MILLIONS MACERATED.

HOW COUNTERFEIT MONEY IS DESTROYED.

ized Counterfeits.

For some weeks a committee com-Mr. Hazen, the chief of the secret feit money and the plates used to less make it, but advertisements which are unconscious violations of the law against simulating the securities of the United States. And sometimes the agents of the secret service seize whole editions of books which contain pictures prohibited by lawlikenesses of the coins or the paper currency issued by the government. A very short time ago there were seized 1,000 pounds of 'Coin Guides,' issued by a concern in Boston. These "guides" not only quoted the prices paid for rare coins, but gave wood cuts of the coin designs. The whole edition of the "guide" was seized, and at the same time two other "guides" printed from the same plates were captured and the plates were confiscated.

These unconscious isolations of the counterfeit law give the secret service bureau more trouble than the counterfeiters. Since the passage of the Edmunds counterfeit law the secret service agents have had their hands full suppressing advertisements and other devices, which are plain but innocent violations of the statute. For example, some time ago a bicycle company issued a guarantee in the form or semblance of a bond. Any one who read this guarantee and understood it saw plainly that it was simply a promise to pay the owner of a bicycle of their make a certain amount of money if the machine did not last a certain time; but a foreigner, ignorant of the English language, might have been persuaded very easily that this was a United States bond for \$1,000. This fraud was, in fact, practiced on certain foreigners with bonds issued by a New York newspaper guaranteeing its circulation.

A few weeks ago a newspaper in New York published cartoons in the form of notes bearing the faces and names of certain city officials. The cartoons could not have been used to deceive an intelligent person; but the law is intended more especially to protect those who are not intelligent. So the agent of the secret service seized the plates from which the cartoons were printed and threatened the proprietor of the paper with prosecution if he repeated the offense.

The newspaper picture as printed is hardly ever dangerous, especially if it be a picture of a coin. But what is dangerous is the engraving from which the print is made. This engraving could be used to reproduce the design in metal if it should fall into the hands of unprincipled people. That is why the secret service bureau seized the plates from which the New York newspaper was printed. This feature of the law is so well understood now that many publishers submit designs for engravings to the chief of the secret service before having the engravings made.

The latest and the most amusing seizure made by the secret service agents was a set of dies prepared in Chicago and used for making soda water checks. These checks were of metal, and they were so like the old five-cent piece that they would have deceived a very intelligent person if handed to him in a quantity of coin. Most of these checks were sold in the vicinity of Birmingham, Aia., but some were found in Washington, and it is likely that if their career had not been cut short they would have reached other large communities. The soda water sellers were notified to send in all of these checks under penalty, and the agents in Chicago seized the dies.

There is, however, a quantity of counterfeit money which is held in the large cities of the United States under special permit of the Secretary demonstrate that none has disap- look. peared. An agent in Nebraska not long ago ran down a man with a permit who had not reported for two great use of. They are sold in all years. All but \$10 of the counter- the dark and neutral colors, matchfeit money was found in his posses- ing plain dress fabrics or showing sion and was taken from him. He shot, checked and other fancy mixclaimed to have lost the \$10, and no tures and combinations in keeping action was taken against him. But with the new and beautiful color he will never enjoy the Georetary's schemes brought out in the rich dress confidence again.

Whenever a special agent makes a seizure he forwards the articles seized to the bureau at Washington and with them goes an invoice. The original invoices are put in thehands of the treasury committee and are Why Innocent-Looking Devices Are compared with the goods in the hands Seized by the Government -Author- of the secret service custodian so as to make sure that nothing has escaped. It would be a pretty serious matterif \$5,000,000 worth of counterposed of clerks of the Treasury De- feit money was turned loose on the partment has been at work destroy- country. When the committee has ing the counterfeit money which has checked up all the goods they are accumulated in the storage room of taken to the macerator in the basement of the treasury building or to service of the Treasury Department. the big furnace at the navy yard. Chief Hazen estimates the amount The one is used for the destruction of counterfeit money which is being of mutilated and worn-out paper destroyed at \$5,000,000. It would money and the other for the destructake a pretty big vault to hold all tion of obsolete plates from the buthat accumulates in the hands of the reau of engraving and printing. secret service chief in a year. The These two destructive agents render collection includes not only counter- the secret service seizures quite harm-

AMERICAN PEARLS.

