

The People's Pilot.

RENSSELAER, : INDIANA.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

THE Merchants' national bank, the oldest banking institution in Tacoma, Wash., suspended payment temporarily with \$600,000 liabilities and \$1,000,000 assets.

DURING the first five months of 1893 there were twenty failures of national banks, the capital involved being \$6,150,000, against seven failures for a corresponding period of 1892, when the capital aggregated \$625,000.

THE Presbyterian general assembly in session in Washington suspended Prof. Charles A. Briggs from the ministry.

THE Plankinton bank of Milwaukee closed its doors with liabilities of \$1,100,000. Continued withdrawal of deposits was given as the cause.

THE Home brewery and rice mill at New Orleans were burned, involving a loss of \$250,000. Thirty horses perished in the flames.

WITH a paid-in capital stock of \$1,200,000 the National union bank of New York has begun business.

MANY houses were wrecked by a cyclone near Forest City, Ark., and Mrs. Thomas, a widow, and her 13-year-old daughter were instantly killed.

AT Van Buren Point, N. Y., a farmhouse was burned and four of the five inmates perished in the flames.

FIRE destroyed the iron foundry works of J. B. & J. M. Cornell in New York, the loss being \$300,000.

THREE men were killed, two others fatally and one seriously injured by a cave-in at the Ivanhoe tunnel near Leadville, Col.

MRS. FRED SHEFFNER, of Bowerstown, Pa., was accidentally shot and killed by her husband as she entered their doorway.

THE public debt statement issued on the 2d showed that the debt decreased \$739,435 during the month of May. The cash in the treasury was \$754,122, 984. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$840,185,733.

AT Battle Creek, Neb., Fred Sargent shot and killed his wife and then fatally wounded himself.

FAILURE to raise money on Cherokee strip lands has caused suspension of credit in Indian territory.

CHEVERTON, MARTIN & Co., private bankers in Chicago, have assigned. The assets were said to amount to \$100,000 and the liabilities to \$70,000.

W. G. MORROW shot and killed Effie Baker at Greenville, Miss., and then fatally shot himself. Jealousy was the cause.

AN unknown schooner was sunk in collision with the steamer Corsica in Lake Huron and all on board perished.

MARTIN PETRITUS fatally shot Mrs. Frank Wiethorn at Springfield, O., because she would not leave her husband for him and then shot himself.

THE Thorp & Martin company of Boston, manufacturers of stationery, made an assignment with liabilities of \$125,000.

A NEW counterfeit two-dollar treasury note has made its appearance in Chicago. It is described as imitating the series of 1891 and as bearing the check letter "B," and the counterfeit signatures of W. S. Rosecrans, register, and E. H. Nebeker, treasurer.

THE world's congress on social purity was opened in the Art Institute in Chicago.

POTTER's bank, the oldest bank in Paulding county, and heretofore considered one of the safest, closed its doors at Paulding, O.

NEAR Cotton Plant, Ark., a cyclone spread death and destruction. The plantation of John Gazallo was left without a house of any kind standing. The width of the cyclone was about 1 1/2 miles.

TWO DAUGHTERS of F. G. Smehla, living near Wilson, Kan., perished in the flames which consumed their residence.

THE rear coach of a Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis train jumped the track near Newsom's, Tenn., and eleven persons were hurt.

A CYCLONE swept over Huntingdon, Falcon, Camden and Tremble, in Tennessee, destroying a vast amount of property and killing several persons.

GREAT damage was done by extensive floods in eastern Galicia and eighteen persons were drowned.

THE village of Eldorado, Ark., was destroyed by a cyclone and fifteen persons were said to have been killed.

PROF. HOLDER, of Lick observatory, telegraphs that a large group of spots are now clearly visible on the sun, which can be seen with the naked eye by the use of smoked glass.

THE survey to settle the Alaska boundary question has been begun by the American and Canadian commissioners.

THE plant of the American Strawboard company at Lima, O., was burned, causing a loss of \$300,000.

THERE were 233 business failures reported in the United States during the seven days ended on the 2d. In the week preceding there were 276, and during the corresponding time in 1892 the number was 175.

