THE FRIGHT CURE.

One of the Queer Remedies for Nervous Diseases.

Some Daring Methods of Treating Serious Affections—Cutting the Hair to Cure the Headache.

It is characteristic of the end of the century that it has not only given birth to new diseases, but has invented many startling cures for old ones.

It has been observed that rheumatic and nervous patients who have been in any severe accident, or have received any violent shock, have begun to recover from the very moment of the shock, and this observation suggested to one eminent specialist the idea of curing by fright.

His methods of producing the shock vary with the different cases, but a favorite plan is to send anonymous letters to his patients full of virulent abuse or threats of injury. The fear and indignation thus caused rouse the patients as nothing else could. They forget their ailments, and thus take a very important step towards a cure.

Another physician claims to have made some remarkable cures by his system of "frigopathic," or freezing, in obdurate cases of nervous exhaustion, consumption and dyspepsia.

The process consists in subjecting the patient to a more than arctic temperature. For this purpose he has designed a freezing bath, a tank of metal lined with furs, five feet deep and 4½ square. This tank is inserted in an outer well, the intervening space being filled with a freezing mixture of carbonic and sulphurous acids, which keeps the temperature of the well from 130 degrees to 110 degrees below freezing point.

The patient is lowered into this arctic temperature and kept there from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour, the process being repeated at intervals of a few days.

The effect of the freezing is said to be almost magical. The dyspeptic subject, who for years, possibly, has never known the luxury of a good appetite, emerges from his bath ravenous with hunger, and the nervous subject finds his nerves strengthened and his whole body filled with new life and energy. The most chronic cases yield to a treatment of a month or two.

Of all human ailments, rheumatism can boast the most varied and startling remedies. In Malta the rheumatic patient invites bees to settle on and sting him, the poison of the sting neutralizing the acids of rheumatism and allaying, if not actually curing it.

In Australia a still more remarkable remedy is in fashion. The patient frequents a hotel in the neighborhood of the whaling grounds. When a whale is caught and towed ashore, little pits or graves are dug in his carcass, and in these beds of decomposing blubber the patient lies for an hour or two, repeating the process as long as the whale or his rheumatism lasts.

Another daring method of treating rheumatism is to make the patient walk barefooted on dewy grass every morning and evening; while a more agreeable cure is that of sun-bathing, in which the victim spends a certain time each day basking or exercising in the sun in a state familiar to Adam.

One of the latest and most effective methods of curing a cold is the homeopathic one of applying ice to the spinal column, a striking variation from the more ordinary plan of "roasting your cold" before a hot fire.

A successful method of relieving bad or chronic headache is to cut the patient's hair. By cutting the ends of the hair so many thousand natural vents are opened to relieve the congestion in the head.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Craniology of Criminals.

What are the differences between the skulls of criminals and those of "respectable people?" This is the question which M. E. Pitard undertook to solve by comparing the crania of 31 convicts who had died in the penal colony of New Caledonia with the average crania of the citizens of Paris. Practically, there turned out to be no constant difference at all, unless it was that the vertical index of the criminal skulls was slightly higher; in other words, the convicts were "brainier" than the good folks. There was also the same amount of variation in the heads of the criminals. Some were long, others broad-skulled; some had a notably large, others a small, cubical capacity; these variations running parallel to those of the general population. M. Pitard's article, with abundant data, is in The Bulletin of the Anthropological Society of Paris, 1898, Fasc. 3.—Science.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Love doesn't stay blindfolded very long after it gets married.

From wifehood comes a woman's distinctions and sorrows; from motherhood her hopes and ideals.

A woman consults her looking glass just like a man consults his back balance—to see what they are worth.

A woman may know a good deal less than a man, but she feels more than he knows and feels put together.

When a woman is first married she wonders how he came to descend to her; after she learns more she wonders if he ever will climb a little way up to her.—N. Y. Press.

Almost a Life a Day.

The Spanish-American treaty was ratified on February 6, exactly 365 days after the blowing up of the Maine, in which 266 American lives were lost.—Chicago Tribune.

Pox Got the Birds After All.

A pet fox in a West Chester (Pa.) bird store upset a gas stove and asphyxiated a number of the birds.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1123 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure: "It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. F. Kremer's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

He Got the Toads.

Special Agent Max Pracht, of the federal building, the other day inserted an advertisement in the New Mexican, offering to buy 10 horned toads. Mr. Pracht will advertise again in the New Mexican if he wants anything, but he will never advertise again for horned toads. When he arrived at his office in the morning he found an army of people lined up in the corridor, like the rush at Durango when the Ute lands were opened. The first ones in line seemed to have been there all night. Every grade of citizenship and servitude was represented. They had brought horned toads of all kinds, color, class and condition. Some were as small as a bed-bug, and others as large as a mud turtle. They were housed in cigar boxes, old hat boxes, handkerchiefs, shawls and satchels. All day long young and old, large and tall, clean and dirty people called, offering horned toads for sale, until everyone in the federal building had a creepy, crawly, clammy feeling, and Mr. Pracht had selected the finest specimens that ever found their way to a zoological garden. He is convinced by this time that there are more horned toads in and around Santa Fe than any thing else. The rush became so great in the afternoon that the sign, "No more horned toads wanted," was put out, but still they came, and Mr. Pracht was compelled to seize his hat and coat and flee into the jungle not far from the federal building.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

DETECTIVE AT THE 'PHONE.

Shorthand Reports of Conversations Are Taken Off in the Central Station.

There is a young woman in the employ of the telephone company at its central exchange who is said to be an eavesdropper. She is a stenographer, and her duty is to sit at a desk in the central office and take down in shorthand all that passes over any telephone line that is to be investigated. She sits all day with a trumpet at her ear, and she hears both sides of any conversation that is held over any wire with which it is desirable that she be "cut in." This is done only at the request of the subscriber whose telephone is investigated.

While the stenographer or telephone detective is making a report of the investigation on any one telephone line she hears nothing that is said on other lines. She sits at a desk apart, and every word that she hears is jotted down in stenographic characters and then copied by her on the typewriter. This full report of the conversation is then submitted to the manager of the telephone company and by him to the subscriber who has asked for it. If the typewritten report conveys any information to the subscriber he acts on it according to his own ideas and the matter is a secret between him and the telephone manager. The telephone is in such a case a private detective.

The telephone company is often called upon to produce verbatim reports of conversations over a subscriber's telephone, so the young woman stenographer, who is an eavesdropper by employment, is kept quite busy. There are subscribers whose telephones are unaccountably in almost constant use; there are others whose wires are used for purposes not exactly legitimate. These men apply to the telephone manager for a report of a day's or a number of successive days' conversations. The telephone company uses its discretion about giving the information asked. While Smith, however, may get a report of the conversation on the telephone for which he pays, the company will not tell him what passes over Jones' telephone.

A young married man with a telephone in his little home one day had a solemn and earnest conversation with the telephone manager. His telephone at home, said the married man, had been very busy for several days, and he couldn't account for it; neither could his young wife. The recently wedded man, entertained, however, a very dark suspicion. The young woman with the receiver and the pencil and pad went to work one morning on his case.

The result was most alarming to the young married man. The typewriter report showed that as soon as her husband left home in the morning the wife called up a downtown office and began a conversation with one who had been very attentive to her before she married. That night the wife was confronted by an angry spouse. There followed a domestic "settlement" of fierce intensity.—Kansas City Star.

MAKES HER LIVING.

A Young Woman Does It by Putting Up Bonbons for Sale to College Boys.

