

STORE CLOSURES AT 7 P. M. EXCEPT SATURDAY.

Ladies' Vests

Low Neck and Sleeveless

10c

Boys' Hose

Extra Heavy Fast Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, sizes 7 to 10

17 to 25c

Ladies' Misses and Children's

Sun Bonnets, all sizes and colors, at

19c

The A. Dunbar Co

Headquarters for Dry Goods on the Lower Columbia.

COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

Large and Well Equipped Armies on Both Sides—Contradictory Reports of Engagements.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Although there is much conflict as to the status of the revolution in Colombia, all advisers agree that armies aggregating 25,000 or 30,000 men have been facing each other with sanguinary results. The Colombian cause here, Dr. Luis Caerreo-Marques, said today that the official information coming from the Colombian capital showed that the revolutionists had been forced by the Venezuelan frontier, and that contrary advice received by the navy department yesterday referred to local conditions around Panama, unconnected with the main theatre of war.

He says the government has an army of 70,000 men at various points, and that the main body of about 15,000 men has borne the brunt of recent engagements. They are armed with Mauser rifles with Remington smokeless powder, and have Maxim rapid fire guns and have heavier field guns of the Creusot make. The revolutionists also have Mausers and Maxim. The revolutionists also have a gunboat and an other vessel used for transport and fighting purposes. The government has four gunboats, three on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific side.

The revolutionists are well organized, not only on the field but abroad, with influential friends here. According to the other side of the case, as stated by one of their adherents today, the conflicting claims of success are due largely to negotiations recently carried on as to the Panama canal. Desirous of securing additional war funds the government proposes an extension of the canal session, whereupon the revolutionists' agents abroad gave notice that if the funds were advanced the extension would not be recognized in case of the success of the revolution. Dr. Cuervo-Marques says as to this, however, that his government would not resort to a falsification of war news in order to advance its financial conditions, and, as an evidence of the reliability of the government claims, he points out that the dispatches come from his brother, who is minister of foreign affairs at Bogota, and are to a certain extent personal and non-political. He expresses every confidence that the government will maintain its control of affairs.

In official quarters it is stated that some of the countries adjacent to Colombia, notably Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua, are lending assistance to the revolutionists and its effect may be far reaching on this account.

NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

Naval Battles of Manila and Santiago Worth Fifty Years of Concert.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The feature of alumni day at the University of Pennsylvania was an address by Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, on "The Foreign Relations of the United States." He said in part:

"The foreign policy of this country has usually been of the formal character which consists in negotiating those conventions which maintain the peaceful intercourse of states. We have followed, with very few exceptions, the wise advice of Washington not to involve ourselves in the entangling alliances with European states, and to preserve our peculiar and powerful isolation from their political concerns has

been the line upon which our foreign relations have been conducted. We have been too remote and our latent power has been too great to be attacked, or even made the subject of serious diplomatic aggression by European states singly or in combination. "As to any expansion of our dominions, it has never been asserted by the most adverse critic of our institutions, that the cause of civilization and human freedom would not be thereby promoted.

"I think it can be safely said that they who once threatened intervention between the United States and Spain abandoned that desire very quickly after the momentous events of Manila and Santiago, and will never again entertain the design of a similar intrusion, under any circumstances that we can now imagine.

"I believe that these victories have done more to assure the peace of the world than all of the alliances and international concert which have been effected during the last fifty years."

With regard to the partition of China, Senator Davis said the United States would command the greater part of the commerce with the Chinese Orient.

FATAL FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Cooperage Plant Destroyed—Several Deaths—Loss \$75,000.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The fire that destroyed the Paul Weidemann Company's cooperage plant, in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, last night, is known to have caused the death of four men. Joseph Rodgers, a fireman, who was crushed by a falling wall, died subsequently at the hospital. Four men were still missing at midnight, and some of them are probably buried in the ruins.