STRIKING quartermen inaugurated a reign of terror along the route of the drainage canal between Romeo and Lemont, Ill., and several men were injured, some fatally.

DURING the week ended on the 2d the leading clearing houses in the United States reported exchanges amounting to \$899,142,252, against \$1,043,014,447 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1892 the decrease was 13.0.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 3d were as follows: Pittsburgh, 700; Boston, 633; Brooklyn, 567; Philadelphia, 557; Cleveland, 542; Baltimore, 516; New York, 484; Washington, 467; Cincinnati, 452; St. Louis, 448; Chicago, 414; Louisville, 143.

A MAIL train was wrecked by a wash-out near Ridgeway, S. C., and the engineer and fireman were killed.

JOHN C. MIXING, treasurer of Fort Jennings, O., disappeared, leaving a shortage of \$15,000.

FOUR persons were killed and two fatally injured in a cyclone which swept Wharton county, Tex. Washington Jenkins, a colored man aged 100, was among the killed.

TWO MEN were killed and two others were mortally wounded at a primary election in Pineville, Ky.

FURNITURE manufacturers in Cincinnati, some seventy in number, employing 7,000 persons, have shut down, owing to the demand of their workmen for a nine-hour day.

THE magazine of the Hecla Powder company near Virginia, Minn., exploded. Nearly every building in town was wrecked.

CHIEF Cox was killed and three firemen and one citizen fatally injured at the burning of the furniture house of Charles Shiverick & Co., in Omaha. The property loss was \$300,000.

SAM BUSH (colored) was taken from jail at Decatur, Ill., by indignant Mount Zion citizens and hanged for criminally assaulting the wives of two farmers.

WILLIAM BENTE and his wife and Elsie Bente, Helen W. Dietz and Charles Pugsley lost their lives by the burning of a building in New York.

HERMAN SCHAFFNER & Co., of Chicago, the oldest and largest private bankers in the west, failed for \$500,000.

AUGUSTUS VICTORSON and Thomas G. McLaury committed suicide at the Hotel Metropole in Chicago. The former was a wealthy Chicagoan and the latter a wealthy resident of New Orleans. Despondency was given as the cause in both cases.

THE gold reserve in the United States treasury had on the 3d fallen to \$90,000,000.

SIXTEEN passengers were injured, some fatally, in a railway disaster near Poplar Bluff, Mo.

JOHN MCQUAID, John O'Connor and Jane Mooney committed suicide in Philadelphia in one day.

THE attendance at the second Sunday opening of the world's fair grounds was disappointing to the officials. The paid admissions were 54,304. The government building, many of the exhibits in other buildings and all the eastern state buildings were closed.

FIVE residents of northern Vermont were arrested for smuggling Chinese into the United States from Canada.

A CYCLONE swept the northwestern part of Wayne county, Ind., destroying everything in its path. No lives were lost.

THE Fisher & Burnett Lumber company, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., failed for \$500,000.

THE village of Woodington, O., was almost entirely leveled by a cyclone and many persons were injured and Mrs. Mary Smith was killed beneath her building.

THE E. A. Armstrong company, manufacturers of and dealers in society and military supplies in Chicago, failed for \$100,000.

THE private banking house of Meadorcroft Bros. in Chicago suspended, and runs were made by frightened depositors upon the Bank of Commerce, the Prairie state national bank, the Prairie State Savings and Trust company, the Union trust bank, the Hi-bernian bank and the Illinois trust and savings bank, but these institutions met all demands promptly.

THE office of the Hustler, a paper in Breathitt county, Ark., that advocated local liquor license, was blown up by dynamite.

NEARLY 400 delegates were in attendance at the opening session of the world's temperance congress in Chicago.

THE greatest gas well ever struck in the Ohio field was drilled in 7 miles north of Findlay.

IN a runaway at Kalamazoo, Mich., Mrs. L. A. Fagan was thrown from a wagon and killed and Mrs. T. W. Murphy and Mrs. Ellison were fatally injured.

THE fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of May is estimated at \$10,427,000. This is about a million greater than the aggregate for May, 1892.

THE president authorizes the statement that he will call an extra session of congress early in September.

TWO MEMPHIS (Tenn.) switchmen riding on the footboard of an engine were killed by the locomotive jumping the track and burying itself in an embankment.

