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East Oregonian

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1903.

Published every Friday at Pendleton, Oregon, by the
EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

'Phone, Main 11.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily, one year by mail	$5.00
Daily, six months by mail	2.50
Daily, three months by mail	1.25
Daily, one month by mail	.50
Daily, per month by carrier	.65
Weekly, one year by mail	1.50
Weekly, six months by mail	.75
Weekly, four months by mail	.50
Semi-Weekly, one year by mail	2.00
Semi-Weekly, six months by mail	1.00
Semi-Weekly, three months by mail	.50

The East Oregonian is on sale at B. B. Rich's News Stands at Hotel Portland and Hotel Perkins, Portland, Oregon.

Member Scripps-McRae News Association.

San Francisco Bureau, 408 Fourth St. Chicago Bureau, 909 Security Building. Washington, D. C. Bureau, 501 14th St., N. W.

Entered at Pendleton postoffice as second-class matter.

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind the gates of Hercules,
Before him not the ghost of shores,—
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said: "Now must we pray,
For lo, the very stars are gone.
Brave Admir'l speak, what shall I say?"
"Why say, 'Sail on, sail on, and on!'"
—Joaquin Miller, in "Columbus."

COST OF RAISING WHEAT.

One of the most interesting and vital facts in relation to western farming, brought out by Rinaldo M. Hall, in the new edition of "Oregon, Washington and Idaho," issued by the O. R. & N. Co. and the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, is the comparative cost of producing wheat in the Inland Empire and in the famous Red River valley.

These two sections of the United States are representative wheat-growing districts and the facts are gathered from farmers who are farming on land and not in books.

The special character of the climate and the great diversity of industries that is possible on the farm in the Inland Empire, aside from the greater yield and the reduced cost of production of wheat, make this section the most favored farming country in the United States today.

Wherever this valuable book goes, it will attract the best and thriftiest class of people to the West, by its authentic and detailed array of figures and facts on the matchless resources of the "Oregon country." Following are Mr. Hall's comparisons:

"The cost of wheat production in the Inland Empire is relatively so much less and the yield so far ahead of many much-advertised and boasted sections of the United States, that actual returns from harvest fields are often discredited by those who have not visited the region.

"Under date of November 8, 1902, Mr. John Carpenter, of Forest River, N. D., writes that the yield in the Red River valley for the year 1902, was from five to 35 bushels per acre; that the cost of raising a 35-bushel bumper crop was $7.50 per acre, and that wheat at that date was worth 60 cents per bushel, which means that the net profit from an acre on wheat land in the Red River valley that yielded 35 bushels in 1902, was $13.50.

"In the great Inland Empire, the cost of raising an acre of wheat ready for market is between $5 and $7. Assuming that it is $7.50 per acre, which, according to Richard McGahey, of Walla Walla, authority on the subject, never exceeds that amount, in the case of Samuel Drumheller, who, in 1902 from the uplands of Eastern Washington, raised 10,560 bushels from 160 acres, an average of 66 bushels per acre, at the market price, 65 cents per bushel, means a net profit of $5,664, or $35.40 per acre, nearly three times the profit of that from an acre in the Red River valley. To Bruce Ferrell, in the same county, who threshed 23,250 bushels from 420 acres, an average of 56 bushels per acre, it means a net profit of $11,962.50, or $28.25 per acre.

"In Eastern Oregon and Northern Idaho, where the cost of production is about the same and the yield equally as large, similar profits are made. Scores of authenticated yields of from 40 to 68½ bushels per acre could be cited for the Inland Empire, 1902, and when it is known that the average wheat yield of the entire United States is only about 17 bushels per acre, the profit of wheat raising in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is readily seen.

"A. B. Conley, of the Grande Ronde valley, Eastern Oregon, threshed from his 7,000-acre wheat field, 1902, enough to add $100,000 to his bank account. Robert Jamieson, who has farmed near Weston, Umatilla county, for 32 years, does not remember when his wheat made less than 40 bushels per acre, and it has often averaged 65 bushels."

TRUE RICHES OF THE WEST.

Elbert Hubbard, lecturer and editor of the Philistine magazine, draws a true picture of the real values of the West in the July number of the Homemaker, a monthly publication of Washington, D. C., devoted to the interests of irrigation.

Speaking of the possibilities of agriculture of Montana, Mr. Hubbard makes observations which apply with equal force to the entire western empire.

"You will not find the true wealth of this state in her mines," says the writer. "These are wonderful, but far more so is the agricultural possibility. There is where Montana and the West will become great. The wealth of the mines is immense, but is it permanent? The returns are great, but the land once worked over, becomes useless.

"The farmer is the one who will build up the state to the empire it offers. There the wealth is cumulative and lasting. It adds to the richness of itself by successive cultivation and use. It increases in wealth as the fertilizing processes of the ages go on. The mining industry, like the lumber industry, is destructive of natural resources in a large degree. It strips the land and leaves it unoccupied.

"Here you have land, water and people, the three great essentials of a civilization. The storage and use of waste rivers is the solution of the industrial questions of the age, you are at the open gateway of the golden age of irrigation."

This solution of the agricultural and industrial questions applies with particularly vital force to Umatilla county. The land, the people and the water are here. Water in sufficient quantities and land of sufficient richness to make one of the grandest and most prolific districts in the West, await the coming of the true irrigationist, in this county, and Eastern Oregon.

The process of government irrigation seems to be tedious and belated. The storage and distribution of water, in a way to make productive land of the desert, is not such a deeply abstract and technical task as many would be led to believe, by the mysterious actions and slow calculations of government agents.

If the government wants proofs of the adaptability of the soil of Umatilla county to the science of irrigation, there lies the Butter creek belt, one solid field of alfalfa meadow upon which one good soaking will make two and three good crops each year.

If the government wants estimates of water supply, possibilities of storage and other information regarding the feasibility of the Echo tract of land, the Umatilla and Morrow county irrigation association should furnish this data, and hurry up by every means, the reclamation of this magnificent territory. The delay in locating and deciding upon the means of irrigating this land seems to be unwarranted. The advantages of the tract are undeniable. The fact that one winter soaking will make good crops upon this sandy soil, removes the possible objection that the water supply may be insufficient for the area.

Truly, the riches of the West lie in the arid lands and the wasted mountain streams, but unless the government gets a different move on, or surrenders the task of irrigating the West to the people interested in the West, the present generation will not see the dawning of the promised Irrigation Age.

Umatilla county roads are at the right stage to be covered with straw, now, before the dust becomes deeper. The continued rains of the past two weeks have kept down the dust and a small amount of straw will now make excellent roads for harvest. Very little work applied right now will save a great deal of valuable time later on.

The unpleasant features accompanying the city election in Walla Walla should drive the thought of political division in municipal campaigns from the minds of all voters. The contest is always resolved into a struggle between the forces of right and wrong in the end, and all lovers of good government belong on one side.

The Telegram asks: "Why will the negro persist in committing crimes that invite such horrible fates?" That is easy. For the same reason that each succeeding generation of mountain lion lies in wait on the forest path for the defenseless deer. It is the unreasoning nature of the animal, and always will be.

The alarming increase of suicide will drive the insurance companies to raise rates, in self-defense. Anti-suicide provisions will be made in policies, just as anti-soldiering clauses are now inserted by many of the leading companies.

BAD DAY FOR DODGERS.

The state land board, on Wednesday made a ruling which will swell the taxes of Oregon several thousand dollars. It went after a certain class of tax "dodgers" with a rough hand, for which the people are duly thankful.

At the present time, on the records of the state land office, are between 400 and 500 purchasers of state land, who still owe small amounts on their payments, and as long as this amount is due and the deed still in the name of the state, the purchaser cannot be compelled to pay taxes upon the land, although he may be farming or renting the same, at a great profit.

The result of this practice is, that the state has been shielding, inadvertently, a very successful species of tax "dodging," for years, and assessors have been powerless to levy upon the land in the name of the rightful owner, who was in no hurry to secure title.

In view of the alarming increase of this practice, the board has decided to end it and yesterday issued an order that all purchasers of state land who owe $50, or less, on their contract, must pay up and take a deed to the land.

This will bring into sight, as taxable real estate in Oregon, at least 60,000 acres of land, of an average value of $10. Some of this land is worth $40 per acre, as it is highly cultivated and improved and other tracts are desert, worth but little more than first cost of $1.25 an acre.

The land board's action meets with hearty approval of the people, as there has been altogether too much tax dodging and property hiding in Oregon. High levies are due largely to the complete escape of many kinds of profit-yielding property from any share in the burden of taxes.

Corporations with alleged millions of dollars in capital stock have snapped their fingers in assessor's faces for years, in this state; large land holders have hidden behind this law, and the poor man whose small holdings were all in plain view and the business man whose wealth consisted in property that could not be covered by any statutory shield, have paid the major portion of the expense of government.

It is a bad day for the "dodger." He is being left unprotected by the law of favoritism and must meet the responsibilities of citizenship as it was designed that all men should do, when the right to enjoy the ownership of property was first vouchsafed to man.

The June number of the Homemaker contains the following bitter arraignment of the land transactions of the government, during the past year: "About 25,000,000 acres of public lands have passed from the government into private hands during the present fiscal year (ending June 30th. It has been stated that fully three-fourths of the entries under the laws named are of such a nature that they would not bear close inspection. Considered in the light of the spirit in which our land laws were enacted, they are frauds. Many of them are the grossest kind of steals. Here, then, are millions of acres of the government's best land acquired through fraud and perjury Irrigated and made into homes for American citizens it would be of inestimable worth to the nation."

An item from North Yakima tells of a man who raised this year 120 crates of strawberries, which he sold for nearly $1,500, on three acres of ground. He also raised other varieties of berries and fruit in large quantities. What he has done in this respect, or something near it, many other men can do, on small tracts of land not only in the Yakima valley, but in other localities in the Pacific Northwest. A small tract of the right sort of soil, well utilized, is more profitable than a big grain farm. On Weston mountain, in Umatilla county, the acreage of strawberries has been increased 50 per cent in the past year and a still greater increase will be made next year. Every small farmer finds this fruit to be the most profitable adjunct to the farm.

It is possible that the entire campaign in favor of the initiative and referendum will have to be fought over by the friends of direct legislation, in this state. The enemies of the people have made a start toward the destruction of the law, and are going to use every means to annul it. It now depends upon the supreme court to say whether the wishes of the people or the politicians shall be upheld.

The Milton Irrigation district which is to be voted upon July 21, is the first district to be formed in the state under the law of 1895, and should be established, by all means. It is the beginning of a new era in Umatilla county and in Eastern Oregon, and is an organized and systematic manner of handling the subject of irrigation in the community.

EMPEROR LOSING POWER.

The greatest effects of the German elections must be upon the position of the emperor himself. It must reveal, in part at least, to William II, that his charm and the charm of his ideas for his own subjects are less than had been imagined. He has discoursed to them of his divine right, and has been rewarded often with applause; but the applause has never been quite sincere.

The emperor has in effect been saying for five years, "I am the state," and a third of his people now answer, "The state is not to our liking." It is quite possible—for the emperor is able, though he usually learns only from the thoughts which arise in his own mind—that he may benefit by the rough lesson, and reflect less on his grandfather's and more on his father's example. Think what the general vote would have been had the Emperor Frederick been reigning until today and had asked from his people formal approval of his policy. Herr Bebel, at least, would have led no party, and the crown would have carried its measures by acclaim, instead of by little bargains with groups on whose subjects, as in the Agrarian case and the case of the Centre, it secretly looks askance.

If, however, the emperor has not learned his lesson, he will find in the next five years, if not before, that a policy which in a military monarchy breeds socialists at the rate of 200,000 a year has in it none of the elements of permanent success. Courts are like churches—they must make converts or they cannot live. The Hohenzollerns have made them by the million in their past history, but tney are not making them now.—New York World.

EDISON'S FIRST INVENTION.

A statement that has been going the rounds of the press of the state of late, relative to the great number of inventions patented by Thomas A. Edison makes no mention of his first labor-saving device, which, though it cost him dearly, was never sent to the patent office or placed upon the market, though it did the work for which it was designed, perfectly.

This invention, forgotten by all save a few old telegraph operators and the wizard himself, was thought out in the days when Mr. Edison earned his daily bread operating the Boston-New York night wire of what is now the Western Union Telegraph Company. The pay was not particularly large, but the work was his official call and sign, it being arder to make sure that the man at the Hub end of the wire was attending to business, arranged for him to call up every hour after midnight, give his official call and sign, -- being argued that this would keep him awake. It did keep Edison awake for a few weeks. Then he set about utilizing his spare time on a device which would beat the "smart ones" who ruled the New York office.

The result was all that could be expected from Mr. Edison's successes in later life. It was an arrangement of a battery with a clock and a circuit-breaking instrument which, at the proper time, would give New York the looked-for signals. For weeks it was the marvel of Mr. Edison's friends that he got along with so little sleep. Then the denouement came in the form of a call for Boston from New York with a very important message. Though Boston had signaled but a few moments before, it was found impossible to "raise" that city when it was necessary to send the message. Nearly an hour later the New York operator was pounding away, when the circuit was opened, and the sender gave off "Bn. Ed. O. A." Immediately the call for Boston was renewed, when the magic signal was again repeated. All night long the wire was watched, and when morning came the manager at Boston was asked to explain the mystery.

The manager, a canny Scot, knew a thing or two, or at least he thought he did, and without saying a word to anybody examined the clock and Edison's locker, finding there the tell-tale wires and mechanism. That night, when the future "Wizard" showed up for work, he found that the manager had decided to give him "20"—which in telegrapher's talk spells discharged.

Edison knew well enough what he was discharged for, and so left the next day for New York, and the career which has since made his name a household word the world over.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FIVE MILLIONS A MINUTE.

In a grimy garret in a London slum there died the other day one to whom Stray Stories refers as "the only man who ever succeeded in losing $25,000,000 in five minutes time." Stray Stories unfolds the interesting tale in this way: "His name was Henri Thibault. For years prior to his death he had eked out a precarious subsistence as a translator and teacher of languages. Yet 13 years previously he had been the prime mover in the great copper corner, the collapse of which shook off its foundations the French financial world. Thibault's idea was secretly to buy up the world's available supply of copper and wait for the inevitable rise. He came near succeeding. From his office in Paris he controlled through his agents the markets of London, Berlin and Vienna and in all of them he purchased every pound of copper tha was offered.

"The result was quickly apparent. On July 1, 1887, 'B. C. B.'s' (best Chili bars) were selling at $200 a ton. By June 1 they had risen to $260 and the rise continued steadily until the middle of December, 1888, when the unheard-of price of a fraction over $500 a ton was being asked and obtained. Then came the collapse. Thibault had sunk all his own money in the venture, all he could borrow, all he could beg, and still, from all sorts of odd and unexpected corners of the world, copper came pouring in. As soon as he ceased buying he had, of course, to commence selling, and this hastened and accentuated the inevitable end. By March 1 the price had dropped to less than it was when Thibault commenced operations. Altogether the gigantic gamble cost him $50,000,000, of which sum fully one-half was lost between noon and five minutes past on February 28, 1889, when the bottom dropped out of his corner."

"NO WAR GOOD; NO PEACE BAD."

President Loubet did not stay long in England, but long enough, apparently, to even up the score recently made by King Edward in France; and now the two nations, officially, are better friends than they have ever been since the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Except for the territorial aggressions of Russia, Japan's belligerent bluster, the turmoil in the domains of the Turk, an occasional miniature insurrection in some little Latin-American state, and the long-range contest with the Mad Mullah, the world is not only at peace, but the prospects are better than they have ever been. The world's rulers are learning that Franklin was not far wrong when he said that "there never was a good war nor a bad peace."—La Grande Observer.

New Orleans is headquarters for a company just organized to protect manufacturers and contractors against losses from strikes. A complementary organization to protect employes against loss from reduction of wages and increase in the cost of living is now in order.

Minister Wilson, at Santiago de Chile, reports that the bubonic plague infests nearly all the Pacific South American ports. One of the first effects has been to disorganize the mail service.

GENERAL NEWS.

The next session of the irrigation congress will be at Ogden, Utah.

The Interstate Levee Association will convene in New Orleans October 29.

Thirty lives were lost in the sudden inundation of the village of Graeffenburg, Austria.

The Venezuelan rebellion refuses to be squelched. The rebels are reinforced and persistent.

A severe drouth in a portion of England has been broken by destructive floods and hail storms.

Kaiser Wilhelm has bestowed an immense gold medal upon the American artist, John S. Sargent.

Mrs. Claudia Watson, a daughter of Claus Spreckles, the sugar king, has sued her father for $500,000.

The American cable is soon to be extended directly from Manila to Shanghai, a distance of 600 miles.

Ninety thousand dollars will be expended on the North American Indian exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis.

Pope Leo is said to own nothing whatever, having long ago given all his individual belongings to his nephews.

Captain S. E. Sparrow, U. S. A., drank carbolic acid by mistake at New London, Conn., and died from the effects.

Archbishop Katzer is critically ill at a Fon du Lac, Wis., sanitarium, with a complication of kidney and liver diseases.

The largest clam of which anything is known, was lately raked at Sayville, L. I. It weighed over one and a half pounds.

The eastern end of the Ogden-Lucien cutoff on Great Salt Lake, has been finished and 400 Greek laborers discharged.

Recent French legislation against religious schools threaten to result in rioting and resistance in the French West Indies.

Lieutenant McCue, of the First U. S. Infantry, has been sent to an insane asylum as being insane. The initial charge against him was bigamy.

Mrs. Mary J. Piercy, 40 years old, 31 inches tall and weighing 50 pounds, died yesterday at Bayonne, N. J., from the effects of the hot weather.

Frank Pildieu, for 16 years manager of the Wardlow Steel Company of Sheffield, England, is short in his accounts $70,000. He has been arrested in New York.

The Boston Traveler, which has been a daily paper for 79 years, has changed hands. J. H. Fahey, Associated Press correspondent at Boston, is the new owner.

Mrs. Cynthia Hendricks slipped and fell at her home at West Monroe, N. Y. The accident caused her death. The day before she had celebrated her 101st birthday.

There is a great increase in piracy along the coast of China. The general policy of the marine freebooters is to capture foreigners and then demand ransoms for their release.

The arrival of the Mayflower on the Massachusetts coast, November 11, 1620, is to be commemorated by raising a monument on the landing spot that will be 200 feet high.

Statistics show that twice as many children yet "in their teens" and younger still, commit suicide in the United States as did 20 years ago in proportion to the entire number.

R. H. McDonald, former president of the Pacific National Bank, at San Francisco, died a few days ago at Montreal, at an advanced age. He was known in banking circles throughout the entire West.

M. Loiciq Lobet, member of the Geographical Society of Paris, is in San Francisco. He is promoting a scheme to build a railroad beneath Behring Sea, to be partly in a tunnel and partly enclosed in a cylinder.

Everybody's Magazine is authority for the statement that this year's consumption of tobacco in the United States is 7,000,000,000 cigars, 10,000,000,000 cigarettes and 280,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco.

Rufus Young, who is described as "the most accomplished horse thief in New England," was shot and killed while resisting arrest at Arlington, Vt. He was 65 years of age and had a 40-year record as a horse thief.

The Great Western Railway Company claims to have run a train Monday from London to Plymouth, 246 miles, in 233¾ minutes. If the figures are correct, the incident beats the long distance record for locomotive running.

Over 25 per cent of the foreign immigration to the United States in the year just ended, came from Italy. During the past 10 years more than 1,000,000 Italians have come to the United States and the ratio is constantly increasing.

The Illinois Central Railway Company issues a statement showing that the gross earnings of the company during the fiscal year just ended were $45,145,400, and operating expenses and taxes for the same period amounted to $31,731,000.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Circus licenses have been reduced from $1,000 to $500 in Portland.

The French bark, Charles Gounod, will load wheat at Portland in August.

The annual conference of the Oregon Quakers adjourned at Newberg, Monday.

The Canadian Pacific lost two locomotives in a fire at Kamloops, B. C., Wednesday.

Marble quarrying in Josephine county has increased 50 per cent during the past year.

J. W. Arrasmith has been reappointed state grain inspector for the State of Washington.

Mrs. Anna L. Giltner, of Dallas, an Oregon pioneer, died Monday after a brief illness, aged 55.

Canada is becoming alarmed at the great influx of Americans into the wheat regions of the Dominion.

George Shambrook, a pioneer of Douglas county, died at his home near Roseburg, Tuesday, aged 75.

A body of 24 stevedores of Tacoma struck Tuesday because the force working on a vessel was cut down.

H. P. Best, of Gaston, Or., was held up and robbed in broad daylight, on the streets of Portland Tuesday.

Miss Lavina Wheeler, of Oakland, Cal., died Monday aged 102 years. She was the oldest person in Oakland.

George Peterson, a miner from Marshfield, Or., was drugged and robbed of $1,000, in the dives of Portland, Tuesday.

The flouring mill at Union has closed down, after a year's run for lack of wheat. The new crop will be ready by August 1.

The quarterly report of the superintendent of the state penitentiary shows that there are now 306 convicts in that institution.

The bark Armen is due at Portland from Antwerp, wth a general cargo, and will take out a load of wheat on the return voyage.

A new map showing the location of all the state institutions at Salem, has been prepared by Secretary of State F. I. Dunbar.

Government work on the harbor at Olympia will begin at once. The last session of congress appropriated $25,000 for this purpose.

F. G. Hart, temporary O. R. & N. agent at Heppner, has been appointed United States weather observer, vice J. M. Kernan, drowned in the flood.

Portland is strengthening her city hall vaults in view of the daring hold-ups in the city. A very tough class of hoboes is in evidence there now.

Charles Wert and Thomas Struble, two small boys of Portland, died Wednesday of lockjaw, caused from wounds made with toy pistols, on the Fourth of July.

Andrew Olsen, of Swedeville, Or., was found hanging by the neck in a barn Wednesday. He was despondent and ill and had threatened to commit suicide.

Three prisoners broke out of the Multnomah county jail Wednesday morning, by sawing out the iron bars of a back window. They had help from the outside.

A. J. Shores, general attorney for the Amalgamated Copper Company, of Butte, is being tried in disbarment proceedings, for taking a bribe of $200,000 in a mining deal.

Smith, the murderer of Marshal Parsons, of Centralia, Wash., is now in hiding in Tacoma, and eluded eight policemen, Tuesday, in making his escape from a plan laid for his capture.

Mrs. Johns, a tourist in the Yosemite Park, fell from a point on Sentinel Dome, into a deep crevasse, and lodged on a projecting shelf of rock, and efforts are now being made to rescue her.

Oglesby, the Mississippi negro held in Everett, Wash., has been extradited and will be returned to his native state to answer for murder. He is charged with killing seven people at different times.

Boise City women, irrespective of party, centered their efforts on the election of the democratic candidate for mayor, J. W. Hawley, because he was pledged against gambling. Their votes elected him.

The Oregon supreme court has decided that suicide does not relieve life insurance companies or fraternal orders from paying the insurance policy of people coming to their death by this means.

A buggy horse belonging to Gustave Mitzner, of Salem, became frightened at an automobile and ran away Monday, killing himself and wrecking the vehicle. The occupants were not seriously injured.

The body of an unknown man was found Monday lying in a clump of bushes, near Auburn, Wash., with a bullet hole in the back of his head and his pockets turned inside out. No possible means of identification were found upon the person.

A systematic boycott on the Pacific States telephone from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego, Cal., has been inaugurated by the operators, on account of the refusal of the company to settle the Spokane trouble, peacably.

Judge Bell, of Seattle, has decided that the anti-gambling law of Washington does not apply to slot machines which pay cigars and candy, instead of money, and that they cannot be suppressed by the present statute.

THERE'S MONEY IN COWS
IF YOUR DAIRY IS EQUIPPED WITH A
De Laval Cream Separator
and every other apparatus that a dairy requires.
Experienced Dairymen will use no other Separator than the De Laval.
We carry the most complete line of Dairy apparatus and supplies on the Pacific Coast.
Write for new catalogue.
DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO.
Portland, Or. 65 Front Street | San Francisco 217-219 Drumm St.

