a success of them all. Better it is to take one breed and develop it, and in time there will be a demand for all the first class stock he can produce.

Deal honestly and fairly, as fast as possible work into the very best of your line and never remain content with anything less than being on top, for in the language for one who has made the phrase proverbial, "There is, my boy, always room at the top."

[The above article has reference to the breeding of fancy poultry for fancy prices and not to the general poultry business.—Ed.]

OTIS COMING HOME

The Natives are Returning to Their Homes.

MANILA, April 3.—6.30 p. m.—The natives continue returning to their homes. They are coming in all along the American lines, and many of them, seeing the promises of good treatment are fulfilled, are inducing their relatives to return to their homes. General Otis has received the following message:

"Manila, April 3.—Hearty congratulations on the most magnificent work of the army. DEWEY."

The Filippine commission, the last member of that body, Colonel Charles Denby, former minister to China, having arrived here, will discuss the situation. The commissioners are hopeful of a speedy restoration of peace, believing hostilities soon will be confined to habitual revolutionists.

Brigadier-General Harrison Gray Otis sails for home on board the United States transport Sherman today. He says he believes the insurrection has received its death blow.

The Sherman will also have on board the sons of Secretary John Hay, of the state department, and Senator Hale, of Maine, who have witnessed much of the fighting with the army, and the bodies of Colonel Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-Second infantry, killed March 25, and other officers who have recently fallen in battle.

General Wheaton has assumed command of the brigade lately commanded by General Otis. The Third and Twenty-Second regiments of General Wheaton's command are returning to this city.

THE ENEMY LOCATED.

Main Body of the Rebels Is About Six Miles Northwest of Malolos.

MANILA, April 3.—A cavalry reconnoissance north of Malolos today disclosed a thousand of the enemy at Qzingua, five miles northeast of Malolos. A sharp skirmish followed and resulted in the retreat of the Filipinos.

The main body of the rebel army is between Qzingua and Piilan. Other detached forces of the enemy retreated to the eastward and entered into the Mateo valley, where they were repulsed by General Hall's troops.

Scouts near Calumpit had their mules sink in a soft spot in the road. This led to the finding of two breech-loading coast guns buried there. The presence of the guns is mysterious. The troops will make a thorough search for additional arms.

NEWS IS SATISFYING.

General Merritt Does Not Look for Prolonged Fighting.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Major-General Wesley Merritt, in an interview last night, said:

"The news from Manila is satisfying. Aguinaldo does not seem to know when he is whipped. If he should be captured he would be treated as a prisoner of war. There will be no cruel measures."

"Do you look for prolonged fighting?"

"No. The Filipinos are not prepared for that sort of thing. We shall not have a repition of our American Indian experiences in the Northwest."

REBELS NOT LOCATED.

MacArthur's Army Therefore Rests at Malolos.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: Repeated efforts to locate the insurgent army in front of Malolos have been unsuccessful, and our forces are therefore still resting in the former Filipino capital.

The attack on the forces under General Hall at Mariquina suggests that the enemy is concentrating in that direction. Colonel Denby's arrival makes the early issue of the proclamation of the Filippine commission probable.

Left for Manila.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Light battery F, Fourth artillery, and light battery F, Fifth artillery, left today for Manila via San Francisco.

Drunk In The Street.

"Drunk, your honor," the officer said;
"Drunk in the street, sir." She raised her head;
A lingering trace of the olden grace
Still softened the lines of her worn-worn face;
Unkept and tangled her rich brown hair;
Yet with all the furrows and stains of care,
The years of anguish and sin and despair.

The child of the city was passing fair
The ripe red mouth, with lips compressed,
The rise and fall of the heaving breast,
The taper fingers, so slender and small,
That crumple the fringe of the tattered shawl,
As she stands in her place at the officer's call,
Seem good and fair, seem tender and sweet,
Though this fallen woman was drunk in the street.

Does the hand that once smoothed the ripple and wave
Of that golden hair, lie still in its grave?
Are the lips that pressed her lips to their own,
Dead to the pain of that stifled moan?
Has the voice that once chimed with the lisping prayer
No accent of hope for the lost one there—
Bearing her burden of shame and despair?

Drunk in the street—in the gutter found—
From a passionate longing to crush and drown
The soul of the woman she might have been;
To cast off the weight of a fearful dream,
And awake once more in the homestead, hard by
The wooded mountain that kissed the sky;
To pause awhile on the path to school
And catch, by the depths of the limpid pool,
Under the willow shade, green and cool,
A dimpled face and a laughing eye,
And the pleasant words of the passers-by.

Ye men with sisters, and mothers, and wives,
Have ye no care for these women's lives?
Must they starve for the comfort ye never speak?
Must they ever be sinful, and erring and weak,
Trotting onward with weary feet,
Stained in the gutter, and drunk in the street?

—Daniel O'Connell.

THE CANTEEN KILLED.

The Abolition of the Soldiers and Sailors Saloon.

