FORGOT HIS HOME WEALTH.

He Left a Fortune in California to Become Rich in South Africa.

Another strange discovery has come to light in the Hibernia Bank deposits that have been neglected for many years by their owners. It appears that Jeremiah Pendergast, long mourned as dead, is alive and prosperous in South Africa, where he has made a fortune. It is learned that he has apparently forgotten that $12,000 await him in the Hibernia Bank of San Francisco.

The history of Pendergast's deposit is one of the most interesting of all the old estates that have lain unclaimed for years in the vaults of San Francisco banks. In the first place it now amounts to $12,000, being the largest sum of all the unclaimed deposits; and, in the next place, it has perhaps been more widely advertised and more generally claimed than any other sum in the list. Strangely, however, nearly all the Pendergasts save the real owner seem to have heard of this money and laid claim to it, while the original depositor has lived quietly in South Africa all these years, heedless of the fact that his gold lies in the bank awaiting the owner's orders. Attorney Oscar T. Shuck has just located the original Jeremiah Pendergast in the Congo Free State, where the old man lives in great luxury, having amassed a large fortune since he went there as one of the pioneers of nearly twenty years ago.

"Pendergast went to South Africa in 1878," said Attorney Shuck, "being one of the leaders of a California colony. He left a good sum in the bank here, since which time no one has ever heard of him until I got word that he was well and rich. The nearest trace we ever got of him here was that he was at the old Empire Hotel on Pacific street some time between 1868 and 1870. Hundreds of alleged heirs have been after the estate, but it will no doubt, soon reach the original depositor."

A strange fact about the case is that the public administrator recently petitioned for letters of administration, alleging in a general way that Pendergast died some years ago in Nevada. Judge Slack went so far as to appoint Atorney J. J. Dwyer to represent the absent heirs, but Attorney Shuck suggested that Pendergast still lived, whereupon the letters of administration were withheld.

It is quite probable that the claimants were really induced to believe that their ancestor died in Nevada, where an old miner named Pendergast expired in a fire that destroyed his cabin and himself at midnight in a mountain fastness. They will soon learn, however, that the true Jeremiah Pendergast, who left a few thousand dollars in the Hibernia Bank in 1868, went to South Africa with only a little money, and is now grizzled with age, but gilded with gold also. The real heirs to this strange pioneer lived in Massachusetts.

The bankers and attorneys, as well as the public administrator, are wondering why the pioneer of '49 deserted his gold here, even to become a pioneer in the African gold fields. At any rate, the money is safe. The distribution of a living man's funds has been prevented, and $12,000 now awaits the owner's order.—San Francisco Chronicle.

TRIPS UNDERTAKEN FOR HEALTH'S SAKE

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

The city of Marseilles, France, has just completed its drainage system on the plan of Paris, at a cost of $7,000,000.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Beinald Renault, the French scientist, has discovered fossil microbes in the earliest geologicl formations.

Look

Sharply to the condition of your blood. At this season peculiar perils assail the system. There are sudden changes in temperature; fogs and dampness, chilly nights, lowering clouds, drenching rains. These sudden changes bring on colds, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis and other ailments. Keep the blood pure, rich and full of vitality and you will be well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

WHEAT.

Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat there on margins. Fortunes have been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of reference given. Several years experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland Oregon and Spokane Wash.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY OREGON AND WASHINGTON MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by Druggists at 25c. a box. Samples mailed free. Address Dr. Bosanko Med. Co. Phila. Pa.

BLED AS BY A LEECH

Portugal Bankrupt Under the Single Gold Standard—Agricultural Population in the Lowest Depths of Penury.

Portugal is a land of marvelous beauty. Its people are among the most progressive of the race. The history of the land is like some absorbing race, so filled is it with wonderous deeds and glorious achievements. There is something strangely pathetic in the present condition of the Portuguese when their past and their capacities are remembered. The mass of the people toil and starve. The products of the country are eaten up by taxes while the fruits and wines and cereals go abroad in a steady stream. Portugal is like some full-blooded strong sleeper, secretly bled at night by a leech to awake unrefreshed by that which should be a source of power and growth.

