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WILMINGTON N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1902.

A CALM LOOK AT THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A principle of such solemn capability and that can produce such very grave complications and results as the Monroe Doctrine should be well studied in the new century by statesmen, publicists, administrators, journalists, politicians and the people generally. It is not understood and the consequences of adopting it and enforcing it might lead to mighty results and national upheavals. A better comprehension of the Monroe Doctrine on the part of the intelligent people might change the views of millions who now believe in its worth and advantages. There is a false sanctity gathered about it. It was a very bold, saucy step for so weak a republic to take in 1823, when it was calculated to provoke resistance. It was George Canning, the eminent British statesman, who first suggested this doctrine for the United States. It was John Quincy Adams who drafted the document with its new aggressive policy. James Monroe was president and in his message it was given to an astonished world. That it has not embroiled this country in great wars is miraculous and is to be attributed to a benignant providence who would shield the new country from mistakes and consequences growing out of them. The writings upon this doctrine have been endless. As late as Cleveland's last term of office it came near bringing about a war with Great Britain.

What would be the effects of this bad doctrine if it was attempted to enforce it in South America? Some two or three months ago the Messenger gave some European opinions about the United States as a sovereign overseer in the great continent to the south of us. The time is not distant probably when a war will come from Uncle Sam's arbitrary and impertinent interference in South America, which to most Americans is terra incognita. The Americans in 1902 should be too intelligent and prudent to adopt a policy that requires supervision and defence of dozens of peoples and over a country as extensive almost as the North American continent. There is no doubt that nine-tenths of American voters favor the doctrine who have never studied it or critically examined it. So fixed is this view of the sacredness of the doctrine it is in fact an American fetish. Whenever it is candidly studied, with a purpose and wish to find out what it means, what it portends, what results it has in store for this country in the future, it will cause a shaking of confidence in its absolute excellence. At present it is an instinct as well as a fad to hurrah for it, and to talk of enforcing it as if it were a mere holiday display. Fanaticism warmly defends it, and its most enthusiastic votaries offer incense at its shrine. A very calm, thoughtful, able paper in the British Fortnightly Review says of this doctrine:

"That no European power shall be permitted to colonize North or South America, and that the present foreign holdings on and around the continent shall never be increased or transferred, are propositions which Americans passionately and unreflectingly accept as political axioms. The Monroe Doctrine is less a policy than a religion, and less a religion than a superstition."

A great deal of nonsense from men of reputation has been published as to this political doctrine that dominates the United States and invites the angry reproaches of foreign powers. That the United States "is" a Don Quixote of nations and must eternally tilt against all other powers in behalf of a policy that really cannot concern "it" very much, is growing into positive absurdity. Burke it was, we believe, who said an hundred and odd years ago, that "the days of chivalry are passed." But in this great country the Quixotic notion lingers and possesses that it is a great and glorious thing to redress the grievances of the world and to assert the dominating spirit of this composite population.

What do you know of South America its vastness, its hidden wealth, its rich lands, its abounding rivers, its tremendous opportunities, its great invitations to the nations of the world to enter, to colonize, to develop, to make it the equal of any land or continent? The abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine will in the end prove a safety valve, a great saving in expenditures, a moral and political deliverance from evils and consequences not to be estimated fully. The able British reviewer has this, and it is certainly worth considering by reflecting minds. He is writing of some of the obvious effects of the Monroe Doctrine if extended and applied to South America:

"The Monroe Doctrine perpetuates in South America the predominance of a religion which Americans detest, of a system of government which in all but the name is a flat negation of everything America stands for. It rules out Teutonic and military dispositions beyond which, after eighty years' trial, the Spanish and Portuguese mestizos have

proved their incapacity to advance. In the name of republicanism it condemns a whole continent to weakness, backwardness and anarchy. It precludes all moral progress as decisively: it blocks the way to all that might make South America stable and prosperous, that might open up what are perhaps the richest untapped markets in the world, that might stimulate the Americans themselves by contact with neighbors on their own level. Here is a colossal continent with a destiny that should rival Russia's magnificently watered, inhabitable by Caucasians, all of it sparsely populated and much of it barely explored, teeming with mineral and agricultural wealth, and yet lying half-derelet, the prey of revolutionary turbulence—and all for lack of a strong government that would ensure to capital the fruits of its enterprise. As things are, there appears to be nothing in front of South America but a cycle of revolutions. The hope of a stable, orderly rule ever being evolved under the presidency of half-caste attorneys and guerrilla chieftains is one that, after the experience of the last eighty years, no one entertains. From Patagonia to Panama there broods over the continent the spirit of insecurity, disorder and insurrectionary violence."

