

of the America cup committee and the regatta committee. There were rumors that Lord Dunraven would not race to-day, but when the anxious crowds saw the Valkyrie going toward the bay they were content, and as the wind was good from the south-west in the morning the prospects for a good race were most encouraging.

The starting gun was followed by a scene that was novel in international racing. The American yacht, a pyramid of canvas, bore down to the line. Balloon jib topsail, spinnaker, mainsail and towering club topsail were drawing well. The British boat, on the other hand, sailed calmly down to the line under lower canvas only and crossed after the Defender.

The Defender was well timed and made a beautiful start. The signal was given at 11:30:00 and she crossed at 11:30:24. As she did so she broke out her spinnaker. The Valkyrie was a minute and a half behind her, crossing at 11:21:59, just before the gun denoting that the time had elapsed was fired. Her boom was swung off to port. Immediately after crossing she hauled in her sheets, rounded under the stern of the lightship and ran to windward of the line, where she lay to. A few minutes later she took in her sails, and was in tow by her tug, heading for Bay Ridge.

The Defender kept on her course and rounded the mark at 1:26:58. She headed for the finish on a close-hauled reach. The wind was then blowing eight knots per hour. She finished at 4:04:15, having covered the course in 4 hours, 43 minutes and 51 seconds. Her corrected time was 4:43:43.

notified captains of other craft to keep at a good distance, as Lord Dunraven had notified the committee that he would not race unless the course was clear. The steamboats all moved away from the windward side of the line and there was a mile of clear water to the west and south, and the course to the east was perfectly clear.

As the time for the preparatory signal approached and there were only plain lead sails visible on the British boat every eye was on her to see why she did not send up her club topsail and get ready for starting. At 10:50 o'clock, the time the preparatory gun should have been sounded, the Valkyrie still showed no signs of preparing for the race. The regatta committee held a consultation and decided to give the Englishman more time.

At 11:10 the starting signal was fired. The Defender was then standing in among the excursion fleet on the port tack. She went about and stood back toward the line on the starboard tack. The Valkyrie eased her sheets and stood farther away. It was then evident that she did not intend to start, and a murmur of criticism arose.

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The regatta cup committee met at the New York Yacht Club-house to-night and awarded the series of races to the Defender.

MRS. LEASE'S NEW TASK. Now She Is a Champion of the Movement for Liquor Nationalization.

Believes That All Breweries and Distilleries Should Be Under Government Control.

WICHITA, KANS., Sept. 12.—Mary E. Lease announces herself a champion of the movement for the nationalization of the liquor traffic. She says:

"By placing the liquor traffic directly in the hands of the Government we eliminate the profits, which practically eliminates the liquor problem. I would have all breweries and distilleries under the control of the Government and have Government agents superintend the sale of the product. I believe that most of the crimes that are committed arise from the use of liquor that is adulterated with poisonous drugs. If alcohol wasn't good God would not have found a place for it in the economy of nature. It is the abuse of it and not its use that has brought about so much misery and crime. I'm opposed to fusion in whatever form. It's the fusion in the liquor that makes the evil, the fusion of strychnine, prussic acid and fusil oil with the juice of the grape or the corn. The most striking exhibition of Christ's power and the first public instance was the changing of water into wine. That wine was undoubtedly pure and it was given to the thirsty assemblage at the solicitation of a good woman."

"Singing of the prohibition fight now on hand she said: 'It is simply a conflict between two factions, one which believes that the laws were made for the people and the other that the people were made for the laws. If the laws do not maintain justice, as they were designed to do, let the laws be stricken down and the people remain. That was Wendell Phillips' sentiment when he said, 'D— the constitution of Massachusetts,' and rent it before the eyes of a vast audience because it stood between the negro and his freedom.'"

SENATOR THURSTON VERY ILL. Taken Seriously Sick at Hot Springs, in Idaho.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, Sept. 12.—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska is reported seriously ill. He arrived at Hailey, Idaho, in his private car this morning. He is accompanied by his family. He stopped at the hot springs near Hailey, and took a protracted bath in the steaming waters, and afterward ate some watermelon, which, which did not agree with him, and soon afterward he was very ill with a severe attack of cholera morbus. At 6 o'clock the physicians became alarmed, and stated that Mr. Thurston might not survive the night. He was just about concluding his summer vacation before returning to Omaha.

THREATENED BY LIQUOR MEN. A Kansas Prohibitionist Warned to Leave Wichita.

