

THE BLACKFOOT NEWS.

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BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life and understands the use of it; obliging—alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper.

The great enemy of knowledge is not error, but inertness. All that we want is discussion; and then we are sure to do well, no matter what our blunders may be. One error conflicts with another, each destroys its opponent, and truth is evolved.

The Hungarians have been somewhat slow in getting into the current of modern industrial development, but now that they have overcome the barriers of custom, race tradition and popular ignorance, they are making amends for old delays by exhibiting a surprising aptitude.

There is a sunshine of the mind, a happy temper of disposition, which far outweighs all external advantages; but this sunshine of the mind the man of honor and probity alone experiences. No bribe can purchase it for the unjust; no black devices, no mean arts, can pluck it from the upright.

Moderation in yet sufficiency of food and exertion, with the greatest prudence and cheerfulness in self-conduct, constitutes the policy of health-preservation; and such a policy should be carefully followed out. Late hours, exhausting pleasures, oppressive labor, and worry are the enemies that make "depression" a danger and potent cause of untimely death.

The effect of too early labor upon the mental, moral and physical condition of children has been demonstrated beyond question. It stunts the mental and physical growth and, through association, corrupts the morals. Boys placed at work when they ought to be in school cannot be expected to grow up into intelligent citizens; and girls subjected to the strain of constant toil before they are physically able to bear it cannot become healthful mothers.

SENATORS and representatives are sworn to obey the constitution as are the justices of the supreme court. It is their duty to judge to the best of their ability whether a measure is in conformity with the constitution before voting for its enactment. They are bound by their oaths to vote against a measure which they believe to be unconstitutional or even doubtful, and if they vote for such a measure or tacitly consent to its enactment they fail to do their duty, and show a most reprehensible disregard of the obligation of their oaths.

A NUMBER of people possess what may be called an aptitude for injury. They not only accept it at every turn and receive it at every pore, but actually seem to hunt it up and lie in wait for it. Nothing fails that does not hit them; nothing breaks that does not hurt them; nothing happens in any way that they do not reap a golden harvest of wrong from it. These people are miserable as a matter of course—that goes without saying; but they would be utterly and hopelessly miserable if they could not at any moment scrape the subject of an injury together to solace some heavy hour despite of other excitement.

CASES are growing more frequent of intoxication produced by cocaine. It is not necessary that the drug shall be taken frequently; experience of dentists and surgeons shows that often a single application will produce all the mischievous effects of a single dose of chloroform, alcohol or opium. Medicine was too eager to avail itself of the power of the new alkaloid to suppress local pain. While insensibility to the knife or the acid was thus easily produced, the deleterious influence of the preparation on the general nervous system was not appreciated nor adequate warning given to test its qualities on individuals before using it on operations.

It has been known for some time that the Hungarian methods of manufacturing flour are the best in the world, and have for this reason been extensively copied in Minneapolis and other places. But there is reason for believing that the Hungarians are showing an equally exceptional aptitude in the development of electrical devices of all kinds; certainly electric street cars are run in the streets of Budapest which, so far as applied motive power is concerned, are as far superior to the electric cars in use in most American cities as the electric cars we now have are superior to the old horse cars. This enterprise and progressiveness is characteristic of a national revival and if continued will make of the Hungarians one of the most conspicuous people of Europe.



Sacred Memories.

BY C. C. HASSLER.

There's a trace on the field where life's struggle is racing.
There's a hill in the strife where the battle is on.
There's a power unseen holds the forces engaging.
Until shadows of evening around them are drawn.
What spirit voice sounds the recall to this Nation.
And leads the long columns in silence away.
While the local hearts thrill as each throbbing pulsation
Reveals the dim past to their vision to-day?
Why stand ye to-day, as if some spell had bound you?
Why hushed the commotion of commerce and trade?
Why turn ye aside from the duties around you,
As if from your calling your efforts were stayed?
The workshop is silent, the force is unlighted.
The ledger is closed and the curtains are drawn.
The streets seem as if by a pestilence blighted,
And the life of the city has vanished and gone.
Why drape ye the colors with emblems of mourning?
Why hide from our vision those stars that but shine
Like the jewels that sparkle above us, adorning
The dome of the Heavens with beauty sublime?
There's an air of solemnity round us prevailing
That tells us in language unspoken by men.
That the low-moaning sound of the muffled drums wailing
Has touched the great heart of this Nation again.