A young woman living in a town in which one of the largest universities is situated, has hit upon an excellent method of earning her own living. Her skill in making "fudges," those toothsome chocolate sweets that are said to have originated at Vassar, had often been praised by her friends, and it occurred to her one day that what she did for pleasure might be turned to profit. She made a few boxes of the sweetmeats and induced a neighboring druggist to let them be on sale in his store. The first boxes, and afterward a second and larger lot, were quickly disposed of and orders for more were received, chiefly from the collegians. Her next step was to get some plain white boxes, pack the fudges in them, and tie the boxes with a broad ribbon of the college color. Having some little skill with her brush, she decorated each ribbon band with the college name and put this newly titled fudge on her market. There was an immediate and generous response. The undergraduates were delighted with the compliment and the tasteful daintiness of her wares, and although her business only began last October, she has already found it necessary to enlarge her plant to keep pace with her orders. An assistant is employed to help her with the unskilled part of the process, and she herself works every day and often late in the night in an effort to supply the demand for her bonbons. She has established agencies throughout the town, and in a neighboring city, and is probably building up a permanent and excellent business.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Canadian Indians Increasing.

Canada has 725 more Indians wards this year than she had last, according to the returns from the Indian department at Ottawa. The total population of redskins has reached 40,661. It is notable that the only two places showing a decrease are New Brunswick and the Northwest territories, where it is probable that the red man has been injuriously affected by the unprecedented rush of white men into his game lands owing to the Yukon gold excitement. Their land under cultivation aggregated 111,880 acres, and from these lands their revenue was $793,606, as against $580,000 from fishing and $477,337 from hunting. Their total earnings are placed at $2,631,315.—Boston Transcript.

Growth of Russian Marine.

Because of the growth of Russian commerce by sea, a company for the [illegible]

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1899.

Extra Session talk is much less positive than it was a week ago. But this is probably accounted for by the absence of the president and the few senators and representatives at present in Washington, rather than by any lessening of the probabilities for an extra session. Some men who ought to know say that an extra session will depend upon how soon General Otis can force Aguinaldo to surrender—he is now trying to do some more negotiating. They argue that the president cannot determine what to recommend in the way of congressional legislation for the Philippines until we have peaceable control of the islands, and that he will not call congress in extra session unless he sees his way clear to making such recommendation. But without considering the Philippines at all, there are strong reasons in favor of congress meeting a month or two earlier than usual. It will be at least a month after congress meets before the house committees will be appointed, owing to the election of a new speaker; and next year being presidential year, the politicians, regardless of party, would like to have congress adjourn before the national conventions are held. This it can scarcely do if it does not get down to business before the first of January.

No idea has been received so enthusiastically in Washington for a long time, as that for the purchase of a home for Admiral Dewey at the national capital, by popular subscription. Everybody is in favor of it and everybody expresses a desire to contribute. When Admiral Dewey arrives in the United States, which he says will be in about four months, he will probably have performed his last sea duty. From that time until his death, his duty as the ranking officer of the navy will be performed in Washington. He has no means other than his salary, which would not be sufficient for him to purchase a Washington home in keeping with his rank; hence the desire of the people to show their appreciation of his great services by giving him one.

Representative Sulloway of New Hampshire, gives the following word picture of the sort of speaker he wants selected to preside over the house: "I am in favor of a man who is solid on the gold question. I want a man who is in favor of building up our merchant marine. I want a man who is in favor of building the Isthmian canal; a man who is in favor of plating our battleships with Krupp armor, regardless of the cost, as I don't want our sailors sent to sea in dry goods boxes, to be sunk. I want a man who is a thorough expansionist, one who believes in holding on to all God has handed over to us, without fear or favor; one who is in favor of wiping out Aguinaldo and his friends in the Philippines and wiping out those on this continent who sympathize with them. When I find a man with all these qualifications, and who is above all else, a red-hot administrationist, and one who will not contend against what the administration desires, then I shall support that man." Mr. Sulloway declines to say who he will vote for, or whether any of the avowed candidates have the qualification he requires. One of the other New England representatives jokingly said: "Why, Sulloway has tried to describe his own qualifications."