The leech of this land is the gold standard. Portugal's national debt is about $750,000,000, payable in gold in accordance with the refunding laws of October 30, 1893. The principal holder of the debt is the house of Rothschild, acting as trustee for British investors. The original debt dates from 1850 and the national bond issues were on a silver basis. About twenty-three years ago Portugal was placed on a gold basis at a meeting of the national creditors held in the bank of England. That is, the expenditures of the country necessitating heavy taxation and the revenue, being inadequate, a proposition was made to the government to advance a new loan, to reduce the interest and to accept a grant of the internal taxes provided all the bonds were made redeemable in gold. Bankruptcy stared the land in the face, and in order to obtain the new loan the court acceeded to these terms. It was soon found, however, that the reduction in interest amounted to nothing because it was payable in gold. For many years revenue of the kingdom measured in gold have been far below the expense of the government. It has been at times almost an impossibility to sell the national porducts for a price that would realize a sum sufficient to pay interest in gold. In January, 1892, the King of Portugal was forced to relinquish a fifth of his civil list to cut down expenses and avert a revolution. His pawning of the crown jewels in London attracted world-wide attention a year or more ago.

The great complaint in Portugal is ruinously low prices. For instance, the olive crop sells for next to nothing in the London market and the wages of the agricultural labor is barely enough to afford the farm laborer sustenance. Money is very scarce. The deficiency in the revenue adds yearly to the national debt, which is over $150 a head for the population. It is a very interesting fact that the Portuguese were greatly interested in the monetary conference in Brussels and the delegates from their country were pledged to vote with the representatives of the United States on all questions. This was due to our position in Europe as an advocate of bimetallism and it was accordingly a great shock to Portugal when our minister, George William Caruth, declared that it was policy for the United States to maintain the gold standard. Premier Ribeiro expressed his amazement at this and said his country would never have been represented at the Brussels conference but for its understanding that the United States was for silver coinage at 16 to 1 ratio. The Cleveland administration thus deliberately discredited the United States in the eyes of the debtor nations of Europe. Our national position as the leading and only powerful influential and wealthy debtor nation of the world has caused most debtor countries to abide by our policy on the financial question. It is well known that Portugal attached great importance to the international conference which Mr. Cleveland refused to call. The charge was openly made in the Portuguese cortez that the United States had betrayed the debtor nations into the hands of Great Britain. So much for the part played by the Cleveland administration in foreign affairs.

Today, as we have pointed out before, Portugal is practically bankrupted. Her people pay annual tribute in gold to foreign financiers. The people are well nigh desperate. Revolution has been once or twice barely averted. Industry languishes. The agricultural population is in the lowest depths of penury. In the cities the wages of labor are lower than anywhere outside of Turkey and Egypt. The blessing of a gold standard has brought one of the proudest nations in Europe to beggary.—Tacoma Sun.

FREE SILVER IN JAPAN.

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Salmon, Etc., Higher Than Here.

There is a good object lesson presented in the provisioning of the Japanese steamships that are now making headquarters in Seattle, says the Times. In the case of the Konoura Maru especially Captain Ito was given to understand before sailing for Seattle that everything on this side was much higher than in Japan. In consequence he laid in three months' provisions, enough to last the round trip. He was not a little astonished upon arrival here to find that he had paid about three times as much in many cases for his stuff as he would have to pay in Seattle. When he reached port here he was boarded by the butchers, bakers, etc., and found that he could buy beef for 5 cents a pound, hams for 8 cents, potatoes for 60 cents a sack, canned salmon for 8 and 10 cents a can and less, and so on through the list. In Japan he paid the following prices for his three months' stock of provisions:

Potatoes, $1.25 a sack, and small potatoes at that.

Canned salmon, 18 cents.

Beef, 18½ cents a pound; mutton, 25 to 30 cents a pound; pork, 25 cents a pound; hams, 30 and 35 cents a pound, etc.

