

ARBITERS.

Knights of Labor and Railroad Officials Before the State Board.

Chief Powderly Tried for Over Six Months to Avert the Strike.

Webb, Lee, Valentine and Holland Also on the Stand.

Denials of the Vice-President's Statements by the Discharged Knights.

Company's Secret Service Detectives Made Reports Against Them.

Gen. Pryor Cross-Examined and Is Told that the Documents Are Destroyed.

Every workman, no matter whether he is a Knight of Labor or not, is deeply interested in the outcome of the investigation which was begun this morning by the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation in the cases which led to the existing strike on the New York Central Railroad.

The members of the board, Judge Gilbert Robertson of Troy, the Chairman; William Purcell, of Rochester, and Florence E. Donovan, came to the city yesterday with their Secretary, Charles J. Madden, and engaged Part I. of the Superior Court for the place of holding the investigation.

They are acting under that provision of the law creating the board which empowers them, in case either party to the dispute refuses to submit to arbitration, to proceed to the locality where a strike occurs and investigate into the causes, authority being given them to subpoena any witness to attend, to compel them to produce any papers that may be desired and to examine such witness in the same manner as any court of record.

In accordance with this authority subpoenas were issued to Master Workman E. J. Lee, of District Assembly No. 246, and to a number of the former employees of the Central, whose discharge by the Company was made the basis of the present strike.

General Master Workman Powderly and his colleagues in the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, Messrs. Holland, Wright, Devlin and Hayes, the General Secretary and Treasurer of the Order, all volunteered their attendance and were on hand this morning.

WEBB A VOLUNTEER. Vice-President H. Walter Webb was one of the first to arrive at the committee room. He came in about a quarter before 10, accompanied by Lawyer Frank Loomis, the counsel for the Company; Arthur E. Leonard, his private secretary; Hamilton Harris and D. W. Tears, all of whom represent the New York Central Company.

"I have received no subpoena," said Mr. Webb, "but I am perfectly willing to appear and submit to an examination by the board."

He appeared to have no anxiety as to the coming ordeal, and while waiting for the members of the board to make their appearance chatted with his counsel and with the reporters who were on hand.

There seemed to be a general impression that the Vice-President of the Central would decline to go as fully into the details of the dismissal of the discharged Knights of Labor as the board of Arbitration might desire.

When Counselor Loomis was asked whether Mr. Webb could be compelled to answer all questions that were put to him he said:

"That is a matter I regard to which I do not care to express any opinion in advance. It will be time enough to decide that question when the questions are asked."

At 10 o'clock there were hardly a score of persons in the court-room. None of the members of the board had arrived, and the eyes of the spectators were turned anxiously towards the entrance in expectation of every moment of catching the first glimpse of some of the big Knights whose presence at the investigation will lend so much interest to its proceedings.

Court Officer Kane, who has recently had so much experience with sensational investigations, was all prepared for a big crowd. He had a bar put up across the entrance in the corridor, and was very much surprised when the crowd did not begin to form when the hour announced for opening the investigation arrived.

bert Robertson made his appearance, and with him were Commissioners Donovan and Purcell. At the same time Commissioner Wright and Holland came in and took their seats near President Webb.

STELLER FROM THE CHAIR. Chairman Robertson opened the proceedings by stating that, as all efforts to settle the strike of the employees of the New York Central Railroad had failed, the board had decided in pursuance of the law to make inquiry into the causes of the controversy.

"We are here for that purpose and will now proceed," he added. Lawyer Leonard then announced that Mr. Webb had come voluntarily to the hearing, and was ready to give his testimony, as far as was consistent, in furnishing the information the board desired.

WEBB TAKES THE STAND. Mr. Webb was then sworn as a witness and took the stand. He told the board first that as Third Vice-President he had charge of the operation of the New York Central.

"Give the board what information you can in regard to the controversy between the Company and its employees," said Mr. Loomis.

"The Company has no controversy with its employees and never had. On the morning of Aug. 8 some men voluntarily left the service. Their places have been filled, and the road is now being operated successfully."

"The cause of this so-called strike was said to be the discharge of seventy-eight men out of 22,000 employees. It was charged that the men were discharged because they were members of an organization known as the Knights of Labor."

"It was not true. They were discharged by my order, and I was charged by the board to discharge them. They were discharged for good cause. The Company claimed to have the power to discharge men without giving reasons and allowed men to leave without asking reasons. Only seven men applied to know why they were discharged."

"On Aug. 8 a gentleman, Mr. Holland, I believe, came to my office and requested an interview with me in regard to the discharge of the men. As he was not connected with the Company, I declined to have such an interview."