Electricity on Battle-Fields.

The ubiquity of electricity is becoming almost proverbial. From the "brightest spot on earth" to the blood-stained battle-fields is rather a far cry, but there is no end to the application of electricity. A recent telegram from Austria described some experiments of great interest which have recently been carried out successfully there. The difficulty of searching for the wounded on the night after a great battle has been one which has long occupied the attention of military reformers, and the army medical service in Austria has been endeavoring to determine how far the electric light may be utilized for this humane end. The value of powerful searchlights with reflectors has been proved in naval affairs, and at Suakin and elsewhere soldiers have found them very effective on open ground. They would be equally effective, under similar conditions, for assisting in picking up the wounded, but when the battle has raged over a wide extent of country, or when the fighting has occurred amidst woods and brushwood, the use of this class of light is attended with difficulty. The need for a special form of light for this purpose having been recognized, the Austrian medical service has been experimenting with portable electric lanterns, fed by secondary batteries contained in the knapsacks of the men who carry them. These experiments, concludes the Electrical Review, have been carried out under conditions as nearly as possible similar to those which would occur in actual warfare, and the results were so encouraging that it is highly probable that the portable "search-light" will be taken up in earnest by the military authorities in other countries.

Soldiers to Open the Fair.

Fifteen thousand soldiers in blue uniforms are coming to Chicago next October to take part in the ceremonies of dedicating the world's fair buildings, says a Chicago paper. They will be here four days, at least, under command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The South Park commissioners have refused to allow the soldiers to camp in Washington park, and Gen. Miles has been worrying for several weeks to know where he would send them. Yesterday it was decided that the troops should spread their blankets at Jackson park. Col. Edward B. Williston, inspector of artillery; Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, Capt. James Allen, Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, all of Gen. Miles' staff; E. F. Lawrence, chairman, and Col. E. C. Culp, secretary, of the ceremonies committee, went to Jackson park yesterday and selected quarters for the troops. The artillery and cavalry will be located in the transportation building. The infantry will go in camp in the electricity and mines and mining buildings. Sheds will be built for the horses.

The men with military titles drove through Washington park and the South park system in search of an appropriate place for the troops to mass. They selected Grand boulevard. The lines will form on Drexel boulevard, move to Oakland boulevard and then south to Jackson park. At the south line of Grand boulevard the review stand will be erected. The dedicatory ceremonies, unless the date is changed, will extend from Oct. 11 to 13.

Gen. Gordon Had a Tender Heart.

Lord Wolsey is quoted in a recent interview as telling this story about Gen. Gordon: When the latter left Brussels for the Sudan, on the expedition from which he never returned, he was penniless and borrowed \$123 from the King to pay his board bill with. Lord Wolsey having elicited this fact by questioning, he promised Gordon to raise some money for him.

"I went round to the various clubs," continues the narrator, "and got \$300 in gold. I gave the money to Col. Stewart, who went with him. Gordon wasn't to be trusted with it. A week or so passed by when I had a letter from Stewart. He said: 'You remember the \$300 you gave me? When we arrived at Port Said a great crowd came out to cheer Gordon. Amongst them was an old sheik to whom Gordon was much attached, and who had become poor and blind. Gordon got the money and gave the whole of it to him!'"

To Test American Armor.

A trial of a 17-inch nickel steel armor-plate for the turrets of the battle-ships Massachusetts and Indiana is the next important event in ordnance matters to take place.

This armor, which is now about being completed by the Bethlehem Iron works, is the thickest ever manufactured in this country. The acceptance trial will take place at the Indian Head proving grounds within a few weeks. Under the terms of the contract a 12-inch gun will be used against the test plate, three shots with regular charge and a striking velocity of 1,332 feet a second being fired near the middle of the plate, the three impacts giving the form of an equilateral triangle.

The velocity given is just sufficient to cause the projectile to pass entirely through a wrought plate of 17 inches and 36-inch wooden backing. To prove satisfactory no projectile nor any fragment of the plate must get wholly through the plate and backing; the plate must not break up and pieces be displayed so as to expose the backing before the impact of the last shot, nor will the plate be accepted if any serious cracks develop from the first two shots.

As no cracks whatever were developed in the 14-inch plate recently tried, the experts are sanguine of the success of the 17-inch plate.

Only Fifty Left.

The New York Press says: There are only about fifty of the old tars of the Kearsarge, who took part in the sinking of the Alabama, left. They have formed an association, and as many as can will meet annually, shake, drain their "tots" and dine. It is intended to maintain this until the last survivor dies alone. The first reunion was held recently in Salem, Mass., where twenty-three gathered at the home of a comrade and fought the old battle over again. This association is independent of the regular Kearsarge association, which numbers over 500 veteran shellbacks. They recently held a reception in Boston, in which they cleared about \$1,800, which is to be used in defraying the expenses of the trip to Baltimore and Washington in September. The naval parade takes place in Baltimore before the grand parade in Washington, and for which the old salts are making great preparations.

Saved by His Coolness.

Some years ago the Duke of Wellington was sitting at his library table, when the door opened and without any announcement in stalked a figure of singularly ill omen.

"Who are you?" asked the Duke, in his short and dry manner, looking up without the slightest change of countenance upon the intruder.

"I am Apollyon. I am sent here to kill you."

"Kill me? Very odd."

"I am Apollyon, and must put you to death."

"Bliged to do it to-day?"

"I am not told the day or the hour, but I must do my mission."

"Very inconvenient; very busy; great many letters to write. Call again, or write me word, I'll be ready for you."

The Duke went on with his correspondence. The maniac, appalled probably by the stern, immovable old gentleman, backed out of the room, and in half an hour was in an asylum.

Next Year's Encampment.

The Philadelphia Press says: It has been the general opinion among Grand army men that the National encampment in 1894 would be held in Chicago because of the world's fair being held there next year. But the action of the leading citizens and business associations of Indianapolis indicates that an earnest effort will be made at Washington in September to have it held in their city. A \$40,000 soldiers' monument will be dedicated in Indianapolis next year, while the encampment is in session, if it accepts the invitation. The first National G. A. R. encampment was held there, and none has been since held in Indianapolis.

Gen. Sheridan in Bronze.

The bronze statuette of Gen. Sheridan, designed by J. E. Kelley, of New York, is on exhibition in Chicago. If the model be approved, a statue of heroic size will be modeled from it to be erected in West Park, Chicago. Some other models have been submitted. Mr. Kelley's represents "Little Phil" riding at full gallop, and leaping a low rail fence as he hurries down the line at Cedar Creek to change the course of battle. The horse has all four feet in the air, and the rider is swinging his bat inspiring. The public cuts of the statuette reveal a spirited and graceful design.

World's Fair Military Parade.

The Adjutant-General of Ohio has designated the Fourteenth Infantry to represent the Ohio militia in the military parade during the world's fair dedication ceremonies, October 12. The Toledo cadets, commanded by Capt. W. G. McManis, seventy-five strong, the City Troop of Cleveland, seventy-five men, under Capt. H. G. Perkins, and the Euclid Light Guards of Cleveland under B. C. Gregg, sixty or seventy-five strong, will be in the October parade. The Fourteenth is commanded by Col. A. B. Celt, ex-adjutant-general of Ohio.

DOG SAVED A THRONE.

The Rout of Kalakaua's Mutinous Army by Gillig's Bull Pup.

A few who know are telling the merry tale of how Harry Gillig's bull pup put down a revolution, saved a throne and scattered the leaguering armies of the rebels—all in the opera bouffe kingdom of the Colorado Madras. This is the story George Nagle tells:

"We were at the island a year or two ago—Harry Gillig, Frank Unger, myself, and 'Pierrot.' Pierrot was Harry's bull pup, the joy of his owner's life, the pride of his heart. He was a fierce, bloodthirsty-looking brute, and whenever a true sport would pass him the coveted regard which the man would show for the dog would make the cold chills of apprehension play leap-frog in Gillig's spinal marrow. As a matter of fact, though, Pierrot was as playful and quite as harmless as a kitten. He never bit anything in his life except the sweetbread chateaubrians and such delicacies with which his owner fed him."