The unidentified man who was killed when on the roof clinging to the cornice when the building collapsed, and was thrown outward in the street amid the mass of flying brick and timbers. He was fearfully mangled and his right leg was wrenched off by the terrific fall. The police do not believe that it will be possible for his family or friends to identify the body.

The efforts of the fireboats were centered upon an immense gas tank of the Williamsburg Gas Company. The heat of the fire was terrific, and it was feared that it might cause the gas in the big tank to explode. The tank was within four feet of the top of the frame. But the gas was drawn off and pumped into another tank a block away. The fireboats pumped water on the tank to keep it cool.

Had it exploded that part of Brooklyn would have been wrecked, as two other big tanks of gas near by would have gone up, as well as a square block of oil tanks, owned by the Standard Oil Company. Residents were panic-stricken at the possibility of an explosion, and many fled to distant points. The loss to the cooperage plant was \$75,000.

NO MONEY STRINGENCY.

Gage Says Money is Plentiful in New York at 1/2 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Secretary Gage was asked, says a Washington special to the Herald, if he would continue withdrawing government funds from national depositories, and if this action meant that the money stringency had disappeared.

"These funds," said he, "will be withdrawn from the depositories in proportion to the amounts deposited until \$25,000,000 has been turned into the treas-

ury for the purpose of paying for the two per cent bonds which will be redeemed shortly. Yes, this is a sign that the money stringency has disappeared, but a still better one is the fact that money is plentiful in New York at one and one-half per cent.

"I cannot tell whether any more than \$25,000,000 would be called in. If the condition of the treasury requires it, this will be done. No, I cannot say whether any of the special depositories will be abolished. There is one thing certain—that it is not the intention of the department to take any of the money out of these depositories and place it in the vaults of the treasury, where it will do no one good. It will be left where it is until needed.

"If conditions demand, and it becomes necessary, more money will be placed in these institutions during the fall when the movement of the crops begins and a great deal of money is needed for that purpose."

NEW INTER-OCEANIC ROAD.

Astor Syndicate to Build a Railroad Immediately Across Honduras.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A special to the Times from New Orleans says: "The Astor Syndicate has secured from the Honduras government concessions for building an isthmian railway across the Republic of Honduras from Puerto Cortes on the Atlantic, to Amapala, on the Pacific. This is probably the largest railway deal ever projected in Central America. It means a line 200 miles long connecting ocean with ocean.

The Honduras legislature has just granted the demands of the New York capitalists, and President Sierra signed the papers in time for the American dispatch steamer Stillwater, which arrived here today. James E. Bleekman, the managing director, who left New York three months ago to engineer the negotiations, and Colonel Duncan E. Cooper, of Nashville, were on the boat. The Astor Syndicate is really the Honduras capitalists. Among the backers are John Jacob Astor, Senator Chaucey M. Depew, Thomas Scott, Minor C. Keith, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Valentine, Mr. Jennings, Colonel Cooper and others. Mr. Bleekman is hurrying to New York to shape the details of the organization.

Work will begin on the inter-oceanic line at once and by the terms of the concession it must be completed in four years. By the grant the Honduras Syndicate can issue and float bonds to the amount of \$20,000 in gold to every mile of road.

With New Orleans for the port of shipping, the scheme is for the Illinois Central to drain the great Mississippi Valley for the Central America trade in conjunction with the United Fruit Company. It is said that Minor C. Keith, a leading spirit in the fruit trust, will be general manager of the Honduras inter-oceanic railroad.

RUSSIAN BANK IN NEW YORK.

Probability That M. Rothstein Will Establish One.

NEW YORK, June 13.—It is said that M. Rothstein, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Russia, who is conferring with financiers in this city, may decide to establish a Russian bank in this country through which Russian disbursements can be affected. These disbursements, it is said, aggregate nearly \$10,000,000 a year, and with probable further development of Russian interests in this country, it may be advisable for the government to have a bank of its own. Some large blocks of the Russian railway bonds (guaranteed by the Russian government), sold to American capitalists a few months ago, have already been disposed of in the United States for public investment, and several million dollars of such securities are now held by the New York Life Insurance Company, which does business in Russia.

Whether M. Rothstein will try to float another loan in the United States is not known, but a gentleman familiar with Russian affairs said he believed no conclusion whatever had been arrived at about the matter as yet, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

STREET-CAR VICTIM DIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—Geo. Baker, who was injured in Sunday's electric car accident, died last night, making the fifth victim this far. Lieutenant-Governor Kimball is improving.

SLATE-SMASHING IN OHIO.

Boas McLean Turned Down at the Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—The democratic state convention, after a continuous session of over nine hours, adjourned tonight. It was a slate-smashing and record-breaking convention.

The McLean men said yesterday that they were asking for nothing, and they certainly got nothing. They helped those who have been opposed to them to places of parity distinction and responsibility.

It is said that McLean did not care to take any aggressive part on account of the Dewey candidacy. During the last hour of the convention there was much confusion and disorder. Charles W. Baker, who was temporary presiding officer, sent for a squad of twenty policemen, ordering them to clear the aisles, knock down those who would not sit down and compel the disturbers to be silent. The police fled down from the exits and maintained order during the remainder of the convention.

The delegates to the national convention were instructed to vote for W. J. Bryan.

W. P. Huntington, the temporary chairman of the convention, made a sensational speech when he took the platform, condemning McKinley and the republican administration in round terms.

Mr. Huntington said in part: "The Hon. W. P. Huntington, the temporary chairman, said in part:

"We believe in the constitution of the United States. We believe in the Declaration of Independence. We believe in the Monroe doctrine. We believe that the love of liberty is born in the human breast, and that, possessing its fruits ourselves through more than a century of trial and tribulation, we cannot deny them to others. We believe that the love of liberty is the same in California as in Massachusetts; the same in Cuba as in California; the same in Puerto Rico as in Cuba; the same in the Philippines as in the Philippines. We make no distinction as to where liberty should be enjoyed, when men desire it. Intelligent sacrifices for liberty prove the fitness of their victims to possess it, and there is no line drawn between such sacrifices, whether they are offered on the altar of American tyranny in Luzon or on the altar of British greed in the Transvaal. General Sherman said that 'war is hell,' but there is no word this side of hell that can describe the horror of war of conquest.

"We charge that William McKinley, in his own volition, began such a war on the 21st of December, 1898, by issuing to the Filipinos a proclamation claiming absolute sovereignty over the entire Philippine archipelago, and over the property and persons of its inhabitants.

"Ye shall know a tree by its fruits,' and by the fruits of imperialism we know the empire. Its heralds carry one of two weapons—the sword or the carpet-bag. Sometimes they carry both, but they cannot accomplish more havoc with one than the other. The sword was never unsheathed in a war of conquest, and a national theft was never accomplished by diplomacy without being followed by the carpet-bag. If a nation should choose how it should perish—it could not do better than toss up a penny and let 'heads or tails' decide. In any event, for the thiefing nation it would be 'heads I win, tails you lose.'

"The American carpet-bag in Cuba and Puerto Rico is doing as much to destroy the Cubans and Puerto Ricans as the American sword ever did to destroy the Spaniards. We are protesting to teach our wards the lesson of self-government, but are in fact impressing them with the belief that the efficacy of self-government is indicated by the amount of money the governors can steal from the governed. We are pointing out to them the advantages of free American citizenship that knows no restrictions between parts of the Union, but are telling them that 'taxation without representation' does not count as between the old parts of the Union and the new parts. We assure them that 'trade follows the flag,' but how much or how little or what kind of trade is 'our business,' and not theirs. We place them on the solid rock of the constitution, but we are careful to grease the rock so that in case they slide off they will attribute the catastrophe to the grease and not to the constitution.

"How much better it would be if we guaranteed independence to the Filipino, self-government to the Cuban, and to the Puerto Rican equal rights in the Union; how much better it would have been if we had done this two years ago—how infinitely more urgent that we do it now."

NEW YORK, June 13.—While they admit that the "open door" negotiations are not as exclusive as Secretary Hay desired, officials of the administration point out that a long step toward the preservation of American treaty rights in the spheres of influence in China has at least been taken.

Secretary Hay declined to discuss the doubts cast upon the success of the negotiations in an article printed in the National Review, written by Mr. Robert A. Yerburgh, M. P., a European diplomat well informed of every stage of the negotiations and thoroughly acquainted with Chinese affairs, and said today that the general conclusions

reached by Mr. Yerburgh were practically those of every diplomat who has taken pains to study the notes exchanged.

That the arrangement reached is not iron clad was apparent not only to members of the diplomatic corps, but to administration officials after the receipt of the replies of foreign governments to the American representations. The assertion has been made that Great Britain complied in every respect with the wishes of Secretary Hay. The diplomat who discussed the matter this afternoon points out that this is not the case. "I have much pleasure in informing your excellency," Lord Salisbury's note stated, "that her majesty's government will be prepared to make a declaration in the sense desired by your government in relation to the leased territory of Wei Hai Wei, and all territory in China which may hereafter be acquired by Great Britain by lease or otherwise, and all spheres of influence now held, or which may hereafter be held by her in China, provided that similar declaration is made by the other powers concerned."

It is this provision which is an obstacle in the way of the complete success of the negotiations. Russia declined to accede to the proposition advanced by Great Britain. Directly north of Wei Hai Wei, and jutting into the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, is Port Arthur, now a Russian stronghold. It is believed in diplomatic circles that Lord Salisbury's declaration respecting Wei Hai Wei for the purpose of inducing Russia to throw Port Arthur open to the world. It has been noted that no reference to Port Arthur is made in the Russian note.

A comparison of the British and Russian notes will show their great dissimilarity, and neither can be regarded as binding when the proposals are so different. As Germany, France, Japan and Italy gave assurances on condition, it is evident that the whole fabric of the "open door" is likely to be torn away should a foreign nation think a demand made by the United States exacting, and the moment propitious for it to refuse.

REPUBLICAN VETERAN.

Philadelphia Who Was a Delegate to the First National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Forty-four years ago last February the first republican national convention met in Pittsburgh. As a result of that meeting and another in June of the same year John C. Fremont was nominated to head the republican ticket against James Buchanan. At that convention there were present 425 delegates. Out of this number, so far as known, only fourteen are alive today. One of these men is William S. Lane, of Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Mr. Lane was born nearly eighty-two years ago, in a small hamlet near Lewistown, in Mifflin county, this state. Mr. Lane has a remarkable memory, and can recollect occurrences which happened in his early boyhood. He remembers several of the surviving members of the convention quite well. Of the situation in 1856 he said: "The abolition party was then in its infancy, but it was gaining strength. It was a whig, and as a whig I believed that slavery could not be abolished because it was a necessity. It was a very stormy convention."

Mr. Lane is now in feeble health, but hopes to take advantage of the invitation of the republican national committee, which has given the fourteen surviving delegates seats on the platform at the convention.

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CLARK GROWS GENEROUS.

Orders That Men in His Mines Be Granted Eight-Hour Day.

BUTTE, Mont., June 13.—At the Miners' Union Day exercises in the opera house today, letters were read from Senator W. A. Clark and F. Augustus Heinze, the latter at the head of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, granting the miners in their employ their request for an eight-hour working day. In his letter Senator Clark says:

"I realize the hazardous character of labor in mines and that it increases with the depth of the working by reason of the difficulty of ventilation and other reasons. I am satisfied that the demand for shortening the time for a day's work to eight hours in all the underground workings is not an unreasonable one, and I have given instructions to the superintendents of all my mines to adopt the eight hour system, beginning the 15th inst.

ALASKAN SURVEYS.

Government Party Sails for Northern Sound.

SEATTLE, June 13.—The Pathfinder, of the coast and geodetic survey, has been scheduled to sail for the north today.

The Pathfinder is taking to the north, at the request of the geological survey, six of its officers and nine camp hands. The geodetic party will be landed at Golofin Bay, with canoes, stores and other equipment. The whole of that portion of Alaska which lies north of the Cape Nome country, will be explored this summer.

The mission of the Pathfinder is important to navigation. Norton Sound is to be explored and sounded, as is also Norton Bay. Much work of this kind has already been done during the past two seasons, and it is now proposed to complete the survey by including Golofin Bay and the inner waters known as Golofin Sound.

SHOOTING IN ARIZONA.

Much Fighting, Drinking and Gambling Among Miners.

HALVETIA, Ariz., June 13.—A miner named White broke up a card game in a saloon here, where Mexicans were playing. Fighting commenced, and White was stabbed twice in the back of the head. The Mexicans then opened fire with pistols. One bullet entered the room through the glass door and struck the proprietor, Tom Wayland, in the head, inflicting a scalp wound. One Mexican was fatally shot through the stomach and another had his arm shattered by a ball.

There has been much drinking and several fights have occurred in this camp since the miners were paid off on Monday.

ANOTHER STRIKE IMMINENT.

Chicago Manufacturers Refuse Increase to Woodworkers.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Before the settlement of the building trades strike Chicago is menaced with another strike involving 5,000 woodworkers, employees of the plants manufacturing store and office fixtures. At a special meeting of the Manufacturers Woodworkers' Association at the Great Northern Hotel last evening, it was decided unanimously to refuse the demand of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Council for a 10 per cent increase in wages over the

ULTIMATUM TO THE FREE STATERS

(Continued from First Page.)

and when I left the field he was on the line held by the enemy's outposts in the morning.

"I hurried back to get news of Methuen's movements. On hearing the Free Staters had taken advantage of our crossing the Vaal to interrupt our lines of communication, I sent Kitchener with such troops as I could spare to Vredfort, with orders to push south and communicate with Methuen in the vicinity of Heilbron. I also dispatched a special messenger to Methuen instructing him to push on at all speed to the main line of the railway. These two officers were at the Vredfort road station, where Methuen gained a complete victory over Dewet and took possession of the camp and scattered his troops in all directions. He and Kitchener marched today towards Kroonstad.

"Her majesty's government need have no apprehension as to the security of the army in South Africa. The enemy gained a slight success, which was unfortunate, but will be remedied very shortly, and it will not take long to repair the damage done to the railway, as these diversions are all in existence. I am not able to hold the line between this and Rhenoster in strength. Methuen will advance to guard it onward as he advances.

"Hunter should be at Potchefstroom today. He will then move on Johannesburg. We have communicated with Buller, who will, no doubt, soon make the presence of his force in the field felt. Our losses yesterday were not, I trust, serious, but I deplore the death of that gallant soldier, the Earl of Albion. The only other casualties reported as yet are: Seventeenth Lancers, Major Hon. Lionel Fortesque and Lieutenant Hon. C. Cavendish, both killed."

General Knox adds that Kroonstad is quiet and safe. Roberts' dispatch is regarded as eminently satisfactory. It ends the period of suspense caused by the cutting of his line of communication and indicates what a strong grip he has on the situation.

NEW POSTAL RATES.

Porto Rico and Hawaii Part of United States—Philippines Insular Possessions.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The postmaster-general has issued an order amending a previous regulation in regard to postage rates between the United States and its island possessions. The order says that the island of Porto Rico and the territory of Hawaii are included in the term "United States," and the island of Guam, the Philippine archipelago and Tutuila are included in the term "island possessions of the United States."

ST. LOUIS CAR STRIKE.

Inquest Over Bodies of Riot's Victims in Progress.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The inquest over the bodies of Edward Thomas and George R. Hynes, victims of Sunday's riot at Washington avenue, and Sixth street, began today. At the conclusion of the afternoon session of the inquest, coroner Boyd put Gardner McKnight, one of the sheriff's deputies, under arrest as the result of testimony already brought out. Chief of Police Campbell this afternoon decided to withdraw all the policemen and emergency specials from the street cars Sunday morning and return the men to their duties.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

Logging Train Jumps the Track at Williamsport, Pa.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 13.—Seven men were killed on the logging railway at Caminal this afternoon. The train jumped the track and plunged down a 300-foot embankment. Both the fireman and the engineer were instantly killed, as also were one passenger and four Italian laborers. The cars and engine were literally smashed into kindling wood.

EMINENT SURGEON LOST.

Dr. Hickman, of Tacoma, in Trouble in Alaska.

TACOMA, June 13.—Dr. J. W. Hickman, local surgeon of the Northern Pacific, and well known on the coast, is reported to have been lost or injured while hunting on Dale Island, Alaska. Friends of the physician do not place much credence in the report, which was brought by passengers from Wrangell.

TWO MILLIONS IN GOLD.

Zealandia Will Bring That Amount From St. Michael.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The Alaska Exploration Company has received telegraphic advices that the company's steamer A. F. Gustin left Dawson on June 4th for St. Michael, carrying \$2,000,000 in gold dust. She is expected to connect with the Zealandia at St. Michael for this port.

BRYAN AS TAXPAYER.

Pays More Personal Tax Than Any Other Man in His County.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 13.—The reports of the city assessors show that William J. Bryan pays more taxes on personal property than any other man in Lincoln or Lancaster county. In 1899 his property was assessed at \$2,890, and this year at \$4,500. The increase is mostly in bank accounts and credits.

SHERIFF AFTER TAYLOR.

Kentucky Governor Issues Requisition on Indiana's Governor for Extradition.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 13.—Sheriff Suter has gone to Indianapolis with a requisition on Governor Mount from Governor Beckham, asking for the extradition of W. S. Taylor, on an indictment charging him with being an accessory to the murder of William Goebel.



BLOOD POISON.

Mercury and Potash Make Wrecks, Not Cures

In some cases the external signs of Contagious Blood Poison are so slight that the victim is firmly within the grasp of the monster before the true nature of the disease is known. In other cases the blood is quickly filled with this poisonous virus and the swollen glands, mucus patches in the mouth, sores on scalp, sores on tongue, sore throat, eruptions on skin, copper colored spots, and falling hair and eyebrows leave no room for doubt, as these are all unmistakable signs of Contagious Blood Poison. Doctors still prescribe mercury and potash as the only cure for Blood Poison. These poisonous minerals never yet made a complete and permanent cure of Contagious Blood Poison. They drive the disease back into the system, cover it up for a while, but it breaks out again in worse form. These powerful minerals produce mercurial rheumatism and the most offensive sores and ulcers, causing the joints to stiffen and finger nails to drop off. Mercury and Potash make wrecks, not cures, and those who have been dosed with these drugs are never able to get free from sores and pain. S. S. S. acts in an entirely different manner, being a purely vegetable remedy; it forces the poison out of the system, and instead of tearing down, builds up and invigorates the general health. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this specific virus, and therefore the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison. No matter in what stage or how hopeless the case may appear, even though pronounced incurable by the doctors, S. S. S. can be relied upon to make a rapid, permanent cure. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy; an experience of nearly fifty years has proven it a sure and unfailing cure for this disease. It is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that I could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large, red spots on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass."

Send for our Home Treatment Book, which contains valuable information about this disease, with complete directions for self treatment. Our medical department is in charge of physicians who have made a life-time study of blood diseases. Don't hesitate to write for any information or advice wanted. We make no charge whatever for this. All correspondence is held in the most strict confidence. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.