Rosewater-Hitchcock Debate

(Continued from Twentieth Page.)

article shall extend to the several states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and all territory under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

Mind you, it extends to all states, all territories and the dependencies, if we may so call them.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to define, regulate and prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States."

"Section 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation."

Where does that destroy the legislation of the states? It simply supplements the legislation of the states and makes their legislation so much stronger.

Smyth's Warfare a Farce.

It is all a farce, this whole warfare that our friend, the attorney general, is waging against these corporations under the Nebraska law. (Applause.) And the trust that he has assailed the most, that is the trust that has given him the most trouble in the biggest octopus in the United States—the Standard Oil trust—it is not within his reach, even if he is as near to it as Mr. Croker is to the ice trust of New York. (Applause and laughter.) The business of the Standard Oil company never was protected. It is in the enjoyment of no powers or privileges, but still it is the biggest trust in these United States. (Applause.) And this proves that our law is entirely impotent unless it is to close up a factory like the starch works in Nebraska City without reopening another one. (Applause.)

Now then, we have been told that the tariff has built up all the trusts. I have a list here of at least fifteen or twenty that I can name to you that were not built up by the tariff and that were not protected.

Will the Michigan trust be reached by Mr. Bryan, if he becomes president of the United States, any more than by Mr. McKinley or any other man? (Applause.)

What Has Bryan Done?

What has Bryan done up to this time against the trusts? (A voice: "Nothing.") He was in the house of representatives for four years. Did he introduce any measures or did he push any bill, excepting probably the Wilson act, which bankrupted hundreds, if not thousands of industries in the United States and impoverished the country? (Applause.) We know what we had from the time the Wilson tariff went into effect. We had nothing but failure after failure in this country because our industries could not compete with the cheap-labor industries built up in foreign countries. (Applause.)

The tariff does undoubtedly protect some trusts and assists them to rob the people, but we do not have to abolish the tariff in order to reach them. If you should actually incorporate such a bill into the laws of the country what would happen? Why the parties in New York who are exporters of various goods would organize themselves into trusts and have these goods put upon the free list and then their goods would be imported from Europe and all parts of the world and admitted free of charge and our industries would close their doors. (Applause.) That is what would happen. But that is not the way to reach the trusts.

One way to reach the trusts is to take away the patents from every trust that owns a patent and monopolizes any industry. (Applause.)

One way to reach them is to compel them to wring the water out of their stocks and capitalize their property at actual value. (Applause.) That is the way that the constitutional amendment intended it to be and that can be done under a republican administration as well as under Mr. Bryan. (A voice: "So it will.") A republican administration has enacted the laws, signed all bills, a republican administration has done a great deal, notwithstanding the denunciation that has been made here that they have only prosecuted four particular establishments. These matters are still open in the courts and the whole question finally will resolve itself, whether the statutes we have got will stand the test of the supreme court and if they do not you have got to get back to the constitutional amendment or a constitutional revision, one or the other and when we do that, then we will begin from the bottom up and we will get rid of the bad trusts.

They say there are no good trusts. I say that there are corporations that are called trusts, combinations of various capitalists, that have built up great industries all over this country and they can be continued without detriment to anybody, so long as they do not raise prices. (Applause and laughter.)

Now, let us say that the raising of prices by combination was made a criminal offense. It can be stopped. (A voice: "Why don't you do it?") Why don't you do it? What have they done elsewhere where the democrats are in power? They never have been able to exercise any power over them and they never will, because they do nothing, anyway. (Applause.)

Mr. Bryan was in congress four years; Mr. Allen has been there eight years, and I would like to see one single act that they have advocated to destroy the trusts. They have talked, but they have done nothing. (Applause.)

We have done the best we could and I could show you, if I had the time now and will probably before I get through, where we have derived some benefit from the big aggregations of capital. Why, for instance, you will take the big department stores, which in their nature are like trusts, and yet, do the department stores injure the people? Do they raise prices? (A voice: "Yes.") Well, that depends. They buy for cash and sell for cash only and thus are enabled to undersell everybody else; not because they are raising prices, but because they are cutting prices. (Applause.)

TIME LIMIT FIVE MINUTES

Hitchcock Tells Funny Story to Fill Out Time Allowed Him for Debate.

I have only five minutes this time. Mr. Rosewater asks where in any place that the democrats have been in power have prosecutions been begun against the trusts? I point him to Texas, where they have been begun and carried to a successful conclusion by a democratic attorney general. I point him to Nebraska, where they are now being prosecuted by the democratic attorney general and where this great champion of the trusts is sneering at that attorney general. I point him to Missouri, where the democratic attorney is grappling successfully with the insurance trust. And, last, I point him to Ohio, where a republican attorney general undertook to punish the trusts and was driven out of the republican party and is now for Bryan. (Applause.)

He talks of trusts not being protected by the tariff. Take the old case of the cotton thread trust of the American Thread company. It only has $1,000,000 capital and $6,000,000 of bonds and $6,000,000 preferred stock. It sells its cotton thread throughout Europe in competition with dozens of other cotton manufacturers for 12 cents a dozen and sells them in the United States for 40 cents a dozen.

I am glad to hear Mr. Rosewater say that the law can be enforced under McKinley. Why isn't it? He refers to Mr. Croker and the ice trust. Why, Croker lives in New York. New York is a state in republican control. Is not the great rough rider for its governor. Surely it cannot be possible that the ice trust exists in the state of New York when the great rough rider governor has the power to shoot it to pieces as he did the Spaniards. (Applause.) And every one of the directors of that supposed ice trust are republicans.

Why, the statement that President McKinley, who was elected by the trusts and who expects to be elected again by their great campaign funds, is against the trusts reminds me of a story. Twin brothers lived out on Nebraska prairies. One of them became insane and he undertook to take his other brother to the insane asylum and the sheriff allowed him to do so. In a little while the sheriff got a telephone message from the manager of the insane asylum saying: "There are two men, twins, here. I understand one of them is insane. I want you to tell me which one it is." He says, "Can't you tell?" "No," he says. "One proposes to build a railroad to the moon and the other claims that McKinley is against the trusts." (Applause.)

Rosewater Responds.

We have heard so much about the great trust-smasher of Nebraska that we have a right to expect that he has accomplished wonders in the destruction of trusts. He was three and a half years in office before he ever touched one, and the trusts that are now under our very noses in the city of Omaha have gone entirely free because they happen to be trusts that might help out the democratic party. (Applause.) We have had coal combines until you cannot real, and the coal combines are much more dangerous than the Standard Oil, because everybody has got to use coal in his house, in his workshop, in his place of business, and yet we have never had any prosecution of coal combines. We have got an insurance combine here that underwrites every house in this city and in this state, underwrites it in conflict with the law, and yet, notwithstanding this law against the insurance trust, this attorney general has not lifted a finger. We have also got a whisky trust and he has not interfered with it. My opponent talks about the enforcement of trust laws in Texas. Let us talk about them in Nebraska. But as a matter of fact that is all folderol. They are crowding these issues to the front to hide from sight the real issue that they are running away from, and which they do not dare to discuss. (Mr. Hitchcock: "Try me.")

Now they say that McKinley has always been supported by corporations and trusts and dares not do anything that would offend them! Why did McKinley exact $25,000,000 from the Union Pacific railroad more than Grover Cleveland had agreed to sell the claim of the government against that road for? McKinley saved this country $18,000,000 in the first six weeks of his administration. (Applause.)

And it would have paid his salary for 200 years at $50,000 a year. (Applause.) McKinley dared to grapple with that corporation, at least, if he did not grapple with the others—McKinley, the imperialist, as he is called by the opposition party! The fact is, he was a poor man when he went into the White House and he is not much richer today. The fact is, that he is a man of the common people and sprung from the people, and has no higher aspirations than the position he now holds under the constitution, under the flag, and he has nothing more to do with the levying of campaign contributions upon the trusts and corporations than has Governor Roosevelt with the contributions of Mr. Croker and his pretty crowd of plug-uglies. (Applause and laughter.)

But they say that the New York ice trust has not been prosecuted. It will be when the statutes can be enforced in the state of New York. There is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt has the courage to enforce them and he is a man that has never run away from a fight.

It is said furthermore that the attorney general of Ohio was driven out of the republican party because of his opposition to trusts. He was driven out because he had been engineering a fight within his own party and had bolted the party's nominees, and they went after him and excluded him from their councils and he has gone over to the other side. The trusts have no more to do with it than the man in the moon. He is now advertising himself as the great trust exterminator and the great martyr, just as Mr. Webster Davis, who has been over in South Africa, is advertising himself. As a matter of fact, these men are not martyrs. They are imposters upon the credulity of the people of the United States. (Hisses.)

Well, now, I have heard hisses before—from geese and snakes. The fact is that Mr. Davis has closed his mouth and has kept it closed for some time.