THE People's bank at Bentonville, Ark., was robbed by six men of \$10,000.

THE Kansas Grain company at Kansas City, Mo., which claims to be the greatest buyer of grain from producers in the world, has failed.

REPRESENTATIVES of twenty-five state and territorial governments met in Chicago and organized a convention for the abolition of trusts, corners and trade combinations of all sorts.

THE Merchants' national bank of Fort Worth, Tex., with capital of \$250,000, closed its doors.

EDWARD SIMON & Bro., trunk, valise and bag manufacturers at Newark, N. J., failed for \$250,000.

POTTER & POTTER, of Boston, publishers of the New England Magazine, Yankee Blade, Woman's Home Journal, American Vehicle and the Amesbury Daily, failed for \$100,000.

MANY miles of timber and several houses in Stevens county, Wash., were consumed by a forest fire.

SCHLEP Bros.' wagon and carriage works at St. Louis were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

EPHRAIM DOMEDIAN, a Braeaville (Ill.) miner, killed his wife and then blew out his own brains. Whisky was the cause.

A MORTGAGE for \$8,000,000 has been placed on the property at Peoria, Ill., of the whisky trust to secure an issue of bonds.

CHARLES RICHMOND, an aeronaut, fell 3,600 feet from a balloon at Trenton, N. J.

THE Missouri river cut a new channel behind the government dikes at East Atchison, Mo., and great damage was done.

EIGHTEEN persons were injured in a wreck on the Iron Mountain road near Mill Spring, Mo.

THE house of John Redding, a Kentucky farmer, was struck by lightning and three of its occupants instantly killed.

THE Savings bank at Sandusky, O., with liabilities of \$305,000, closed its doors.

THE supreme court of Nebraska acquitted the state officials, against whom impeachment proceedings were brought.

THE mare Esperanza, valued at \$10,000, was fatally injured in a race at Sacramento, Cal.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IOWA prohibitionists in state convention at Des Moines made nominations as follows: For governor, B. O. Aylesworth, of Des Moines; lieutenant governor, J. C. Reed, of Delta; superintendent of public instruction, Miss Belle H. Mix, of Danville; supreme judge, J. A. Harvey, of Polk City; railroad commissioner, E. H. Gillette, of Des Moines. The resolutions favor woman suffrage, declare the liquor issue the paramount one, and denounce Sunday opening of the world's fair.

D. N. MORGAN was sworn in as United States treasurer and William H. Pugh took the oath of office as commissioner of customs.

THERE will be ten contested seats in the Fifty-third congress.

THE president has appointed Charles W. Dayton as postmaster of New York.

FOREIGN.

MANY lives were reported lost by the sinking of the steamer Zaragoa near the Manague coast.

MAIL robbers near Kingston, Ont., secured twelve registered letters in which were about \$5,000.

ISINGLASS won the great English Derby, winning 6,000 sovereigns. Ravensbury ran second and Kalburn third.

HUNDREDS of Indians at Quito, Ecuador, were dying of a peculiar disease. The body turns to a sky blue color, swells to three times its ordinary size and then death follows.

MICHAEL HANAGAN, aged 70, completed fifty years of labor as a city official at Kingston, and ranks as the oldest official in active service in Canada.

THE Russian corvette Nitiaz went ashore on the Korean coast and was totally wrecked and nine lives were lost.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, attested in London on suspicion of attempting to kill Prime Minister Gladstone, has been found guilty.

REPORTS from Truxillo, Spanish Honduras, were to the effect that Americans were subject to great persecutions.

ALL the rivers near Manipur, India, overflowed their banks and submerged villages and many persons were drowned. At one point on a small stream twenty bodies were recovered.

THE revolution in Honduras has been suppressed and the rebel leaders, with the exception of Gen. Sierra, have fled.

MUSTAFAH and Bargram, Caucasian princes, fatally wounded each other in a duel at Daghestan, Russia.

THE international billiard match in London between Frank Ives, of America, and John Roberts, of England, resulted in a victory for Ives, the score standing: Ives, 5,997; Roberts, 3,891.