Morn Than \$500,000 Worth Found in Wisconsin.

Mr. George F. Kunz, the New York expert in precious stones, states that pearl-fishing is becoming an important industry in Wisconsin, and that more than \$500,000 worth of excellent pearls have been taken out of the Sugar river, down in the southwestern part of the State, during the last three or four years. But he thinks the legislature ought to pass. a stringent law to protect the fisheries, which will otherwise soon be destroyed by the improvidence of those who are working them. The pearls are found in a species of mussel which can be preserved and propogated like the oyster, and the yield of pearls can not only be made permanent, but can be improved. The fishermen now tear open the shell and destroy all the life it contains, whether it carries a pearl or not, when it would be just as easy gently to pry it open with some sharp in strument and remove the pearl with a pair of pincers without injuring the industrious and humble little being. He can then be put back into his bed at the bottom of the stream to breed and bear pearls indefinitely. By selecting the mussels from which the best pearls have been taken from those that have borne a poorer quality, and planting them at the spots where the yield has been most prolific, it would be possible to improve the pearls both in size and quality. Experience has taught that oysters can be bred up just like horses or cattle, and Mr. Kunz believes that there would be no difficulty in doing the same with all pearl-bearing shell fish.

It has already been done to a certain extent in other countries and the conditions at the Wisconsin pearl fisheries are peculiarly favorable for their presence is by no means a proof til they have regained what they He has prepared a circular letter on the subject which has been sent out by the United States fish commission, but he suggests that the legislature of Wisconsin should order an investigation and pass laws to protect the pearl mussels and regulate the fisheries before they are entirely destroyed. Most of the men working them now are amateurs and have no knowledge of the scientific side of the industry.

Mr. Kunz, or rather Mrs. Kunz, has discovered that what are known as blue-white diamonds, that are very rare and come from the mines in Brazil, are reservoirs of light, and will not only show phosphorescence in the dark by friction, but will even sparkle when entirely at rest. Mrs. Kunz was wearing a diamond of this kind and one night happened to notice the phenomenon while hanging up some clothes in a dark closet. She called her husband's attention to it and he made a thorough investigation. But of all the grades and colors and kinds of diamonds that he had access to, the blue-white variety alone seemed to retain and emit light in the dark. While Mr. Kunz had never known of this peculiarity before he thought it must have been discovered by some one, and began a search through all the authorities that treat of precious stones. Finally he found a reference to the fact in an old English work, but the author evidently regarded it as of little importance. Those who happen to own blue-white diamonds can make tests for themselves.

Raw Eggs.

Raw eggs are frequently ordered, of the Treasury. It is held by about as when they can be taken and retwenty-five men, and the limit to the tained by a sick person they are examount held by each is \$500. These tremely nourishing, simply because men are bankers and teachers or pro- the albumen, not having been hardfessors in the art of detecting coun- ened, is the sooner digested. Many, terfeit money. There is a regular however, cannot take raw eggs as business, not only in detecting coun- usually given, that is, beaten up with ter'eits, but in teaching others to de- milk or wine. The following mode is tect them. Several men in different a good one; the appearance of the parts of the United States make a dish is so vice that an invalid will living by this occupation, and some often be induced to try it. It is free of them travel from place to place from oiline's and clean to the palate. filling engagements to instruct young Put the york of an egg into a basin bank clerks in the art. Incidentally with a teaspoonful of white sugar these "professors" work up business and a tablespoonful of orange or for detective agencies and get sub- lemon juice, and beat lightly togethscriptions for "counterfeit detect- er with a fork. Put the white on a ors," which are published in several plate, add a pinch of sait, and then, cities. All who hold counterfeit with a broad-bladed knife, beat it to money under permit from the Secre- a stiff froth. Then, as lightly as tary of the Treasury are required to possible, mix all together in the report to the secret service bureau, basin, and as lightly transfer to a at least once a month, and, if in the clean tumbler, which it will nearly neighborhood of a secret service fill if properly made. This must not agent, to report to him in person and stand in a warm place, or it soon show him the counterfeit money to becomes liquid and loses its snowy

> Galloons of every width are made materials of the season.

DIPHTHERIA CURE.

A MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY DE. SCRIBED IN DETAIL.

Concede Its Efficacy -- Adopted in European Hospitals.

The cure for diphtheria, discovered by Professor Behring of the University of Halle, seems to have passed the experimental stage, and the highest medical authorities now concede its wonderful efficacy. The French Budget Committee has recommended a Government appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of serum to be distributed among the hospitals of France. Berlin has taken steps to obtain a supply for all its hospitals, while in Vienna, Dresden, and other Continental cities the treat- died. ment has already been adopted. In New York, too, the remedy will soon be in use, Health Commissioner Dr. Cyrus Edson having declared his belief that it is the most remarkable dis- tically an infallible cure. In two covery on record in therapeutic other hospitals of the same city (the medicine.

Professor Behring began in 1890 essor Koch, whose experiments with Loffler, another disciple of Koch, had already discovered the bacillus that produces diphtheria, and an arthe line of inquiry previously folthe discovery to practical use. Pasmust be weakened before being introduced into the blood, as otherwise death and not immunity from the disease would ensue. The investigators of the diphtheria bacillus only succeeded in elucidating that not only the bacilli themselves produce the malady, but that the liquid in which they have been cultivated has nettle, and is generally produced by make; it crashed through the afterthe same effect even though it contain not a single animalcule. This appears without leaving any discovery was made by Dr. Boux of Paris. Taking it as a starting point, Professor Behring began the series of experiments that led to his great achievement.

Instead of levelling his attack against the bacteria he decided to leave them in peace, and to paralyze their action by rendering the soil in which they work barren, by imwould render them innocuous. Ac. State. cording to the theory of predispositlight has been thrown by Dr. Was. the diphtheria poison in gradually insermann of Berlin, not only are the creasing doses, and are weighed aftbacteria not absolutely necessary for er each injection. If they lose the production of the disease. but weight the inoculation is stopped unthat it exists. Numbers of perfectly lose, and then the process is resumhealthy persons have been found to ed and continued until they are caphave diphtherial bacteria in their able of assimilating large doses of blood without suffering any incon- the virus. Then their serum is ready venience. What is the explanation for use. A vein is opened and about of this curious fact? Simply that two pounds' weight of blood let, aftthey also possess in their blood the er which they are well fed, until such antidote to the poison. Now, this time as they can spare another immunity is not inborn, inherited. couple of pounds of blood, from It is acquired, and is therefore a characteristic of old people to a same manner. The animals suffer young. To confer it by artificial means was therefore the problem to

Professor Behring's first experiments were made on guinea pigs. He it is clearer and purer than any othfound that the poisonous virus, if injected into the blood in small quantities, is harmless. Then he tried the effect of gradually increaseing the doses, with the same result, and at last he injected bacteria enough to kill a number of uninoculated animals into one guinea pig. and it remained as healthy and brisk as before. Professor Behring then advanced a step further, and discovered that, as bacteria are not necessary to cause the disease, neither ico, in the course of a tour made last are they needed in order to render month," said the ex-Government Inthe organism proof against it. As spector, "I was particularly imthe infection may lie in the fluid in pressed with the vigor and transformwhich they were cultivated, so the ing power that marks the impact of antidote may be sought for in the our American civilization upon the blood of the animal inoculated, and regions we acquired by the Mexican he found by experiment that such is war. The town was planted twenty the case, and that that element of years ago by American mining men the blood which can thus render an in the very heart of the Apache counorganism diphtheria proof is the se- try, far from any other civilized com-

transparent part of the blood. Put | zens to arms and to picket the town some drops of blood on a saucer, and in anticipation of an attack from Inin a very short time they coagulate; dians. The year I first visited Silver that is, it assumes the appearance City, 1877, there had just occurred a of a mass of jelly, on the surface of murderous Apache raid, in which the which drops of a yellowish watery savages had come so near the town fluid are visible. a red, semi-solid as to sweep away horses from the mass lying undeneath, This latter overlooking hills. It was a central is called the clot, and the former is point in the vortex of Indian wars, the serum, and in this serum Profess- raids, and massacres until the Apache or Behring has discovered the means outbreaks ended with the surrender of defending mankind from the fur- and deportation of Geronimo's band ther ravages of diphtheria. He pour- in 1886; yet under such conditions ed into a bowl a quantity of serum it grew and prospered. taken from the blood of an inoculated animal, and found that the gressiveness compares well with any diphtheria poison, if mixed with it, town of its size in the safest and most became perfectly innocuous. If that fruitful regions of the West. Its mixture be injected under the skin, the organism is not only not deleteriously affected thereby, but is render- factories; tasteful residences and ed secure against the future attacks grounds border its streets, and, seen of the malady.

no doubt in Professor Behring's mind | the Territorial Normal School, shows that Pasteur's notion that the effic- that the cause of enlightened educaacy of the inoculation depended on tion goes hand in hand with its comits being weakened was erroneous. It is a question of quantity, and noth- in a country where twenty years ago, ing more. Every infectious disease except at the few military stations, leaves behind corpuscles in the blood | the language, customs, and instituwhich protect the patient from a tions of the civilized people were all new attack; and this fact opens out inherited from the old Spanish coloa wide perspective to contemporary nization.' and future medicine. The next and last step was to try the efficacy of serum on human beings, and the results of the application confirmed the Professor's wildest hopes.

Professor Ehrlich, in Berlin, took

the matter up with vigor, and having first verified Behring's observations by inoculating animals suffering from diphtheria, treated human patients exactly in the same way. Of the difficulties he had to contend The Highest Medical Authorities of obtaining the serum in sufficiently with at the first, the chief was that large quantities. The problem is more or less satisfactorily solved. In five hospitals in Berlin diphtheria has been treated with serum and the results are as follows: First of all, and by way of a standard by which to gauge their significance, Professor Ehrlich mentions that seventy-two cases of the malady having been treated by the usual methods, twenty-five ended fatally. Then come seventy-eight diphtheria patients who during the first forty-eight hours of

their illness, had serum injected in-

to their blood, and of these only two

The conclusion to which this significant fact points is that the newly discovered remedy, if applied at an early stage of the infection, is prac-Charite and Elizabeth's Hospital) there were twelve deaths out of eightythe experiments that resulted in his nine patients, a result which will discovery. He is a disciple of Prof- appear still more encouraging when it is stated that of these twelve, sevlymph for the cure of consumption en belonged to the most malignant attracted the attention of the whole kind of diphtheria known, so maligworld a few years ago. Professor nant that there was no hope of recovery from the very first. The application of serum was in all the other cases immediately followed by a my of investigators was at work upon notable falling off of the temperature and a perfectly normal pulse. When lowed by Pasteur, trying to turn the patient was treated without loss of time, one day was enough to reteur's inoculation method was based move all the main symptoms of the which no doubt will be available at upon the theory that the bacteria malady, and the dangers that usually make themselves felt during the period of convalescence are minimized to a wonderful extent.

Serum is absolutely innocuous, even in large quantities; the only inconvenience it can cause is a rash or efflorescence on the skin, such as might be caused by the sting of a 1,000 pounds, and was one of Holtzer transfusion of blood, and which dis-The quantity needed for traces. injection during the malady is a dose of about ten cubic centimetres which at present costs \$1.25. One Injection suffices in the great majority of cases. Now, the important point, as Professor Ehrlich points out, is to provide serum in sufficient quantities at a cost which will put it within reach of the poorest classes. parting to the blood qualities which and this can be done only by the

At present horses are used for the on of disease, upon which much purpose. They are inoculated with which the serum is extracted in the frequent blood letting, for they have no work of any kind to perform. Serum taken from the blood of horses is preferred to every kind, because

> Professor Behring affirms that in cases of lockjaw the effects of serum injections are equally satisfactory. and he believes that in time it will be found quite as effectual against typhus, cholera, and perhaps even pulmonary diseases.

