

CANADA'S RICHEST MAN

Lord Strathcona a Controlling Factor in Great Enterprises.

At His Own Expense He Equips, Pays, and Sends to South Africa a Troop of Rough Riders—His Extensive Possessions Scattered From Labrador to Dawson City.

MONTREAL, March 18.—The most influential act of private generosity in connection with the war in South Africa has been supplied by a Canadian, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who is the High Commissioner for Canada at London. The Strathcona family, over 400 strong, which sailed from Halifax for Cape Town on Thursday, have been raised, accounted, and will be transported to and maintained at the seat of war at the personal expense of Lord Strathcona. The troop is made up almost entirely of Westerners, and includes mounted police, gendarmes, ranchers, cowboys, cattle punchers, hunters, and plainmen. It was recruited over an area of a million square miles, a number of its members coming a thousand miles over the ice from the Klondike in order to enlist. It is officered by Lieutenant Colonel Steele, of the Mounted Police, who started for South Africa as second in command of the Western squadrons of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, but was recalled to take the command of this force. It is the best equipped force that has yet been sent from Canada. Lord Strathcona's agents have spared no money in supplying everything that could be suggested as desirable for the purpose. The men traveled in special trains with sleepers, and in the morning to South Africa, on the Monterey, they will live like lords. Lord Strathcona is paying more than twice the regular army rates to the members of the force. The total cost will, at the least calculation, run far over \$1,000,000, and it is not improbable that it will go as high as \$2,000,000.

Large as this amount is, it will not trouble Lord Strathcona to meet it. He is by far the richest man in Canada. He is the controlling factor in the greatest three money-making concerns in Canada—the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Bank of Montreal, and the Hudson Bay Company. A majority of the stock of the last-named company is said to be held by Lord Strathcona. The Hudson Bay Company owns, by Government grant, one-eighth of all the land in the Canadian Northwest. In every township of sixteen sections it owns two full sections of 640 acres each. It has, furthermore, an interest in every town site in the West. The best quarter of the city of Winnipeg was originally in its possession, and it owns much of it yet.

This company has immense stores in all the Western towns and cities, and does the cream of the retail trade, while further North it has a virtual monopoly of the fur business.

Lord Strathcona is one of the largest owners of Canadian Pacific stock, which has trebled in value within the last four years. In addition he has numerous other interests in insurance and loan companies. It may be said that Lord Strathcona has many to ponder that Lord Strathcona was well on in life before he emerged from the crowded ranks of the comparatively poor men. He is now in his eightieth year, and he was nearly sixty before his great opportunity came. He was born plain Donald A. Smith, his native place being a little village in England, in North Scotland. He came to Canada in his twentieth year as a clerk in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and spent nearly a quarter of a century in the wilds of the North. He gradually rose in the service, and when about fifty years of age reached the highest post in the company's service, that of chief factor and chief commissioner. This he tried with it a handsome salary and an interest in the profits of the company.

As chief commissioner he was stationed at Fort Graham, where he was in charge of the Red River troubles broke out in 1870, and first came into the public eye by the tact with which he sought, though unsuccessfully, to moderate the angry passions that were leading to bloodshed and rebellion. He was appointed commissioner by the Dominion Government to treat with the rebels, and plan a noble part in bringing peace to the distracted land. It is perhaps a coincidence that it was in the suppression of this outbreak that Lord Wolsey and his wife, Mrs. Butler, met their spurs. Lord Wolsey, then plain Colonel Wolsey, commanded the Red River expeditionary force, with Captain Butler as adjutant.

Five years later opportunity knocked at Mr. Smith's house and was recognized with the eye of genius. A close personal friend of Mr. Smith was J. Hill, who was doing a flourishing business between St. Paul and Winnipeg. The two friends compared notes, and came to the opinion that there was a chance to make money by buying the rights in the Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, which radiated from St. Paul over the States of Minnesota and Dakota. It was a magnificent opportunity, but the panic of 1873 knocked the bottom out of the enterprise, and its bonds commanded simply a nominal sum in the markets of the world. Mr. Smith and Hill knew that with the return of prosperity, which they believed to be at hand, the road would become a profitable property. But how were they to get the money? They had limited funds to buy up the road? In this dilemma Mr. Smith thought himself of a cousin, who, leaving the north of Scotland a few years before he had had rapidly climbed to wealth in Montreal, and was at that moment president of the Bank of Montreal.

George Stephen was accordingly consulted; he entered into the plan with enthusiasm, and supplied the needed capital; the railway was bought up for comparatively speaking a trifling amount. Within eighteen months the stock of the road was over par, and Messrs. Smith, Hill, and Stephen were millionaires several times over. It was afterward plain sailing for all three. Mr. Hill is now the railway dictator of the Northwestern States, George Stephen is today Lord Mount-Stephen, and Mr. Smith is Lord Strathcona of Glenora, Argyleshire, and Mount Royal of Montreal, Canada. The title was conferred on the last named on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

Lord Strathcona has been since 1893 High Commissioner of Canada in London, but he is a frequent visitor to Canada, and regards his mansion in Berkeley Street, in this city, as his home. He has three lordly residences in Great Britain—one in Cadogan Square, London; another at Knebworth, the former home of the Lyttons, and a third in the Glen of Genoa. A list of Lord Strathcona's beneficence would fill a column. They aggregate many millions. He and Lord Mount-Stephen built the magnificent hospital, the Royal Victoria, in this city, at a cost of \$1,600,000, and he gave \$500,000 as an endowment. Mr. Strathcona's name is channeled in many of the recipient of his bounty on many occasions. Beginning sixteen years ago with a grant of \$10,000 to aid in the education of a boy gone on giving from year to year, until the total of his gifts passes the two million mark. His latest gift was the Royal Victoria College for Women, which he has built, equipped, and endowed. Lord Strathcona is a man of affairs, and has had little time for indulgence in lighter pursuits, but he has made a hobby of picture collecting and of the collection of rare Oriental vases. His Satsuma display being especially fine. He has many originals of the old masters in his picture gallery in his Montreal house, and some years ago

TELL THE TRUTH.



If I were asked what feature of my business methods had been most profitable, I should unhesitatingly say "telling the truth."

IT IS THE TRUTH—when Prof. Munyon says: "I know that my COLE CURE will break up those any colds in twenty-four hours and prevent pneumonia and grippe." IT IS THE TRUTH when he declares: "I will guarantee that my Rheumatic Cure will relieve any form of Rheumatic pain, including Sciatica and Lumbago, in from two to three hours, and afford a lasting cure in a few days." IT IS THE TRUTH when he states: "I do not believe there is a case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or Stomach Trouble that cannot be relieved at once and permanently cured by my Dyspepsia Cure."

For Sale at all druggists'; mostly 25c a vial. Munyon's Inhaler Cures Catarrh, Grippe, Bronchitis, &c. Price, \$1.00 (with all medicine complete).

A special demonstration of MUNYON'S INHALER is now going at drug store of F. J. DEWOLFE, corner Eleventh and F Streets.

A lively consultation with Munyon's skilled specialists upon all diseases may await a threatened illness. There is no charge for advice. Office hours: 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. on week days, 2 to 5 p. m. on Sundays.

No. 623 13th St. N. W.

created a stir in the world of art by bidding in Boston's "First Communion" at an auction sale at the cost of \$10,000. Lord Strathcona has two children, the Lord and Mrs. Howard, who resides with him, and a son who lives quietly in this city. His peacemaker is a life one, and will end with him.

MAINE'S OUTPUT OF LUMBER.

Estimates of the Timber Cut in the Pine Tree State.

BANGOR, Me., March 18.—The first cargo of lumber to leave the Penobscot River this season was shipped from Bucksport this week for New York. It consisted of 200,000 laths sent down from Bangor by rail. In the course of a few weeks the port of Bangor will be opened, and then, from present appearances, will begin the busiest shipping season in twenty years.

The first estimates of the lumber cut appear to have been too high for the Penobscot cut, originally estimated at 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet, probably will not exceed 165,000,000 feet. The Kennebec will have about 160,000,000 feet, the Androscoggin 140,000,000 feet, the Arrowsick 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 feet, other points 42,000,000 to 45,000,000 feet. This would give a total of 555,000,000 feet, a much larger total than the average of the last twenty years. On account of the immense quantities that will go to the pulp mills, it is estimated that of the total cut of logs in Maine this winter not less than 250,000,000 feet will be taken by the pulp mills.

This week \$14.25 a thousand was offered here for the logs in an open market, the highest in the boom until July, and that is taken as an indication that prices of logs and lumber will be as high in 1900 as they were last year.

LOST IN AN OLD MINE.

Boys Wander Eighteen Hours in Deserted Tunnels.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 18.—The residents of Plymouth, Pa., here, ended a weary search of eighteen hours yesterday afternoon by finding eight missing boys, lost in the abandoned workings of an old mine. The boys had entered No. 3 colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company at 8 o'clock Friday night. They had no lamps, but thought they knew the workings of the mine thoroughly. In romping around they were lost. In their bewilderment they wandered farther and farther inside, and after finding the galleries and gangways all night and well into the morning, sank down in a group, exhausted by their constant walking, weak with hunger, and with their heads aching.

Meanwhile they had been missed and their anxious parents spread the alarm. The whole town was searched, and the mine was the last place thought of. In the No. 2 workings a cap was found. This told that they were in the mine, however, and the rescuers' efforts were redoubled. They finally, as a last hope, searched the abandoned workings of No. 5 colliery, and at last the boys were discovered. They had given up hope of being found. "Father, have you found the mine?" had quite exhausted them, and they were weak and frightened. A hot meal and a good scolding restored them, and now they are all right.

The boys were John Butler, John Haley, Lawrence Connell, James Byrne, Edward Sherman, Michael Finley, John and Matthew Tobin. The youngest was eleven and the eldest fifteen.

PLAYED TO HIS GRAVE.

Irish Aids Over the Burial Place of a Former Leader.

READING, Pa., March 18.—A unique affair took place in the Catholic cemetery here last night. Thomas C. Hannaboe, popularly known as the "Mayor of Irish-town," was buried there. On his deathbed he requested his friend, Alvan W. Schaeffer, the crack cornetist of the Germania Band, to play the "The Star Spangled Banner" over his grave. Schaeffer went to his grave last night and played Hannaboe's favorite air, "The Lass of Galway." Next he rendered "Erin Go Bragh," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "The Doon Blue Isle." He wound up with "America" and "Nearer My God to Thee." Several hundred friends of the former "Mayor" hurried out, and as they left a pack of smoking tobacco and a clay pipe were placed on his grave. He was for years the landlord of a hotel known as the "Stars and Stripes," which was painted red, white, and blue.

ANALYSIS OF CRIMINALS

Result of the Studies Pursued by Dr. Charles Perrier.

Characters and Idiosyncrasies of Prisoners at the Great Penal Institution at Nimes During a Period of Four Years—Convicts of All Nationalities a Subject of Enquiry.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The most comprehensive and thorough study of criminals has just been completed by Charles Perrier, Dr. Perrier is the physician of the great prison at Nimes, and during the last four years he has devoted much time and attention to the study of the 859 criminals in that prison. These convicts came from all over the earth. There were Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, Arabs, Englishmen, even Americans among them. They came from every walk of life—from commerce, the professions, the trades, and from the idlers.

The French prisoners were cheerful and easily adapted themselves to prison discipline. The Neapolitans and Sicilians were lazy, while those Italians from the northern provinces were industrious and tractable. The English were cool and correct, thinking only of making themselves as comfortable as possible. They are careful in cleaning their teeth and washing hands and face as if they were in their own private bedrooms. Their ambition is to have clean work to do and to live peacefully. The Arabs are suspicious, indolent, sleeping all night long and all day if they get a chance.

The 859 convicts may be grouped in several classes. First come the pickpockets and sneak thieves, and Sicilians were few in number, but of quick intelligence. They are bound together by a strong freemasonry, hiding money and procuring tobacco while in prison with wonderful sharpness. They prefer light work, and, as a rule, are clean.

In the next class come the swindlers, bankrupts, dishonest workmen, and others. Usually intelligent, they enjoy a certain amount of consideration from the others. From among these the prison staff of clerks and accountants is recruited. They are distinguished by a certain sentiment of pride; they are no common thieves.

In a third class may be put together all the peasants, workmen, and others who have been led astray more by accident, by passion, and anger than by evil intention. Most of these scorn the world in which they are forced to live for awhile, but they are tractable, taciturn, and well behaved.

In a fourth class are the thieves, perjurers, and violators of social laws. Most of these are times and tides wait for them. They are always complaining, and are always afraid that they will do too much work.

And then there are the Anarchists, though most of these have been convicted of other crimes than anarchistic ones. Most of them are Anarchists only in the wish of wishing to have the gold in their pockets, strong boxes, Two real Anarchists were, however, among the number, and they were most intelligent men. They did not seek converts, but were very strong.

The crimes for which these 859 men suffered were as follows: Theft, 495; sneak thieving and begging, 20; vagabondage, 28; assault and inflicting bodily injury, 17; threatening murder, 3; attempted poisoning, 1; attempted homicide, 1; assassination, 1; attempted assassination, 2; murder, 32; attempted murder, 2; accomplices to murder, 2; violations of social laws, 67; swindling, breach of trust, etc., 75; counterfeiting, 17; arson, 6; and making explosives, 1.

In studying the ages of the malefactors it was found that 218 of this number were between thirty and forty years of age, a rather surprising fact, and one that has a tendency to crime in general (at this period).

If these malefactors be grouped in four classes, it is found that 425 were thieves, 171 were swindlers, 152 were accomplices to murder, 27 were violators of moral laws, and 105 were violators of social laws.

The immediate motives of the crimes form an interesting array of facts, suggesting perhaps a method of avoiding some of them. Discussion of these motives led to 85 crimes; demands for money led to 15; jealousy to 13; and family quarrels to 4.

The weapons used against their victims were: knives, 32; pistols, 15; clubs, 10; tools, firearms being used in only 29 per cent of the cases.

In studying the days on which the crimes were committed, the facts were found that the largest number took place on Sundays, perhaps because idleness is the mother of many evils, and even of thefts, surprising to relate, more took place in the day than at night.

In the crimes against property 352 of the criminals were from cities and 125 from the country, but in crimes against persons 94 were from cities and 125 from the country.

A most important point for criminologists is that only 252 of all these convicts were convicted for the first time; 408 had been convicted previously from one to five times, and 199 had been convicted five times and more. "Once a criminal, always a criminal."

In those who committed crimes against property 20 were drunkards and 421 were sober, but among those who committed the greater crimes against persons 129 were drunkards and 99 sober, which would seem to indicate that alcohol has much to do with crime. The number of illiterate criminals was very small, 126 out of the 859, by far the larger number, 528, being able to read and write. It seems, too, that 687 of the convicts were dark skinned, so the warning of the fortune teller, "Beware of a dark man," is based upon a knowledge of this strange fact that a large majority of the malefactors are not blondes.

Dr. Perrier has found that pickpockets most often are English, and they are very sober, but the crimes are but different names for the same lack of self-control or devotion to principle, so it is not surprising that, with the exception of those criminals who are of the criminal stock, the majority are of the criminal stock, and have reduced begging to a science, simulating infirmities and maladies with wonderful results.

Many of the prisoners are constitutionally opposed to working, which they call a prostration. Many of the prisoners were found to have considerable artistic talent, which, if used legitimately, would have earned them excellent livelihoods. Dr. Perrier utilized their talent in illustrating the volume of statistics which he was compiling, and the work of the prisoners were numerous drawings and had reliefs of considerable artistic merit, though often the names were not the most elevating.

It is interesting to note that different names for the same lack of self-control or devotion to principle, so it is not surprising that, with the exception of those criminals who are of the criminal stock, the majority are of the criminal stock, and have reduced begging to a science, simulating infirmities and maladies with wonderful results.

Many of the prisoners are constitutionally opposed to working, which they call a prostration. Many of the prisoners were found to have considerable artistic talent, which, if used legitimately, would have earned them excellent livelihoods. Dr. Perrier utilized their talent in illustrating the volume of statistics which he was compiling, and the work of the prisoners were numerous drawings and had reliefs of considerable artistic merit, though often the names were not the most elevating.

It is interesting to note that different names for the same lack of self-control or devotion to principle, so it is not surprising that, with the exception of those criminals who are of the criminal stock, the majority are of the criminal stock, and have reduced begging to a science, simulating infirmities and maladies with wonderful results.

A DESTRUCTIVE NEW GUN

Driggs' Six-Pounder Fires Seventy-Five Shots a Minute.

The Invention of an American Naval Officer Put to a Severe Test at the Indian Head Proving Ground—Exceeds in Execution the Work of Other Cannon—The Speed Tests.

The United States Navy has secured a remarkable new arm of extreme rapidity of fire, which in actual performance surpasses any weapon ever tested under service conditions for endurance, speed, accuracy and traversability, in this country or abroad. It represents the latest development in semi-automatic mechanisms for secondary batteries afloat or for light batteries ashore, and is the production of an American naval officer, Commander William H. Driggs, whose earlier gunnery inventions have been in use in the armies and navies of many governments for several years.

The new gun has just completely met every requirement of the most exhaustive trials at the Indian Head proving ground, making a standard record for rapidity that exceeds by nearly 100 per cent the best ever reached by a gun of its calibre in any test and under any conditions, however favorable.

Light guns of this class are divided into two main classes—those worked entirely by hand and known as hand-working guns, and those partly operated automatically, called semi-automatic guns. The new gun belongs to the second class, though it can at will be used as a hand-working gun, fired as deliberately as desired. Herein lies one of the main advantages of the piece. It is evident that in making use of the extreme rate of fire of the gun at all times, as used in this way, the aim must necessarily be relatively rough and many shots lost.

On the other hand, there are times when the range is short and the target large, as, for instance, the sudden discovery of a torpedo boat close to the ship, when the safety of the ship would depend on covering the attacking boat with such a shower of shells as to sink or disable her before she could reach her object of attack. Volume as well as accuracy of fire, therefore, plays an important part in modern warfare, and this new gun is designed to cover both of these factors—that is, it may be fired as deliberately as desired or at the extreme rate of seventy-five rounds a minute. The best previous record was reached by firing for the same period, which was made by a semi-automatic gun of foreign make in a private test.

Some idea of the advance in speed made to be derived from the results obtained only a few years ago at Sandy Hook during a comparative test of many systems of rapid-fire guns. The guns tested were rated by firing for five seconds, each gun having three trials for rate. The record stood as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Gun Name, Rate (shots per minute). Includes Driggs' Gun, Hotchkiss, and others.

In each of these the record shows the average rate of the piece for the three trials. Now comes the new Driggs gun, which, in a private test, has averaged 75 shots a minute, thus more than doubling the best of the above rates. That is showing a rate of seventy-five shots a minute. The bore diameter, loading, and sighting record of the new gun are the same as in the original Driggs-Schroeder, and therefore it must of necessity have the same accuracy, range, etc.

To give an idea of what can be accomplished for accuracy with a 6-pounder gun of this make, the record made with the Driggs-Schroeder at Sandy Hook may seem incredible, but, according to the official record in the report of the Army Chief of Ordnance for 1894, ten shells were fired at the target at the range of one mile, all striking the target, the mean deviation from the centre being only one foot one inch, and every shot was put in a circle of three feet radius. Four shells passed through practically the same hole. This firing was deliberate. When fired for accuracy and rapidity, the record shows that at one mile ten consecutive shots were put into the tar-

National Council of Women of the United States. Office of the President, MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, 633 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y. Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in acknowledging the benefits which I have received from the use of Warner's Safe Cure. From the continual change of food and water my stomach refused to perform its work, and severe pains across the back showed me that my kidneys were also affected.

My physician prescribed for me, but it did not seem to help me, and I asked him what he thought of my trying Safe Cure, and he said that he knew of several patients who had spoken highly of it, so I tried it.

Before I had finished the second bottle, I felt a remarkable improvement, and being greatly encouraged, I continued its use for about two months, when I considered myself entirely cured.

I am indeed most grateful to you for placing the means before the public of restoring health to the afflicted.

Miss Louise Wolcott was one of the earliest members of "Sorosis," of New York City; is also Vice President of Daughters of the American Revolution, and granddaughter of Governor Wolcott, of Connecticut.

Louise Wolcott, New York City.

THE MAGOTHY RIVER MYSTERY. Clothing and Jewelry Point to Miss Gies, of Newark.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Stories told today by friends of Emma Gies, of Paulia Gies, in connection with her disappearance from Newark on January 25 last, gave additional color to the belief that she is the young woman whose body was found recently in Magothy River, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The victim's face was battered in. The description given regarding the clothing and jewelry found on the remains tallies with that worn by Miss Gies, her friends say. Miss Gies went away with Dr. George W. Mueller, of Newark, as investigations proved. She boarded with Mrs. Wieder, of the 107 Springfield Avenue. She went to Newark from this city, where her father is said to be an orchestra leader. Mrs. Wieder says the girl had frequent crying spells, and wanted to return to her father but feared him. She says Paula and Dr. Mueller entered the house one night, their clothing sprinkled with kerosene oil and explained that they had been planning suicide by burning, but changed their minds.

On the night of Dr. Mueller's disappearance, he left word to the belief that he was going to Baltimore. He and Paula arrived at the Pennsylvania station at Newark in a cab. There they left the girl's satchel, and a month later Dr. Mueller wrote for it from Jacksonville, Fla. George J. Bush, a Newark jeweler, today told of having sold to Paula Gies an open jewelry set with diamonds, and an open ring. Mueller used to wear a ruby ring, and the jewelry of this kind was found on the body. Also a gold watch. Miss Gies had a watch. Because of the doctor's frequent threats to commit suicide his Newark acquaintances think his body will be found in the Magothy River, too. Dr. Mueller formerly lived in Jacksonville.

DISPOSING OF WASTE PAPER. The Garbage Crematory Made Available for Burning It.

The District Street Cleaning Department has found at least a temporary solution of one of the problems of disposing of the city's waste. Superintendent Stroter has secured for the use of the District, free of cost, except the operating expenses, the garbage crematory at the foot of South Capitol Street, which will now be employed for the burning of paper and other combustible waste. The crematory is the property of Joshua Warfield, who holds the contract for the collection of garbage from the city's streets. Superintendent Stroter has secured for the use of the District, free of cost, except the operating expenses, the garbage crematory at the foot of South Capitol Street, which will now be employed for the burning of paper and other combustible waste. The crematory is the property of Joshua Warfield, who holds the contract for the collection of garbage from the city's streets. Superintendent Stroter has secured for the use of the District, free of cost, except the operating expenses, the garbage crematory at the foot of South Capitol Street, which will now be employed for the burning of paper and other combustible waste. The crematory is the property of Joshua Warfield, who holds the contract for the collection of garbage from the city's streets.

Two Children Burned to Death. ALPHEI, N. Y., March 18.—A farmhouse in McHenry Valley, about four miles north of this place, was burned this morning at 1:30 o'clock, and two boys, one three years old and the other nine, were cremated. They were children of Eugene Ferris, who worked the farm and occupied the house. The fire started between the rooms occupied by the parents and three children, and cut off all chance of rescuing them. The surviving family escaped with only their night clothing. The mercury was below zero.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Mercury and Potash Make Wrecks, Not Cupes.

In some cases the external signs of Contagious Blood Poison are so slight that the victim is firmly under the grasp of the monster before the true nature of the disease is known. In other cases the blood is quickly filled with this poisonous virus and the swollen glands, mucus patches in the mouth, sores on scalp, ulcers on tongue, sore throat, eruptions on skin, and other unmistakable signs of Contagious Blood Poison.

Doctors still prescribe mercury and potash as the only cure for Blood Poison. These poisonous minerals never yet made a complete and permanent cure of Contagious Blood Poison. They drive the disease back into the system, cover it up for a while, but it breaks out again in worse form. These powerful minerals produce mercurial rheumatism and the most offensive sores and ulcers, causing the joints to stiffen and finger nails to drop off. Mercury and potash make wrecks, not cures, and those who have been dosed with these drugs are never after free from aches and pain.

S. S. S. acts in an entirely different manner, being a purely vegetable remedy; it forces the poison out of the system, and instead of tearing down, builds up and invigorates the general health. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this specific virus, and therefore the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison. No matter in what stage or how hopeless the case may appear, even a newly pronounced incurable by the doctors, S. S. S. can be relied upon to make a rapid, permanent cure. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy; an experience of nearly fifty years has proven it a sure and unflinching cure for this disease. It is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known.

Dr. H. Myers, of Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out and as they did it was easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars which were thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large, red spots on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass."

Send for our Home Treatment Book, which contains valuable information about this disease, with complete directions for self treatment. Our medical department is in charge of physicians who have made a life-time study of blood diseases. Don't hesitate to write for any information or advice wanted. We make no charge whatever for this. All correspondence is held in the most sacred confidence. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

The Liquid Every Morning. SOZODONT SAVES Liquid & Powder Teeth Every Night. NEW SIZE, LIQUID 25¢, POWDER 25¢ AT THE STORES OR BY MAIL. P. O. BOX 247 N. Y. CITY.