In accordance with a call issued by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, chairman of the American Branch of the International Women's Peace Committee, a mass meeting was held in Washington yesterday for the purpose of adopting a resolution of sympathy for the ultimate success of the object of the czar's disarmament conference which meets at The Hague this week. A copy of the resolution adopted was cabled to the American delegation to the conference.

Senator Fairbanks, who is chairman of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of questions in dispute between the United States and Canada, says there is not a word of truth in the publication that inability to agree upon the Alaskan boundary had resulted in an abandonment of the commission. He says the commission will reassemble August 15 at Ottawa, in accordance with the resolution adopted previous to adjournment, several months ago, and that he is confident it will reach an agreement, both on the boundary question and upon the tariff Canadian lumber. So confident is Senator Fairbanks of this, that he is going to Alaska for the purpose of gathering personal information for the American commissioners upon matters relating to the boundary about which there is doubt, owing to wide differences in the statements made by interested parties on both sides.

It is known that Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, who has the spending of the $25,000, appropriated by congress for experiments in aerial navigation, tested a big machine near Washington several days ago, and that the test was not as satisfactory as it was expected to be, the large machine failing to give as good results as the small one tried a year or so ago. But that is as much as can be positively said. Prof. Langley declines to make a statement for publication.

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Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by W. F. Kremer—Druggist.

Effects of Dipping on Small Prunes.

Under the caption "Points on Prune Dipping" the Chemical Department of the Oregon Experiment Station describes some experiments which seem to show that the smaller sizes of petite prunes are not easily affected by the process of lye dipping. In the experiment reported, this held true, even though the lye solution was made stronger than is usually the case. When the solution of ordinary strength was used, the fruit failed to check and when the stronger solution was used, these small prunes only cracked deeply or the skin peeled off badly, which was also the case when the weaker solution was used and the time of immersion was increased. This fact serves to emphasize the necessity of not allowing the trees to overbear and thus produce under-sized fruit, or of separating such fruit from the rest and if to be dried, subjecting it to the pricking process instead of dipping—or it may be made into secondary fruit products. It would also show that the process of lye dipping has little to do with softening the skin of fruit, as only the softer skinned fruit checked, that which was tough resisting the action of the lye so far as a proper checking was concerned. The California station has also shown that it is this small fruit which produces the undesirable "frogged" condition of the fruit.

This bulletin also discusses the various brands of concentrated lye found on the market in 1898 and presents a table showing the relative strength of the various brands calculated to the same unit of valuation. The publication is useful to horticulturists and may be had free of cost by addressing the Experiment Station at Corvallis.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25 cents. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

AFRAID OF THE GLASS EYE.

Japanese Coolies Who Could Not Be Induced to Serve the Owner of It.

A year or two ago an artist from San Francisco who wore a glass eye came to Yokohama and established himself in a little bungalow on the outskirts of the city, says the Parkville Yeoman.

The weather was extremely warm, and before the stranger had become settled he was besieged by a number of coolies, who wanted to get the job of fanning him at night. The artist looked over the applicants, and finally selected an old man who brought excellent recommendations from his last employer.

When it was time to retire the artist took out his glass eye, laid it on a stand at his bedside and went to bed. The old man picked up his fan and the San Francisco man was soon asleep. He slept peacefully for an hour or two, when he was awakened by a chorus of buzzing insects about his head. He looked about him, and found that the man, whom he had hired to fan him was gone.

The next morning when he went in search of another coolie he was amazed to discover that no one would work for him. He was looked upon as a wizard and worker of miracles, with whom it was unsafe to be alone. The old man had gone among his friends and told how the Californian had taken out his eye at night and laid it on a stand in order that he might watch his servant at night and see that he kept his fan in motion. The old coolie's story created such excitement that the San Francisco man was never able to get another Japanese to fan him after that.

AFFECTS RAILROADS.

Cold Weather Makes a Difference in the Work of Engines.

As the Mercury Falls So the Number of Freight Cars Hauled by One Locomotive Falls Also—Interesting Facts.