The latter prices are in silver, which, reduced to gold, would still be more than they are in this country.

In north Japan, where the ship was a short time before sailing to this side, a fresh salmon was worth then, the beginning of the season, $3.50, which, reduced to a gold basis, would still be worth over $1.50. He was astonished upon arrival here to be able to buy a fresh salmon for 10 cents. Over there they never get cheaper than 75 cents to $1.

"In the whole line of provisions," said a Japanese, there is nothing on that side that is cheaper than here. Japan is a free trade country and the highest duty is but 3 to 5 per cent.

It it is the belief of the local Japanese that the next big shipments of products from this port will be canned salmon, as the salmon appear to be leaving northern Japan, and what is canned is very high.

The captain of the Konoura Maru offered to give his stock of potatoes to one eating house here, but they were not worth anything compared to the large potatoes raised here. He laid in a supply before leaving over there of sixty sacks. On the next voyage he expects to buy a big stock of provisions on this side, as will, it is said, the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

1860 AND 1896.

How the New York Organs Scored Lincoln and Bryan.

(New York Herald, May 19, 1860.)

The Republican convention at Chicago have nominated Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, for president of the the United States—a third rate Western lawyer, poorer even than poor Pierce. . . . The conduct of the Republican party in the nomination is a remarkable instance of small intellect growing smaller. They pass over Seward, Chase and Banks, who are statesmen and able men, and they take up a fourth-rate lecturer who cannot speak good grammar, and who, to raise the wind, delivers his hackneyed, illiterate compositions at two hundred dollars a piece. Our readers will recollect that this peripatetic politician visited New York two or there months ago on his financial tour, when, in return for the most unmitigated trash, interlaced with coarse and clumsy jokes, he filled his empty pockets with dollars coined out of Republican fanaticism.

(New York Herald in 1896.)

The true and honest Democrats who struggled in vain to turn the tide of silver fanaticism and Populism at Chicago patriotically put country above party. This example should be followed by every honest Democrat in the land. It is not a question of party supremacy. It is an issue of candidates—McKinley or Bryan. It is, as it was in '61, a question of loyalty to the country, to the flag and the welfare of the people.

(New York Herald in 1896.)

This raises an issue as single and direct as that raised in '61. It was the Union against secession, the national flag or the Confederate flag.

The triumph of silverism and Populism won by the politicians at Chicago is but the beginning of the battle. The campaign for national honesty, honor and safety has yet to be taken up by the people and waged to a finish in November. The people are both honest and patriotic. They have only to be awakened to the new danger that menaces the country to arise to its defense as they did in '61.

The Society for the Promotion of Healthy Politics will not be addressed by Bourke Cockran nor Mark Hanna this year.

It has often been said that circumstances make men, and that is very true; but it is also true that political crises sometimes make cowards, trimmers and traitors.

In the presence of a campaign fund amounting above ten millions, how beggarly must that $118,000 owed by McKinley to Hanna and Kohlsaat seem—to McKinley!

The wires are weekly telling the public that "Major McKinley passed a quiet day yesterday." The wires can make this "daily" instead of weekly after November 3.

What a magnificent old "anarchist, communist and repudiator" Prince Bismarck is getting to be; that is, if the epithets applied to Mr. Bryan by the goldbug press be true.

The cause of humanity has ever looked in vain to the money-changer for aid. Is it any wonder, then, that the entire money power of the nation is against "free-coinage," the only hope of common humanity in this campaign?

One drop of the martyred president's blood is more potent for liberty than all the gold of Wall street. One breath of his immortal spirit is more powerful in this campaign than all the gold of the Rothschilds, even if it be wielded by Mark Hanna.

As to Making Change.

The bewilderment besetting the making of change in a metropolitan restaurant in the crowded luncheon hour is occasionally suggestive of the intricacies of national finance. A case in point occurred last week in a Park row beanery noted for its simple fare. A customer upon rising from the table picked up his neighbor's check.

"You took my check," said the neighbor, rising also to take his leave.