THREE American thieves killed Mr. Ely, a wealthy Canadian farmer, and his wife and daughter after looting the house at Beachridge.

FLAMES in the Fuente coal mines in Mexico caused the death of twenty-six men.

THE office of the Western Mail newspaper in Cardiff, Wales, was burned, the loss being \$300,000.

CHOLERA was said to be spreading rapidly in Asiatic Turkey.

LATER.

EDWIN BOOTH, the great tragedian, died at the Players' club in New York at 1:15 a. m. on the 7th. Mr. Booth was born on his father's farm in Hartford county, Md., November 13, 1833, and was the fourth son of Junius Brutus Booth.

THE State bank of Cortland, Neb., closed its doors.

JULIUS BAIKE, one of the founders of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company, billiard table makers, died at his home in Cincinnati, aged 63 years.

A CLOUDBURST in West Virginia did damage amounting to \$250,000 and caused the loss of two lives.

THE furniture store of the Bradstreet-Thurber company in Minneapolis was burned, the loss being \$160,000.

THE Bedford (Ind.) bank suspended owing to inability to realize on securities. The bank was established in 1857.

THE extradition treaty between the United States and Russia is now a law of the land.

SAPIONE MARTELLO was electrocuted at the Dannemora (N. Y.) prison. He murdered another Italian named Giovanni Parrello in Saratoga May 5, 1892.

THE City bank of Carbondale, Ill., owned by William Wykes, suspended.

THE grant locomotive works in Chicago, one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in the west, made an assignment, with liabilities of \$410,950.

FIRE destroyed the Schelp wagon and carriage factory in St. Louis, the loss being \$100,000.

THE Washington national, the Washington savings and the Citizens national banks at Spokane Falls, Wash., suspended.

WARRANTS for the payment of the Choctaw and Chickasaw land claim, amounting to \$3,000,000, were cashed at the treasury in Washington.

THE anti-trust convention in session in Chicago adopted a platform calling for the enactment of more rigorous laws against combinations in restraint of trade.

IN Wisconsin the State bank at Manitowish and the bank at Two Rivers closed their doors.

J. A. JENKINS, who resigned the trusteeship of Jeffersonville, Ind., was said to be \$10,000 short in his accounts.

THE Defiance (O.) savings bank closed its doors with liabilities of \$100,000.

A WILD engine crashed into an express train on the Lackawanna road near Cortland, N. Y., and Engineer Wallace and Fireman Sherwood of the latter were killed.

DEATH OF EDWIN BOOTH.

The Famous Tragedian Breathes His Last in New York City—Sketch of His Remarkable Career.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Edwin Booth, the tragedian, died at the Players' club at 1:15 a. m. The end was peaceful in the extreme. The wonderful vitality which so long had sustained the flame of light gave way and the light had flickered out almost imperceptibly. The end had come almost before those that were watching knew it.

It was just 1:17 o'clock this morning when Dr. St. Clair Smith appeared at



EDWIN BOOTH.

the center window of the suite and waved his handkerchief, a signal which all in the street instantly understood. Dr. Smith then hurried downstairs. He said:

"There is nothing to say in description of Mr. Booth's death. It was like the passing of a shadow. His vitality had been surprising and I was astonished that death had not come before."

Edwin Booth was born in Bel Air, near Baltimore, Md., and was the son of Junius Brutus Booth the elder, an English actor, who obtained his reputation, however, mainly in the United States. He was named Edwin Thomas, out of compliment to his father's friends, Edwin Forrest and Thomas Flynn, both great actors. Edwin Booth had but few opportunities for education, but he took the best possible advantage of these, with the result that he gained for himself an excellent education while still a lad. Although the elder Booth at first objected to his son's going on the stage, he did really consent, and the young actor's first appearance in any part occurred in 1850 at the Boston museum, when he appeared as Tresselt in "Richard III." He made a success in this small part, and from that time forward no question was raised as to his continuing on the stage. His capacity, indeed, so demonstrated itself that he was presently playing Cassio in "Othello" and Wilford in "The Iron Chest," his performance of the latter character being highly commended.

During two years Edwin continued to play with his father in different cities, making his first appearance in New York, September 27, 1850, at the National theater, Chatham street, in the character of Wilford. The following year he took the most important step in his dramatic career up to that period by playing "Richard III." at the same theater. In place of his father, who had been taken suddenly ill. This performance gave him at once the reputation of being an actor of unusual promise.

By that time the elder brother of Edwin, J. B. Booth, was manager of a theater in San Francisco, Cal., and the two went thither and played with him in the popular pieces of the day. In the latter part of 1852 the elder Booth died while on his way from New Orleans to Cincinnati. Edwin was now left to rely upon his own intellectual resources, and he continued to travel through the state of California playing, amid a great deal of poverty and many hardships, wherever opportunity offered. Even at this early period of his life he had already added to his repertoire the characters of Shylock, Macbeth, Hamlet, and his great part of Sir Edwin Mortimer in "The Iron Chest." In 1854 he played in a company with Miss Laura Keane in Australia, but returned to the United States the following year and originated in San Francisco the character of Raphael in "The Marble Heart." He also at this time made his first appearance in Richelieu, which afterward became one of his most noted characters.

By that time the name and fame of Edwin Booth had traveled to the Atlantic cities of the United States, and there was experienced everywhere, between San Francisco and New York, the greatest possible desire to witness the powerful impersonations of America's new and obviously great tragedian. Accordingly, in 1857 Mr. Booth went to Baltimore and played at the Front Street theater, playing afterward through the principal southern cities with the greatest success. In April of that year he played in Boston. Six months later, in 1858, he came to New York, where he was highly praised by Emperor William I. For a number of years Mr. Booth made starring excursions throughout the United States, in person, and his late wife, Lawrence Barrett, until the latter's death early in 1891. Since that time Mr. Booth appeared infrequently, having led a retired life.

NEW TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

Defines Various Offenses for Which Either Government Shall Grant Extradition Papers.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The extradition treaty between the United States and Russia only needs the formal proclamation of President Cleveland to become operative, its ratification having been consummated by the exchange of formal notes between the two governments.

Under the provisions of the instrument the extraditable offenses shall consist of murder, manslaughter, rape, abortion, arson, burglary, robbery, forgery, the making or circulating of counterfeit money or national obligations, embezzlement, piracy, mutiny, destruction or obstruction of railways in a manner to endanger human life.

It is expressly stipulated, however, that "an attempt against the life of the head of either government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder, or of assassination or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offense or an act connected with such an offense."

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of a Murderer in the Northern New York State Prison.

DANNEMARA, N. Y., June 7.—Saffron Martello was electrocuted at 11:51 a. m. It required but two contacts, when the man was pronounced dead.

The murder for which Martello paid the penalty was committed on the morning of May 5, 1892, in Saratoga, when he cut the throat of another Italian named Giovanni Parrello and stabbed him in six other places. Jealous rage was the cause of the murder; Anna Guy, who lived with Martello as his mistress, being found entertaining Parrello. There were several witnesses of the fatal light between the two men, and Martello was arrested and his conviction soon followed. Martello was a railroad truckman, 32 years old.

STOOD A SEVERE TEST.

Chicago Banks Remain Firm Throughout Heavy Run—Belief That the Worst Is Over.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The runs at the various savings banks started in Tuesday morning about where they left off Monday. Before the day was over, however, there was a decided progress toward returning confidence. The crowds of depositors about the savings bank windows grew smaller and at some places disappeared altogether.

Probably 2,000 people drew their money out of the savings banks Monday, the amount approximating \$750,000, the Illinois trust alone letting go about \$500,000. On every \$1,000 drawn down the bank saves \$17 in interest, which, in the ordinary course of business, would be credited to the deposits at the end of the half year, June 30.

The strictly savings deposits in the several savings banks of the city will approximate \$18,000,000, on which interest to the amount of about \$300,000 would mature June 30 if the money were left undisturbed until then. By withdrawing the cash before the end of June the interest is forfeited and a very considerable percentage of the 55,000 small depositors seem bent upon depriving themselves of this snug dividend.

