

IN THE FIELD

Stern Chas of British Forces After Retreating Boers.

DESPERATE EFFORTS ARE MADE

To Overtake and Annihilate the Transvaal Raiders—The Federal Commands Are Near Ladybrand.

LONDON, April 29.—(Sunday, 3:30 a. m.)—The total absence of news from the seat of war in South Africa during the last twenty-four hours, it is presumed, indicates that operations are progressing which it is deemed prudent to keep secret.

So far as the situation in the south-eastern part of the Free State can be worked out, from the latest dispatches, the main body of Boers, composed of the forces recently holding Thabanchu, Lenkwop and Dewetsdorp, is retreating, probably with a view to joining, in the neighborhood of Ladybrand, the commands from the vicinity of Wepener who, according to a dispatch from Alwal North, dated April 28th, made good their retreat to Ladybrand. The main body of Boers is being followed by Generals Hamilton, French, Brabant and Hart, while General Rundle also is on the spot. The British thus have an overwhelmingly superior force, and ought to wipe out the Boers if they succeed in overtaking them and bringing them to bay.

It may be assumed that the Boers are to the eastward of a line drawn from Thabanchu to Wepener. The retreat, it seems, is being carried out without much fighting, which indicates that the Boers have a good start, and the dispatches say they are not hampered much by transports and leaves no visible wheel tracks between them on the veldt. This militates against the probability of their being overtaken, and forced to a conclusive action. While it is possible that the news of such a battle may come at any moment, the chances seem even that the retreating commands may get away without being forced to fight.

THE FLOODS IN TEXAS.

SITUATION IN WACO IS EXCEEDINGLY BAD.

Heavy Rains Will Cause the Brazos River to Rise Still More—The Citizens Alarmed.

WACO, Texas, April 28.—The flood situation remains practically unchanged from last night. Conditions could hardly be worse. Every available wagon, dray and float was brought into use, and the entire night was spent in moving hundreds of families out of the submerged district. The reports of persons missing, and who were last seen in the overflowed section, are numerous. A call for aid, signed by the mayor and many prominent citizens, has been sent out. The local weather bureau gives the rain fall for the past 24 hours as 4.05, the heaviest on record. The government bureau posted the following bulletin today.

"Excessive rains throughout the Brazos drainage basin will probably cause a decided rise in the Brazos river, overflowing much lowland from McLennan county to the Gulf, during the next ten days. Please warn residents along the river."

Much anxiety is felt now over the Brazos overflow and runners have been sent to notify the farmers in the lowlands.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Consul Wildman Comes Home from Hong Kong as a Candidate.

New York, April 28.—A dispatch to the World from Hong Kong says: "It is reported here that Rounseville Wildman, the American Consul General, is leaving for the United States on a political mission. Wildman, it is said, has been asked by the Republican leaders in the West to become a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination."

TO GATHER FOSSILS.

San Francisco, April 28.—The University of California will send an expedition to Oregon this summer to gather the fossils in the famous John Day fields. The party, which will consist of Dr. J. C. Merriam, assistant professor of historical geology, and four students, will leave Berkeley May 9th, and not return until the middle of August.

FIRE IN ALBANY.

Albany, Or., April 28.—The residence of S. N. Steele was partially destroyed

by fire this evening, causing a loss, to the house and furniture, of about \$1000. The fire started from a defective flue. The house was fully insured. Mr. Steele is in Sumpter.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mrs. Anna Hatch Found Dead in Bed—An Investigation.

Forest Grove, April 28.—Mrs. Anna Hatch, a widow, 37 years old, was found dead in bed at her home this morning under very peculiar circumstances.

Thursday evening Mrs. Hatch retired to the upper part of the house, as did also Dan Fletcher, a farmer, who was to occupy a separate room, according to the story of the woman's son, who slept downstairs. A search showed that only one room had been occupied and that the bed had the appearance of two having occupied it. There was no poison or anything in the room that would justify the belief that the woman had committed suicide. She was healthy and so far as known not troubled with heart disease.

Mrs. Hatch always bore an excellent reputation and the finding of her body in the manner described has created a sensation in Forest Grove. The coroner has empaneled a jury and is investigating.