The customer looked at the check. It was for 15 cents. His own was for 10.

"Thank you," he said. "I am five cents in."

They walked to the counter and laid down their checks together. The 10-cent man put down half a dollar. The other a 10-cent piece and a nickel.

The cashier gave the first man back a quarter and a dime.

"Wrong," said he. "The 10-cent check was mine."

"I beg your pardon," said the cashier, and handed him the nickel.

"Thank you," said the customer and gave back the dime. He went out feeling that he had saved 5 cents with an effort.

"I happened to have just that half dollar in my pocket," he said, telling of his experience, "and I gave the conductor on the cable cars the nickel. It puzzled me for an hour to find out how it was that I had only a quarter left. It was only when I was a mile uptown that it dawned on me that I had paid 20 cents for a glass of milk and a cheese sandwich in the effort to avoid paying 15. The police call that flim-flam when the storekeeper is the victim. What would you call it in my case?"

"Damphoolishness," said his friend.

"The worst of it was," added the victim, thoughtfully, "that when next day I told the cashier of it, he just laughed and said: 'That was one on you.' What do you think of him?"

"Smart cashier," said the friend.—New York Sun.

A QUICKSILVER MINE.

Unfortunately for the Discoverers Is on Government Land.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—For a short time yesterday Christian Soll and John P. Green, two old prospectors, believed they said good-bye to poverty and had jumped into riches that clouded the fame of Monte Cristo from view. They were the possessors, they were confident, by means of filing a mining claim on a portion of the ocean shore near the cliff house, of the richest quicksilver mine in the world. A moderate estimate of its value they thought would reach $10,000,000, and as the ledge was on property owned by Adolph Sutro, as they thought, they believed they could acquire it under the mining law.

The dream was short-lived. They had scarcely left the city hall, after filing their mineral notice, when they learned that they had located on a piece of the Presidio, instead of the possessions of the mayor. With this knowledge away went shimmering dreams of untold wealth, for title to military reservations is beyond the reach of the caveat of the law regarding mining claims.

But even in the face of this disheartening turn of fortune, Green and Soll still hope, although an inscrutable and immutable hand had banished them like Adam from their Eden. They hope that the government will allow them to develop as much of their claim as lies between the lines of high and low tide, for even from this morsel from the feast they think they can acquire wealth enough for all practical purposes.

PAPERS REFUSED HIM.

Merchant Rosenbloom is Not a Walking Encyclopedia, So He Can't Vote.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 12.—Merchant Rosenbloom, of Omaha, was today refused citizenship papers in the district court because he could not name the number of representatives each state has in congress. Judge C. R. Scott, who has obtained notoriety through inarbitrary course on the bench, presided.

Rosenbloom was subjected to a severe fire of cross-questions. He answered correctly as to the manner of electing a president in this country, the requirements of a foreign citizen desiring to become naturalized, the number of senators and representatives in congress, and the number of senators and representatives Nebraska has in congress, but when asked the number of representatives from each state, he was stumped. He offered to name some of them, but this was not satisfactory to the court. Becoming somewhat indignant, Rosenbloom exclaimed:

"I am only a plain business man, your honor, and do not have the time to study up all these questions."

"That does not make any difference," haughtily replied the court, "if the people don't know any more about the requirements than you do, they should never be naturalized."

The court closed the book with a slam, curtly informing the applicant that he talked too much and could not get his papers.

THE ARGENTINE WRECK.

The Disaster Was Due to a Dense Fog Prevailing at the Time.

Kansas City, Oct. 12.—A curious combination of wrecks took place in the Santa Fe yards at Argentine. A dense fog caused the trouble. Four trains were wrecked, but, strange to say, only one man was hurt, and he not fatally.

An eastbound freight train, in trying to enter the yard, was stopped by a switch that refused to work. Before the trouble could be remedied, a special freight, which was following close behind, came along. On account of the fog, the danger signals were not seen until too late. The second train dashed into the first one, wrecking the engine and several cars. Hardly had this collision occurred, when passenger train No. 8 crashed into the rear of the wrecked special, and a few minutes later passenger train No. 2, the California limited, plowed through the rear cars of No. 8.