Think of all this, and then of endless wars in the future by the American Protectorate before you swear by the old doctrine. Germany and other powers have South America in view for colonizing. Must the United States say to all you shall not enter a great continent as extensive and valuable as "its" own continent.

HOT TEMPER IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

The British Parliament is excited over the ill-omened reports as to war scandals. There is no doubt, probably, that the reports are well bottomed. There is widespread corruption in buying horses for South Africa, and by the way, the greater part of this "is" the helper of Great Britain in this war against the little remnant of patriots. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman moved for an investigation of the whole commercial history of the South African war, including the contracts for the purchase of remounts, meat and forage, and the contracts for freight and transportation. A bitter debate ensued. Mr. McKenna, liberal, charged that the widespread corruption in the horse purchases had been disclosed in almost every country on the globe. Lord Stanley waxed hot and pronounced it a malicious lie. Mr. McKenna replied and said that he took his facts from the reports of the comptroller and auditor General. The imputation of malice was wholly false, but it was only part of the bogus defense in which the government was then engaged. He quoted figures and claimed that they bore out his accusations.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman denied with emphasis the statement of a Tory. He refused to withdraw what he said. It reminds one of the United States senate:

"Mr. Norton (advanced liberal) joined in the attack on the government. He declared that the losses in transports of each column in South Africa amounted to from £70,000 to £100,000. When challenged regarding his authority for the statement, Mr. Norton said that Mr. Brodick (the war secretary) had ordered a departmental committee to investigate the matter and had then pigeon-holed the evidence."

"The war for a season which did fail, Now rebely, thundering shock the gale,

And Stanley was the cry." Stanley got mad. Bannerman got mad and others were angry. The able Mr. Asquith (advanced liberal) strongly supported Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion, which, he contended was only a vote of censure because the government had chosen to make it so. Balfour, Tory, protested that it would hurt things if investigation was had. Of course to investigate was rejected. The present government has no idea of submitting to a probing. Something rotten might ooze out.

THE FOOLISH FRYE-HANNA BILL.

McLaurin is chased as an irresponsible guerrilla. He reminds one of the cow boys in the first war of independence. They operated not far from the present city of New York in what was known as Neutral Ground. They sold beef to both sides—the British and the Americans—and fought for neither. It is true that he voted with the republicans on the vile subsidy ship scheme of plunder, but he is ruled out as a democrat and has not yet been circumsized as a republican. The republicans as yet do not safely claim him, but receive help willingly. The effects of that vote will stick to that party forever we hope. It was vile. Forty-two voted to fasten upon the people a systematized scheme or robbery for a long, fixed time. The New York Evening Post, (Ind.) says of the result:

"Thus the republican party is committed, so far as the senate can commit it, to the policy of making gifts of public money to prosperous citizens engaged in trades already flourishing in its measure fraught with the weightiest consequences, social and political."

The brand of infamy is stamped upon every man of the forty-two. There is no excuse for such an outrage. It has been made as plain as Pennsylvania avenue to the pedestrian, that the ship-building industry in this country is really in a very flourishing condition, and needs no help from the government treasury or from the obliging pockets of bloated-multi-millionaires. The debate showed this beyond question. The Marine Review, published at Cleveland, Ohio, gives a list of ocean-going steamers now building in this country.

This is exclusive of ships on the lakes or the navy. The list is long, filling says the Evening Post, "eight closely printed columns of the names and description of ships now on the stocks in sixty-nine shipyards, not counting any on the great lakes or any under construction for the United States navy. Naval vessels, however, should be

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counted in any estimate of the needs of American capital and labor in the ship-building trade. It is therefore worth mention that there are now fifty-one war-ships under construction for the navy, with a total displacement of 264,987 tons, and costing for hulls and machinery \$74,731,666."

The people must be kept informed here, so they may estimate the enormity of the business of the robbers and the iniquity of the forty-two senators who voted for the rascally robber measure. The New York paper cautions as to one point. It states that it "is a mistake to suppose that the bill is more favorable to the taxpayers than the one of last year. That measure limited the total amount of subsidy in any one year to \$3,000,000. The new measure contains no limit, and when an amendment was offered to establish such a limit, it was voted down."

The more this vile raid is inquired into the more offensive to morals it is, and the more obnoxious to fair criticism it appears. The able Chicago Inter-Ocean, a strict republican organ, calls the subsidy scheme "The Foolish Frye bill." We quote:

"Legislation which seeks not to give us that kind but some other—which admittedly proposes to stimulate the production of luxuries in ship-building instead of necessities—is so obviously futile as to need no proof of its folly."

"That is what the Frye bill is, and that is why it ought to be defeated."

What will the house do next? Will it leap too into the dark abyss?

GLEANING AND COMMENT.

It is not without interest to see what some northern newspapers say of the subsidy plundering bill. The Providence (Rhode Island) Journal, (Ind. Rep.) says of a New York Senator's plea for the steal: "A careful reading of Senator Dewey's rehearsed speech in favor of ship subsidies adds, to the long-standing difficulty of determining whether the 'Bovary peach' is ever to be taken seriously." The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, another independent republican paper, has a sound deliverance. It says that "the subsidy bill is a grab for billionaire interests which need no help from the public treasury. If once enacted it will be years before the nation can shake off the parasite creation of subsidy or check its successful efforts to get a larger and larger measure of public gratuity."

John Dillon, one of the leading spirits in the British House of Commons, and a man of force and gifts, made the echoes ring on Thursday. He replied to the Colonial Secretary Chamberlain that he was "a d-d liar." The members sat stunned and silent. Chamberlain made no response. Dillon refused to withdraw his remark and he was suspended at once by a great majority. He left the House amid Irish cheers. This occurred:

"Mr. Chamberlain, proceeding, referred to the Boers who are fighting on the British side, when John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, interjected, 'They are traitors,' on which Mr. Chamberlain retorted, 'The honorable gentleman is a good judge of traitors.'"

"Mr. Dillon then said: 'I will tell the right honorable member that he is a damned liar.'"

"A dead silence followed this remark. Each representative in the House seemed to stun the House. The speaker invited Mr. Dillon to withdraw the expression, but the latter said:

"I will not withdraw."

Incidentally reference was made yesterday to the absurdity of making inauguration Day the 4th of March for American presidents. The Constitutional Convention in 1787, fixed it by choosing that day for the beginning of proceedings under the new constitution, which went into effect on the 4th of March (Wednesday) 1789. The New York Saturday Review answering a correspondent states:

"The four years' term of office for the president was computed from that date, and has been ever since, despite the fact that Washington was not inaugurated until April 30th, after the Constitution went into effect. The United States senate, however, has lately passed a joint resolution to submit a Constitutional amendment that will bring about a change in the date of inauguration, and a National committee is being organized to advocate the proposal. It is probable that future presidents will be inaugurated on April 30th, which is a historic date and, besides, comes at a pleasant time of the year."

People who are addicted to genealogical pursuit will possibly be interested in knowing that in England a periodical is to be published called

The Ancestor. It will be a quarterly and is in the hands of thoroughly qualified writers. It will be published by Archibald Constable & Co., an old London house. It will appear on the 25th instant. It may destroy some genealogies and upset the court of arms of many an American household.

HOME FOLKS.

Representative Bellamy made another speech in the house on Thursday. He spoke on his amendment to the river and harbor bill and took a vigorous swipe at that marplot Crumpacker, who wars upon southern whites. He said this in part:

"The dial of time must not be turned backward, but must be allowed to point to a bright and hopeful future of industrial progress and prosperity. And to members on the other sides, who love national unity more than they do partisan politics (many of whom I have the honor to count as friends) to frown down upon and condemn the measure, which is fraught with so much evil to our people."

He tried to secure \$250,000 for the Cape Fear river, but failed. It will be of interest to know what the state received by districts out of the river and harbor bill. Here are the figures: Representative Small \$77,900; Representative Thomas \$29,500.

In the trial of Wilcox, so strongly suspected of murdering unfortunate Nelly Crosey, at Elizabeth City, a curious scene was witnessed. When the chief counsel for the accused began his speech some 100 people arose and left the court room. Of these twenty were women. It was pre-arranged. Soon after the fire bell was rung and hundreds rushed from the court house. This was hardly fair to the prisoner. But public sentiment runs high, and if he is cleared and is not spirited away the mob may get him.

The life of John Anconr Winslow, rear admiral United States navy, and who commanded the Kearsarge in its fight with the confederate cruiser Alabama, and sunk it, has but just been issued. He was born in this city 9th November 1811. His parents were New England people. He was taken north and educated in Massachusetts. He became fully imbued with New England opinion and prejudices. He was hardly proud of his southern birth. Like Senator Hawley, who too was born in North Carolina, he did not share with the south in its views of matters, things in general.

Rev. Dr. Robert P. Pell, a native of North Carolina and son of the late Rev. William E. Pell, a well known Methodist minister, has been president for some years of the Presbyterian Female college of Columbia, S. C., and has been elected president of Converse Female college at Spartanburg. He is a success clearly. The Columbia State noticing his election congratulates Converse College and says it is a loss to Columbia. It says:

"Here Dr. Pell has done a fine work without the advantages he will have at Converse. There he will have an even better opportunity to demonstrate his ability as a college executive and an educator. There are very few men in the south who have as thorough an understanding and as deep an interest in the educational situation in this section as Dr. Pell has, and it is most fitting that he should be called to a larger field of endeavor."

We probably knew him as a little boy and are glad of his distinction. He has a brother of equal mark residing in Richmond, Va., Rev. Dr. Pell, who is a Methodist.

AN INTERESTING PAST OF A NEWSPAPER.

We referred briefly to the enterprise of the Raleigh News and Observer in its excellent Charleston Exposition edition, which was costly and in every way to its credit. It has issued a half-dozen other illustrated editions of important events and practical movements. We like to see such well directed energy and effort and it deserves to be fully recognized on the part of the press. Mr. Josephus Daniels, editor-in-chief of the News and Observer and president of the publishing company, makes a two-column and a half address on the occasion of the completion of the twenty-six year of the paper. He states that the first year the new management lost \$5,000. The paper is now prospering as it richly deserves to be, for it has stood four-square by the democratic party amid all departures, and has upheld and de-

fended the principles set forth in national conventions with distinguished fervor and ability. It has done much and deserves richly the support of the unwavering democracy. Mr. Daniels in his interesting review of its past history and work, well pays his excellent co-workers a fitting tribute and acknowledgement. We make an interesting extract:

"It is not egotism for this writer to say that never in the history of North Carolina has any paper done so much to earn the gratitude of the people as the News and Observer during the four years of Fusion rule. We say this without egotism, because the best part of that work was done by four brilliant and able newspaper men who are now on the staff of this paper—Messrs. Wm. E. Christian, Fred L. Merritt, F. B. Arendell and John Wilbur Jenkins. The detective work that ascertained and exposed the machinations of the Fusion leaders; the brilliant stories that astounded, startled and aroused the honest indignation of the whole state; the ridicule, the satire, the denunciation of the public men who were disgracing the good name of the Commonwealth, causing crime among the worst element and bringing apprehension of harm in every home—how well this work was done by men who were inspired by devotion to good government, is a part of the history—and a bright part—of that dark era in North Carolina's life."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh News and Observer: Hickory, N. C., March 20.—The Pearson meeting, which has been in progress here for several days, continues to grow in interest and has made a profound impression upon the town.

Tarboro Southern Sheriff Harris, of that county, is preparing a list of all persons liable for poll-tax who have not up-to-date paid their poll-taxes. The number of those outside of Township No. 1, who have not paid their polltax are very small."