Fletcher was an old friend of the family, and the acquaintance dates back over twenty years. According to the son's statement, Mrs. Hatch was in the habit of sleeping downstairs. Thursday evening she told him she would sleep upstairs. Mr. Fletcher was to occupy another room upstairs. The son did not see Mr. Fletcher when he went out. Nor did the son feel any uneasiness at not seeing his mother on Friday, as he supposed, so he says, that she had taken the train to accompany Mr. Fletcher for a visit.

There were other evidences in the room to show that two had occupied the place. A towel was found loosely thrown over the woman's face in a manner that led the searchers to believe that some other hand than her's placed it there.

(Mrs. Anna Hatch was some years ago divorced from Hon. E. T. Hatch, of Polk county, who was formerly collector of customs in Sitka, Alaska, and is now deputy collector of customs, at St. Michaels, Alaska.)

YOU CAN—Save 20 per cent on your clothing bill, if you trade with the New York Racket. d.w.

A SMOOTH SWINDLER.

ARRESTED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR MISUSING MAILS.

Dealt in Stock in an Oil Company and Robbed the Families of Pacific Coast Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—John Barstow, alias James Buckner, alias James B. Blair, alias Robert Deuprey, was arrested today on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He posed as the Oneida Oil Company, incorporated for \$250,000, with offices in this city. He had a contract with a clipping bureau, to furnish him all the death notices that occurred in California, Oregon and Washington. Some weeks after the death of an adult male, Barstow or Buckner would send a notice to the last payment on the stock of Oneida Oil, which the deceased had purchased and paid for, except that one payment. The notice was invariably accompanied by a letter, telling of the value of the stock, which was selling at par, with an upward tendency. The balance the swindler asked for as still due on the valuable stock was usually small, \$1 a share, and amounting to from \$5 to \$15 in each case. It is estimated that Buckner's receipts were from \$25 to \$40 a day.

SPECIAL RESERVE.—Old Government Whiskey is recommended by A. P. O'Brien, M. D., Captain and Surgeon; also Wm. D. McCarty, M. D., U. S. Army; furthermore, by the Board of Health of San Francisco, as the purest, unadulterated for invalids, convalescents and family use. Sold exclusively by J. P. Rogers, in Salem. d.w.

TRY THE—"Star 5 Star" shoes. They give satisfaction. The New York Racket sells them cheap. d.w.

THE IOWA DOCKED.

Seattle, April 28.—The battleship Iowa was successfully docked at the Puget Sound naval station this afternoon.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Merriam*

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

NO PIPE TOBACCO IN CUBA.

"Strange as it may appear, smoking tobacco is practically unknown in Cuba or Puerto Rico," observed an officer

of the Ordnance Corps who has recently returned from those islands, "though as is well known, tobacco is the principal crop, and every one uses it. They regard it as so much time lost to use tobacco in a pipe. Even if they wanted to use pipes they cannot get them, for the simple reason that there are no pipes for sale. The natives content themselves with cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, and many of them did not know until a couple of years ago that there were some benighted people who supposed that smoking tobacco in a pipe was enjoyable and indulged in to any great extent. The Cuban and Puerto Rican tobaccos are, of course, not suited to pipe smoking, for it is grown with the idea of getting as much leaf as possible and as thin as they can get, not considering that the stems have any value. Their ignorance in regard to smoking tobacco is remarkable. Indeed, there is no word in the Spanish language for smoking tobacco."—Washington Evening Star.

CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

The Sultan's Diplomatic Representative Calls on Secretary Hay.

Washington, April 28.—Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, called at the State Department this afternoon, and spent a half hour in conversation with Secretary Hay. It is gathered that the Turkish efforts are still in the direction of finding some other means of escape from the present situation than a cash settlement. Thus there is believed to be more talk of the old proposition to build a Turkish cruiser here, and settle the claims under cover of such a transaction.

TAYLOR'S BRIEF.

Washington, April 28.—Counsel for Hon. Wm. Taylor and John Marshall in a contest in the supreme court over the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, today filed their brief.

A PROMOTION.

Portland, Or., April 28.—R. T. Brezic, chief clerk in the Northern Pacific freight office of this city, has been appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Seattle & International railroad.

A SAILOR'S DEATH.

Boston, Mass., April 28.—Albert Hurley, aged 25, a seaman on the United States training ship Lancaster, fell from the top yard to the deck, and was killed. Hurley's mother is Mrs. Johanna King, of Everett, Washington.

BRYAN AN ELK.

Lincoln, Neb., April 28.—A Lodge of Elks was initiated here this evening, and among the new members was Wm. J. Bryan.