"Afterwards several other gentlemen came for the same purpose and I always gave the same answer to them. This covers the history of the so-called strike so far as I know."

"That is all I wish to say, Mr. Webb," said Counselor Loomis.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY PRYOR. Gen. Pryor then took the witness in charge and proceeded to cross-examine him very rigidly.

"Q. You say that of the seventy-eight discharged men only seven were Knights of Labor? A. Yes, so far as I know."

"Q. What knowledge did you discharge them? A. On the reports of the industrial and labor secret service officers of the Company."

"Q. Did they make these reports in writing? A. Some of them were in writing."

"Q. Have you any of them with you? A. No, I don't know where they are. I think they have all been destroyed."

"Q. You say that the discharge of these men was a violation of the law? A. Yes, in a general way."

"Q. Can you give any reason for the discharge of these men? A. Lack of employment and unsatisfactory services to the Company."

"Q. Can you give any reason for the discharge of these men? A. Lack of employment and unsatisfactory services to the Company."

"Q. Can you give any reason for the discharge of these men? A. Lack of employment and unsatisfactory services to the Company."

Mr. Webb for the present, but Gen. Pryor said he would need him later.

POWDERLY'S WITNESSES. William A. Valentine, a passenger train man, who was discharged Aug. 4, was then called as a witness.

He said he had been employed on the New York Central road for more than four years, and had been a Knight of Labor since Jan. 1, 1900.

When he was discharged he received the notice in writing, I got it from Mr. Stephens, his immediate superior, and simply stated that his services would not be required after the date mentioned.

"How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"What was that? A. I came to my home, and in the presence of my wife he told me that he was surprised to learn that I was a Knight of Labor, but he thought I was a man he could depend on. He said he had been told that I would be discharged, but he thought I would be discharged for good cause."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

"Q. How long did you stay in the office after you were discharged? A. I stayed there for about a month, but I never made any complaint about my services. I was never told why I was discharged, and I never saw any member of the board who had to do with a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

He was very well pleased with the investigation and far as that goes, after seeing Charles Malloch, another of the discharged employees, was called. He has been a Knight of Labor for three years, and was discharged on July 22, after an absence of a few days on leave, in Utica, where he went to attend a meeting of the District Assembly to which he belonged.

He said he had never been charged with being insubordinate, drunk or neglectful of his duty.

CHIEF COUNSEL TESTIFIES. General Executive Committee-man James J. Holland was the next witness. He said he lived in Florida, where he had found the office of the United States Marshal, Revenue Collector, Sheriff of the county and Alderman of the town several times, before he came to New York to try and adjust matters with the instruction of General Secretary Hayes. He called on Mr. Webb, but the latter declined to discuss matters with outsiders.

The witness then related how, on coming out of Mr. Webb's office, he met Mr. Touney, who asked him to go to the office with him. He said he did not go, but he would have done so if he had not been so busy.

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

He took me into a room and asked me what I thought of the situation. He said he would like to see me, but he would not take me back, anyway, said Mr. Touney, "and that is the way it was."

CUT ALMOS IN TWO. Horrible and Mysterious Murder of Franz Malschaltz.

Disembowelled by One Cut of a Knife, by Whom, No One Knows. Found by His Wife Dying on the Bed.

One of the ghastliest murders of the year is reported this morning, as the outcome of an intricate and elaborate investigation. It is surrounded by circumstances almost incredible, and promises, unless something new develops, to puzzle the police effectually.

The victim of the mysterious assassin is Franz Malschaltz, thirty-three years old, of 214 East Twenty-third street. At this address he occupied a small flat with his wife. Across the hall lived Richard Walsh, a German, with his wife and ten-year-old daughter, Maria. The families were on very friendly terms.

Malschaltz went into Walsh's apartments for a chat yesterday afternoon, and as a result of conversation "the crowd" was rushed many times to the corner saloon, the men grew excited, but thought they made a great deal of noise, there was no sound of altercation or any indication of anything but a rather high degree of conviviality.

It was after midnight when Malschaltz stepped into his bedroom. He was very tired, and he was lying on his back, with his feet on a chair, and his hands on a table. He was wearing a white shirt and trousers. He was looking at the ceiling when he heard a noise.

Presently Mrs. Malschaltz was aroused by hearing her husband groan as if in great pain. Rushing into the bedroom she was horrified to find him lying on the bed, with his hands on his forehead, and his face pale. She called for help, and the neighbors came, but they found no one.

Mr. Malschaltz hastened to the street and summoned an ambulance. He was once again on his way home, but he was found by the police in the morning. He was lying on the bed, with his hands on his forehead, and his face pale. He was wearing a white shirt and trousers. He was looking at the ceiling when he heard a noise.

The first arrest under the new law was made in Harlem yesterday afternoon by Police Sergeant John L. Sullivan, of the East Eighty-ninth street station.

Two boys fifteen years of age going by the names of Edward McGrath, of 1875 Third avenue, and George Ryan, of 142 East One hundred and thirty-third street, were seen in the neighborhood of One Hundred and thirty-third street, where they were seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

Their pockets were well supplied with additional smokes, and they seemed confident that they were never arrested. They were seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

"It won't do," said one of the boys, "no one can stop the kids smoking unless they do it themselves, and how that these two, the first to be brought to court, have been discharged, others will need the same explanation."

"The law is enforced," said the officer of the station, "and how they encouraged station-holders to give cigarette packs all the time. In my opinion the law will not stand."

An Excursion Wagon reporter visited several of the police stations and found that the law was being enforced. He found that the law was being enforced.

It is not likely that the serious case at all will be a private matter. His daughter, who is a very beautiful girl, was seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

They were going to move today to College Point, where Malschaltz intended to set up as a private matter. His daughter, who is a very beautiful girl, was seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

They were going to move today to College Point, where Malschaltz intended to set up as a private matter. His daughter, who is a very beautiful girl, was seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

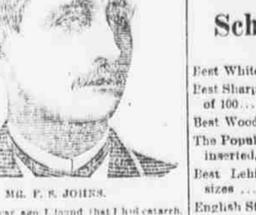
They were going to move today to College Point, where Malschaltz intended to set up as a private matter. His daughter, who is a very beautiful girl, was seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

They were going to move today to College Point, where Malschaltz intended to set up as a private matter. His daughter, who is a very beautiful girl, was seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

They were going to move today to College Point, where Malschaltz intended to set up as a private matter. His daughter, who is a very beautiful girl, was seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

MR. JOHN'S GREW DI. COURAGED. HE HAD CATARRH AND CON. SUFFERED PHYSICIANS IN VAIN.

Finally After Suffering a Great Deal, He Had to Give Up. He Had Catarrh and Con. Suffered Physicians in Vain. He Had to Give Up. He Had Catarrh and Con. Suffered Physicians in Vain.



Mr. F. S. Johns, the subject of the article, and of whom the accompanying cut is a portrait, was a man of about 40 years of age, and had been suffering from a disease of the prostate gland for several years. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him.

He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him.

He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him.

He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him.

He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him.

He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him.

He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him.

He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him.

He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him.

He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him. He had tried many different treatments, but they all failed to cure him.

Bloomingdale School Supplies. Boys' School Clothing. IMPORTANT SALE.

We invite the particular attention of parents, teachers and pupils to a very important sale of school supplies now in progress in our store, and to be continued till the end of the week. Every possible requisite, either for personal wear or use in the schoolroom, will be included in the sale.

- Best White Chalk, box 144 pcs. 7c. Best Sharpened Slate Pencils, box of 100. 6c. Best Wooden Slate Pencils, box of 100. 5c. The Popular Lead Pencils, rubber inserted, doz. 5c. Best Lehigh School Slates, all sizes. 1c., 2c., and 3c. English Steel Pens, all styles, put up in boxes of 1 doz. 6c. Fine Composition Books, good paper, illuminated covers, each 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6c. Memorandum Books, fine paper, press-board covers, each 1, 2, 3 and 4c. Fine Pads and Tablets, good paper, each 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5c. Best Students' Note Books, with fine paper, each 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6c. Fine Pocket Book Slates, with handsome gold decorated covers, each 1, 2, 3 and 4c. Fine Japanese Pencil Boxes, decorated covers, each 6c. The Magic Slate Cleaner, each 4c. Complete assortments of everything in the way of School Supplies.

Continuation of our great Clock Sale. 500 Ansonia Nickel Clocks. 65c. 1,000 Ansonia Walnut Clocks, fancy design, cabinet finish, 8-day, strike, worth not less than \$5. at \$2.47. 300 Ansonia Marble Finish Clocks, 8-day, strike, worth \$7.50. 3.67. 500 Ansonia Ansonia Marble Finish Clocks, richly bronze ornamented, worth \$10 and \$12. 5.75. MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THE REHEARSAL OF THIS PALESTINE. 5,000 handsome OIL PAINTS, finely colored in rich white and gold frames, size 20 inches wide and 25 inches long; worth \$1.75. 68c. Our entire stock of framed PHOTOGRAPHS, in all sizes, including ENGRAVINGS, FINESTILLERS, etc., reduced below cost.

Let me tell you what Boston's pugilist succeeded in doing last night at Niblo's! He knocked out his plar, "Honest Hearts and Willing Hands," in five vigorous rounds, triumphed over his adversaries, and is now ready to struggle with something more than his dramatic troupe. He "got away" with his trainer, Duncan B. Harrison, made that gentleman's voice sound puny and undignified, while as for laughs, the comedy man wasn't in it at all. John L. received them all—good, whose training he received last night. John L. walked off with all the honors. (Good gracious! I never thought I could have been so sporty.) Niblo's was packed. It has been many a day since the good old theatre, of whose history one is inclined to talk with all due reverence, has held such a crowd. All the Blisses and Joys and Arrises and Jimmies to town came to see Mr. Sullivan, and gave him that encouragement—that sweetest hand-music-so dear to the musician's soul—that is a tonic to the profession. And let me tell you, our scolding friends, that I have seen worse actors in this city than John L. Sullivan—men who have been before the public for years, and to whom Sullivan is a Booth or an Irving. In fact, he has been hunting for pugilist humor, but who has absolutely failed to be as amusing as John L. was at times last night.

The great man was not a bit nervous. When he made his first appearance he seemed to be in the place and tenacious appearance by a cunning little bow-a-bowette, in fact. He stood there, his arms glued to his sides like the arms of those little plaster dolls to be seen in Fourteenth Street Theatre. Then he made his first appearance he seemed to be in the place and tenacious appearance by a cunning little bow-a-bowette, in fact. He stood there, his arms glued to his sides like the arms of those little plaster dolls to be seen in Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Many were the expressions used by the court officers and spectators about the new law. "It won't do," said one of the boys, "no one can stop the kids smoking unless they do it themselves, and how that these two, the first to be brought to court, have been discharged, others will need the same explanation."

"The law is enforced," said the officer of the station, "and how they encouraged station-holders to give cigarette packs all the time. In my opinion the law will not stand."

An Excursion Wagon reporter visited several of the police stations and found that the law was being enforced. He found that the law was being enforced.

It is not likely that the serious case at all will be a private matter. His daughter, who is a very beautiful girl, was seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

They were going to move today to College Point, where Malschaltz intended to set up as a private matter. His daughter, who is a very beautiful girl, was seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

They were going to move today to College Point, where Malschaltz intended to set up as a private matter. His daughter, who is a very beautiful girl, was seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

They were going to move today to College Point, where Malschaltz intended to set up as a private matter. His daughter, who is a very beautiful girl, was seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

DOCTORS BLAIR & COPELAND, NEW YORK OFFICE. 92 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 14TH ST. 147 W. 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY. 149 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 17TH ST.

FIRST "BIGROOT" ARREST. The "small boy" has no fears whatever apparently of Gillette's "Clamp bill." He was out about his usual haunts this morning, puffing away on a little more nicotine, and professing to be a member of the law, and the neighborhood of One Hundred and thirty-third street, where they were seen to be smoking cigarettes with the greatest nonchalance.

KNOCKED OUT THE ROBBERS. Sateen-Keeper Edward J. McFoy, of No. 254 West Thirty-fifth street, was passing through Tompkins Park at 12:10 this morning when he was stopped by two men, one of whom grabbed his watch chain.

WOLFF'S SHAVE BLICKING. A PERFECT HAIR-ESS DRESSING. USED BY THE VERY BEST BARBERS. A SHINE LASTS A WEEK. LEATHER PRESERVER. A HANDSOME POLISH. IS WATER-PROOF.

ALL Run Down. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a medicine that cures all kinds of blood diseases, such as scurvy, skin eruptions, and general debility. It is a powerful purgative and a blood purifier.

ATHLETES IN REPOSE. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a medicine that cures all kinds of blood diseases, such as scurvy, skin eruptions, and general debility. It is a powerful purgative and a blood purifier.

EVERY Household EVERY Office EVERY Machine EVERY Sub. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a medicine that cures all kinds of blood diseases, such as scurvy, skin eruptions, and general debility. It is a powerful purgative and a blood purifier.

ALL Run Down. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a medicine that cures all kinds of blood diseases, such as scurvy, skin eruptions, and general debility. It is a powerful purgative and a blood purifier.

ALL Run Down. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a medicine that cures all kinds of blood diseases, such as scurvy, skin eruptions, and general debility. It is a powerful purgative and a blood purifier.