By an amendment to the new army bill which has just become a law, marks an epoch in temperance reform in America. The credit of the passage of this measure is conceded to Senator Henry C. Hansbrough of North Dakota, more than to any other man. Senator Hansbrough is a brother of Hon. J. M. Hansbrough of this city, and as he is well knowd to many of our citizens from his frequent visits to Roseburg, we publish the following sketch of his life and of his connection with this legislation, which has gained for him the esteem of millions of American citizens:

Hon. Henry C. Hansbrough, the republican senator from North Dakota, who secured the adoption of the anti-canteen section in the new army bill, is a native of Illinois, having been born in that state about fifty-one years ago. He learned the trade of a printer, and developed into a newspaper man, serving as news editor, editorial writer, and for a short time as the assistant managing editor of the San Francisco Chronicle. Leaving San Francisco in 1870 in search of health, he located in Wisconsin for a brief time, engaging in journalism. From there he went, in 1881, to North Dakota, and commenced the publication of a daily newspaper in Grand Forks.

From the start he took a prominent part in public affairs, advocating the cause of the division of the territory and its admission to the Union as two states. He made this a specialty, and was one of half a dozen then in the northern part who believed in it and insisted upon it until finally in 1889 his wishes were gratified. As a result of his work for admission, he was nominated in the first republican state convention in North Dakota as a candidate for member of the house from that state. At the election in October, 1889, he received a majority of 14,074 out of a total vote of 38,083. It was at this same election that the people of North Dakota declared for prohibition of the liquor traffic, and prohibition became a feature of a part of their constitution.

In January, 1891, Congressman Hansbrough was elected to the United States senate to succeed Gilbert A. Pierce, receiving a majority of the republican votes in the legislature on the seventeenth ballot. He was reelected in January, 1897, receiving the unanimous vote of his party.

While Senator Hansbrough was a member of the lower house in 1890, he introduced and secured the passage of what is now known as the anti-lottery law. At that time the Louisiana Lottery Company was endeavoring to secure a charter in North Dakota, with the view of carrying on its nefarious enterprise in that young state. This issue overshadowed all else in the state at the time, and Mr. Hansbrough came to the rescue with his anti-lottery bill which passed the house by a close vote after a vigorous fight.

When the bill went to the senate, it passed unanimously, or, in other words, without any opposition so far as the record shows. This anti-lottery law practically broke up the lottery business in Louisiana and elsewhere in the United States.

Senator Hansbrough has taken an active interest in liquor legislation since his election to the senate. Six years ago he assisted in framing a high license law for the District of Columbia. At that time there was but little restraint against the liquor traffic in the district. The bill passed the senate after a close contest, and became a law.

It greatly increased the rate of license in the district, and the commissioners of the district report that as a result several hundred doggeries were closed up and that the volume of crime, especially murders, has greatly decreased since this law was placed upon the statute books.

A few days ago, the Senator secured the passage of a law prohibiting brewers and distillers from bringing their products into the district on Sunday. It had been the habit of these people to sell liquor by the cask or keg to persons who operated them in vacant lots or barns or stables within the district, thus violating the Sunday law.

It has been the opinion of Senator Hansbrough that eventually the liquor traffic can be entirely wiped out in the District of Columbia, but that at the present time, owing to the presence in Washington of thousands of foreigners in the several legations and embassies, it will be impossible to go further than to maintain a high license.

Senator Hansbrough prepared himself to introduce an amendment to the army reorganization bill immediately upon the introduction of that measure in the house. When the bill came to the senate it contained a provision inserted there upon the motion of his colleague, Mr. Johnson, but the senator was of the opinion that the amendment did not go far enough and that in case it became a law in that form, it would be difficult of execution. He therefore added to it a provision directing the secretary of war to issue a general order carrying the provisions of the section into full force and effect. This places the responsibility upon the head of the war department, and all army officers are responsible to him. The senate committee had stricken out the house provision so that in offering it to the new reorganization bill it was an original proposition in the senate. As a result of Senator Hansbrough's popularity in the senate, the anti-canteen amendment was accepted and became a part of the bill without a call of the yeas and nays and, in fact, without debate.

The law as passed is as follows:

Sec. 17. That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States; and the secretary of war is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

Sec. 18. That all laws or parts of laws which conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

REBELS ARE DISCOURAGED.

Army a Wreck and Government as the Eve of Dissolution.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following cablegram was received at the war department this morning:

"Manila, April 3.—Present indication denote that the insurgent government is in a perilous condition. Its army has been defeated, discouraged and scattered. The insurgents returning to their homes in the cities and villages between here and points north of Malolos which our reconnoitering parties have reached desire the protection of the Americans. News from the Visayan Islands is more encouraging every day. OTIS."

Under this date, General Otis reports the following casualties not heretofore reported:

March 25—Twenty-second infantry wounded, Private Fritz Horton.

April 1—First North Dakota, Second Lieutenant Dorman Baldwin, leg, severe; Corporal J. C. Bryon, Private E. Morgan; Third infantry, Second Lieutenant Chauncey B. Humphrey, slight; First Nebraska, Captain Martin Hetpolshimer.

The cable of February 7 reporting Private Edgar, of the First Nebraska killed is an error. No such man was injured.

Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. A. C. MARSTERS & CO.

"Out of Sight Out of Mind."

In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring. But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after Winter storms and Spring thaws. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great Spring Medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come.

Kidneys – "My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Penny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dyspepsia – "Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. EMERSON, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hip Disease – "Five running sores on my hip caused me to use crutches. Was confined to bed every winter. Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life, as it cured me perfectly. Am strong and well." ANNIE ROBERT, 49 Fourth St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.