"The weather can't get any too hot to suit me professionally," said a train dispatcher on one of the big railroads. "Warm weather is the most favorable for the business of running trains, and the colder the weather the more difficulty we experience in keeping the yards and storage tracks free of cars. At this season of the year we make up a train of in the neighborhood of 45 cars—of course, we are speaking of the freight service—and this number will gradually increase with the approach of warm weather until we reach a maximum of about 85 cars a train. These are only the figures, you understand, of my particular division. They will vary on other divisions and other roads, according to the grades and other physical characteristics. Neither do these figures apply to the fast freights, which nowadays come from San Francisco to New York fully as quickly as a letter and nearly as quickly as an unincumbered passenger can make it.

"The minimum number of cars to a train is reached during the most severe winter weather. Then the average falls down to about 45. During the coldest weather of this winter we did not dare to use more than 40 to a train. The difference is due to the resistance of the train, I should say. It's all right as long as the train is kept in continual motion, but the moment it stops the trouble begins. The oil that lubricates the axle congeals so that the train is what we call frozen after it stands for a short time. I have seen every wheel in a train slide, and the cars must not exceed in number those that the motive power can start with the brakes set. You see it costs as much money and energy to run a train of 40 cars as it does one of 60 cars—very often more. This means that in a traffic of 1,700 cars a day it takes 40 engines in the winter to 30 in the summer, and train crews, switching facilities, storage room, and operating expenses all in proportion. Besides all this, there are minor delays and complications coming up that are directly traceable to the cold. Frozen steel is almost as brittle as so much glass, and everything from the rails up is subjected to a greater strain when in this state of contraction. Valves and pipes filled with hot steam freeze with incredible speed with the thermometer at 15 degrees below zero, and the locomotives going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Engineers are held as strictly accountable as ever, but these accidents do happen to the best of them, and each accident causes so much additional delay.

"There is only one thing worse than cold weather and that is cold weather with snow. For its size and capabilities an engine in a snowstorm is the most helplessly stupid thing imaginable. A locomotive does not push the snow to one side and make a path for itself. It seems to wallow around in it and takes most of it along with it, apparently for the purpose of decorating the running gear. It isn't long before an engine is loaded down with half a ton of ice, and throughout the train the friction causes the snow to melt just enough to freeze tighter than it ordinarily would. The brake blocks accumulate enough ice to make the wheels slide, and if the train ever comes to a halt in this condition she is apt to stay right there until dog loose. Losing trains isn't so bad, but our busy day comes when we begin to find them again. There is not only the point of congestion to overcome, but it must be overcome with the least possible delay to the traffic that continues to pour in upon us from both directions.

"On the whole," concluded the train dispatcher, "you will see why there is no standard in the land more gleeful than I at the approach of warm weather."—N. Y. Sun.

Her Idea of Her Worth.

A Canadian minister had just married a couple. The registers were signed, and nothing remained but the giving and taking of the fee. The bridegroom, a strapping young fellow, asked, "How much is it?" The parson glanced at the smiling bride and slyly answered: "Whatever you think it's worth." Now, it should have been worth a good deal, for the girl was young and pretty. "I reckon it's worth about 50 cents," said the swain, holding out two quarters. The clergyman looked blankly at the coins, then turned to the fair one. "I'll leave it to you, madam," he said. "What do you think it's worth?" What did this young and blushing bride do? She reached out, took the coins, handed one quarter to the minister and put the other quarter into her pocket! "A thrifty wife," said the Canadian, with a sigh, "is her husband's crown."—San Francisco Wave.

Traveled as Live Stock.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the well-known social reformer, once traveled as "live stock" in order to keep an appointment to speak at a meeting in Cincinnati. She had missed her train, and a cattle train was to leave in seven minutes. "You see that I can't take you, madam," said the conductor, showing his instructions, which forbade him taking any freight but live stock. "You will have to wait for the next train."

"If I am not 'live stock,' will you please tell me what I am?" queried the lady, and after a moment's thought the conductor weighed and billed her as regular live stock freight and gave her the usual live stock receipt when she paid the charges.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SEEKING VETERANS.