WICHITA, KANS., Sept. 12.—H. W. Lewis, ex-president of the Kansas National Bank, who has been one of the foremost leaders in the local fight for prohibition, to-day received an anonymous letter threatening him with tar and feathers if he does not leave town within twenty-four hours.

H. W. Lewis, Esq. If you don't leave this city within the next twenty-four hours, you will have to take the consequence of tar and feathers and fire, or riding on a rail in open daylight, or publish to the world your ultimatum. You will have to do this during the time stated above or take the consequence.

Look out! Beware! It is coming! Vengeance! The feeling between liberal and prohibition elements runs high and trouble is feared.

CONSPIRED TO DEFRAUD. Hearing of the Habeas Corpus Case of Ex-Congressman McShane.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 12.—In the habeas corpus case of ex-Congressman McShane of Omaha, charged with conspiring to defraud, Judge Clifford to-day decided that he had jurisdiction to make inquiries as to whether there was probable cause to believe McShane, and the others, had conspired to defraud Bartlett & Roach, a Chicago real estate firm, in a real estate deal. The hearing of the case was set for to-morrow.

Partlett & Roach have filed a bill in the Superior Court to set aside the alleged fraudulent real estate transaction and to enjoin McShane and the others from disposing of the property, for which they have deeds.

Killed by a Train. EL PASO, TEX., Sept. 12.—Thomas Fletcher, president of the Campana Industrial Company, operating an iron foundry in Chihuahua, Mexico, was killed by a train at Sacramento, Mexico, last Sunday.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

Continued from First Page.

preparation had been made for the mails and passengers to go forward by her. The mails were all fumigated in advance, but Captain Carey refused to hold any communication with the shore or land or receive mails or freight, and even refused to take a telegram to the United States Government from its representative here, Captain Carey, however, has told his own story ere this, but Honolulu people think he was needlessly particular, although future developments have to a certain extent justified him in not taking any chances.

On Saturday, the 24th, there were two deaths from cholera, one at Iwilei and one on Queen street in the lower part of the city. The symptoms in these cases were similar to the others, but no connection with the Belgic could be established in either, and the medical fraternity began to look around for other causes, while the general public was skeptical on the cholera theory. The older physicians of the city refused to commit themselves as to whether the disease was cholera or not, while the younger ones, especially those on the Board of Health, still maintained the correctness of their diagnosis and experiments.

There were no new cases on Sunday, the 25th, and people began to breathe easier and think that the worst was over.

After the departure of the Monowai a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to consider the advisability of dispatching the steamer Claudine to the coast so as to offset the rumors which would necessarily be flying from one end of the United States to the other as the result of the action of the Monowai's captain.

A special committee reported on Monday, the 26th, that the steamer could be had for \$400 a day, and that the merchants had already subscribed \$4000 toward the amount required. It was resolved finally not to send the vessel, as the Monowai could not be overtaken, nor could the Claudine take the news that the disease was stamped out.

The bark S. C. Allen sailed for San Francisco on the afternoon of the 26th, taking a number of passengers and a small mail. Her captain did not anticipate beating the Australia into port, but with favorable winds it was more than possible. The port of Lahaina, on the island of Maui, quarantined against Honolulu, and the passengers and freight were refused landing, consequently they had to be brought back to Honolulu.

In the meantime the Board of Health were holding two or three meetings daily.

on the United States steamship Bennington, had died of cholera at 7:55 A. M., and rumors were flying about thick and fast. When it was learned that the deceased sailor had been hurriedly put in a coffin and brought on shore in a passenger boat by the ship's doctor, and then put in a licensed hack and conveyed through the city to the cemetery, indignation was added to consternation. Every one was of the opinion that the least the Bennington's captain could have done would have been to send the body out to sea in the launch and bury it decently. The Bennington had been making preparations to leave port immediately after the first outbreak, and although her departure had been fixed three separate times she still remained at her moorings. None of the crew had been allowed on shore, however, for fifteen days before Goebel was attacked, but the officers had been back and forth daily as usual.

The Bennington was moored out beyond the reef on the afternoon of Goebel's death. It is at least satisfactory to know that no other case has occurred on board since he died, but the responsibility of his death rests on his superiors, as the man had not been on shore for three weeks. Dr. Hibbets, the Bennington's surgeon, told the Board of Health that the man

might have contracted cholera from contaminated water, as the men were allowed to bathe from the side of the ship every afternoon.