Durham Herald: Durham was shocked yesterday morning when a telegram came to W. C. Bradsher from W. L. Walker, of New York, telling him that he received a cablegram saying that Charles B. O'Brian, who recently went to Turkey as representative of the American Tobacco company, was dead.

Winston Sentinel: George Cash, who shot and fatally wounded Robert Goins, Sunday afternoon, will be given a preliminary hearing before Mayor Eaton, in the city courtroom, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday. The defendant has employed Watson, Buxton & Watson, Jones & Patterson, and J. S. Pitts, to represent him. Goins was buried today.

A negro woman has been arrested in Goldsboro for breaking into stores. A negro was shot twice at a negro festival at Gold Hill, Rowan county.

Five carpenters working on a scaffold at the residence of Dr. C. M. Foote, near Salisbury, fell Tuesday afternoon and two were seriously injured. One of them may be maimed for life.

Kinston Free Press: Deputy Sheriff Parks Nunn left yesterday morning for Wilmington with the following prisoners for the roads of New Hanover county, sentenced at the last term of court: Charles H. Holland, sentenced for 12 months for selling spirituous liquors without license, to minors and on Sunday; William Davenport, forcible trespass, 12 months; Isaac Phillips, larceny, six months.

Trouman, March 10.—Mrs. Sallie Kimball died last night at the home of her son, Mr. Cal Kimball, five miles east of this place. The deceased was one of the county's oldest residents and was of the good old German stock. She was the sister of Mrs. Rachel Kimball, of Statesville, and Mrs. Mary Halthcox, of this place. At the time of her death she was nearing her 97th birthday. The interment took place today at St. Paul's cemetery.

Oxford Ledger: Col. Roger Gregory went out to his farm Friday to stop some leaks in the dam of his fish pond, and was brought home with a sprained ankle. While Colonel Gregory was walking across a plank it broke, throwing him to the ground, spraining one of his ankles and bruising him in several places, from which he has suffered a great deal, but is, we are pleased to learn, improving.

Raleigh Post: Governor Aycock on yesterday ordered a special term of superior court in Wilkes county to convene May 19 and continue two weeks. It will be for the trial of criminal causes. The judge has not yet been designated.—Judge Walter Clark has gone to Baltimore to attend the joint meeting of the committees from the southern and northern Methodist conferences. The meeting is for the discussion of and a report on the advisability of uniting the two conferences.

Wadesboro Courier: We are informed of a very singular occurrence in Montgomery county. Thirteen months ago the wife of Mr. Richard Bonton, whose residence is at Mt. Gilead, gave birth to twins. The two little ones are living and in excellent condition. One day last week this same mother increased the population of Montgomery county by the birth of triplets—two girls and one boy—all of which are well developed and healthy children.

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS

FAVORABLY ACTED UPON BY THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

This Measure Passed by a Decisive Vote, After Voting Down All Amendments and Three Substitutes—The Provisions of the Bill War Tax Repeal Bill Passed—Senator Tillman's Protest Against Abolition of Duty on Tea—House Passes River and Harbor Bill Without any Material Change.

Washington, March 21.—Two important matters were passed by the senate today—the bill for the repeal of the war revenue taxes and that for the protection of the president of the United States.

The revenue bill was passed without division and after only one short speech. Senator Tillman embraced the opportunity afforded by the bill's consideration to protest against the repeal of the duty of 10 cents per pound upon tea. The owners of teas now in this country in bond, Senator Tillman said, would get the benefit of the removal of duty to the amount of \$3,000,000. Since the duty had been levied upon tea, the United States had been receiving a better quality of tea which had been supplied to the people at no increased price. He said that the experiment of tea culture was being made in south Carolina and he believed it would be successful. This was a "baby industry" and really needed the protection. The tea culture industry gave occupation to many colored children and might do other good.

The bill for the protection of the president was under discussion during the greater part of the session.

Senator Patterson, of Colorado, made an extended speech in opposition to it and Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, advocated it in a forceful address.

Amendments were offered by Senators Morgan, Mallory, Teller, McClaurin, of Mississippi, and McCumber, and rejected.

The substitutes offered by Senators Culberson, Bacon and Patterson were rejected.