CANCEROUS ULCERS
ROOTED IN THE BLOOD.

After the age of 45 or 50, when the vital powers are naturally weaker, it is noticed that a hurt of any kind heals slowly and often a very insignificant scratch or bruise becomes a bad ulcer or sore. At this time of life warty growths, moles and pimples that have been on the body almost from birth begin to inflame and fester, and before very long are large eating ulcers.

A small pimple came on my jaw, but gave me no pain or inconvenience, and I should have forgotten about it had it not begun to inflame and itch; it would bleed a little, then scab over, but would not heal. This continued for some time then the Cancer began to eat and spread, until it was as large as a half dollar, when I heard of S. S. S. and determined to give it a fair trial, and it is remarkable what a wonderful effect it had from the beginning; the sore began to heal and after taking a few bottles disappeared entirely. This was two years ago; there are still no signs of the Cancer, and my general health continues good. Mrs. R. SHIRER, Wyaconda, Mo.

Whenever a sore or ulcer is slow in healing then you may be sure something is radically wrong with your blood. Some old taint or poison that has been slumbering there for years, is beginning to assert itself, and breaks out and becomes a bad ulcer and perhaps the beginning of Cancer. These old sores are rooted in the blood, and while washes, soaps, salves, etc., keep the surface clean, they are not healing. A blood medicine to purify and strengthen the polluted blood and a tonic to build up the general system is what is needed, and S. S. S. is just such a remedy. No poison is so powerful and no germ so deadly that this great vegetable blood remedy cannot reach it, and ulcers of every kind quickly yield to its wonderful curative properties. If you have an old sore or ulcer, write us all about it, and medical advice or any information you may desire will be given by our physicians without charge. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SSS

$50.00 Given Away

To the first one handing us the nearest correct solution of the two following rebuses, we will give $25.00 worth of furniture or other goods of your choice from our immense stock; $15.00 worth to the second, and $10.00 worth to the third.

The question is, how many different ways can the word "Furniture," and how many the word "Rader" be spelled in the following squares by spelling to the right, or downward, or any combination of down and right, or right and down, but always using contiguous letters but no two times, using exactly the same numerical letters, yet all spell the words "Rader" and "Furniture" correctly. For illustration, the word "Rader" may be spelled by using letters numbered 1, 2, 11, 12, 21, or 13, 22, 23, 24, 33, etc. The solution to be handed in sealed, giving only the number of combinations that can be made of each word, with no name attached, in order that the committee awarding the prizes will not know who is in the contest. But if requested, each winner must be able to write, numerically, each of the various ways the number of times they claim. In order to identify all solutions we simply number each envelope containing an answer and keep a memorandum of each. No one will be allowed more than one answer. Prizes awarded July 25, 1903. There is no sure thing that the first solutions will be correct, So if you decide you want to change your solution after handing it in you can do so by placing your second in the numerical order we receive the latter. No one connected with the establishment will be allowed to contest.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
R	A	D	E	R	A	D	E	R
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A	D	E	R	A	D	E	R	A
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
D	E	R	A	D	E	R	A	D
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
E	R	A	D	E	R	A	D	E
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
R	A	D	E	R	A	D	E	R
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
A	D	E	R	A	D	E	R	A
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
D	E	R	A	D	E	R	A	D
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
E	R	A	D	E	R	A	D	E
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
R	A	D	E	R	A	D	E	R

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
F	U	R	N	I	T	U	R	E	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
U	R	N	I	T	U	R	E	F	U
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
R	N	I	T	U	R	E	F	U	R
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
N	I	T	U	R	E	F	U	R	N
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
I	T	U	R	E	F	U	R	N	I
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
T	U	R	E	F	U	R	N	I	T
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
U	R	E	F	U	R	N	I	T	U
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
R	E	F	U	R	N	I	T	U	R
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
E	F	U	R	N	I	T	U	R	E
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	
F	U	R	N	I	T	U	R	E	

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Kitchen Tables	Wardrobes	Matting
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Office Desks	Lamps	Sewing Machines
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China Closets	Graniteware	Bedding
Chairs, all kinds	Stoves	

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