The Board of Health adopted the following stringent rules, in accordance with the recommendations of its physicians:

First—From and after this date all persons are forbidden to use any water from the Nuuanu stream, or Honolulu harbor, or from bathing in said stream or harbor, from throwing anything, liquid or solid, into said stream or harbor, or permitting any liquid or drainage flowing into said stream or harbor.

Second—The sale in the district of Honolulu of fish, shellfish or any product of the sea is prohibited.

Third—Until further orders no passengers or freight will be allowed to be conveyed from the island of Oahu to any other island of the group.

Fourth—No letters or mail matter shall be received from the island of Oahu to any other island of the group, excepting from the general postoffice in mailbags; no mail matter shall be allowed to leave the postoffice until thoroughly fumigated.

Fifth—The manufacture of ice is prohibited in that portion of Honolulu bounded by Nuuanu street on the east, Judd street on the sea on the south, and on the west by a line drawn from the corner of Judd and Liliha streets, down Liliha street to the sea.

On Sunday morning last the Board of Health commenced issuing bulletins twice daily, at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of putting an end to the alarming rumors which were being continually circulated.

During Monday the Board of Health held a conference with a number of leading Hawaiians, about forty of whom were present. During the discussion which followed, it was found that the idea had gone

abroad among the natives that the cholera patients were being killed by the white doctors. To demonstrate the carelessness of natives in sickness, the case of Pilipo was cited. It was stated that nothing but the care and cleanliness of the white race prevented the appearance of cholera among them.

Dr. Wood laid down the law to the natives in these words: "If not a drop of water that has not been boiled and not a particle of food that has not been cooked is used, there will be no more cholera."

The United States steamship Olympia arrived on Monday morning eight and a half days from San Francisco. She anchored outside near the Bennington. What the feelings of those on board were when they saw the yellow flag flying from the Bennington's foremast can be better imagined than described. Consul Mills went out and talked with Captain Reed, but no one has been allowed to go on board. Arrangements were made to send out 1000 tons of coal in lighters and as soon as that is put aboard she will leave for Japan. This will be about Sunday or Monday next.

Up to midnight on Tuesday, September 3, there were seven new cases for the previous twenty-four hours and four deaths. The latest case was reported at 9:30 P. M., but death had ensued before. This bulletin is dated 11 A. M., and shows a total of 30 cases, 15 reported soon after being taken sick, 13 when dying and 11 after death; remaining in the hospital, 6; Hawaiians 38, American 1.

It is now known that ex-Queen Lilioukalani will be pardoned, but the fact has not yet been officially announced.

THE AUSTRALIA ARRIVES. Passengers, Physicians and Seamen Differ as to Whether the Disease Is Cholera.

The Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Australia, which sailed from Honolulu Thursday, September 5, arrived yesterday afternoon.

Captain H. C. Houdlette reported that the cholera, or a plague fully as fatal as the Asiatic disease, was prevailing when the ship arrived there on her voyage from San Francisco. The reports which he received from shore impelled him to keep his ship in quarantine and also to quarantine the dock where his freight and passengers for Honolulu were received and discharged.

The strictest orders were given that none of the officers or the crew of the Australia should go ashore, and these instructions were obeyed to the letter. Several passengers who expected to remain at Honolulu for a short time concluded not to go ashore and so remained on board, arriving in San Francisco yesterday. There was not a case of sickness of any kind on the Australia during the passage from Honolulu to this port.

Quarantine Officer Chalmers boarded the vessel, which came to anchor off the Presidio, and made a thorough inspection and muster of the passengers. He gave the ship a clean bill of health, and the vessel was allowed to dock at 4:30 o'clock.

Captain Houdlette in an interview with a reporter said: "When we left Honolulu there had been thirty-nine cases of cholera or some other plague, and thirty-two deaths had been reported. The plague is confined almost wholly to natives. Only one white man had been attacked, and he was a sailor aboard the United States ship Bennington. The attack proved fatal. It is the belief at Honolulu that the disease came from the Belgic."

Captain Houdlette said that the Board of Health of Honolulu was working vigorously and intelligently to stamp out the plague. A hospital had been established, strict sanitary regulations enforced, and all persons were prevented from going to any other of the islands.

The captain did not believe himself that the disease was cholera, because the whites, the Chinese, Japanese and the Portuguese had not been attacked by the plague.