The bill then was passed—52 to 15. The bill provides that any person, within the United States, who shall willfully and maliciously kill the president or any officer on whom the duties of president may devolve, or any sovereign of a foreign country, or shall attempt to kill any of the persons named, shall suffer death; that any person who shall aid, abet, advise or counsel the killing of any of the persons named, or shall conspire to accomplish their death, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years; that any person who shall threaten to kill or advise or counsel to kill the president or any officials on whom the duties of president may devolve, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years; that any person who shall willfully aid in the escape of any person guilty of any of the offenses mentioned shall be deemed an accomplice and shall be punished as a principal. The secretary of war is directed to detail from the regular army a guard of officers and men to protect the president, "without any unnecessary display," and the secretary is authorized to make regulations as to the dress, arms and equipment and duties of such guard.

House of Representatives.

The house today passed the river and harbor bill which has been under consideration throughout the week. Although several minor amendments were adopted, not a single dollar was added to the measure, and it passed it carries exactly what it did when it came from the committee—\$40,688,267, including authorizations. Mr. Sulzer, of New York, attempted to force a record vote on the final passage of the bill, but only three members—Messrs. Smith, of Iowa; Fitzgerald, of New York, and Cochran, of Missouri—supported him.

Something of a flurry was caused by an amendment offered by Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, to an amendment which was presented and adopted yesterday on motion of Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, to permit the secretary of war to grant leases to the owners of land abutting lock and dam No. 1 at Nashville, Tenn., for the use of the water power created by that dam, to allow the construction of inlet and outlet canals, etc.

Mr. Richardson's amendment met with no opposition yesterday. Mr. Gaines' amendment to the amendment provided that the lease or grant of this water power should be to the highest bidder.

Mr. Richardson explained his connection with the original amendment, in which he said he had no personal interest. He said that last summer at the request of some constituents of his who desired to obtain the privilege of using the water power at Nashville he and Senator Cunnack came to Washington to see the secretary of war about the matter. The secretary had declined to grant the request for the use of the water, saying it was a matter which congress should pass upon. There the matter rested until a short time ago, Mr. Richardson said, when his constituents asked him to call the matter to the attention of congress and he had done so. "I had no further interest in the matter," he said, "than to do my duty by my constituents who had asked me to come here and who had paid my way."

Mr. Gaines insisted that the rights to be given away under his colleague's amendment were exceedingly valuable. He said that a New York concern had offered \$395,000 for similar rights at Chattanooga. At the war department, he said, it was estimated that the water rights at Nashville were worth several million dollars.

After some further discussion the Gaines amendment, modified slightly, was adopted.

A Woman Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Bonham, Texas, yMarch 22.—Mrs. J. J. Martin was today given a term of eleven years in the penitentiary for the murder of her husband. Martin was shot three times with a pistol, while asleep at his home near Honey Grove, this county, in May 1901. Mrs. Martin's father R. D. Hudson was given a life sentence at the last term of court, charged with the same offense.

Charlotte Observer: Sanford, March 20.—Sanford has been troubled with robberies of late. Last week there were four, and last night two more.

Rheumatism

The liniment bottle and flannel strip are familiar objects in nearly every household. They are the weapons that have been used for generations to fight old Rheumatism, and are about as effective in the battle with this giant disease as the blunderbuss of our forefathers would be in modern warfare.

Rheumatism is caused by an acid, sour condition of the blood. It is filled with acid, irritating matter that settles in the joints, muscles and nerves, and liniments and oils nor nothing else applied externally can dislodge these gritty, corroding particles. They were deposited there by the blood and can be reached only through the blood. Rubbing with liniments sometimes relieve temporarily the aches and pains, but these are only symptoms which are liable to return with every change of the weather; the real disease lies deeper, the blood and system are infected. Rheumatism cannot be radically and permanently cured until the blood has been purified, and no remedy does this so thoroughly

of rich, strong blood to the affected parts, which dissolves and washes out all foreign materials, and the sufferer obtains happy relief from the torturing pains. S. S. S. contains no potash or other mineral, but is a perfect vegetable blood purifier and most exhilarating tonic. Our physicians will advise, without charge, all who write about their case, and we will send free our special book on Rheumatism and its treatment.



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