It Grew I mid Dangers.

"In visiting Silver City, New Mexmunity, and it was necessary at times Speaking loosely, the serum is the in its early history to call the citi-

"To-day it is a city that in prorich brick blocks contain banks, large mercantile houses, and manumiles away in approaching the town, Another series of experiments left | the stately building just erected for mercial prosperity. This, mark you,

> AS HE FINDS THEM. Jones-There goes a man who takes things as he finds them. Robbins-A philosopher? Jones- No; a ragpicker.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mountain climbing is a great sport and a dangerous one. According to the Appenzellar Zeitung the past year alone, seventy-three tourists and guides met with violent death in the Alps, while twenty others received serious injuries, and four more were lost, never to be heard of again.

THE United States now have about forty vessels engaged in whalingthe remnant of a fleet which once numbered 500 ships. The demand for whale oil has so greatly decreased that the industry has dwindled away. It is now supported chiefly by the demand for whalebone.

THE longest distance a letter can be carried within the limits of the United States is from Key West, Fla., to Ounalaska, 6,271 miles; and all for two cents! People who would save money will at once start for Key West or Ounalaska and so address their correspondence that they shall get their full money's worth.

"THE newspapers refer to the fact that the late Czar of Russia was an enthusiastic stamp collector," remarked a New Yorker who is interested in the stamp-selling business. 'Some years ago I received an order from the Czar for a complete assortment of United States stamps. I sent them to him and received a very large sum of money in return.'

"LONDON ENGINEERING" says: "The heavy naval fighting in the far East has given not a few opportunities of gathering valuable information about the behavior of guns and armor, a later date. It is stated, on what appears to be reliable authority, that the fate of the Chinese ironclad Ping-Yuen was decided by one round from a Canet 12.60-inch gun, the heaviest weapon in both fleets. shell which sunk the Ping-Yuen weighed 150 kilogrammes, nearly part of the vessel's armored deck. the ship sinking by the stern almost immediately.

THE First Parish in Dorchester, Mass., over which the Rev. Eugene R. Shippen was recently installed as pastor, is the oldest church or religous society in Boston. It is Unitarian, although in one usually wellinformed religious weekly it is set down as Congregational. It is more than 250 years old and has had only eleven pastors in its history. The invariable custom has been to install a young man, and not to call a minister from another church. Mr. Shippen is the son of Rev. Rush R. Shippeh, paster of the Unitarian Church in Washington. He is a graduate of Harvard, and for the last studying at Oxford. Previous to that, however; he was settled over a Congregational Church in Wichita, Kan. The Rev. R. R. Shippen preached the sermon at the installation of his son.

A Japanese contributor in "The Popular Science Monthly" says: 'When I was a young boy the custom of eating beef began to spread. As blood was regarded as unclean, much greater extent than of the no serious inconvenience from this and also as Japan had been a strong agricultural country, there was a deep-rooted disinclination to est beef. In this, of course, one has also to recognize the influence of the vegetarian principle of Buddhism. But to anybody who had ever tasted beef, it was so delicious that he could hardly control his natural appetite by his religious scruple. My father was one of those who knew its taste, and so now and then we used to treat ourselves to beef. But where did we eat it? We did not eat it inside of the house. We cooked it and ate it in the open air, and in cooking and in eating we did not use the ordinary utensils but used the special ones kept for the purpose. Why all these things? Because beef was unclean, and we did not like to spread its uncleanness into our house wherin the 'gods-shelf' is kept, and into our ordinary utensils, which might be used in making offerings to the gods. The day when we ate beef my father did not offer lights to the gods nor say evening prayers to them, as he did usually, for he knew he was unclean and could not approach the gods."

NEVER were the physician and the chemist more dismayed by the meagerness of their knowledgegreat though the results of their labors have been-than now. Taking the apparently simple question of water analysis for example an English chemist observes that "the intellect of the civilized world for fifty years or more has been unable to devise a process (physical, chemical, microscopical or biological) which will enable the operator to say with certainty, 'this water is wholesome.' There are several processes which are capable of detecting a bad water, but in many cases this cannot be done by the senses alone, so recourse must be had to indirect methods, such as ascertaining the mortality and sickness amongst the people who use the water, or examining the source as to the probabilities of pollution." striking illustration of the uncertain evidence of chemical analysis alone is afforded by the history of the Hamburg cholera epidemic, The neighboring city of Altona was comparatively free from the disease, yet Hamburg's water supply came from the Elbe above the city, and that for Altona from the same river after receiving the sewage of a population of about 800,000. The Altona water was chemically more impure than that of Hamburg, but the former was filtered and the latter was not.

Oakland, Cal., has a fashionable. young ladies' notatorial club.

MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR. AN OFT REPEATED STORY OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Chas. H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan.

(From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.) The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley, Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously sines 1856, and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of the purse strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men.

It is no wonder then that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and limbs, so much so that it basseriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health which he had in

To a reporter for the News Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said. "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neurslaic and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally be-came chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs with only partial relief, and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still, and my sufferings began to make my life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote to one who had given a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply I received was even

stronger than the printed testimonial, and it gave me faith in the medicine.
"I begantaking the pills and found them to be all that the professor had told me they would be. It was two or three months be fore I experienced any perceptible better-ment of my condition. My disease was of ment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery an i was thankful even to speedy recovery and was tashed to even to be relieved. I progressed rapidly, however, towards recovery and for themst six months have telt myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people and am only too glad to assist others to health through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and rich-ness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectaly, N. Y., for fifty cents per Lox, or six Loxes for \$2.50.

Dandies, when first rate, are generally very

"A THING OF BEAUTY." Mammoth Edition of Hood's Calcudar for 1895.

Every one who gets Hood's Calendar for 1895 secures "a thing of beauty." The cal-endar is formed in the shape of a heart and is ornamented with two beautiful child-inces which have always been charming leatures of Hood's Calendars. On the right is a representation of "Winter," the sweet little face with light brown eyes peeping out from a dainty cap, while the snow flakes are falling all about. The face on the left is a picture of "Summer," and is lighted with blue eyes and the head covered with a hat corated with bright flowers. are perfectly blended and the whole picture is surrounded by a tasty border. The de-sign was made by Miss Maude Humphrey, one of the most gifted and celebrated water color artists in the country. The calendar gives the usual information concerning the lunar changes, and upon the back is printed a table of astronomical events especially calculated for C. I. Hood & Co.

The calendar is issued to advertise the preparations of the firm, and is regarded as st difficult to manufacture, its novel shape being such as no other concern has ever undertaken to produce in large quantities. During the five months when the calendars were being made there were actually employed every day in this part of the work six printing presses, one bronzing machine four eye-letting machines, seven wire stitchfour eye-letting machines, seven wire stitchers, eight large paper cutters and 162 persons. The edition for 1895 was 10,500,009, or about 2,500,000 more than last year. If the calendars were laid down in a single line, they would reach almost 1000 miles, and if the different pieces in the calendar pads were laid in this way they would extend imost 3000 miles, or from New York to

Those who are unable to obtain Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendars at the drug stores should send six cents in stamps to 10 cents for two to C. L. Hoo I & Co., Lowell,

No man is good who behaves himself sim-ply because he has to.

The Best Men Coming to the Front. Splendid business opportunities are offered men and women of the highest and best character to represent B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. No capital needed. Even spare time may be used to good advantage. If will be worth your while to write to them.

Have nothing to do with the thing that bad nen are in layer of.

"An Ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Ripans Tabules do not weigh an ounce but they contain many pounds of good. One tabule gives relief. Try for yourself the next time you have a headache or bilious attack.

"But yet" is as a jailer, to bring forth some

He was treated at the Children's Hospital, Boston, and when he came home had SEV-



John Boyle

EN RUNNING SORES on his log. Could not step. We have been giving him Hood ? Sarsiparilla a year, and he can walk, run, and play as lively as any boy. He has no sores and is the PICTURE OF HEALTH. JOHN C. BOYLE, Ware, Mass.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe