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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

SPAIN'S intention to be very good and humane in Cuba is just a bit too late.

The United States navy is posing in the "altogether" and ready for a fight. Its "altogether" is very becoming.

CHICAGO claims to have elected a batch of honest aldermen at its last city election. How long this batch will remain honest is another question.

SPANISH diplomacy is great. The rainy season has set in in Cuba and the field operations of the Spanish troops then are therefore an end for the time being. Hence the offer of an armistice.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE may prove a formidable rival to Mr. W. Jennings Bryan in 1900 for the Democratic presidential nomination. Strange things do happen in this country in politics, as is well known.

ACCORDING to indications, in case of war, no more than 50,000 National Guard troops are to be called for by the federal government. If this happens, it will be quite a damper on many a patriot in the great and boundless west.

The National Guard of the several states of the union is desirous of doing most of the fighting in case of war with Spain and there is every reason to believe that the guard will show that it is made of the right sort of stuff.

The New Mexican respectfully declines to become excited or nervous over the Spanish situation or the political situation in this territory or the yaws of a few papers and four by nine alleged statesmen opposed to it. Too busy with important business, you know.

The county seat fight between Springer and Raton is still going on. It is a fight that benefits no one much, except the lawyers and of course, they poor fellows, have to live and therefore they will keep the fight going as long as possible.

A CANNING factory and evaporating establishment located in this city would prove a very profitable venture to the citizens of Santa Fe, to the fruit growers in this valley and to the men who will put up the necessary funds for the proper inauguration of such an enterprise.

RHODE ISLAND had a state election last week and the Republicans were successful by an overwhelming majority on the state and legislative tickets. That's the reason you do not hear much about this election from the yellow journals and free silver papers of the country.

The colored regiments in the United States army may be asked to fight Yellow Jack in Cuba before many months. If they do that nobly, they will be asked to go to the head of the procession, as Yellow Jack will prove a much more dangerous enemy than the Spanish troops.

The mining interests of this territory are steadily increasing in importance. Much more capital than ever before is now being invested in New Mexico mining properties, as the feeling is abroad, that the present territorial administration will do all in its power to protect capital invested in territorial enterprises.

GOVERNOR TANNER wants to lead the Illinois troops should war be declared. The governor's ambition is highly proper, but it may be presumed that the Illinois troops would do better service under the command of a general who knows something of military affairs and the art of war. Governor Tanner should stick to his task as governor.

WAR OR NO WAR, the present complicated situation regarding Spain and Cuba must not be allowed to interfere with the very important subject of the location of a canning factory and evaporating establishment in this city. This is a home enterprise that will prove immensely profitable to all concerned. Every citizen should lend a helping hand toward the successful inauguration of the project.

THE NEW MEXICAN is informed that Prof. W. H. Seaman, who has for the past four years performed the duties of director of the New Mexico School of Mines with ability and success, expects to resign the position for the purpose of engaging in the assaying and mining engineering business in El Paso, Texas. The New Mexican understands that Prof. Seaman will tender his resignation at the end of the present scholastic year of the School of Mines.

THE WAR with Spain cannot commence any too soon. Some Colorado scout has offered the services of 500 Navajo braves, who are great on selling the blankets

woven by their squaws for whiskey, to fight bloody and tyrannical Spain. Actual war cannot commence any too soon under this state of circumstances. For no other country on earth could place as many worthless Navajos in the field as this country, that is sure.

THE Albuquerque Citizen thinks the appointment of District Attorney C. A. Spless is a good one, expressing itself as follows: "The appointment by the governor of C. A. Spless to the position of district attorney for the Santa Fe district, meets with the approval of the Republicans of the entire territory."

GOVERNOR OTERO has satisfied another of his political friends by the appointment of John S. Clark as territorial coal oil inspector, vice W. E. Martin, resigned. Now about all the boys are provided for, and there is said to be a general good feeling in the Republican ranks of the territory.—Springer Stockman.

You are correct. The Republicans of New Mexico are feeling pretty good, getting to feel better right along and will carry the territory this fall by a very respectable majority.

EUROPE can have the supremacy over this country in one thing and without stint or reserve, and that is in the small wages paid the European workman. The wages in European countries are from one-fifth to one-half what they are in this country. American workmen get more pay, live better and enjoy more of the luxuries of life than any artisans or workmen on the face of the globe. This country, under Republican administrations, does not try to compete with Europe in the wages paid the laboring classes. It is willing to pay good wages for a fair day's work. In Europe the rule is the smallest possible wages for a big day's work.

REPORTS from various sections of the territory indicate that the recent rains have been general, especially in the eastern and northern parts of New Mexico. This fact will prove of great benefit to the important sheep raising interests of the territory, as the lambing season in many sections of the territory is about to commence and as this general rain will insure good grass and plenty of it and water for the herds and flocks of the shepherds. Providence has been very kind to New Mexico during the past year and it looks as if this kindness would continue during 1898. Let us hope so.

Famine in Ireland.

Many things are transpiring in the world of sufficient interest to attract widespread attention, but on account of the excitement caused by the possibilities of war between this country and Spain, are overlooked entirely. Perhaps the most appalling condition, aside from that which exists on the island of Cuba, now confronts Ireland, and many earnest calls for aid are being sent out by the unfortunate people.

The potato crop last year was in a large measure a failure and the people are without means to buy additional food; hard times have been universal on the island.

Mr. Preston, director of the mint in Philadelphia, in a recent interview said: "Mining has been reduced to a science. They can, I believe, mine gold in some places for less than 50 cents per ton. In parts of California they mine for less than it costs in Alaska, where the great Treadwell mine has gained fame as a profitable low grade ore producer. Large sums are invested in these mining operations and the work is done on such a big scale that the cost is cut down to the minimum. Then advanced methods of treatment is a great factor. Since cyanide and chlorination were found applicable to the treatment of ores, old dumps are being worked over, old mines re-opened, and prospects never before considered worth locating, held as valuable low grade propositions. The theory that gold can be found only in one or two kinds of rock has of late years been exploded. It occurs in sandstone, slate, shale, clay and conglomerate, as well as in porphyry, granite, phonolite, etc. The gold fields of New Mexico are turning out considerable of the yellow metal now, and they have a history before them that will rival the older camps. Cyanide, and other cheap processes, will enable the people there to handle ore running from \$8 to \$25 per ton at a profit. A great deal of eastern money is being placed in that country for machinery and development, and capitalists look with high favor on New Mexico mining properties, because of the ease with which development can be carried on and the practicable elimination of risk. The veins there show permanence near the surface and do not necessitate sinking a lot of money in developing them."

The value of the above information, coming from an eminent authority, is considerable, and seems to refute the idea of the scoffer that ore must run hundreds of dollars per ton to be available as a source of revenue. One of the greatest drawbacks to New Mexico mining is the isolation of the camps from railway and shipping facilities and the exorbitant hauling and freight rates on ores. These matters so far militate against the industry, that it is necessary for proper milling facilities to be erected in close proximity to each property worked, and oftentimes the milling experiments are not sufficiently satisfactory to give early results. In this manner development is oftentimes retarded and occasionally a district is handicapped in the matter of interesting capital until success has been demonstrated. Such has been the case at the Palatin-Clerici and among other things with additional and revised mechanical appliances that promise success in the matter of reduction, preparations are being made to resume operations on all of the properties of prominence located there. A brief resume of the past work will doubtless prove of interest to the public.

Hopewell is located 118 miles from Santa Fe, and 32 miles from Tres Piedras, which is the railway outlet and the inlet for the district. The district is about ten miles long by five miles wide, and contains nearly 2,000 mineral locations. The number of claims that will be worked this season as soon as the snow

the island and a state of poverty obtains that is described as being something terrible. Perhaps a better idea of the sufferings of the Irish can be obtained from an abstract from a letter written by the parish priest of Carraroe, Galway. He says:

"I have no alternative but to appeal through the columns of the World to the charity and humanity of its readers. I am obliged to send away, empty-handed, hundreds every day who come to me begging for the means to purchase even one meal. My heart bleeds for them in their deplorable condition. Unless help is speedily forthcoming, many of my flock will be beyond the reach of help."

A mother superior of the Sisters of Charity in the western part of the island writes: "These are sad times in Ireland. The old people say that since 'Black 47' there has not been the like." The rumor that men, women and children are dying by the hundreds from starvation has been substantiated by investigation.

Ireland is a province of a nation which boasts that the sun never sets upon its possessions; that every thing that grows can be raised in some one of the countries it owns, and yet almost within gunshot of the capital city of that government, subjects are allowed to starve without getting a helping hand. America is now appealed to, to alleviate conditions for which the ruling power is in a large measure responsible. Well, it is not the first time America has aided the Irish when England would not do it, and Americans can and will do it again. One thing is assured, however, that when relief ships from this country sail into the ports of Ireland, the crews will not be mobbed and the provisions stolen by those for whom they are not intended. The work of rescuing the starving will not be attended with danger to life, as is the case in Cuba. There is that difference between Great Britain and Spain anyway.

NEW MEXICO GOLD CAMPS

With Improved Processes Gold Mining Forging to the Front—The Palatin-Clerici Process.

HOPEWELL MINING CAMP

Description of the Many Valuable Properties in the Camp.

During the year 1897, the United States produced over \$60,000,000 of gold, the greatest amount in its history since 1853. No one place except Cripple Creek, furnished any great amount, and the tremendous production is due almost wholly to improved milling methods, which permit low grade ores to be treated at a profit. Last year the gold production exceeded the previous year by \$8,000,000, and this year the annual increase will reach \$12,000,000, leaving the Klondike entirely out of the question. The increase will be derived from the low grade ore bodies which were considered worthless a few years ago.

The Gold Nugget, owned by Edward Henry, of Las Vegas, has about 500 feet of development work in tunnels and shafts. The largest nugget ever found in the camp, were procured from this claim. Las Vegas and Raton people, who own the Little Mary, have developed it by 200 feet of shafts and levels. It shows a vein from one to six feet in width and carrying from \$10 to \$12 values, at the contact of schist and granite.

The Iron Mountain claim, located two miles north of Hopewell on Iron Mountain, and owned by Las Vegas and Raton people, has a 450-foot tunnel. The work was done under the management of John Paer, of Las Vegas. The tunnel was run to cross-cut the mountain and reach a vein opened on the surface but was not continued far enough to reach the mineral, the tunnel breast is now showing solid granite. Owing to some disagreement, work on this property was discontinued last year, but will start again this spring.

The Jaw Bone, located one-fourth of a mile northwest of the Iron Mountain, and owned by J. P. Rinker, et al., has a 75-foot shaft and two 100-foot levels, run from the bottom of the shaft. This property has made a wonderful showing, several carloads shipped to Denver and Pueblo smelters showing \$22 to \$25 values. Owing to hauling and freight charges the ore, over at those high values does not pay to work without local treatment.

The Hidden Treasure, located half a mile southeast of Hopewell, and owned and controlled by Hopewell people, is developed by two shafts, 75 and 125 feet deep respectively. The vein matter is a soft porphyry quartz, at the contact of the granite and porphyry, and the values range from \$2 to \$10 per ton. This property is considered one of the best in the district, and considerable ore has been shipped from it to outsidersmelters. One-half mile southwest of the Hidden Treasure is located the Cinnabar, which is developed by a shaft 450 feet deep and levels of 100 feet each way on the vein. The vein matter is found at the contact of bird's eye porphyry and red gneiss, and carries a pay streak varying from nine inches to six feet. Assays from this property have run as high as \$15,000 per ton, and a sample sack of selected ore sent to Denver, which weighed 75 pounds netted the owners \$103. Colorado parties operate the property and are preparing for very extensive work this spring.

The Freeport, adjoining the Cinnabar on the east, and owned by Burlington railway officials, is developed by a 65 foot tunnel. The Cinnabar vein has been cut and the values are similar. The Cora A., situated between the Hidden Treasure and Little Mary, and owned by J. P. Rinker, has a 50 foot shaft which discloses a strong lead of white quartz, at the contact of bird's eye porphyry and schist. The values average \$25 in gold. The 4th of July claim, located near the Little Mary, has a 50 foot shaft, which discloses an even three and a half foot pay streak from the surface down. The vein is found at the contact of porphyry and schist, and is extremely hard, chunks of ore as large as can be hoisted, being frequently handled. The values range from \$18 to \$20 per ton. A contract has been let to sink 100 feet on the Cordes claim, owned by Mrs. F. G. Erb, and located adjoining the 4th of July. The property shows the same character of ore as the 4th of July.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT of "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude covering vast lands on BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO. OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President. M. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

leaves exceeds 300. Below are mentioned the most prominent:

The Red Jacket, located across the creek from the town of Hopewell, is developed by a shaft 135 feet deep, with two levels 175 feet each, and a tunnel 235 feet long. The vein shows from three to six feet of porphyry quartz giving value from \$6 to \$113 per ton. The property is equipped with a complete steam hoisting plant, pumps, etc. East of the Red Jacket is the Mineral Point, which is developed by three shafts ranging from 25 to 75 feet in depth and a tunnel 105 feet in length. The vein shows three feet of iron carbonate ore. Ed. Sterling, who has been working the claim during the winter, recently made a strike on the property which gave a \$750 per ton assay.

The Sidney, owned by Rinker & Seward, has a 150-foot tunnel, which cuts a good lead at the contact of the granite and schist. Assays from the ore run very high.

On the Buckhorn, which is owned by Wm. Poete and Minneapolis parties, three tunnels have been run from 50 to 100 feet. The vein is located at the contact of the schist and porphyry. A mill test on the ore showed \$36 in gold, and 10 per cent copper. Work has been progressing steadily for the past year on the Good Hope, which is owned by Mr. Holdridge, general manager of the Burlington railway, and other officials of that company. A cross-cut tunnel is now being run through the mountain side, the main vein, which was opened on the surface near the apex of the hill. The tunnel is now in 500 feet and it is estimated that another 100 feet will cut the vein, and give a stopping rise of 400 feet from the tunnel breast to the surface. A number of small cross veins have been encountered in running the tunnel and some fine ore has been saved for shipment.

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124 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not started until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Pecos. IN THE COUNTIES OF EDDY AND CHAVES OF NEW MEXICO.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO. OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President. M. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

WATCH WORK A SPECIALTY

J. R. Hudson, THE PIONEER MEXICAN FILIGREE JEWELER AND DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods and Notions SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES. SANTA FE NEW MEXICO

J. G. SCHUMANN, DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, and FINDINGS. Santa Fe - N. M.

Chicago and New York parties, owning six patented claims, each showing from 300 to 800 feet of development work, are arranging for future work with local people. Owing to the death of one of the interested persons, the property reverts to his heirs and has been in litigation for some time, having but recently been released. The properties have produced considerable good ore.

In addition to the above properties which will be worked extensively this year are, the Chances, Earle, Fridge, Hopewell, Esley T., Truman, Virginia, Chicago, Dispatcher, Conductor, Lawrence, Kansas City Yellow Jacket, Black Jacket, Gold Dollar and Ben Hur, are among the prominent claims which were abandoned during the winter on account of snow and will be started again this spring.

It is estimated that between 300 and 400 properties will be worked there this year. The cyanide mill at Hopewell has a capacity of 25 tons of ore per day. It is equipped with a 40-horse-power boiler and 40-horse-power engine. Blake crusher, stamps for pulverizing the ore, etc. The process is the Palatin-Clerici electro-cyanide. The plant is owned by Messrs. Thomas, of Philadelphia, and Erb, of Santa Fe. It was started late last fall and snow and the illness of President Thomas necessitated closing down the plant for the winter. A number of changes will be made in the mill and new machinery added before starting up next month.

Stephen Jones, a mining engineer of the Hopewell district, informs the New Mexican representative that a boom is on the tapis for Hopewell this spring. "Capital is looking our way," said Mr. Jones, "and nothing will keep us from having a bustling active district, if our people give capitalists a show to invest and not endeavor to get too rich all at once, mark my prediction: Capital will uncover untold wealth in Hopewell this year."

A singular feature which few people stop to realize in connection with Hopewell, is that Eureka gulch which cuts the center of the district, has been the placer miners secured and there is still millions in the ground that is unavailable. The leads which fed these places must be in the district, and development work will disclose many bodies of ore of surprising stability and value. Nuggets having from \$1 to \$50 values are found in all portions of the gulch, and \$5, \$15 and \$30 nuggets are common.

Ask your doctor how many preparations of cod-liver oil there are. He will answer, "Hundreds of them." Ask him which is the best. He will reply, "Scott's Emulsion." Then see that this is the one you obtain. It contains the purest cod-liver oil, free from unpleasant odor and taste. You also get the hypophosphites and glycerine. All three are blended into one grand healing and nourishing remedy.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate. WATER makes the plant grow. SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET. THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm. NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made. WRITE for particulars.

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A nugget from this locality, 4 inches long, plastered on a bar of white quartz, and having a value of \$75 took the premium as the prettiest free gold specimen, at the World's Columbian exposition. It was found on Mineral Point.

A great drawback to the camp has been the inability to work in winter, on account of snow, but large operations by a number of properties will keep the roads and trails open and enable work to proceed the year around.

Hopewell doubtless shows a greater number of low grade mining properties than any district in New Mexico. The region is a veritable net work of low grade veins and the values from them can be successfully extracted by cyanide. Sufficient development, however, to demonstrate their worth may change the nature of the camp and the cap of free gold ores be raised from high value sulphide ores.

Hopewell has a grand future in store and the opportunities for capital of both the small and large order are unexcelled.

ALBUQUERQUE STEAM LAUNDRY. First-class work guaranteed. Leave orders at Postal Telegraph office. Santa Fe basket leaves every Tuesday afternoon. We pay all express charges.

JACOB WELTMER Books and Stationery PERIODICALS SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL SUPPLIES. Stationery Sundries, Etc. Books not in stock ordered at eastern prices, and subscriptions received for all periodicals.

OXFORD CLUB COMEST RESORT IN SANTA FE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS. Exclusive agency for Anheuser Beer, bottled and keg. Blue Ribbon and Schlitz, bottled. Canadian Club, Clark's Pure Rye and Early Times whiskey, bottled in bond. James Hennessy Brandy and a full line of imported liquors and cigars. W. H. McBRAYER WHISKEY. ELEVATION RYE. BILLARD HALL IN CONNECTION Next door to the Bon Ton Restaurant SAN FRANCISCO STREET. J. E. LACOME, Prop

SSS Torturing Rheumatism Is no respecter of persons—the healthy and vigorous are as liable to its attacks as the weak. The symptoms of the disease are almost unnoticed at first, so insidiously do they steal over the body; gradually the little pains and stiffness increase, until they develop greater inconvenience day by day. The knees, ankles and other joints of the body, ache constantly swelling to several times their natural size; the patient finds it impossible to get around—is soon incapacitated for business, and later is confined to his bed, utterly helpless. It is not generally known that the usual treatment for Rheumatism is decidedly injurious to the system. The doctor is able to relieve the first touch of the disease, but with the return of cold, disagreeable weather, the pains become sharper, and more constant, the bone ache more severely, and the disease gradually, but surely, possesses the entire body. Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, for which all physicians prescribe potash, mercury and other mineral mixtures. The effect of these drugs is like adding fuel to the fire—hence the increasing severity of the disease. The right remedy for Rheumatism is a real blood medicine—one which is more than a tonic, promptly reaching and curing deep-seated blood diseases. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the only known cure for obstinate blood diseases, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, containing not a particle of potash, mercury or other minerals. Half the hobbling rheumatics in the world were made so by mineral remedies. Mr. J. A. LeSeur, Atlanta's well-known architect, says: "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism and often felt as if a fragment of bombshell had passed through my left hip. I could get absolutely no relief, though many remedies were tried. After taking a few bottles of S. S. S., the disease grew less painful, and very soon disappeared entirely." Mr. Frank T. Reynolds, of Rome, Ga., writes: "I have suffered intensely with Muscular Rheumatism, which, at one time, kept me in bed for eighteen months. I took all kinds of treatment, and visited many famous springs, but could get only temporary relief. S. S. S. seemed to get at the disease promptly, and effected a permanent cure." Don't continue a treatment which does more harm than good. The only cure for Rheumatism is a purely vegetable, real blood remedy. Take S. S. S. and be cured. Books on Blood and Skin Diseases will be mailed free, to any address, by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia