

FIN DE SIECLE WOMAN

HER NEW GARMENTS ARE A REMINDER OF LONG AGO.

The New Skirts Show a Wide Flare at the Bottom - Mantles, Mantelets and Mantillas - A Very Stylish Spring Garment, Grasshopper Green.

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In all the new garments put forward this spring there is a nameless something that reminds one of the days gone by. We see a quaint bonnet, a wide berth or a scarf of silk and lace that brings a remembrance of some old picture, and we all like it. The new skirts show a wide flare at the bottom and a style of trimming that is of the days of the empire. There is an overskirt with



COSTUME FOR ELDERLY LADY AND PANTHER GOWN.

its graceful classic folds or its straggling hatlike, wing shaped drapery. There will be a Marie Antoinette used to wear. There will next be a poke bonnet with its upright plumes and straggling flowers, and the next person will have huge inevitable revers. Not seldom one finds nearly all of these characteristics in one costume, and the fin de siecle woman must have the best of everything, and it may be said, too, that she has the happy faculty of harmonizing all the salient points into one pleasing and becoming whole.

One of the almost hopeless tasks set by women to their dressmakers was to make the ugly General Berthier jacket a thing of grace and beauty. This jacket has the fronts crossed and fastened with small flat brass buttons. The material is of either black or dark blue broadcloth and has a full skirt to the basque. The collar is laid so high that it comes almost up to the ears. The revers are of rich white moire and are very large and sharply pointed. There is a plastron vest of the moire. The sleeves flare at the wrists, and there are deep cuffs of white moire set with buttons along the lower side. The whole effect of this coat is semimilitary, and it is exceedingly dressy, but it requires a very tending style and fine figure to carry it off well. This coat should be worn over a skirt of the same material.

Another new fancy drawn from the dim past has a near approach to a Dolly Varden, and it is, as the French say, a renouée, particularly well liked by the slender, who not only look well in it, but need something of the sort. The skirt to one of these models is of cream white crepon, accordion plaited. Over this is a panner drapery coming high and full over the hips. This is made of pink chaille, with red roses printed upon it. The sleeves reach the elbows and there the front is a fall of white lace, the joining being hidden under a twisted roll of cherry red and pale blue ribbon. There is an inextinguishable scarf of pink crepe de chine, with two pointed ends of the pink crepe, with three rows of the twisted ribbon crossing them, making a very novel but not a striking garniture. The panner puffs are drawn up in the back, and from under the scallop fall two crepe scarf ends to the bottom of the dress.

A costume for an elderly lady was also in some manner a reminder of the pretty fashions of other times while yet quite up to date. The dress was of ash of roses armure silk of a lusterless but elegant quality. The skirt was of the medium funnel shape, and the waist was laid in bias plaits from the shoulders to a short point in front. The sleeves were plain gigots, not very large at the top. Over this there was worn a mantelet of mirror gray armure, trimmed with a flat row of fine Spanish lace. Around the neck was a plaiting of cerise twilled silk, and this was lined with ash of roses. The cerise silk reached down the front to below the knees in tabs, ending in a passementerie fringe. The whole of the cerise portion was outlined on the edge with a narrow black velvet ribbon. The little gray chip bonnet was trimmed with a cherry velvet bow and short gray tips. The mantelet was round in the back and scarcely reached the waist line.

These same little mantles, mantelets and mantillas are to be seen in numbers. The most of them are of black silk and lace of some kind, with perhaps a bit of heading or a row of spangles. Some of them are made like a long shawl, that meaning that they do not reach the neck, but drop around the shoulders. This used in old days to be considered a very graceful and highly elegant manner of wearing the garment. I noticed one made of taffeta, cut in half moon shape. The upper edge was trimmed with a narrow frill of black lace and a fine line of jet beading. There was a graduated ruffle of taffeta, edged with lace, and there were long ruffling tabs in front, trimmed in a similar manner. The tabs cross in front and are held by a jet buckle in such a way as to draw the mantelet about half way between the neck and the shoulder seam.

This is not the only kind of late spring

mantles by any means. There was one very stylish garment which was called mantle from sheer inability to classify it. There was a plaited waist of pale blue polka dot sarras, with two long square tabs in front, edged with white lace. There were sleeves composed of four flounces of the sarras, two standing upward and two drooping, one to the elbow and the other just below. Over this was a figaro of dark blue faille, with a collar which was a study. There were small revers and then a slashed Elizabethan collar, all edged with white imitation pearls. There was a belt, and a butterfly bow edged likewise with beads. This is intended to be worn with light summer toilets, and it certainly is a very effective garment. It might be reproduced with black silk and velvet or lace. It would not be more dressy, but it would be more generally serviceable.

Full suits of any kind of goods when well and tastefully made are always elegant and artistic, and it is a wonder more ladies do not have their wraps and gowns to match. I thought this as I watched a lady in a lovely spring outfit. This dress was of pale heliotrope cloth, the front breadth embroidered tablier fashion with black and darker heliotrope. The back breadth fell in easy plaits. The waist was entirely plain save for embroidery revers, where it lay over the embroidery revers. There was a short mantle of heliotrope pou de soie slightly changeable to a dull green. This mantlelet had a full plaited cape collar coming down to a point in front under a belt, with a buckle covered with cloth. The tabs and lower edge of the cape were edged with dots and scrolls in heavy black silk embroidery. There was a full lace cape beneath this, on a foundation, with ruffled collar. The cape went straight across the shoulders in the back. This, with a straw hat with a beef eater crown and heliotrope tips and bows, made up a costume that was greatly admired.

Among the colors made prominent lately is grasshopper green. This is a pretty color by night, and it will take some little time to grow accustomed to seeing it on the street, but the dress-makers are so clever in these days and understand the possibilities of color and material so well that even emerald green is made to look refined. That reminds me to say that the emerald green crepon is an exquisite thing, and when combined with these soft wood browns and mistics that sharp color becomes a beauty in itself and in its contrast. Pea green and apple green are among the colors of this season.

I saw a pea green chaille the other day that was trimmed with five graduated rows of black velvet ribbon, and the effect was startling, all the more so because the wearer was walking with another young lady clad in a magenta crepon. They were both young ladies who certainly know how to dress and who have the means, and I cannot imagine how they came to promenade together unless for the purpose of creating a sensation. And yet jack roses, which are the approved magenta shade, have tender green leaves.

I should not close without mentioning the "premier conseil" scarf. This is a long piece of silk lace or muslin, but



MANTELET COSTUMES.

whatever it is must be soft. This is hemmed and edged with lace all around or more often only at the ends, and it is worn over the shoulders and caught over the arms, the ends hanging loosely from each arm. This scarf can be of the same material as the dress or of a different one, can be trimmed much or little. Those who have ever seen Fanny Davernport in "La Tosca" will know just how these scarves are to be worn. Some of the most expensive of these are of camel's hair, just like the india shawls, only they are long and narrow in all cases. As they are not for warmth, but for grace alone, the thinner and flimsier fabrics should be preferred.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

Photography For Women. The New York Herald offered some time since a prize of \$50 for the most artistic and picturesque photograph that could be made by any of its readers. The prize was awarded to Miss Emily V. Clarkson of Potsdam, N. Y. Her picture looks something like the famous painting of the "Angels." It is simply an old man at work in a field, but so thoroughly artistic is every detail wrought out that the picture gives the effect of one of those large paintings into which a skilled artist has put his highest effort and enthusiasm for months. There are infinite capacities for art in photography, in the grouping of objects, the selection of subjects and the management of light and shade. Amateur photography offers a promising field of art all its own.

Colored Female Editors In Africa. Two educated colored women at Ya-tien have commenced the publication of what is claimed to be the first newspaper in the Congo Free State.

SPRING ASSIZE.

Convicted Prisoners All Sentenced Yesterday Forenoon by Mr. Justice Crease.

Dr. Morrison Fined Four Hundred Dollars and Heavy Costs - Speedy Trials.

Sentences were pronounced on Friday upon the prisoners convicted at the Spring Assize, Mr. Justice Crease presiding and Mr. A. G. Smith representing the Crown. That the public took more than usual interest in the proceedings was shown by the crowded state of the gallery and the portion of the courtroom outside the railing devoted to spectators. The Morrison case seemed to be the topic uppermost in the public mind, and much sympathy was indulged in before the court sat as to the punishment likely to be inflicted. At twenty minutes past eleven Mr. Justice Crease took his seat upon the bench and the proceedings opened.

Robert Irving and John Silvia, convicted of horse stealing, were the first prisoners called up for sentence. Irving, when asked why sentence should not be passed on him, said: "I had no intention of stealing the horse; I thought it was Silvia's uncle's horse." Silvia when asked the same question as Irving, answered laconically, "Nothing."

His Lordship remarked that he would follow out the jury's suggestion of a strong recommendation to mercy, and the sentence of the court would therefore be that of imprisonment, without hard labor, for six months, to date from the day of commitment. John Dutton and Frederick Gilmore, both hardened-looking characters, convicted of having in their possession property stolen from the Bay View saloon, next stood up for sentence.

John Dutton "only asked for the leniency of the court," while Gilmore repeated parrot-like after his companion, "the leniency of the court."

His Lordship pronounced sentence of one year's imprisonment on each man. We have been waiting three weeks in Ontario already, "Dear Honor," said Dutton. His Lordship - "Your remembrance will date from the day of commitment."

James Halley, the burglar, had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. His Lordship in stating out two years in the penitentiary, gave warning that although due regard was given to recommendations of juries, offenders for such a serious crime as burglary coming before the court in future might expect to be dealt with with the utmost severity.

On Mr. Justice's application for the defence that the exhibit might be impounded pending application for a new trial, the Court gave orders accordingly. Harold Redgrave, guilty of wounding John Barr, was next dealt with. His Lordship in the defence asked that leniency be shown, stating that the jury had negatived the two more serious crimes in the indictment, and pointing also to Mr. Redgrave's excellent character and other extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Smith stated that the Crown did not wish to press a heavy sentence. His Lordship in reply stated that he was mindful that he was from his position as constable armed for the protection of the public and the prevention of disorder, and that he had learned to put a proper restraint upon himself in setting the boy's mind to the intention of killing the man, and he was quite sure that the jury had the same view in their minds. But Redgrave must remember that it was only by the mercy of Almighty God that he did not stand there guilty of murder. When a man shoots carelessly and recklessly at a man with intent right into a man's face it may be intended to kill that man. The court, however, did not pass upon the intent, and its sentence was imprisonment for six months, to date from the beginning of the Assize.

Harry Walker, a Donald Irving, the two boys found guilty of setting fire to a hayrick, were then called up for sentence. Mr. Bell on behalf of Irving recalled the fact that it had been shown that up to the date of the trouble the lad's conduct had been good. His Lordship was a widow dependent partly on his son's support. Besides at this period of the boy's life (he is 15 years of age) a lasting impression had already been made on him by the punishment already undergone - nearly a year's imprisonment. Technically the jury had found the boy guilty but the recommendation to mercy was as much as to say that morally the boys had no evil intent in what they did. On these and other grounds he asked that a light punishment only be imposed.

IN CASSIAR.

Captain John Irving Before the Electors - A Clear and Vigorous Address.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Candidate and Promise of Victory at the Polls.

PORT SIMPSON, June 16. (Special.) - A largely attended meeting was held here today, for the purpose of enabling the electors to hear Captain John Irving, the Government candidate for legislative honors in the District, express his views on the political issues of the day. On motion of Mr. Wilbur, Mr. Clifford was voted to the chair, and in a brief address said that Captain John Irving being a gentleman well known to all, it would be presumption on his part to attempt any introduction. He then called upon the candidate.

"Captain John," as all the residents of the North are accustomed to call him, was greeted with cheering both hearty and prolonged. He expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing the keen interest manifested in the affairs of the Province by the electors of Port Simpson, which their attendance in the large numbers he saw before him betokened. It was the duty of every good citizen as well as his privilege and his right, to take an active interest in the Government of the country of which he was a part. So long as the people thus understood and exercised their rights, freedom and good government were assured.

The wonderful and varied resources of the north country made it, though with perhaps the least population than certain other districts, one of the most important sections of the Province. First in the list of the mineral wealth of the north, which if developed would make the whole Province famous for its production. Then there was agricultural land in abundance, making the north country particularly advantageous for settlement by a farming and stock raising community, who (more fortunate) would find a waiting and profitable market almost at their very doors. The farmer and the miner were not alone to be considered, for the lumberer it had been borne to the four quarters of the globe, and it was beyond calculation what magnitude this industry might - and doubtless would assume within the next few years.

Coal, too, was to be found in practically limitless quantities in the Queen Charlotte Islands - coal which the most eminent experts after careful examination of the properties, had pronounced without exception the best steam coal to be found anywhere on the Pacific coast. There was a certain fortune for some one in the development of the Queen Charlotte coal mines, which he expected soon to see in active competition with the mines of Nanaimo and vicinity in the California market, besides entirely satisfying all local demands. Fisheries, salmon and deep sea, were next to be considered, and no argument was necessary to convince anyone that northern British Columbia is a veritable wonderland of natural wealth.

With such a heritage, the residents of the north should feel proud indeed; not should they fail to realize that in the development of their fairer country it was necessary for them to select their lawmakers with especial care, so that their rights should always be protected and their district, for its natural resources, be brought by wise legislation into that prominence which nature has ordained it to occupy.

The establishment of closer communication with the East was one important step to be taken in this direction; for by the proposed new trans-Canadian railroad via Port Simpson, the time between Yorkton and Montreal would be less than the time between Montreal and two full days. In the ever-increasing desire for rapid transit, this meant much for the north country, and much for the harbor and wharves of Port Simpson, which with its magnificent resources seemed to have been especially created as the site for a great terminal point.

The fishing industries of the North, which he was glad to see were steadily growing in strength and importance, next attracted the Captain's attention in connection therewith he advocated that a steamer be employed as a tugboat, and regular communication with the north, thereby fostering and assisting the salmon industry in the North, which is a great source of revenue to the Province. Touching briefly on the importance of having more direct and regular communication with the North, the candidate promised if elected to press the same upon the attention of the Government, the present service being admittedly inadequate to the wants of the people.

The Captain then proceeded to briefly sketch in outline the prospects of British Columbia as a field for settlement, and dwell at some length upon the inducements and advantages the province now offers to the settler, by reason of the encouragement of desirable - and only desirable - immigration. Lastly, the candidate touched upon the liquor question, the only solution of which difficult social problem he held to be in the hands of the people themselves. He would heartily favor the taking of a provincial plebiscite to determine the important question of prohibition in British Columbia. Questions were afterwards asked and answered, the questioners being Rev. Thomas Crosby, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Clifford and some others, who spoke in glowing terms of the efficiency of the school-teacher in appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Solton, and in acknowledgment of his unwavering devotion to the advancement of the province. The meeting closed with an institution independent of sect or creed.

The chairman, Mr. Clifford, then moved - the motion being seconded in half a dozen quarters and carried unanimously - that Captain John Irving is a fit and proper person to represent this constituency in the provincial legislature; and this meeting pledges itself to use every legitimate means for his election.

FROM FORT SHEPPARD.

But Little Damage Done to Private Property by the Recent Floods.

Railways Seriously Affected - Inundations of Former Days and Their Lessons.

FORT SHEPPARD, June 16. (Special.) - The floods have done their worst - and are subsiding. This townsite, lying high upon a bench sixty feet above the water, was covered to a depth of two or three feet; the hotel was surrounded, and the proprietor, Mr. Adill, moved out into two bar cars, which luckily happened to be left here before the destruction of the embankments. Very little damage to private property has been incurred just here, but the state of the railroads is deplorable.

On the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, the ties have been shaken and the track washed out to a dangerous extent, between Sayward and Wapeta, while at the latter place the embankments have been washed clean through at both ends of the iron cantilever bridge over the Pond d'Ouvelle river, leaving the bridge itself with its abutments an island in a raging torrent. The water ceased rising at two feet from the roadbed on the bridge, which appears to be as solid as concrete.

A train arrives from Nelson today for the first time in three weeks. On the Spokane Falls & Northern, which connects here with the N. & F. S. Railroad, the damage is much more serious; it commences close here, and the road is entirely obliterated for about a mile; the lower end of the road, on the side of which it was laid, has been terrible, and in one place where it has hollowed out an enormous amphitheatre an eighth of a mile wide. It is stated that this position of affairs continues as far as Marous, and that the probable cost of restoring this portion will amount to \$100,000. The estimated cost of the necessary repairs on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard does not exceed \$3,000.

At Sayward the lower bench was covered, and the buildings erected last year by the railway contractors have been washed away or broken up. It was not until the present year's flood mark is reached that it recurred at no very long intervals. Mr. Hartmann, an old placer miner, states that he was flowing over this townsite in 1882; Louis Montmer, a Colville valley farmer, remembers the high water in 1877, and an old Indian, the last of the Slocans, pointed out to the writer the level it attained in 1867, some thirty feet above the late high water mark. In view of these facts, it is worthy of consideration whether the railroad should not be rebuilt on a higher level, as at first surveyed.

In these mountainous regions the economic value of meteorological observations cannot be overestimated; and given these data it should be easily possible to warn dwellers in the lower lands of the approaching flood; this year the season was very late, the snow remaining much longer than usual. As a rule the Columbia begins rising early in April and steadily runs off, attaining its greatest height in the middle of July; this year the hot weather suddenly succeeded the cold weather, with the result that the river has had to do in one month the work of two months.

Passengers from the west to Nelson come to Wapeta from Revelstoke by the boat and take the train here, as the C. & K. Railroad from Kelowna to Nelson is not in operation.

NARROW ESCAPE.

NEW YORK, June 21. - The steamer Prince Wilhelm arrived from Port an hour ago, reports having a very narrow escape from being swamped by a water spout. On Sunday last about noon, second officer Vandergoot was attracted by the look-out to a small speck on the horizon which looked like a small boat. Five minutes later heavy rain clouds gathered in the northeast directly over the object seen by the look-out. The captain who was below was called on deck and at once saw that it was a water spout, bearing directly down on the steamer. The ship's command was at once changed to east by north, but even this course did not seem to clear the ship. The water-spout was being carried along by the north-east squall and was moving first to one side and then to the other. When the spout was about a mile away the wind shifted to the eastward and passed only about 300 feet away from the steamer. The second officer says the water-spout was fully 200 feet high and 40 feet wide at the base, and that it struck the steamer would have sunk her. The passengers were not alarmed, not knowing of the danger they had been exposed to until it was all over.

MONTEAL'S UNEMPLOYED.

MONTEAL, June 21. - A large number of unemployed men held a mass meeting at one of the public squares last evening, and some incendiary speeches were made. It was decided to present a petition to the city council asking that the employment of aliens be stopped, that water rates should be abolished, and that public work should be given to the unemployed.

STABBED TO.

French President Carnot of An Italian Dagger.

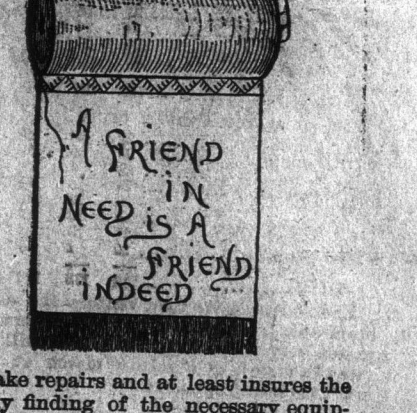
How the Foul Crime - Indignation Over.

PARIS, June 25. - Sadi Carnot, President of the French republic, was fatally slain last evening in Lyons. An Italian anarchist, President Carnot went to the exhibition of arts, sciences and manufactures. He left the Chamber of Deputies shortly after 9 o'clock and embarked in the carriage in the Place de la Gare, hardly taken his seat when a man in a dark coat, wearing a paper in hand, sprang upon him, snatched a dagger from the carriage step and plunged it into the President's abdomen. The assassin sank back unconscious from the carriage step and was seized and surrounded by the prompt interference of the police. The President had been taken to the Hotel de Ville, where he was surrounded by his family and his household officers. The President was in a happy mood, and was noticed cordially of his receipt of the chamber of commerce certificate for the theatre.

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Shoe buttons are proverbial for their habit of breaking off and going astray. The convenient little contrivance shown in the drawing supplies the wherewithal to make repairs and at least insures the speedy finding of the necessary equipment.

Select good quality ribbon of any color or you prefer, but just 6 inches wide, and cut two strips, each a half a yard in length. Overhand the two strips together for a distance of four inches; then trace each other across so as to form a bag. Turn in the edges to make a frill, stitch on a casing and run in a double drawing string of narrow ribbon the same shade as the wide.

Purchase a large spool of black linen thread and measure how far below the tree stitching it will be necessary to make a second row in order to form a case. Cut three strips of white flannel the exact length and width of the ribbon that remains below this line, and either pink or buttonhole all the edges. Baste the bits of flannel onto the ribbon just where the lowest edge of the spool case is to be, and then tree stitch through them and the two pieces of ribbon.

Fill the bag with buttons, slip the spool within its case and stick into the flannel a generous supply of the ordinary crane needles and the sort made expressly for sewing leather, which are much easier to use. CLARE BUNCE.

Health Built Up

"I had a very bad cold which settled on my chest. I was under doctor's care and was not getting any better. I got out of the house for a few weeks. I did not gain strength very fast and other remedies failing to help me or improve my case, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles and my health is improved very much. Since I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla I feel much stronger than I have been for a long time. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to others, for it truly has been of great benefit to me." JOSEPH WELLS, North Kingston, Nova Scotia.

ing terminated and the Danube proceeded to the Naas. The meeting here is but a sample of those which Captain Irving has held elsewhere in the district, everywhere being received most enthusiastically.

TACOMA, June 22. - Manager Pritchard, of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, has received advice from the Orient stating that no whites are sick with the cholera or black death plague, which, it is reported, is epidemic among many people in China. Mr. Pritchard said: "I believe the reports are very much exaggerated. The next steamer to arrive is the Sikh, and will probably be in Victoria Saturday. Should there be any sickness aboard, or if it is desirable to quarantine the Chinese aboard, we shall place them in quarantine there and bring the vessel here, after inspection at Port Townsend. The steamer from the Orient must pass quarantine stations before coming here, so there is no chance for any cholera cases to reach this port. It is required that the vessel shall be fourteen days out after touching an infested port, and the Sikh will be over fourteen days out before arriving at Victoria, therefore if there were any cases aboard they would be fully developed before arriving on our shore."

PORT TOWNSEND, June 22. - The general quarantine officers here have received notice from San Francisco, California, to visit this city, to take extraordinary precautions to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from the Orient. Arrangements will be made in a few days to subject every vessel arriving from an Asiatic port to rigid examination. The quarantine station is in readiness to fumigate vessels.

BERLIN, June 20. - The Freinagende Zeitung in a leader on the sugar business says: "If the agrarians lived in Germany, we should be on the 'high road to a tariff with the United States, which would be certain to have disastrous results to the great branches of German commerce. Why should we fight America simply in the interests of the Government of the United States? The only reasonable course for Germany to take is to retrace the bill of 1891, abolishing export premiums. That would lead to the soundest development of the German sugar industry."

LONDON, June 21. - Chairman Herring, of the London committee of the Atholion shareholders, has resigned his office because he disapproves of the plan of reorganization. The majority of the committee approve of the plan.

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Health Built Up Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic.