LAWLESSNESS IN ISLAND OF GUAM

Terrorism, Theft and Drunkenness Rampant.

ORDER ISSUED BY SCHROEDER

United States Forces in Disrepute Among Natives of the Island—Barrel of Whisky Stolen From Medical Department.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Leland Stanford, who has just returned to this country from a trip of fifteen months through Europe, Egypt and Palestine, has been studying religious sides of life in the East. In an interview last night she said:

"The degredation of women in Egypt, who ar kept down in abject slavery, living in horrible filth, shadowed for me the grandeur of the temples, the glorious sunsets, the clear atmosphere and the natural beauties of that wonderful land. Only Christianity, I believe, will save that country and elevate its womanhood as it has other nations of the world."

When asked if she had any new plans for the Leland Stanford university, Mrs. Stanford said:

"For the university I desire that it shall be great, not in numbers, but so far as possible in metnal development of its students. I want its plane so broad that the men and women who go out from it shall all make a mark for themselves as high moral citizens.

"Above all things, I do not want any student to receive a Godless education there. I desire that all shall realize to the fullest extent that they will be judged by their actions and lives, not by words. I am not in favor of any theological teachings of any kind, but simply of the beautiful precepts that our Savior gave to us when he lived on earth. This Christian influence will, of course, have to come from the professors."

TAXES MADE EQUIABLE.

Religious Orders in Turkey Not Subject to Special Taxes.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says:

No tax has been especially imposed on the French religious orders in Turkey. Monastic institutions which have no fireman are liable to a 10 per cent tax and the local authorities have been ordered to collect this strictly from all nationalities.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

The news that England has differences with the Porte has stopped the mouths of the Anglophobes affected by the anti-English insinuations of Russian organs.

The correspondent of the Temps at Constantinople says M. Lorande and Tubini have been invited to visit the ministry of finance to receive a commission. He adds that it is understood that Munir Bey is to be recalled.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES.

The Great Filly Stake Won by Leonara Loring.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Two fixtures were decided at the Sheepshead Bay races today. One was the great filly stake, worth $28,750, the other the century stake of $10,000.

In the great filly stake, six furlongs, Leonora Loring won, Blue Girl second, Sunflower third; time 1.14 4-5.

In the century stake of a mile and a quarter, Waterc[illegible] won, Rockton second, Terminus third; time 2:32.

WILL BE KEENLY CONTESTED.

Shamrock's Chances of Winning Regarded as Good.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Field, in its issue today, says it thinks the race between the Shamrock II and the Columbia will be the most keenly contested in the entire America's cup races, and it believes Sir Thomas Lipton has a fair chance of winning.

The paper is inclined to think the odds should favor the Columbia slightly, "because we do not think the form of the Watson boat will be suited to the swell off Sandy Hook."

OVER NIAGARA IN A BARREL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A special to the World from Niagara Falls says:

Miss Wagernfuher is supposed to have swept through the whirlpool rapids in the barrel used by Carlisle Graham in his trips over the falls and she probably met her death in the attempt. Miss Wagernfuher in the barrel was set adrift in the rapids. She at once disappeared from view in the whirl of waters and the mist. When night fell the barrel was supposed to be still in the whirlpool. It is feared the daring young woman is lost.

KRUGER IN GOOD HEALTH.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Brussels says:

Mr. Kruger understands that the request for a meeting with the czar on French soil would be inopportune. Dr. Leyds denies visiting M. Delcasse. He also says that Mr. Kruger is in the best of health and that his confidence is unshaken.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—Dispatches from Vladivostock reports the progress on the Manchurian Railway. All the rails are down on the Port Arthur branch and immense quantities of material have been forwarded up the river for the western branch. Connection with the Siberian Railway will, it is believed, be made this autumn.

ENCOURAGED THE CHINESE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times quotes an article in the Cologne Gazette which says the abandonment of the German demand that the protocol be signed before the reception of Prince Chun was intended to encourage the Chinese government to reform its ways by showing confidence in its good intentions.

BANKERS' MEETING HELD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—After the meeting of the bankers held in the Hotel Buckingham last night it was stated that it had been decided to issue clearing house certificates as was done to the extent of $100,000,000 in the panic of 1893, if there is any pressure for money, and that no solvent firm will be allowed to suffer.