The Bennington and Olympia remained outside the harbor of Honolulu and with the exception of the cases reported on the Bennington there had been no sickness aboard either ship. There were no foreign men-of-war at Honolulu.

The health authorities of Honolulu burned large quantities of lime, and effectually fumigated all the plague-stricken localities. There was no panic in Honolulu. The authorities had much to contend with, as the natives refused to report cases. Frequently dead bodies had been found where no cases were reported.

Passengers on the Australia reported that there were eight new cases and four deaths the day that the steamer sailed.

The passengers of the Australia adopted resolutions thanking Captain Houdlette and the other officers of the Australia for their manliness and courage in docking at Honolulu, landing the mail and properly looking after the interests of passengers.

G. C. Broome of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Platt, passengers who went out on the last trip of the Australia, did not go ashore at Honolulu, but remained aboard, and arrived here yesterday.

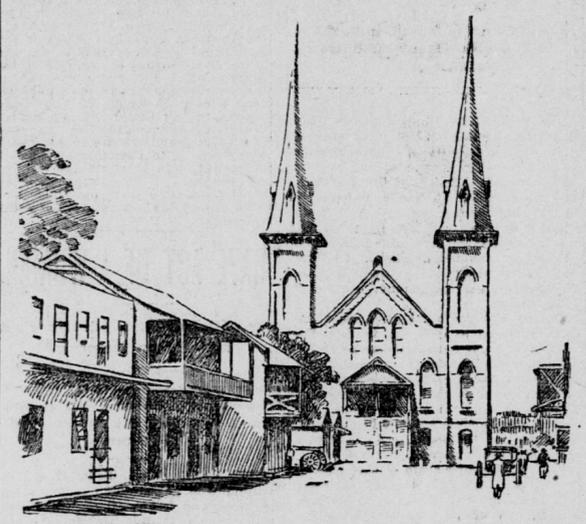
Brigadier-General Keppel of the Salvation Army, who went to Honolulu with his wife to conduct the first anniversary of the army's existence and dedicate a new building, returned on the Australia. The general in an interview yesterday said: "I am convinced from my own personal knowledge that the plague is not true Asiatic cholera, but a scourge brought by the uncleanliness and unhealthy condition of the natives."

General Keppel found decrees against public meetings and assemblies generally at Honolulu, and decided to defer the work contemplated to some other time.

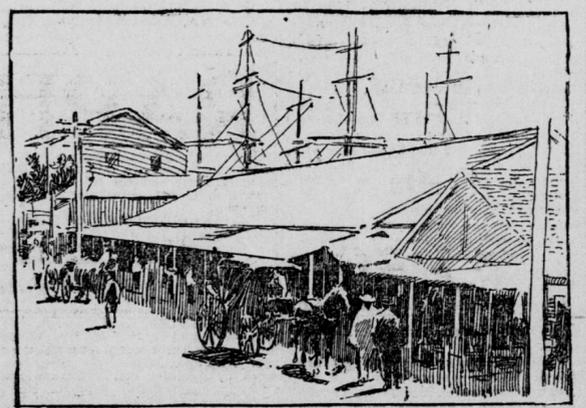
S. M. Dodge of this city, who was a passenger returning from Honolulu, believed that the plague was caused by natives eating raw fish and paying no regard to cleanliness. He said that a similar plague occurred on the islands many years ago.

Mr. Broome of Brooklyn asserted that the disease was developed from a stream known as Nuuanu, which flows through a section of Honolulu.

Dr. Milan Soule, surgeon of the steamer Australia, speaking of the cholera scare in the islands, last night said: "None of the people belonging to the ship were permitted to go ashore. However, over the telephone I spoke with a number of the physicians in Honolulu and every one of them questioned that the epidemic was



ENTRANCE TO THE "JAPAN SEA," OR JAPANESE QUARTER. KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH.



THE OLD FISH MARKET, DEMOLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HEALTH BOARD.

cholera. They were all inclined to think it was not cholera at all. "Dr. McKibbin, who for many years was in the English army in India and is one of the most prominent physicians in the islands, came alongside just before we sailed and I had a talk with him there. He said emphatically that the sickness was not cholera of those five or three weeks ago. He said the Belgic had said, two were of old opium fiends and had been deprived of the drug, and it appeared from the symptoms that that was the cause of their deaths. With one exception the other deaths were of natives. They had, he believed, been eating raw fish, crabs and such things and had violent attacks of diarrhea from that and not from cholera."