IRELAND'S BREHON LAWS.

They Assured Their Present Shape in the Fifth Century.

When did the Brehon laws assume their present shape? Do they come as they now exist from pagan times, or have they undergone changes in Christian times? As they exist at present they come from pagan times, but modified in Christian times to suit the altered condition of the people.

In the reign of King Cormac, toward the middle of the third century, the Brehon laws first assumed a definite shape. Up to that time they had been more or less fragmentary. He established a college for their careful study. They remained without change until well nigh 200 years afterward—namely, up to the arrival of St. Patrick. When he had converted the whole island to Christianity, when the kings, the chieftains, and the whole nation had become Christians, it is but natural that the laws should be purged of the unwholesome taint of pagan superstition.

To effect this a great council was summoned to assemble at Tara in the year 438 A. D. This council consisted of three kings, three bishops, and three Brehons. For nine years they worked incessantly in expunging from the laws everything that savored of pagan superstition. They wiped out everything that was opposed to Christianity, and at length there issued forth as the result of their labors the famous Senchus Mor, which was annotated and published more than thirty years ago—the body of laws that served as the basis of civil rule in the country for 1,300.—Donahue's.

SURE ENOUGH.

"I wonder," exclaimed Dorothy thoughtfully, as she saw the ground under an oak grove completely covered with bitter acorns, "why God made so many acorns and so few raisins."—Judge.

"We can only taste imperfectly in the dark," said the lecturer. "Nature has intended us to see our food." "Then," inquired the young and forward pupil, "how about a blind man at dinner?" "Nature, sir," answered the professor, "has supplied him with eye-teeth."

MANY WANT IT

Candidates for Presidency of Hawaii Are Numerous.

PRESIDENT DOLE IS IN THE LEAD

Officers Will Be Appointed Promptly—Resolutions of Sympathy with the Boers in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In anticipation of the final enactment of the Hawaiian Government bill, the President is devoting some attention to the selection of various officials of the New Government, who are subject to executive appointment. It is his intention in order that there may be no delay in the inauguration of the New Government, and to secure a speedy relief from embarrassments of present anomalous conditions of affairs.

For the Governorship there are no less than four candidates in the field. The name of President Dole leads the list; Harold Sewell, late minister at Honolulu, and now United States agent in the islands, is making a formidable canvass, and there are two persons of Hawaiian birth, prominent in the affairs of the island, whose names also are under consideration. There is ground for the belief that of all these candidates, President Dole is looked upon the most favorably.

BOER RESOLUTIONS.

Washington, April 28.—Quite unexpectedly the Senate today was brought face to face with the proposition to extend its sympathy to the Boers in their war with Great Britain.

It was in the shape of a resolution, offered by Pettigrew. Without a word of debate on the resolution the vote was taken on the motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations, 31 Senators voting in favor of reference, and 11 against it. As the vote disclosed absence of a quorum, an effort was made to secure one, but it was unsuccessful and the Senate adjourned.

Party lines were not drawn in the vote to refer. While all those who voted against reference are in favor of the adoption of the resolution, several Senators on both sides of the chamber, who are known to be favorable to the resolution, voted to send it to the committee. As a quorum was not present and voting, the resolution retains its place, subject to a call at any time.

WAR CLAIMS.

Washington, April 28.—The House passed a number of bills of importance today, and the major portion of the session was devoted to the Senate bill to create a commission to adjudicate the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, assumed by this country by the treaty of Paris. The bill developed considerable opposition, and was finally recommitted to the committee on war claims, with instructions to report back a bill to refer the claims to the court of claims.

The Senate bills to recognize the service of Lieutenant Newcomb, and the officers and men of the revenue cutter Hudson, which rescued the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, Cuba, by conferring gold and silver medals upon them, and to retire Captain Hodgson of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch for meritorious services, were passed.

SMASHED A RECORD.

Philadelphia, April 28.—One world's record for another record, and the world's largest arena for another arena. The eighth annual relay races under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The new world's record was made by M. Prinstein, the marvelous jumper of Syracuse University, who jumped 24 feet 7 1/2 inches in the broad jump. The former record was held by A. C. Kraenzlein, of Pennsylvania, at 24 feet 4 1/2 inches. The 100-yard dash figures of 9.45 seconds were equaled by A. J. Duffy, of Georgetown University, who holds the American Championship.

CRAZY-QUILT IDEA.

How an Old-Fashioned Notion Is Brought Up to Date.

Old ribbons, silks or velvets, no matter how badly worn and soiled, can be utilized to make beautiful portieres, couch covers and rugs, having a rich Oriental appearance, suggests a writer in the New York Press. The process is much like that of making rag carpet, familiar to our grandmothers. The silk or satin should be cut into strips a little more than one-half inch wide, or, if thin, a little wider. Velvet or other heavy material should be cut a little narrower. The pieces should not be long and should alternate light and dark, bright and somber. The heavy pieces should be distributed so that they will not predominate in any one part. The ends of the strips are sewed together firmly, but it requires only a few stitches to do this. When the rags have been sewed they should be wrapped loosely about a pound to a ball.

The balls, when one has enough, are turned over to a weaver, who will work them up into rugs or curtains of any size desired, using a silk warp of one or more colors, according to taste. The hit-and-miss arrangement suggested will produce a mixture of well-blended colors. If regular stripes are preferred, as they often are for a border, rags of one color should be sewed together so that they can be used advantageously in producing stripes of the required width. A fringe of slashed silk to correspond with the colors in the portiere usually finishes the bottom.

Nearly every one has an accumulation of old silks which could be used for no other purpose, but would make up well in this way. Old neck ribbons, belts, sashes, petticoats, linings, waists, silk stockings, anything so that it is silk, can be worked up effectively in this way. Woolen goods, prepared in the same way, make more substantial rugs; cotton or linen ones are nice for bed and bath rooms, since they can be washed readily.

Harper's Magazine for May, which marks the completion of the one hun-

dreth volume and the first half century of the periodical's existence, will contain an article from the pen of the gentleman who since 1860 has conducted its destiny. This article will be the story of the development of the magazine and will doubtless be generally read, both by the aged, faithful patrons of Harper's and by its many new admirers, who may be curious to learn the history of a typical American magazine, which meant so much to their fathers. Mr. Alden's article will be illustrated in an appropriate manner.

MICE THAT SING.

Their Musical Performances Resemble Those of Canary Birds.

A rare little singer is the musical mouse, but some people living at a hotel in Southern France late last winter enjoyed such a treat for nearly a month. One day they heard, as they supposed, the song of a canary outside the balcony; but search for the singer revealed a mouse in the room. The weather being cool, a small fire was kept, and the mouse strayed for most of the day under the fender, its friends feeding it with bits of biscuit. It became tame in a few days, and would sit on the hearth in the evening, and sing for several hours. It was not disturbed by talking, and would sing on even when people came near. It was a tiny creature with large ears, which it kept in motion when singing. Its song resembled a canary's, but was more varied and quite as sweet. It had also a double song, like a melody and its accompaniment, which made some of the party think at first there must be two mice singing.

France has by no means a monopoly of these singing rodents. A couple of musical mice are the pets of J. F. Chelton of Woods Cross Roads, Va. He is the captain of the schooner Anna Loyd, and the first mouse was captured some months ago in the cabin of his vessel while off Gloucester Point, Va. The little fellow was caged, and he sang merrily at all hours, his notes being somewhat like the subdued trill of a canary bird.

A few days ago another musical mouse was caught in the cabin by Captain Chelton, and is now the companion of the one previously captured. They keep up a lively concert at all hours of the day and night.

And yet there are very few of these little animals; in fact, they are so scarce that they are regarded in the light of curious phenomena. Some time since a dentist at Santa Rosa, Cal., captured one, not knowing the talent it possessed. His attention was first attracted by what seemed to be the singing of a canary in the near neighborhood, and at the same time he noticed a little mouse that was in the habit of scampering across and around the office at all times of the day. For the sake of ladies who came to the office he entrapped the social visitor, and, to his astonishment, found he had got the author of the music that had puzzled him. It took the doctor some time to make sure that the little creature was the vocal artist, but he soon became convinced by the actions of the little animal while sending forth its notes. It would stand upon its hind legs and behave much like a canary. It was kept in the trap for more than a month, during which time it entertained many curious spectators with its songs, which differed somewhat from that of the feathered songsters, but had a great beauty of their own. When released from confinement, to the dentist's surprise, the little musician returned to its cage again and again, and was for some time a most agreeable guest.—George B. Griffith in New York Home Journal.

CANADA'S VAST PEAT BOGS.

How the Substance is Prepared for Various Uses as Fuel.

The best authorities say there are 100,000 acres of undeveloped peat bogs in Ontario, principally in the counties of Perth, Welland and Essex. The largest areas lie in the county of Perth, eight miles north of the city of Stratford, on the Grand Trunk railway. Here is a swamp of 40,000 acres, with a depth of peat bog that varies from a foot to twenty feet.

The process of manufacture is as follows: The peat is cut and air-dried, after which it is pulverized by being passed through a picker, and aerodynamically deposited in a hopper which feeds a steel tube about two inches in diameter and fifteen inches long. The pulverized peat is forced through this tube by pressure and formed into cylindrical blocks three inches in length and almost equal in density to anthracite coal. The fuel is non-irritable and weather-proof by reason of its solid and extreme glaze imparted to it by irregular contact with forming dies.

The inherent moisture of the peat is reduced to 12 per cent of the mass. Its weight it compares with coal as follows: Eighty-three pounds per cubic foot of peat equal to seventy-three pounds of anthracite coal. It is claimed for peat that it is superior to coal in its absolute freedom from sulphur, and the absence of smoke, soot, dust and clinkers during consumption. In a great measure this solves the problem of furnishing a cheap, clean, uniform and reliable fuel for all domestic purposes, as it is equally serviceable for grates, stoves, cooking ranges and furnaces, giving a long, bright flame and intense heat almost from the moment of ignition. It has been tested in locomotives with excellent results, showing that the thermal value of 100 pounds of peat is equal to 5.15 pounds of coal. It was also tried at the powerhouse of the Metropolitan Street railway, Toronto, and gave great satisfaction. The heat produced was much greater than that of the coal, but it was 8 per cent deficient in lasting power. It requires but little draught and burns best in a shallow fire box.

The machinery used in manufacturing peat fuel is not expensive and requires but little attention when in operation.—Buffalo Express.

HELD A LOVE FEAST

DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS JOINTLY MEET IN SWEET COMMUNION.

"Everything Is Now Perfectly Harmonious" Reports Chairman Mott—The "Citizens' Movement."

(From Daily Statesman, April 29.) The Democrats and the Populists held a love feast in this city yesterday and a most congenial gathering it is reported to have been. It was supposed to be a meeting of the Democratic county central committee but a number of the members of the Populist county central committee were in attendance and were welcomed to sweet communion. In fact when the meeting had adjourned, the Democratic chairman, Dr. W. S. Mott, of this city, reported that everything was now harmonious, that all differences had been adjusted and the "Citizens' ticket" would have practically the unanimous support of both the Democratic and Populist parties.

There was a large representation of the harmonious committee present when the meeting was convened at 2 o'clock in room No. 10 in the Holman building. Chairman Geo. W. Weeks, and a few of the other members of the Populist committee attended the meeting. A number of the candidates on the so-called "Citizens' ticket" were present also.

After the meeting Chairman Mott said all elements had been harmonized and all dissension had been eradicated. He further said that all of the candidates on the "Citizens' ticket" had either filed their acceptances or had expressed their intention of doing so. "No declinations have been filed," said Dr. Mott, "and there is not a man on the ticket but is willing to withdraw if a stranger man can be found to succeed him." Presumably by way of an apology for the way in which the ticket is constituted, Chairman Mott remarked that, "a large majority of those placed on the ticket were men who had not sought the place and who had not in any way been consulted in that connection."

When asked what progress was being made towards holding a "Citizens' Convention" in this city next Saturday, for which a call has been issued, Dr. Mott said: "The present 'Citizens' ticket is the only 'Citizens' ticket that will be. All parties are represented on the ticket and there will be no further ratifications. The ticket will stand just as it is. Even if the 'Citizens' Convention' materializes, it is most probable that the entire ticket as it is now constituted will be endorsed."

The so-called "Citizens' ticket" is certainly a mongrel ticket. It embraces in addition to one Republican, and it is not known positively that he will accept, a so-called "Independent," Silver Republican, Democrat, Populist, and one Middle-of-the-Roader. The ticket surely represents a complete fusion and if there were any application to these conditions of the familiar quotation, "In Unity There Is Strength," the success of the entire ticket might be reasonably expected, but inasmuch as the Fusionists are confused, the outlook is favorable for the election of the entire Republican legislative ticket and a great majority of the county ticket.

FOR THE ANNUAL FIELD MEET.