The only person hurt in these wrecks was a switchman named George Slater, who had his arm broken and his head badly cut. His injuries, although painful, are not considered dangerous. The passengers were somewhat shaken, but no one else was injured. The damage to railroad property amounts to $50,000.

Coal Mining Decision.

South McAllister, I. T., Oct. 12.—Chief Justice Springer, of the Indian territory court of appeals, has rendered a decision, which involves a title to the coal mine property operated by the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railway and directly affecting property in the Choctaw nation to the value of several millions. The decision holds that any person who discovers coal in the Choctaw nation is entitled to take all the coal beneath the surface within a mile radius in every direction from his works.

Election Reforms in Australia.

Melbourne, Oct. 12.—The assembly, after an all-night sitting, passed the second reading of the bill establishing female suffrage and "one man to one vote."

Sues for Infringement of Patent.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—A suit was commenced today in the United States circuit court by Herman Cramer, claiming $5,000,000 from the Singer Sewing Machine Company, profits alleged to have been made by the company in selling machines infringing on Cramer's patent.

German investigaitons seem to show that towns strung with telephone wires are less liable to lightning stroke than others.

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PORTLAND LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Portland, Or., Oct. 14.—Say, last week I told you that this is a pretty gay town; well, it is more than that, I'll tell you, by gosh! It's a town of invention, invention in law, too, which is more than mere discovery in science. The deputy city attorney, one Mr. Davis, nice gentleman, I hear, but I guess that won't go as to his law, tried to put a defendant man on the stand to testify against himself; sure, our own old squire knows more than that!

Well, anyway, the judge, Mr. Sweek, who was on the bench, he overruled the deputy city attorney, who is his partner in the practice of law, or was, then; but whether or not his honor will continue in league with a fellow with that kind of idea of the law, I ain't got no way of finding out.

Look you, here's a real good 'un. You can spring it on either side. I ain't got enough sense to know much about politics, and so as I see one's one way and one's another way, I say, in the name of peace, let's go easy. Anyhow, here's one I heard, and it fits either side:

What is the difference between—(either McKinley or Bryan, just as one chooses) and Buffalo Bill?"

Answer—One has a show."

I'll tell you, one is mighty apt to lose faith in human nature, hanging around this burg. Politics! Heavens, how each tells stories about 'tother! One charges the other with repudiation, and the other charges the former with creating a double-back-action dollar that gets bigger with every change of the moon. Now, my own idea of money is that is the best money that comes easiest, and stays longest in the old woolen stocking in the chimbley corner. EZEKIEL.

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Judge Lowell's Instructions to a Pendleton Grand Jury.

Pendleton, Or., Oct. 14.—Judge Stephen A. Lowell, addressing the grand jury today, referring to selling of intoxicating drink to Indians, said:

"The white population cannot escape responsibility which rests upon it. The native race is among us a weaker and morally inferior people, and we owe them such protection as they cannot exert for themselves. The appetite for intoxicants seems with them uncontrollable if liquors are obtainable. We protect by stern enforcements of the statutes other wards of the law; minors and feeble-minded and common drunkards; and we have permitted the statute enacted to remain dead, neglected: First, because the federal government assumed jurisdiction and latterly because the federal courts have declared the alloted Indian a citizen. Even though he is a citizen I am of the opinion that the constitution and courts upon the ground of public interest will sustain the law placing men of Indian blood in category named above, requring the shield and protection of the state. What is now needed is a calm, candid examination by you of the whole situation and such report as shall in the future be a guide to officers and magistrates, that the public may be conversant with the situation and the law in the future be enforced."

A Boy Burned to Death.

Stockton, Cal, Oct. 14.—At 9:30 o'clock last night the home of James Gardner, at Oakesdale, Stanislaus county, took fire, caused by the explosion of a coaloil lamp. Mr. Gardner was reading, and his 12-year-old son was in bed. When the lamp exploded the father became greatly excited, and extinguished the flaming clothing, seeming to forget all about the boy. He rushed out of the house, his clothing and flesh burning, and then thought of his son. He then attempted to rush back into the building, but was seized by the townspeople. When the house was all aflame he gave up the struggle and walked away. He was seen later making toward the river. He said all was over and he would kill himself. He was taken back to town, where he became a raving maniac.

The boy was burned to death. His remains were found in the corner of the room. The mother and elder son were in church at the time. The mother is also nearly crazed.

Two Loggers Killed.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 14.—John Norgood, employed by the Channe Mining Company, on Valdez island, was killed by a falling tree while clearing land belonging to the company. A coroner's jury censured the workmen for not taking proper precautions, no warning having been taken that the tree was about to fall. John Myers, a logger, was killed on Howe sound Saturday by being crushed between two logs.

Patent Medicine Exploded.

Chardon, O., Oct. 14.—While President Grant was compounding a patent medicine today, the mixture exploded and caught fire. Grant was badly burned, his daughter, Mrs. Perry, who was in the room, lost both her eyes and her hands were badly burned and they dropped off. The body of Mrs. Perry's child was burned almost to a crisp. Mrs. Perry and the child will die.

The literature of chess is more extensive than that of any other amusement.

Could Not Blow Up a Safe.

Colville, Wash., Oct. 14.—Burglars made an ineffectual attempt to rob the Spokane Falls & Northern railway safe last night. They drilled a hole and touched off a fuse, but the charge failed to explode. The safe contained several thousand dollars.

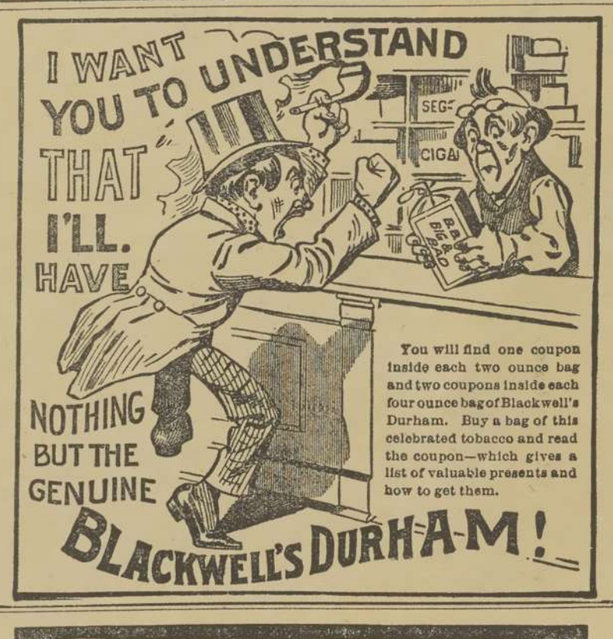
Wholesale Reforms Promised.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says the sultan has issued an irade promising state reforms for the whole of Turkey.

Printers Own a Circus.

Kansas City, Oct. 14.—Frank Lemon and C. E. McKee, owners of Lemon Bros.' circus, have filed a bill of sale here transferring all the property connected with the circus and menageries to secure a claim for $12,500 for paper used during the past season. It is stated here that the circus will go out next season under the management of the printing company.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—Famine is threatened in the Amur province of Asiatic Russia, the crops having been destroyed by flood.



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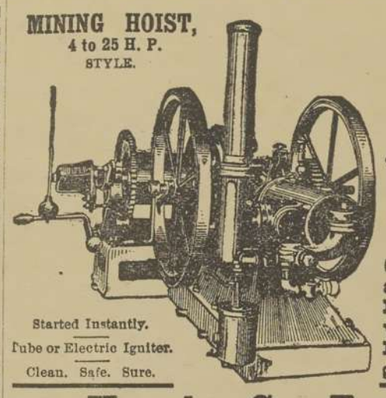

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Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Smithville, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable.

"At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S. S. S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

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