Mr. Davis is one of those patriotic gentlemen who got himself elected to the mayoralty of Kansas City by persecuting a certain class, a certain religious creed. He had been played out at Washington before he went to the Transvaal and finding that he could not agree with the secretary of the interior he came back and advocated democracy and talked for Bryan. If he had confined himself to talking for the Boers it would have been all right, but he said that he was opposed to the tariff, that he was in favor of free silver and every democratic doctrine. Do you believe an apostate like that is honest? (Cries of "No, no.") He is an imposter and traitor. (Hissing and applause.)

Hitchcock Pleads for Boers.

Now we have got to the Boer question. I want to ask my friend, and I want him to answer this question: Was it not the right and duty of this nation, as well as its high privilege, to strive to prevent the wiping out of two of our sister republics, the destruction of thousands of English and South African homes, the slaughter of thousands of civilized men, and the drenching of South Africa with blood and tears? I want to ask him what this great republic did when the hour of trial came for those two struggling republics in South Africa? I want to ask him what this great republic did for their salvation? Nothing. The people of the United States responded with sympathy, and support and encouragement for the Boers across the water, yet the government of the United States, under William McKinley, together with the secretary of state and the ambassador to Great Britain, bowed the head to the British crown and gave the world to understand that we had sent an agreement with Great Britain that she might do her worst toward the destruction of those two republics in South Africa.

I claim that it is another evidence of the imperial desire of this country that after a century and a quarter in which this republic had always responded to the cry for help and sympathy from people struggling for independence and self-government, that after a century and a quarter in which our officials, our president and our congress had always extended to them the sympathy and support which the great republic could give, that after that century and a quarter the government under William McKinley turned a deaf ear to those South African republics in the very hour when the people of the United States wanted to encourage them, when it was known that if the United States expressed an objection to Great Britain contributing in her course the other nations of the world would interfere, why, do you not know, my friends, that in this civilized age, by the rules of war, do you not know that the government of Great Britain looked with anxiety to see whether the government of the United States would give some expression of objection to the wiping out of those republics. Do you not know that there was a time in Europe, within the last year, when Germany, France and Russia were anxious to notify England that she had gone too far and must give those South African republics some terms, and do you not know that when that fatal hour had come that it was not certain whether these three nations of Europe would interfere that Joe Chamberlain arose and in a public speech, telegraphed all over the world, that her majesty's government had a satisfactory understanding with the United States government. That is history. (Applause.)

When it was noised to Russia, to France and to Germany that if trouble arose, if a diplomatic dispute occurred, Great Britain would lean upon the government at Washington for help, and the result was that intervention in Europe did not—(Applause.)

When these heroic little republics sent their plain spoken democratic representatives over to this country, sent them to Washington, sent them to the White House, what reception was accorded them? They were accorded a reception as cold that beside it the ice trust of New York is a heated atmosphere.

Rosewater on Boer War.

I am not here to defend any attempt to subjugate the Boer republics or to destroy their identity as self-governing countries. I have as much as any one been in sympathy with the Boer people in their effort to preserve their institutions and so have nine-tenths of the people of the United States. But the government of the United States is one thing and the people are an entirely different thing. The government of the United States cannot interfere with the concerns of other nations unless it is ready to go to war. In the first place, let us point back to Kossuth in the struggle of Hungary against Austria. In that struggle the sympathies of all the people of the United States were with the Hungarians, but yet this government never dared to interfere with Austria. There has been struggle upon struggle between Ireland and Great Britain, but the government, under whatever president it might be, could not intervene unless it had been ready to declare war. Now, the rights of the Boers to govern in South Africa will not be disputed, but the question is simply this: The Boers took their fortunes in their own hands; they declared war against Great Britain and they had to take the consequences. As a matter of fact, the United States government did more than any other nation. McKinley offered mediation, but his offer was not accepted by the British government. Our effort to have the conflict settled by arbitration was not accepted and this government either had to declare war against Great Britain or had to remain neutral, as was its duty in all such cases. (Applause.)

We had a rebellion of our own of eight millions of people, covering eleven of our states, and the nations of Europe were asked to intervene. This government was constantly in fear that foreign nations might intervene, and it was because of national amities that they did not intervene and attempt to take side with the southern confederacy. Had they done so millions of men would have perished and millions of debt would have been piled up. (Applause.)

Now in this case these people came here to this country with a delegation that really was not properly authorized. They came without any authority because there had been no such thing as a Boer legation at Washington. They were simply special envoys and as such could not be officially received without at once bringing us into conflict with the nation interested.

This government of ours is a very big institution and cannot act upon the impulse of the moment. And every one of us knows better how to run it than the man who is at the helm. (Cries of "That's right," and applause.)

The administration has done what was best for the country. What was best under the circumstances—unless we wanted to plunge into war, and we were in no condition to go to war at that time. That was one of the reasons. And if we were to do it for one republic we would have to do it for every little republic and every country on the face of the globe. (Applause.) These things might happen anywhere and we would be constantly at war. We would constantly have war on our hands, and I assure you that the disciples of democracy would have been willing, like Artemus Ward, to send their wives' relations to be sacrificed in the wars. (Laughter.) They would have been willing to let somebody else fight it out.

Now, then, I want to discuss the vital issue which is forever evaded by my friend. It is being evaded in this campaign by the democratic orators everywhere. It is being run away from everywhere, and yet it was their paramount issue in 1896. (Applause.) They stated that money was the life-blood of our commerce. They declared that until the free and unlimited coinage of silver was achieved this country never could have prosperity. They declared that silver was the money of the people—that money must be coined without limit at the ratio of 16 to 1, and if it was not done the country could not be prosperous, the shops and factories would close, the merchants would be without customers, the farmer would have his mortgage foreclosed, and the industries of the country would suffer as they never had suffered before.

Now they want to evade the consequences of their theories, because they have been exploded and disproved. And all their vagaries about militarism and imperialism will be disproved when the time comes and when the opportunity is afforded by experience to show that there is no attempt whatever to diverge from the beaten paths. (Applause.)

Hitchcock Continues Boer Talk.

Why was it that the republican convention assembled at Philadelphia failed to pass resolutions of sympathy for the struggling Boer republics? (Applause.) Other republican conventions in the past had passed such resolutions of sympathy. The democratic convention assembled at Kansas City had passed such resolutions of sympathy. And the republican convention four years ago had passed such resolutions of sympathy for a struggling people, not even they erected into a republic. Why did the republican party refuse to pass resolutions of sympathy? Why is it that one of the departments of the United States government has been circulating through the United States mail, by the work of paid servants of the United States government, British documents like the one I hold here before you? A British case against the Boer republic? Why are men paid for their time by the people of the United States loading into the United States mail documents like that if the sympathy of this administration has not, in fact, been with England instead of with the Boer republics? (Applause.)

Why is it that the British ambassador sat in the office of the secretary of state, in an adjoining room, when the Boer envoys were there, with nothing but a door between them? Why was it that when these envoys were received by the president of the United States so coldly and frigidly that even Mr. Rosewater's own correspondent in Washington telegraphed to his paper that the manner in which the president had received the envoys would tend speedily to do away with all hope of the Boers and terminate the war? Why was it that after those Boers had been received in that way by the president of the United States that four dukes of the empire of Great Britain and a number of earls and lords telegraphed the New York World expressions of approval of the manner in which the president of the United States had sent the Boer envoys upon their way?

We did not ask that the government of the United States should take up arms in favor of the Boers. We did not ask that President McKinley should send navies to their defense or equip soldiers for their defense. We simply asked that he would live up to the traditions of the American people in favor of self-government and independence all over the world and give people that sympathy which we have given to the Greeks and to the people struggling for self-government in Hungary. The United States sent a man-of-war into Turkish waters, took Louis Kossuth upon that ship and brought him to the United States. Was that not a substantial expression of sympathy and encouragement? And when Genet came to this country, representing the revolutionary interests in France, before the days of Napoleon, when he came here the president of the United States, George Washington, received him with honor at the White House and gave public expression of his sympathy for the struggle in which his brave people were engaged against an empire. (Applause.)

Why is it that this imperial government, which has launched upon a career of conquest and forcible government, has turned its back upon the republics of the world for the first time in its history? I will tell you, ladies and gentlemen. It is because we have ceased for the moment to be a moral giant among the nations of the world, we halt, a moral cripple, unable to do what we ought to do for struggling humanity.

Rosewater Closes Debate.

The champions of the democratic party have for the past four years—yea, for the past eight or ten years, simply banked upon popular emotional insanity, delusions and imposture. (Applause and hootings.) They know very well that the Boer question is settled today; that you cannot undo it today, and that whatever you may express by resolution or otherwise will not change the face of Africa or bring back the Boer republics under their own flag. What is the object of conjuring up all these things unless it is with the hope of working upon emotional people? The question that concerns you today—the paramount issue of 1900 is: Do you want to change from present conditions? (Voices: "Yes, yes! No, no.") When the votes are counted in November you will find that the level-headed and common-sense people of America will say they do not want a change and William McKinley will be re-elected. (Prolonged applause.)

I insist that the main issue to present to yourselves and to your families is whether you want present conditions changed by experimenting with schemes that have not been tried. Those men four years ago advocated theories which have since been exploded. They told you that wheat and silver go hand in hand; that you were all going to be in misery and wretchedness if silver did not go back to $1.29 an ounce. And yet their own champion, the chief champion of the democracy, had not sufficient stamina and knowledge of the financial situation to define an honest dollar. He said in a debate I had with him in the opera house of this city: "I want Mr. Rosewater to define an honest dollar." And he defined an honest dollar to be a dollar that will have the same purchasing power yesterday, today and forever. My definition of an honest dollar was a dollar that would stand the test of fiery ordeal, a dollar that is worth 100 cents when it comes out of the melting pot just as it was when it went in. (Applause.)

Now, then, let us see the practical application of Bryan's theory if we had a dollar that would have the same purchasing power always and forever. You take this overcoat and it is worth $20 today. That overcoat has to be worth $20 tomorrow; that overcoat will be worth $20 in 200 years, it will be worth $20 in 1,000 years, no matter if you have machinery that can make it new for 10 cents. Why, if this theory of the unchangeable value of the dollar were true every article and commodity would have a fixed price and you could not possibly need any money, because every article would be known at its actual price perpetually and you would exchange one article for the other. And a man that will talk such rot as that certainly cannot set up a financial system for the people of the United States. (Applause and hisses.)

Now, you understand that this question of money does underlie the very base of national prosperity, but they are running away from it. They know that you are in sympathy with the Boers and they know that you are not in sympathy with England; they know you are not in sympathy with the trusts, and so they talk about trusts when they have never given the least evidence of trying to do the right thing to remedy the trust evil. (Applause.) They have simply talked promises, but their promises have never been fulfilled.

While the republican party has been in power it has fulfilled every promise that it ever made. (Applause.) It promised you a stable currency. It promised you stability in your tariff policy, it promised the restoration of confidence, it promised you prosperity, and everything that it promised you you have got. (Applause.)

The laboring people of the United States are employed at higher wages than ever before; they have better clothing, better housing, better educational facilities than before and they are getting paid in money that is worth 100 cents on the dollar rather than depreciated silver, and the laboring man is always paid in money rather than in store goods, as they were under democratic administrations. (Applause and hisses. A voice: "What about Pennsylvania?") Yes, Pennsylvania is the only place where this practice has remained and that ought to be abolished. There is only a little spot in Pennsylvania where they pay in store goods, but they have lied about the facts of the strike in Pennsylvania. The workmen are striking for higher wages; they are not striking against a reduction in their wages. Under democratic administrations all the strikes were against reduction. Under republican administrations they are for higher wages. (Cries of "You're right.")

Hitchcock Closes Debate.

In closing this debate, ladies and gentlemen, in the five minutes allotted, I want first to call your attention to the fact that I addressed a question to Mr. Rosewater in words substantially as follows: (Voices: "Free silver, free silver; talk about silver.") Why it was not the right and duty of this nation to interfere and do something to stop England from crushing out the Boer republics? (Voices: "Silver, silver; talk about silver.") The language which I read—(A voice: "What about silver?")—contains of a petition.

Mr. Wharton—I hope the audience will give respectful attention to the speaker. He is entitled to five minutes to close and I bespeak from the citizens here, irrespective of party, respectful attention for the speaker and no interference. (Cries of "Good, good.")

Mr. Hitchcock—I addressed that question to Mr. Rosewater because I have in my hand a petition sent to the president of the United States November 16 of last year. Mr. Rosewater signed that petition, respectfully submitting to the president that it is not only the right and the duty of this nation, but also its high privilege, to try to prevent the wiping out of two sister republics. There it is, sir, and you signed it. (A voice: "Good for Rosewater.") and the president of the United States didn't.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have come upon new times. After a century and a quarter of marvelous growth we witness the appearance among us of the great tempter, who has led so many nations to their downfall. He has taken us up into the great mountain top of temptation, he has spread out before us all the world, he has pointed out to us the fruitful fields of the Philippine islands and Porto Rico and of foreign lands. He has said, if you will do as I bid you can put the yoke of servitude upon all these people—the wealth that they have shall be yours, the work that they do will be your work—if you will only trample under foot the Declaration of Independence and the principles which it declares—if you will fall down and worship me—the spirit of conquest that has animated the monarchies of the world—if you will look up your constitution in an iron box—if you will do these things your commerce can extend to distant seas, your marching hosts and flying banners will be seen in foreign lands.

Ah, it is the tempter who has taken us up into the mountain top. I know that the conscience of the good American people will turn upon him and say: "Get thee behind me, Satan."

SSS
Skin Diseases

The human skin is provided with millions of little spiral-shaped glands or tubes, forming a great drainage system twenty-eight miles in length. It is estimated that an average of three pounds of water and an ounce of poisonous matter is pumped out of the blood by a most delicate and complicated apparatus, and forced out through these little drain-pipes every day. Certain other glands pour out upon the skin an oily substance that keeps it soft and elastic, otherwise it would become hard and dry from exposure to the air and sun. Should these little passages be entirely closed, almost instant death would result, and even when but partially obstructed great damage is done to health. The blood and skin are so closely connected that whatever affects one has a corresponding effect upon the other. When the blood is healthy and strong, the skin will be smooth, clear and free from all eruptions; but when acid and other poisons gain access to the blood, they are forced along through the little drain-pipes, burning and irritating the skin and causing various skin troubles, such as Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Acne and many others. The skin is affected by external as well as internal causes; it absorbs poisons, and it frequently happens that a simple skin disease is aggravated and becomes serious from applications containing arsenic and other poisonous drugs, for it is an easy matter for them to enter the mouths of the little openings and be taken into the blood.

SKIN DISEASES ORIGINATE IN THE BLOOD.

Mercury when rubbed into the skin will produce salivation, and the effects of many soaps, salves, lotions and powders prescribed and used in skin troubles are almost as bad. Do not interfere with the skin's action, but allow the impurities to escape through the natural channels. The original cause of the disease is in the blood and far beyond the reach of external treatment. S. S. S. cures skin troubles of all kind and in all stages, by neutralizing the acid poisons floating in the blood. S. S. S. makes the blood active and strong, the entire physical sewerage system is flushed, and all effete matter is forced out. The skin, no longer aggravated and poisoned by escaping acids, resumes its functions, and all disfiguring sores, pimples and eruptions of every nature disappear. A smooth, glossy, healthy skin is possible only when the blood is in perfect order. S. S. S. stimulates the excretory organs, and all do their part towards keeping the body free of impurities. It is the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier known; there are no minerals in it to ruin the digestion and add to your discomfort. S. S. S. cures thoroughly and permanently, without any shock to the system, the worst cases of Eczema, Tetter, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, in fact any and every disease that originates in the blood. It has been tested and found to do all we claim for it; for nearly fifty years it has been used in the most obstinate and deep-seated blood and skin troubles, and cures where all other remedies fail. If you or any of your family are suffering from any disease of the blood or skin, write our physicians fully about your case; we make no charge for medical advice. Book on Blood and Skin diseases sent free to any one desiring it. Address THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE CURE MUST BEGIN IN THE BLOOD.

ITCHING ECZEMA.

About two years ago I experienced by times patches on the inside of my hands that itched and burned causing much discomfort. As time went on it grew more troublesome. I had read medicine in my early twenties (now fifty years of age), and soon concluded that I was afflicted with a variety of Eczema. I consulted noted physicians and specialists. I used several external applications, but received only temporary relief. I began taking S. S. S. A change for the better was soon noticed, and in three months all symptoms had disappeared, and I found myself cured perfectly, and have never had any return of the disease.

W. P. BRUSH.
Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

DANGEROUS ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas afflicted me in a most fearful manner some eight years ago, causing me untold distress and misery. I was advised to use S. S. S., with the assurance that the medicine was the most excellent blood purifier in the world. My disease, Erysipelas, being caused by bad blood, I began taking it, and early realized that the medicine would do the work, as its influence over my system soon asserted itself. After a short course of the remedy I was completely cured, and think that S. S. S. is the greatest medicine in the world.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MARY S. BAYLESS.
1826 Fifth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

POISON OAK.

MR. JOHN FRIEL, of Bear Station, Del., writes: "I was poisoned with poison oak, which went through my blood, and my condition became so serious that the doctors all said I could not get well. I remained in a precarious condition, confined to the house for six months, when I saw S. S. S. advertised, and began its use, soon realizing that it was doing me good. I continued the medicine, and was cured entirely. I think it is the best blood medicine made."

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