"Well," at the islands David Kalakaua was king and a kinder man never lived. He showed us marked attention, arranged feasts in our behalf, and made me governor of an island for a day. He spent nearly as much time at our cottage as he did at the palace, which was close at hand. We grew to have a genuine regard for him, because whatever his faults he was every inch a king in the generosity of his impulses and the love he bore his subjects."

"There was a condition then prevailing at the islands somewhat similar to that preceding the arrest of Wilcox, Ashford, and the other conspirators. Discontent muttered on the corners. An indefinable strain was in the political atmosphere. Without knowing why the onlooker felt that rebellion might set the alarm bells ringing at any moment. The wrecking of a government might have been precipitated by the jostling of a man on the sidewalk."

"The king was uneasy, though he kept a smiling face and his customary affability. Feeling as we did toward him we shared in a measure his anxiety, and awaited the expected denouement with feverish impatience."

"The army was giving trouble. It had felt its power by putting down (with the aid of the baseball pitcher) the first Wilcox revolution. It became unreasonable in its demands, and the king was soon involved in trouble with his own troops."

"You know the Hawaiian army consists of about sixty-seven men and half as many officers. But though small it is the one military prop of the island kingdom, and it has relatively as much power and importance as the kaiser's marshaled millions. And so it was that when fierce discontent and widespread denunciation were rife in the army the people's faces blanched and apprehension mingled in the merriest rout."

"At last it came. One night as Gillig and I sat on the porch of our cottage we heard the roll of the stirring drum and the clangorous marching of armed men."

"The revolution has begun! The army is marching on the palace!" shouted Gillig.

"Being a brave, aggressive man Harry grabbed a revolver and started on the run for the palace inclosure. Being more or less of a fool I ran after him without any revolver. Being a dog Pierrot ran after us both."

"When we reached the palace we found the entire army just drawing into line in front of it! There was all the thunder of the captains and the shouting which a man's heart could wish. The army had come to make a demand on the king and was prepared to enforce it with bullet and bayonet."

"Now, pretty much everything on that trip had been arranged for Pierrot's amusement. So when he saw the glare of the palace lamps he supposed it was there as part of his fun. With a bark and a bound he started to enjoy the army."

"When Pierrot started for the army the army saw him coming. With his bow legs wide jaw, and red, overhanging jaw he seemed a ravening beast. His onslaught was quick and noisy."

"The army stood its ground a moment and then began to beat a retreat. The retreat was in an instant a rout. The rout became a scramble with the dog take the hindmost for every man's motto. This was all the more fun for Pierrot. He gave expression to his joy in wild yowls of delight. Every few moments a gorgeous officer or slightly more subdued private would come leaping through the trees in a yellow cloud of fear—Pierrot playfully cuffing his heels until attracted by some other scattered remnant of the leaguering host."

"The rebellion was suppressed. Kalakaua was maintained on the throne, and Hawaii was again at peace—all on account of Harry Gillig's bull pup."

The Jelly Palace.

The Jelly palace, which the women of California will prepare for the world's fair exhibit, will be 16 by 20 feet and 25 feet high, with two open doors approached by three marble steps. The frame work will be of wire. On this will be firmly placed several thousand jelly glasses—cups, globes, prisms, etc.—filled with jelly of many shades of color arranged in artistic and beautiful designs. The interior will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity. The cost of the frame work and glasses alone is estimated at \$2,700.

Snakes!

A Buffalo, N. Y., man proposes to furnish the world's fair with an attraction in the shape of a collection of snakes. He claims to be able to show as many as 2,000 different varieties.

Deodorizers.

A deodorizer, it should be remembered, simply neutralizes the unpleasant odors of a room, and is in no sense a disinfectant. When a disinfectant is needed, as in case of sickness, it is always better to obtain one from a physician. Coffee is one of the best deodorizers which we have. It should be simply ground and passed around the room on a hot shovel, on which two or three live coals have been placed. Burned cotton or cotton rags are also valuable for this purpose. Aromatic vinegar and camphor are both excellent deodorizers, and may be sprinkled freely in a sickroom. The practice of some nurses, who use cologne water, sprinkling it freely through the room by means of an atomizer, is very commendable as it proves grateful and refreshing to a patient. A pail of clean cold water set in newly painted rooms is said to have a neutralizing effect on the poisonous odor given out by new lead paint.

It is safer, however, not to occupy such a room until it has become thoroughly disinfected and deodorized by pure, fresh air. One of the simplest and safest deodorizers to use about the house is chloride of lime. Care should be taken to buy only the best quality, and to purchase it only of a thoroughly trustworthy chemist or druggist. Even fresh whitewash is a powerful purifier and disinfectant of the atmosphere, and for that reason the cellar and the outbuildings, where there is any danger of poison from decaying animal or vegetable matter, should be frequently whitewashed. Very few cellars are kept more "brom-clean," and there must be some refuse always left in the vegetable bins and other portions of it. Hence the systematic use of some disinfectant like whitewash here is obvious, as the atmosphere of the cellar penetrates more or less into all parts of the house above it.—Tribune.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

A Method of Political Conflict—Athletic Revival.

St. Louis, Aug. 13.—For the first time in the history of politics in this State, the headquarters of both the great parties, as well as the People's party have been established in St. Louis. The Republicans have the whole of one story of a hotel on Fourth street, the Everett house, and the Democrats have their rooms in the Laclede hotel. The People's party managers are at the Richelieu hotel. All of these places are crowded from early morning to evening with candidates and their friends; and politicians from all parts of the State are making the city the hub of every journey they take through the counties. Both the Republican and the Democratic parties intended at first to establish branch headquarters in other cities in Missouri, but they abandoned the idea, concluding that the central position of St. Louis made that unnecessary. Here the managers are able to obtain close communication with National headquarters, too, and that is a thing of importance.

The athletes of the city now see their way clear to making St. Louis a great athletic center. The Pastimes will begin soon to lay out their new grounds near the electric car lines in the western part of the city, and Chris. Von der Ahe, the baseball manager, announces that his plans are ready for his big ball park and athletic field, which he intends to have in condition for use next season. Mr. Von der Ahe will try to have all the games of the clubs which are not under the Pastime management, held on his grounds, and the result will be a livelier competition in matters athletic than the city has seen for some time. The Pastimes have no Sunday games, and that is the point of difference between them and the other athletic organizations of the city. Mr. Von der Ahe will open his grounds with a series of ball games early next season, and the Pastimes will receive the public on their field with a contest that will bring athletes from all over the country to St. Louis.

The admirers of Frank P. Blair are anxious that the ladies having charge of the woman's exhibit for Missouri at the World's Fair shall make the statue they are to erect at the entrance of the State pavilion one of that great Missourian. The ladies have not decided whose statue they will have there, and they want to find out what the people of the State think about it. The statue will be of heroic size, and will be made by a St. Louis sculptor, either Robert Brinhurst or Fred Ruckstahl, probably. If the statue is to be Blair the sculptor will take him in a pose different from the one in which he is shown by the statue out at the entrance of Forest Park.

The postal clerks of the United States seem to be fond of St. Louis. They are going to hold another convention here soon, and finish the work they began here two years ago. They are trying to eliminate politics entirely from the postal service, and make the civil service rules apply to it from top to bottom. The thing they are after now is to get all the clerks graded, so that those who are most efficient may get the best pay, without regard to their influence or party leaning. There will be about three hundred delegates at the convention.

Poultry Notes.

Put a little tansy in your hen's nests and you will not be troubled with lice in them.

Thin shells are caused by a lack of gravel bones, etc., among the hens laying the eggs.

Give your poultry plenty of roaming space. Keeping too many in one yard doesn't pay.

Small quantities of varied food, if given to chickens often, produce vastly better results than any other method of feeding.

Milk is the best article of food we can give our fowls; and for farmers to feed it to their hogs is a mistake, as the returns will not equal one-half what would be received if the milk was fed to the hogs.

Gravel or coarse sand is as much needed by fowls as ordinary food. With this their food is rendered digestible. When the birds are confined to close quarters, especially in houses with wooden floors, the absence of gravel will quickly become apparent in the falling away in flesh and the good health of the inmates.

An Experiment with Strawberries.

I made several beds 50x10 feet divided into trenches 1 foot apart and 3 inches deep. I set the plants in the trenches 11 inches apart, drawing in the loose soil to fill up the trenches. Then I took straight-edged lumber 1 1/2 inches wide and laid it between the rows, leaving 1 inch space between the boards for the plants to spread and grow. The boards served to keep down the weeds and the soil remained moist and mellow through a long drouth. The fruit rested on the boards and was free from dirt and sand and the runners were much easier kept off. They required less care and attention through the winter and the boards proved a far superior mulch to anything I ever used.—[C. Clover, Corroll Co., Mo.]

Cruel, Cruel

To its victims is that inexorable foe to human peace, that destroyer of rest and frequent termination of human life—rheumatism. Like many another physical ills, it is easily remediable at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which expels the rheumatic virus from the blood through the kidneys. There exists the amplest evidence to prove that it cures that have resisted other treatment. The Bitters has produced thorough and permanent results. But to temporize with this malady is folly. Attack it at once with the Bitters, and it may be nipped in the bud. When mature it is the most obstinate of complaints. Kidney trouble, dyspepsia, neuralgia, incipient gout, constipation, malaria and liver complaint beat a hasty retreat when the Bitters is summoned to the rescue. A wineglassful three times a day.

Inoculation Against Bee-Poison.

Fifteen years ago, when an English gentleman began the culture of bees, he suffered severely from stings, but they have now lost their force. For several years past they have caused only a slight and rather pleasurable sensation, and that lasts only for a few minutes. But this thorough inoculation against bee-poison leaves him as susceptible as ever to the sting of a wasp.—Northwestern Agriculturist.

BALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Homeopathic Remedies.

The following remedies are given in the "Southern Cultivator."

For the information of those interested, we give below the homeopathic remedies for the diseases of fowls. Give five pellets at a time, or dissolve ten pellets in a gill of water, confine the hen, and give no other drink: Diarrhoea is treated with ipecacuanha. If from faulty feeding give arsenicum.

Loss of appetite, when the hen is feeble, give arsenicum, and if no benefit results give nuxvomica.

White comb, which has its origin in the formation of a vegetable parasite, is treated with sulphur, followed by staphisagria.

We are pleased to know that our young friend E. M. Birkes, upon the completion of his course at Elliott's Business College, Burlington, Ia., secured an excellent position in St. Louis.

The exports of this country the last year were larger than ever in its history. For the fiscal year ending June 30 last, they amounted to \$1,030,335,626. The imports amounted during the same period to \$828,391,284, showing a balance of 202,944,342. Notwithstanding this excess of exports over imports, we exported gold to Europe, showing, however, that we were more prosperous than European nations, in that we had gold to spare and needed it less than it was needed abroad. Of our imports about 56 per cent, or \$588,001,186 were of articles admitted free of duty.

Official World's Fair Guide.

It is very seldom that we are able to recommend a book so unreservedly as we can the "World's Columbian Exposition and Chicago Guide." The work is official and reliable and is no catch-penny product, but a book which having the greatest interest at the present time possesses value so permanent as to entitle it to a place in every household. More than 500 pages richly embellished with superb illustrations of the highest order. Elegantly printed and handsomely bound.

The guide does not only describe to the minutest detail everything of inestimable value pertaining to the exposition and Chicago, but has a full page picture of each of the mammoth exhibit buildings in eight oil colors. Also many others, illustrating artistically the useful, the curious, and the beautiful that will be there in magnificent display.

It caps the climax with a magnificent cyclorama view, "Bird's-eye View of the Exposition Grounds and Buildings," beautifully lithographed in eight oil colors, size 9x25 inches.

It is a book for the millions who contemplate visiting Chicago in 1893. It will be purchased by the millions who cannot go, but will desire to know just what their friends are seeing. The price of the book adapts it to the wants of the masses.

Agents are wanted to sell the book in every town. Full particulars and terms will be sent on application. Address, Archibald & Co., 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Over 5,000 murderers are believed to be at large in Great Britain.

Dr. Judd's Electric Belts are sold on six months trial. Judd Electric Co., Omaha.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS.

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.

M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.

PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.