RACES MAY BE POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Commodore Kane, of the New York Yacht Club, gave out the statement tonight saying that the races between Shamrock II and Columbia will take place according to program should President McKinley recover. In the event McKinley dies they will be indefinitely postponed.

LI HUNG CHANG ILL.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang is again ill, according to the Pekin correspondent of the London Times. Russia, the same correspondent adds, refuses to accept Lo Lun Feng as minister at St. Petersburg.

ATTACKS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Colombian legation tonight received the following telegram from the acting governor of Panama:

"We are expecting simultaneous attacks on Panama and Colon."

ATTITUDE OF LOYALISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Times says the loyalist opinion is against the summoning of parliament while the rebels are still in the field as the opposition might cause them to hold out.

MADDEN'S INTEREST PURCHASED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—W. C. Whitney has purchased John E. Madden's interest in Yankee, the Futurity winner. Mr. Whitney has not yet decided whether or not he will send Yankee to England.

MAY NOT MAKE THE SWIM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Peter McNally, the man who is attempting to swim from Boston to New York in thirty days, is proceeding slowly and it does not now look as if he would make the swim.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—A settlement of the steel workers strike against the United States Steel Corporation was looked for today. It did not materialize, but that it is near at hand is generally conceded.

AFFAIRS IN FAR EAST

EGYPTIANS WHO LIVE IN HORRIBLD FILTH.

Mrs. Leland Stanford Returns From Trip Through Egypt and Palestine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A United States soldier now serving on the island of Guam writes to a friend in this city inclosing the copy of an order issued by Governor Seaton Schroeder. The order reads in part, as follows:

"The attention of the commander of this station is directed to the hoodlumism and lawlessness which are rampant. It is not necessary to mention all the instances of terrorism, theft, gambling and drunkenness which have brought the United States forces into disrepute among the people of the island but there is reason for alluding to the theft a few weeks ago of a barrel of whisky from the naval hospital that was the last and sole supply of the medical department for medical purposes. There are many who know who the thieves are but they apparently have not the courage to denounce them."

GRAVEST FEARS ENTETAINED

(Continued from page one.)

Mr. McKinley intimately and appreciate his lovely character. The event comes as a great sorrow to the nation. I should regret exceedingly to hear of the death of Mr. McKinley from the fact that I do not feel that the country would be as safe under Colonel Roosevelt as under the president."

UNLIKE PREVIOUS TRAGEDIES.

Senator Depew Compares Assassination With Previous Ones.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Senator C. M. Depew, when seen at his summer home at Peekskill, N. Y., expressed profound regret because of the attempted assassination of President McKinley. He said among other things:

"I distinctly recall the horrors connected with Lincoun's assassination. This was the culmination of an idle brain of the passions of the civil war. Garfield's assassination was the outcome of the same sort of kind of one of the fiercest factional fights in our past history. The situation at the attempt on Mr. McKinley differs entirely from the Lincoln and Garfield tragedies. McKinley was the most universally popular of all presidents."

Senator Depew then dwelt at length upon the prosperity connected with President McKinley's administration, his splendid conduct of the Spanish-American war and his beautiful domestic life as the reasons why Mr. McKinley had secured such a strong hold upon the affections of the American people.

DEPLORED BY ALL.

Sentiments of the Secretary of Garment Workers of America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Henry White, secretary of the Garment Workers of America, in voicing the sentiments of the workingmen upon the shooting of President McKinley, said:

"While most of us have differed with Mr. McKinley in politics, still he has always been known as a man of strong sympathies and a thorough humanitarian.

"As both governor of Ohio and as a congressman he favored unions in a number of notable instances. Of course every honest workman deplores the shooting and looks upon it as a great calamity.

"Mr. McKinley stood for settled policies and if he be allowed to finish his term those policies will be put to the test."

MARTINELLI DEEPLY MOVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Cardinal Martinelli, who is staying at Villanova, near here, was deeply moved when he was informed of the attempted assassination of the president. Later he sent the following telegram to Secretary Cortelyou:

"Deploring the possible crime, I pray the God of all nations and the Ruler of all rulers to restore speedily President McKinley to health.

"MARTINELLI."

THEATERS POORLY PATRONIZED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The New York theaters did not close last night, but box office receipts were comparatively small and audiences were half hearted.

AVERSE TO BODY GUARD.

President McKinley Often Took Strolls Alone in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President McKinley was averse to a body guard or to restrictions on his movements and was exceedingly informal and democratic while in this city. On many pleasant mornings he indulged in a half hour's stroll entirely alone, through the southern portions of the grounds surrounding the White House.

Very often he left the gate at the western side of the grounds and was joined by controller of the currency, Charles Dawes, also an early riser and together these two men would make the circuit of the ellipse south of the White House grounds. Upon these occasions he was never accompanied by a body guard or a secret service man.

It is said Mr. McKinley was often warned that the strolls alone were dangerous. Frequently Mr. McKinley drove alone about the city and its suburbs. Seldom the president himself handled the reins, but at no time was there ever a secret service man in attendance, either near or at a distance. The closest attendant in the secret service force that the president had was George Foster, who constituted his personal body guard.

A few days ago a Washington Post reporter, while at Buffalo, talked with Captain Vallaley of the exposition force on the precautions he would take to insure the president's safety. Captain Vallaley said he had picked men of the country under him and that all the time the president was in the exposition grounds he would be surrounded by alert detectives who would form a constant body guard and ridiculed the possibility of danger.

President Garfield was shot at the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Washington as he and Secretary Blaine were about to depart for Long Branch. As the two distinguished men were passing through the ladies waiting room two pistol shots rang out upon the air.

Mr. Blaine saw a man run and started toward him, but saw the president lunge forward and fall. A moment later the assassin, Charles J. Guiteau, was arrested and was rescued with difficulty from the infuriated mob. When in answer to his eager questions his physicians informed him that he had one chance in a hundred of living, he said calmly and bravely, "Then, doctor, we will take that chance."

General Arthur was at New York when the news reached him late at night that the president had passed away. Among those who joined General Arthur at the solemn moment were Elihu Root, a member of the McKinley cabinet. Blaine and his associates of the Garfield cabinet had telegraphed General Arthur to take the oath of office.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of September 21, General Arthur took oath of office, which was administered by a local official of the city of New York. The course pursued during the lingering illness of President Garfield appears to be a precedent directly applicable to the present condition of affairs. President Garfield without doubt was utterly incapacitated to perform any executive duty, although he was himself in a certain sense. There was no acting president at this period and in fact the people did not desire one at such a critical emergency.

The lessons of Garfield's death led to the enactment of a law on January 8, 1886, providing a mode of succession to the presidency. This established that in the case of the death or disability of both president and vice-president, the succession to devolve upon members of the cabinet in the following order:

Secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior.

The new law made no construction of "disability." It is an important proviso of this law that whenever powers and duties of the presidency shall devolve upon any of the persons named, that is the president or members of his cabinet, and congress shall not be in session, or if it would not meet within twenty days, then it shall be the duty of the new president to issue a proclamation convening congress in extraordinary session giving twenty days notice of the time of meeting.

MONEY MARKET SECURE.

Meeting Held by the Most Important Bankers in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Though the news of the attempted assassination of the president did not touch the financial district until after the stock market had closed and most of the important bankers had left for the day, a number of important conferences by various financial interests were called.

The most public of these was a meeting of bank officials at the Buckingham Hotel. This conference was well attended and the situation was thoroughly discussed. At the conclusion of the meeting, J. Edward Simmons, acting chairman of the clearing house committee in the absence of the chairman, Frederick D. Tappen, made the following statement:

"After a somewhat prolonged period of liquidation the financial situation is one that should excite no alarm. The banks are strong and in a position to meet the emergency that has arisen. A majority of the clearing house committee is in town and a consultation has taken place. The business of the country is on a substantial basis and the clearing house banks are amply able to cope with the situation and they will stand together in this emergency as they have done in the past."

SUIT OVER STOCK.

Prominent New Yorker Arrested for Alleged Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Robert A. Ammon, of this city, has been arrested in an action brought by Secor & Bell, stockbrokers, of Toledo, O., to recover the sum of $6300 which they claim is due them for the purchase of stock in the New York Electric Brake and Coupler Company.

The plaintiffs claim that the company was the outcome of a conspiracy by the defendant to defraud the public, inducing brokers to purchase the stock in the company which was valueless. The scheme, the plaintiffs allege, was to put up a certain amount of margin for the purchase of stock and then leave it in the broker's hands. Ammon was released in $6900 bail.

CZOLGOSZ IS RESPONSIBLE

(Continued from page one.)

would be held pending a further examination today.

HERR MOST INDIGNANT.

Ridicules the Assertion That Czolgosz Is an Anarchist.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Johann Most, the anarchist, was indignant when informed that the man who shot President McKinley was an anarchist.

"I do not believe he was an anarchist," said Herr Most. "Every man who shoots a ruler is called an anarchist. Guiteau was not an anarchist. He was a disappointed office seeker. Anyway we know nothing of that fellow. Czolgosz from Poland does he? I am sure he is no anarchist. There are no anarchists in Poland. Poland is a Catholic country."

DENY CZOLGOSZ.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Members of the two Czolgosz families residing here deny all knowledge of Leon Czolgosz.

WOULD BE GIVEN TEN YEARS.

Maximum Penalty for Would-Be Assassin Should McKinley Recover.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—President McKinley's recovery would mean that the would-be assassin could be confined in prison for ten years, the maximum penalty under the penal code of New York state. Two methods of procedure could be adopted. The prisoner could be arraigned before a justice of Erie county and could demand an examination and would have the right to counsel and time to prepare his defense.

The prisoner could waive this formality and elect to go before the grand jury of Erie county. The grand jury then could find an indictment of assault in the first degree.

An act of congress providing a penalty for assault against the person of the president, would, according to legal authorities, take precedence of the penal code of the state of New York in the case of the man who made the attempt on President McKinley's life. A search of the enactment has been made by congress.

It would not be impossible to inflict any greater punishment on the assassin Czolgosz by any act of the legislature fixing a more severe penalty for an attempt on the life of the president. The death of the president would result in the trial of the assailant for homicide and his conviction would mean death in the electric chair.

DYNAMITE BOMBS UNEARTHED.

Were Found Beneath Pavement Where Victims of Riot Were Buried.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Buried close to where the Haymarket monument stood facing Randolph street, a city laborer found two large dynamite bombs. Word of the discovery spread rapidly and a crowd soon gathered around the excavation and gazed curiously at the explosives.

They were taken to Inspector Shea's office in the Desplaines street station. The inspector ordered them destroyed.

Street laborers began work early in the day tearing up the pavement around the spot where the monument to the victims of the Haymarket riot stood.

They had dug down about a foot when one of the men who was using a pick, turned up what appeared to be two-inch sections of iron pipe. He was about to throw them aside when he noticed that the ends were plugged. He examined them again and then set them carefully on the ground and stepped back.

The circulation of news of something unusual that had gathered quickly forced their way through the throng and took the bombs to the Desplaines street station. A superficial examination convinced Inspector Shea that they were loaded with dynamite. The police are at a loss to explain how the bombs were buried in the street.

WHEAT MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Wheat, cash, 98¾.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Wheat, December, opening, 69¾; closing, 70¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—Wheat, December, 5s 7½d.

PORTLAND, Sept. 7.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 55@56; Valley, 56; bluestem, 56.

BASEBALL SCORES.

SEATTLE, Sept. 7.—Portland, 1; Seattle, 1.

SPOKANE, Sept. 7.—Tacoma, 18; Spokane, 16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clatsop, on the 22nd day of August, 1901, upon a judgment and decree entered thereon on the 25th day of June, 1901 in favor of Henry Crenshaw, plaintiff, and against Frank McCormick and Daisy McCormick, defendants, for the sum of $300, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 17th day of February, 1898, to date of this decree, and interest on the whole sum recovered, at the legal rate to date of sale, $50 attorney's fees, the costs and disbursements of this suit taxed at $20.20 and the costs of and upon this writ, commanding and requiring me to make sale of the following described real property, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, section number twenty-five (25) in township four (4), north of range nine (9), west of the Willamette meridian.

Notice is hereby given that I will on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day in front of and at the court house door in the City of Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the above described real property, to satisfy the judgment, costs and all accruing costs.

THOS. LINVILLE,
Sheriff of Clatsop County, Oregon.
Astoria, Oregon, Aug. 27, 1901.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is herby given that I will, on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at and in front of the court house door, in the City of Astoria, in Clatsop county, State of Oregon, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand at the time of sale all and singular the real estate and property heretofore bid in for taxes by said Clatsop county, the said City of Astoria, and School District Nos. one and six of said county, or either of them and which they or either of them have acquired title by virtue of any such sale.

Said sale is fixed for said date pursuant to an order heretofore made by the County Court of said county, as the lists of such property could not be prepared by the first Monday after July 1, 1901.

THOS. LINVILLE,
Sheriff of said County.
Dated, Sept. 3, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
July 9, 1901.
Oregon City, Ore.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Wm. H. Copeland, of Astoral, County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5459, for the purchase of the southeast ¼ of section No. (12), in Tp. No. (6) N., Range No. (7) W. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultureal purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City on Thursday the 3d day of October, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Geo. McFarland, of Olney, Oregon; August Adolph, of Olney, Oregon; James Burk, of Seaside, Oregon, and Thomas Bidwell, of Astoria, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

on or before said 3d day of October, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of P. W. Coleman, deceased, in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop County, and the same has been set for hearing before such court on Saturday, the 19th day of October, 1901, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1901.
C. W. FULTON.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Or., Aug. 22, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Ford M. Carothers, of Kelso, County of Cowlitz, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5498, for the purchase of the N. ½ N. W. ¼, Sec. 28, and E. ½ S. E. ¼ of section No. 28 in township No. 4 N., range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1901.

He names as witnesses: John H. Wherry, of Elsie, Clatsop county, Oregon; Herman E. McKenney, of Kelso, Cowlitz county, Washington; Joseph S. Robb, of Kelso, Cowlitz county, Washington; John C. Robb, of Kelso, Cowlitz county, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of November, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Or., Aug. 24, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Mrs. Laura B. McCormick, of Wise, P. O. County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. [illegible], for the purchase of the S. E. ¼ of section No. 8 in township No. 6 N., range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1901.

She names as witnesses: George McFarland, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; Gust Adolph, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; Otto Johanson of Wise, Clatsop county, Oregon; William A. Johnson, of Wise, Clatsop county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of November, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Or., Aug. 28, 1901.

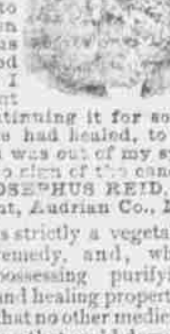
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, William A. Johnson, of Wise, P. O., County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. [illegible], for the purchase of the S. W. ¼ of section No. 8 in township No. 6 N., range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1901.

He names as witnesses: George McFarland, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; August Dolph, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; Otto Johanson, of Wise, Clatsop county, Oregon; Mrs. Laura B. McCormick, of Wise, Clatsop county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of November, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

Cancerous Sores are most frequently to be seen upon the face, neck or breast, though they are liable to appear upon other parts of the body. When they begin to spread and eat into the flesh, sharp, piercing pains are felt as the underlying tissue is destroyed and the tender nerves exposed. Cancerous sores develop from very trifling causes; a carbuncle or boil, swollen gland, a little watery blister on the tongue or lip, a wart, mole or bruise of some kind becomes an indolent, festering sore, which in time degenerates into cancer.



"Ten years ago I had a sore on my left temple, which the doctors pronounced a cancerous ulcer; it would itch, burn and bleed, then scab over, but would never heal. After taking S.S.S. awhile the sore began to discharge, and when all the poisonous matter had passed out it got well. I took in all about thirty bottles, continuing it for some time after the sore had healed, to be sure all the poison was out of my system. Have seen no sign of the cancer in ten years. JOSEPHUS REID, Gant, Audrian Co., Mo.

SSS is strictly a vegetable remedy, and, while possessing purifying and healing properties that no other medicine does, contains nothing that could derange the system. While cleansing the blood it also builds up the general health.

If you have a suspicious sore, or other blood trouble, send for our free book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and write to us for any information or advice wanted; we make no charge for this service.

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

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Of New Zealand

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Subscribed Capital,	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital,	1,000,000
Assets,	2,545,114
Assets in United States,	300,000
Surplus to Policy Holders,	1,718,792

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