The Grant Locomotive works made an assignment in the county court Tuesday afternoon in favor of A. K. Ackerman and J. H. Wilson. The concern was one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in the west, and its failure was not in the least anticipated. Its creditors are confined to the usual trade people, and the amount of indebtedness to any one particular company is not large. The liabilities of the company in total are \$410,950.38, \$200,000 of which is a mortgage in favor of the trustees, and this has precedence over the remainder of the claims. The assets are announced to be \$1,151,444. Attorney Lyman, who represents the assignees, said in regard to the failure: "The cause for the failure may undoubtedly be attributed to the strike which has been in progress at the works for nearly four months past. At the present time there are twenty-five locomotives in the shop waiting to be completed which can be readily turned into cash as soon as they are finished. These represent in money about \$300,000."

RECIPROCAL RELATIONS.

A Convention at St. Paul Demands Freer Trade Between the United States and Canada.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—The following were chosen permanent officers of the international reciprocity convention on Tuesday:

JAMES FISHER, M. P. P., of Winnipeg, chairman; P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul, vice chairman; Dr. J. Magnus, of Grand Forks, secretary; and J. H. Beck, of St. Paul; S. A. Thompson, of Duluth, and C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, associate secretaries.

During the morning session William M. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the ways and means committee of the national house of representatives, was introduced and expressed himself in favor of reciprocity with all the states on the American continent. Mr. Springer was also the principal speaker at a mass-meeting held Tuesday night.

At the afternoon session addresses were made by President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad; Dr. Orton, former member of the Canadian parliament; J. M. Hayne, of Minneapolis; Mr. Hall, of Brandon, Man.; and S. A. Thompson, of Duluth. The resolutions, read by E. V. Smalley, chairman of the committee, were adopted unanimously. They are practically as follows:

"In the opinion of this convention the policy unanimously approved by the first international reciprocity convention at Grand Forks, and now reaffirmed, of removing the tariff and restrictions upon our international trade so far as can be done consistently with a due regard to the revenue requirements of the two nations, may be most advantageously effected by a treaty providing for the free interchange of those classes of the products, both natural and industrial, of each one that are the most generally in demand or usually find the easiest sale in the markets of the other. Such a policy in the circumstances of the United States and Canada is capable of being applied to many classes of industrial products as well as to natural products generally. It would result in giving to Canada a market now denied it for many classes of industrial products as well as to natural products generally. It would result in giving to Canada a market now denied it for much of its produce, with compensating advantages to the United States, and that without affecting a large part of their respective customs revenues.

"The cheapest possible transportation is a matter of prime importance to the interest of the whole northwest, Canadian as well as American, and we favor the improvement of existing waterways and the construction of additional channels of communication between the great lakes and the ocean of sufficient capacity to allow a free passage of ocean vessels and which should be free of all tolls.

"Any reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada should provide for the free and common use by the people of both countries of all canals now built or hereafter to be built, to facilitate trade between the great lakes and the ocean, and should also provide for free and open competition between the railway systems of the two countries in order to reduce the cost of transportation from the interior to the seaboard to the lowest figures consistent with the efficiency and reasonable prosperity of the roads.

"In order to secure the desired results sought to be obtained by this convention a joint committee shall be appointed by the permanent chairman of the convention, consisting of ten members, five of them to be selected from the dominion of Canada and five of them from the United States. It shall be the duty of this committee to take charge and prosecute this work after adjournment of this convention by using such means as they may deem proper to bring the matter before the Dominion parliament and the Canadian authorities and before the congress of the United States and the American authorities and before the people of the two countries."

Hood's Cures

Even When Called Incurable

Terrible Slege-Sciatio Rheumatism

Mr. Arthur Simon

Of Galata, Ohio.

"They said I was incurable, the doctors did, but the result has proven that Hood's Sarsaparilla was able to cure. I had Sciatic Rheumatism and was confined to my bed six months. Three physicians did not help me and I was given up to die."

When I was in this terrible condition, unable to move hand or foot, I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle had a little effect, and while taking the second, I gained so rapidly that I could sit up in my chair. My system had been so run down by other medicine, that it took me quite a while to recuperate. By the time I had taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I could walk around, and now, as I have taken six bottles, I am cured and can do a good day's work. I do not feel I can praise

I Was Given Up to Die

enough." ARTHUR SIMON, Galata, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

Noted Physicians

Recommend and Prescribe SWAMP