Committee on Arrangements of the I. A. A. O. Hold a Meeting and Select Officials.

The committee on arrangements of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of Oregon, held a meeting in this city yesterday afternoon when officials for the meet were selected, advertising arrangements completed and other business transacted.

The committee consists of C. N. McArthur, of the state university; Leon Kenworthy, of Pacific College; and J. Davidson, of the Oregon State Normal School. The last named member was not present and the following selections were made by the committee: Referee—M. M. Ringler, Portland Y. M. C. A.

Inspectors—C. G. Murphy, Salem; Late Langley, Forest Grove; D. V. Kuykendall, Eugene.

Judges at Finish—H. F. Allen, Newberg; C. M. Young, Eugene; Frank Willman, Salem.

Timekeepers—E. R. Bryson, Corvallis; Prof. Freitag, Monmouth; I. H. VanWinkle, Salem.

Judge of Walking—Bert Kerrigan, Clerk of Course—Geo. M. Millan, Portland.

Measurers—Van Leavitt, Newberg; President F. Strong, Eugene.

Judges of Field Events—Clyde Phillips, Corvallis; John Jeffrey, Salem.

Scorer of Track Events—President P. L. Campbell, of Monmouth.

Scorer of Field Events—President W. C. Hawley, of Salem.

In its advanced and chronic form a cold in the head is known as Nasal Catarrh and is the recognized source of other diseases. Having stood the test of continued successful use, Ely's Cream Balm is recognized as a specific for membranous discharges in the nasal passages, and you should resort to this treatment in your own case. It is not drying, does not produce sneezing. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail, Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. Give up prejudice and try it.

A BIG SHIPMENT.—The E. M. Croisan Implement house of this city received yesterday a carload of the reliable McCormick harvesting machinery—mowers and binders—and is now ready to supply the wants of the farming community with that class of machinery. The McCormick binders and mowers, which have long been handled by E. M. Croisan, are of the best, and have given better satisfaction than any other make sold in the Willamette valley.

Fine printing, Statesman Job Office.

SCROFULA

The Blighting Disease of Heredity.

In many respects Scrofula and Consumption are alike; they develop from the same general causes, both are hereditary and dependent upon an impure and impoverished blood supply. In consumption the disease fastens itself upon the lungs; in Scrofula the glands of the neck and throat swell and suppurate, causing ugly running sores; the eyes are inflamed and weak; there is an almost continual discharge from the ears, the limbs swell, bones ache, and white swelling is frequently a result, causing the diseased bones to work out through the skin, producing indescribable pain and suffering. Cutting away a sore or diseased gland does no good; the blood is poisoned. The old scrofulous taint which has probably come down through several generations has polluted every drop of blood.

Scrofula requires vigorous, persistent treatment. The blood must be brought back to a healthy condition before the terrible disease can be stopped in its work of destruction. Mercury, potash and other poisonous minerals usually given in such cases do more harm than good; they ruin the digestion and leave the system in a worse condition than before.

S. S. S. is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated blood troubles, like Scrofula. It goes down to the very roots of the disease and forces every vestige of poison out of the blood. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. The roots and herbs from which it is made contain wonderful blood purifying properties, which, no poison, however powerful, can long resist. S. S. S. stimulates and purifies the blood, increases the appetite, aids the digestion and restores health and strength to the enfeebled body. If you have reason to think you have Scrofula, or your child has inherited any blood taint, don't wait for it to develop, but begin at once the use of S. S. S. It is a fine tonic and the best blood purifier and blood builder known, as it contains no poisonous minerals. S. S. S. is pre-eminently a remedy for children.

When my daughter was an infant she had a severe case of Scrofula, for which she was under the constant care of physicians for more than two years. She was worse at the end of that time, however, and we almost despaired of her life. A few bottles of Swift's Specific cured her completely, as it seemed to go direct to the cause of the trouble. I do not believe it has an equal for stubborn cases of blood diseases which are beyond the power of other so-called blood remedies. S. I. BROWN, Monticello, Ga.

Our medical department is in charge of experienced physicians who have made Scrofula and other blood diseases a life study. Write them about your case, or any one you are interested in. Your letter will receive prompt and careful attention. We make no charge whatever for this.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Address, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS;

SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, and IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER and FEMALE AILMENTS.

Sold every where, in boxes, at 10 cents and 25 cents each. Annual sale over 6,000,000 boxes.