As to the single white man who died, the sailor on the Bennington, he said that he had been working on the dynamo several hours, and when overheated plunged in the water and died in two hours. He saw no pronounced sign of cholera in any case.

J. A. Harper, a wealthy capitalist of the islands who has been at the Occidental for two months, said last evening that he had letters from his family by the Australia and that they were not alarmed at all and did not believe that there was any cholera in the islands. "All the cases of deaths among the natives," he said, "were those who fed on raw fish and clams from one stream back of the town, and at this time of the year they are unhealthy. Doubtless they had been eating the mango fruit, of which there is a large crop this year."

Major Hooper of the Occidental received a letter yesterday from F. A. Schaefer, Italian Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, in which he said: "No sensible people here believe that there has been a single case of cholera. If there had been we should certainly have had an epidemic before this time."

DISCUSSED CHOLERA. Quarantine Points to Be Strengthened by Federal and Local Authorities at San Francisco.

The members of the Board of Health and Dr. John Godfrey and Dr. Charles Gardner of the United States Marine Service, met informally yesterday to discuss the means of handling quarantine in case of threatened cholera. At the hour of the meeting the news had not reached them of the arrival of the steamer Australia, so the latest phases of the situation were not considered.

Some weeks ago, just after the news of the Oriental epidemic reached here, it was suggested that possibly there might be a conflict, or rather a slight friction, in the matter of the Federal and State authorities in quarantining vessels. Mayor Sutro, Dr. Godfrey of the marine service and Dr. Morse thought it would be advisable for all parties interested in the subject to meet and in a way prepare for harmonious action in the event that cholera should threaten the City. Hence the meeting yesterday.

Dr. Godfrey opened the informal discussion by telling how the Federal authorities regarded quarantine matters. He quoted a number of the rules and regulations laid down by Congress and by his superiors. "There is no need of a scare here," he said. "We are very favorably situated to guard against cholera or anything else in that line. The Federal Government has officers who continually and vigilantly watch the National health. Our Surgeon-General meets after the quarantine laws and the methods of handling quarantined vessels in all the cities of the United States. At the first sign of danger he wires the threatened point and demands of his subordinates what preparations have been made to meet the threatened danger. For instance, on the last rumor of cholera here, he sent me a number of dispatches demanding full information of the quarantine situation and the method used here in examining vessels. I reported that the method was very efficient. When the next vessel is examined I shall order a man on board to accompany Quarantine Officer Chalmers and note all the details of the examination."

Mayor Sutro, on behalf of the Board of Health, promised that everything should be done that would bring the Government and the local authorities to a closer and better understanding in handling quarantine matters.

Dr. Godfrey read a number of extracts from the rules of the quarantine service enacted by Congress. Mayor Sutro suggested that the rules of the local Board of Health on the same points be worded in the same way, so that there should not be the slightest possibility of a conflict.

Later on Dr. Williamson offered a resolution that the Board of Health should do everything possible to co-operate with the Federal authorities in the matter.

As the physicians in the marine service have orders to co-operate with the State Board of Health in case of an epidemic every obstacle is now removed for complete and harmonious work between the local and Federal medical authorities.

Both parties will go over the Federal and local rules and regulations governing vessels and persons in quarantine and see that they are framed to work in harmony. At the very first opportunity the marine service physicians will be shown all the ins and outs of the local authorities in handling quarantine. The result will be telegraphed to Washington headquarters, and any change then suggested will be readily adopted.

Notices were sent out last evening to the members of the Board of Health calling for a special meeting, to be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock, to consider the question of quarantine regulations.

Dr. Morse said last evening that the members of the board considered the matter one of the gravest importance, and that no stone would be left unturned to stop the march of the disease that it may not effect a landing on American territory.

SWEPT BY A STORM. Buildings Blown Down and Several People Fatally Injured.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A terrific storm swept over this section about 9 o'clock last evening, causing much damage to property generally and culminating in a serious disaster and fatality at Cape Vincent, on the foot of Lake Ontario.

The storm was of short duration, but in the few minutes that it lasted it wrecked the depot and roundhouse of the railroad and did much damage to other buildings throughout town.

Thomas Armiel and George Godfrey of Cape Vincent died from internal injuries received at the depot, and sixteen others were injured, but none fatally. Miss Made Walshe of Kingston, Ont., and Mrs. Bennett of Hamilton, Ont., are among the most seriously hurt.