Women Who Trap Old Soldiers for Their Pensions.

The large colony of women who have gone to Hallowell and Gardiner, Me., to prey upon the inmates of the soldiers' home at this place are in a state of panic over the recent suggestion of Pension Commissioner Evans, who has recommended to congress that no pensions be granted the widows of soldiers who are married hereafter, says the New York Sun.

Many veterans who live at the home are trapped into marriage every year by women who seek the $12 a month pension, which will come to them on the death of their husbands. Most of these women have bad reputations and no character. Having led gay lives in the cities until their beauty is gone, they seek marriage with the old soldiers for the sole purpose of inheriting pensions. After capturing husbands most of the women go back to the cities and cause no more trouble until death carries off the veterans and the widows' pensions may be obtained.

There are a dozen places near the home, all of which do a thriving business by luring the veterans inside and filling them up with liquor until they fall an easy prey to the women who are waiting for husbands. In case a man refuses to drink and shows resistance he is quieted with a club, or anything else that comes handy. Last spring an inmate of the home was killed in a free fight in one of these dens.

Commissioner Evans' declaration strikes at the root of the evil, and in securing the support to redouble their efforts. Unless they get husbands before congress meets, they fear their prospects of pensions will fade. New women are coming here from Boston and New York, and the dives are wide open. A man who wears a Grand Army badge can stay drunk for a month and never spend a cent. The local police are making efforts to close the places, but as fast as one is shut up others are started, and the business goes on as briskly as ever.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you can get at any druggists Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle to-day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 25c. and 50c.

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You may have heard about SCOTT'S EMULSION and have a vague notion that it is cod-liver oil with its bad taste and smell and all its other repulsive features. It is cod-liver oil, the purest and the best in the world, but made so palatable that almost everybody can take it. Nearly all children like it and ask for more.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

looks like cream; it nourishes the wasted body of the baby, child or adult better than cream or any other food in existence. It bears about the same relation to other emulsions that cream does to milk. If you have had any experience with other so-called "just as good" preparations, you will find that this is a fact.

The hypophosphites that are combined with the cod-liver oil give additional value to it because they tone up the nervous system and impart strength to the whole body.

50c. and $1, all druggists.
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NEVER TOO OLD TO BE CURED.

S. S. S. is a Great Blessing to Old People. It Gives Them New Blood and Life.

Age does not necessarily mean feebleness and ill health, and nearly all of the sickness among older people can be avoided. Most elderly people are very susceptible to illness, but it is wholly unnecessary. By keeping their blood pure they can fortify themselves so as to escape three-fourths of the ailments from which they suffer so generally. S. S. S. is the remedy which will keep their systems young, by purifying the blood, thoroughly removing all waste accumulations, and imparting new strength and life to the whole body. It increases the appetite, builds up the energies, and sends new life-giving blood throughout the entire system.

Mrs. Sarah Pike, 477 Broadway, South Boston, writes: "I am seventy years old, and had not enjoyed good health for twenty years. I was sick in different ways, and in addition, had Eczema terribly on one of my legs. The doctor said that on account of my age, I would never be well again. I took a dozen bottles of S. S. S. and it cured me completely, and I am happy to say that I feel as well as I ever did in my life."

Mr. J. W. Loving, of Colquitt, Ga., says: "For eighteen years I suffered tortures from a fiery eruption on my skin. I tried almost every known remedy, but they failed one by one, and I was told that my age, which is sixty-six, was against me, and that I could never hope to be well again. I finally took S. S. S., and it cleansed my blood thoroughly, and now I am in perfect health."

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

is the only remedy which can build up and strengthen old people, because it is the only one which is guaranteed free from potash, mercury, arsenic and other damaging minerals. It is made from roots and herbs, and has no chemicals whatever in it. S. S. S. cures the worst cases of Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism, Tetter, Open Sores, Chronic Ulcers, Boils, or any other disease of the blood.

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