Trumbo's Chances Good. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Utah Commissioner Hoyt Sherman Jr., who is here, predicts that Utah Republicans will elect the two Senators, and he mentions Colonel Trumbo, Frank Cannon and Judge Bennett as the leading aspirants for the Senate. Judge Goodwin of the Salt Lake Tribune.

Letter Day Saints. COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Sept. 12.—The opening session of the reunion of the Church of Latter Day Saints at Lake Park, Utah, was held today. Only a temporary organization was effected. Permanent organization will be effected to-mor-

row. The preliminary arrangements took up most of the time and little of the main business was transacted. By Sunday it is said that there will be 150 tents in the grounds.

SEVERAL RECORDS LOWERED. Performance of Swift Cyclers at the Springfield Meeting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.—The closing day of the Springfield bicycle tournament was far more successful than the first, and brought out some riding of the most brilliant quality. Nearly all of the fastest men in the country rode the most conspicuous exception being John S. Johnson, who was out of condition and sat in the grand stand nursing himself.

It was only more a Sanger, Bald and Newton day, these three holding the undisputed supremacy in the professional class B and class A races, respectively. The time made was even faster, on the whole, than yesterday, and the races were far closer and more interesting. At the close six efforts were made at record breaking, four of which were successful. J. H. Gardner broke the class A record for the paced standing five mile, lowering it from 11:56 to 11:03 2-5.

Just as he had passed the finish he was swayed on to the edge of the inside of the track and was thrown with frightful force against the fence, cutting his head severely. F. J. Titus, class B, broke the American record of 26 miles and 1483 yards for the hour ride, which he made here last year, increasing it to 27 miles 1875 yards. He failed, however, on account of imperfect pacing in accomplishing his intention of breaking the world's record of 28 miles 640 yards.

Francis J. Stenbeck lowered the professional record of 10:18 for the five-mile paced, standing start, to 10:11 1-5. Fred Loughead of Sarnia, Ontario, lowered the class A, unpaced two-mile, standing start, from 4:55 2-5 to 4:47, breaking incidentally the record for the flying start of 4:51 1-5.

One mile, 2-20 class A, W. E. Tensler won, F. I. Elmer second, J. A. Watson third. Time, 2:05 3-5.

Half-mile, open, class B, E. C. Bald won, L. D. Cabane second, Earl Kiser third. Time, 1:01 4-5.

One mile, open, professional, W. C. Sanger won, C. Tyler and A. W. Porter tied for second, Watson Coleman fourth. Time, 2:05.

One mile, handicap, class A, H. P. Mosher, second, Watson Coleman, 70 yards, third, J. J. E. Walsh, 60 yards, third. Time, 2:16 3-5.

One mile record race, class B, E. C. Bald won, L. C. Elmer second, H. P. Mosher third. Time, 2:00 3-5.

Half-mile, open, class A, Fred Loughead won, C. R. Newton second, Joe Harrison third. Time, 1:02 3-5.

Two mile handicap, professional, W. C. Sanger, scratch, won, A. T. Crooks, 100 yards, second, Watson Coleman, 70 yards, third, A. W. Porter fourth. Time, 4:24 3-5.

One mile, class A, C. K. Newton won, Fred Loughead second, H. P. Mosher third. Time, 2:08 3-5.

One mile, handicap, class B, Harley Davidson, 70 yards, second, H. P. Mosher, 100 yards, third, F. J. Jenny, 40 yards, third. Time, 2:15 1-5.

Fire in a New York Town. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A special from Atlanta, Steuben County, says a fire early this morning destroyed the three-story building and several others on Main street. Loss, \$50,000; insurance small.

Appointed a Receiver. NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Judge Dugro in the Superior Court to-day appointed Louis C. Raeger receiver for the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation at 120 Broadway.

Sorry Summer "That's what I've had," remarked a lady lately, "and it's because I did not stick to Hood's Sarsaparilla last spring and was induced by high-sounding advertisements to experiment with an untried remedy. It failed to give me the health and strength I have always gained from Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I've had a sorry summer. So now I propose to stick to

Hood's Sarsaparilla In Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer whenever I need medicine, and I know it will never fail me." Do likewise.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, 25c.

Nothing in this world is so common as to see a man who looks like a giant in flesh and whom you would take for a Hercules in strength is weak, impotent, and in a state of nervous prostration. Men in olden times did not abuse the laws of nature by excesses as they do now.

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