SPORTING GOSSIP OF WEEK

Omaha Certain to Finish in Third Place or Better This Year.

LEAD LOST FOR LACK OF A FEW HITS

Sixteen Games that Might Have Been Won by a Timely Single Cost Champions the Championship.

Third place.

That appears to be the billet for the Champions this season. It might have been second, or maybe better, but for the hard luck that followed the bunch from the first day down to the present. Just a little hitting would have made all the difference in the world. Sixteen of the games Omaha has lost this season have been lost by a single run, and in each of these there were times when a safe hit would have sent home two runs or more than enough to win. If you adjust the balance of the Omaha team on this basis it would be perched in first place by a small margin. Two games were lost to Des Moines by the merest turn of luck, one through Martin's failure to handle an easy hit grounder, and the other through McCloskey's inability to play left field, and if these had gone right, what a difference it would have made. But a "post mortem" is unsatisfactory; if Omaha had won the pennant again the Rourke family would have been champions for 1906, but Omaha didn't win the pennant, and it wasn't the fault of Papa Bill either. Next year the tribe of Rourke will be making the rest of them hustle just the same.

Omaha was jolted pretty hard by the draft, McCloskey and Schipke being two mighty hard men to replace, but Manager Rourke had been looking for something of that sort, and has already several young fellows under leash for next season. He may not get a star like Slugger Bill right away, but he will not be found without some one to play the bag. Some explanation should be made of the Pfeister case, as a great many of the local fans are wondering why Big Jack was not taken. After his deal with the Chicago Nationals fell through, the Hart management thought to save about half the purchase price by drafting him. It so turned out that three drafts were made from the Omaha team, while but two are allowed under the rule. In this case the dispute is decided by lot, and Cleveland and Philadephia won Schipke and McCloskey, and Chicago was left, a proper result for not taking Pfeister at the start instead of trying to draft him. Big Jack now has a deal on with a National league club, the outcome of which will not be known for some time. The manager wants Pfeister bad enough, but does not want to meet him on salary terms. It must be understood that Pfeister is not under reserve to Omaha, and has full control of his own movements after the playing season closes. He was subject to draft, but not to sale, and the negotiations with Chicago were carried on through Rourke with Pfeister's consent. The deal now on is of Pfeister's own arrangement. He has told Rourke that he will play in Omaha next season if he does not get his terms from the big league. He is anxious to go up, but he wants the money if he goes. His $350 per month in Omaha looks much better than the same sum in a National league town, and if he goes it will be for just double the salary he is now getting. Pfeister is the king pin south-paw of the country today, and the team that gets him will have a star and a money bringer.

Des Moines papers are making a plea for Mike Cantillon that he should be allowed to abuse umpires and do pretty much as his erratic nature suggests, because he saved the league. To prove that he saved the league these papers say that he put up $1,300 to secure the transfer of Colorado Springs to Pueblo, when none of the other team owners would put up a cent. President O'Neil is credited with giving $800 for the same purpose. All of which sounds like—well, you know. It is a fact that Bill Rourke and Mike Cantillon did put up the money to save the team from going to pieces, and that George Tebeau refused to put up a cent. The same thing is true at St. Joseph, but Rourke hasn't as yet asked any special privileges because he helped hold the league together. The plain truth is that Mike Cantillon started out at the very beginning of the season to bulldoze people and has kept it up to the very end. Result—he is the most thoroughly despised manager around the circuit, and no amount of newspaper apology is going to win him forgiveness from the public he has again and again insulted. If he will behave himself he may win some approbation, but he will get nothing by a continuation of his rowdyism.

Foot ball will soon hold the limelight both in this community and all over the country. The Omaha High School foot ball squad were out to some extent during the last week, but no especial effort was made by Captain Barnett to line up his forces. The time was spent in simply kicking the ball a little and renewing old acquaintances. The high school was unfortunate last year in its schedule because Creighton university made arrangements for every Saturday afternoon at the Vinton Street park, thus shutting out the high school from local games. No money can be made on games played away from home and the team has to rely on its local games to provide the wherewithal with which to hire coaches and to provide paraphernalia. If this source of revenue is shut off, as it was last fall, the team cannot live.

Many other teams will be organized before the season is much further advanced. The Omaha Commercial college will again have a foot ball team in the field, as will also Boyles Business college. Both of these institutions have new buildings, equipped with the most modern gymnasiums, and will pay especial attention to athletics, and foot ball in particular. Skilled coaches will be employed and the town will be given a carnival of foot ball such as it has never before enjoyed. We may not be able to induce the University of Nebraska management to allow its foot ball team to be seen on the Omaha grounds against one of the stronger teams, but there will be plenty of good games. Nebraska refused to play the Iowa game in Omaha on a $2,000 guarantee and went to Iowa City, where the receipts were not $700.

South Dakota is to have another splendid team from all present indications, for never in the history of the state university has the opening day of school drawn near with better prospects of a winning team, to represent the institution on the gridiron. Many of the stars of last year's team will return, and these, together with new and good players recruited from the high schools around the state, will form the nucleus of a team that should have no difficulty in walking away with the state championship. Of last year's linemen Center Johnson, Guards Tollefson and Orr, Tackles Cuppett and Captain Brown, will be in the game. On the ends will be Hunton and Case, two players of considerable ability. The back field will have of last year's team Evans, Simpson, Bennett and Walker. The schedule of games as so far arranged include contests with the University of Nebraska, Creighton university, Dakota Wesleyan university, South Dakota Agricultural college, Doane college and Morningside college.

The suggestion of the members of the Omaha Field club for a state golf tournament was acted upon with a vim by the clubs of the state. Some have their golf clubs in an embryo state, but the necessity of getting a team together for the big state tournament has made all hustle to be represented to the fullest extent. An effort will be made to swell the entry list to sixty or seventy for the first meet and thus make a mark for future tournaments to shoot at if they wish to make good. The Field club has made an enviable reputation in the matter of entertainments for these visiting club members and the big club house is well suited for caring for large numbers. There is plenty of locker room space and plenty of locker rooms and the baths are ample so that there will be no crowding, no matter in what numbers the golfers from the state towns may come in. Considering the short space of time which has been consumed in making all arrangements for this tournament are committee is surely deserving the highest praise. Although some discouragements were encountered at first, enough towns replied to warrant the committee to go on with the tournament, making the event as strong as possible and thus opening the way for bigger and better things for another year.

Nebraska Individual Championship—Sixteen to qualify at 18 holes, medal play; three match rounds of 18 holes, and finals 36 holes; winner to own cup. Runner-up receives silver medal.

Solace Class—The second sixteen qualify for this class and play three match rounds of 18 holes, and finals 18 holes; winner to receive cup; runner-up, medal.

Team Match—Teams of four from each club. As many teams as wish may enter from any club. Play: Match against bogey, 18 holes; finalists may use their scores in team match. Prize, cup, to belong to winning club.

Entries—Entries may be made with H. B. Morrill, secretary, county court, Omaha, and must be received by September 13. Individual entries, $2 each; team entries, $4 each team.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Nebraska Individual Championship—Qualifying round, 18 holes, 9 a. m. First round match play, 18 holes, 1:30 p. m.

Solace Class—First match round, 18 holes, 2 p. m. The second sixteen qualify for this cup.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

Nebraska Individual Championship—Second round, 9 a. m.; third round, 1:30 p. m.

Solace Class—Second round, 9:30 a. m.; third round, 2 p. m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Nebraska Individual Championship—Finals, 36 holes, 10 a. m.

Solace Class—Finals, 18 holes, 10 a. m.

Team Championship—Teams of four from each club will play 18 holes, match play against bogey. Play, 2 p. m.

The tournament committee consists of F. J. Hoel, William H. Sherraden and J. B. Rahm of the Omaha Field club, H. T. Lemist and Harry McCormick of the Omaha Country club, W. S. Cornutt of the Overland Country club, C. F. Morey of the Hastings Country club, P. R. Esterday of the Lincoln Country club, M. H. Fleming of the Crete Golf club and C. W. McConaughty of the Holdrege Golf Club. H. B. Morrill of the Field club will act as secretary of the committee.

It is probable that another western crew besides Wisconsin may go to Poughkeepsie for eastern rowing honors. Alumni of the University of Minnesota are already planning the formation of a crew which it is proposed to send to the Hudson. A dam across the river which flows near the university is now in process of construction, and on its completion will form a lake at least two miles long. This, with the river, which can also be used, will furnish facilities which it is hoped will help Minnesota to develop a creditable crew.

The project is already under discussion by the Alumni of the university, who have expressed themselves as willing to subscribe an amount sufficient to equip and support at least a 'varsity crew. The dam will not be completed before twelve or fifteen months, and it is not expected that a crew which will be able to take part in intercollegiate races can be developed before the spring of 1907. It may be that if such a crew is formed Minnesota may be content with a dual race with Wisconsin, and that unless fast time is apparent neither university will send a crew to the university regatta.

Alfred Shrubb, the world's champion distance runner, and J. M. Morton, the champion English sprinter, have landed in Canada from England and will in all probability visit the United States early in September. Arthur Duffey, the American sprinter, just home from abroad, received a letter from Shrubb recently stating that the English runner had succeeded in getting the ban against his American trip lifted. In the event of Shrubb visiting New York it is likely he will try to lower some American distance records at the New York Athletic club games to be held at Travers island September 23. The figures for two and four miles are at the mercy of the little Englishman. It is quite likely he could break both of these records on the same afternoon. Shrubb's traveling mate, Morton, is the best sprinter the British Isles has known in many a day. He defeated Arthur Duffey in several match races in England last summer and could probably do the same with any of the eastern dashers, with the exception of Shick of Harvard.

Nearly all of the big eastern colleges are making preliminary plans for the foot ball season, although they do not begin work until September 11 or 12. But candidates for the teams have already been at the college towns for several weeks. Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia begin work on the dates mentioned, and Yale, Harvard and Princeton will also commence work in a very few days. Coach Reid is already deep at work in the preliminary planning for the Harvard team. He has a card index with the name of every candidate eligible for the team. On each card he keeps the statistics and the college standing of the man whose name is at the top. Harvard has lost so many men through failure to keep up in their studies that every precaution will be taken to compel the men to keep up their university work as well as to train faithfully. Reid has enough veterans back to make almost a whole eleven, and he is confining his preliminary work principally to the formation of new plays.

Yale is facing two new disappointments to add to the defection of Mike Murphy. Leavenworth, last season's half back, who, although he was graduated last year, was expected to take a postgraduate course and play again, has signed a contract to coach the University of Alabama team and will not be back in the ranks of the Blues. The other disappointment, which is also keenly felt, is the loss of Thompson, the crack Andover guard, who was expected to make a strong bid for a place next to the center. He has decided to go to Cornell and start his college foot ball work under the tutelage of Glenn Warner. So many of last year's veterans will be missing this season that the Yale coaches will have a difficult task in turning out a championship team, but everything is ready at New Haven to start practice in earnest.

Princeton has suffered much by reason of the graduation of old players, and the amount of available new material which will report for practice is still unknown. There are several good men who are said to be about to enter the New Jersey university, however, and it is on these and some promising substitutes of last year that the coaches base their hopes.

The addition of Thompson is the cause of much rejoicing in the Cornell camp. It is reported that Schildmiller, end on last year's Andover team, has also decided to enter Cornell, and Kirkerger, a 200-pound center, on last year's Mercersberg team, is another player whom the Ithicans expect to add to their squad. Luby, quarterback on the same team, is another possible candidate for the Ithicans' team. Warner has been working all summer perfecting plans for practice, which starts on September 11. Several foot ball men have been in Ithaca for summer school and they have been keeping in condition with light practice all through the vacation months.

Pennsylvania also begins practice on September 11, with prospects for an unusually good team. Practically the only places which have to be filled are the guards, and there seems to be plenty of material to strengthen these spots. Columbia, which starts practice on September 12, is rather an unknown quantity.

The great success of Beals C. Wright in the all-comers' lawn tennis tournament at Newport should prove a great incentive to the young players who imagine that the race is only to the swift, or, in other words, that their ultimate chances for supremacy against the cracks are very small. It is not so many years ago that Travis took up golf, and playing in as many matches as possible, was beaten with monotonous regularity; but far from being discouraged he stuck to it, with the result that he is today regarded by thousands as the finest exponent of the great game this side of the water. Certainly as a student of the game he has no superior. And one might almost say the rise of Wright is equally notable. Gradually, year by year, he has been working his way to the top notch of the ladder; first obtaining recognition by the executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis association in the year 1898, he being ranked in eighth place, boosted up four places the following year, No. 2 in 1901, the year when he was a runner-up to W. A. Larned in a similar tournament to the one just completed, and on whom he amply turned the tables in the semi-final round this year; third position in 1902, and fourth in the two following years.

Last year brought him most strongly forward as a championship possibility, for many up to then had declared in his favor for the doubles alone, Davis having practically withdrawn from partnership with Ward. Various round robin invitation tournaments had given him lots of practice against the leaders, and time and again he was out on top. In addition, he secured premier honors in the New England championship, the Massachusetts state championship, (for the fourth consecutive year), and finally the Canadian championship for the third consecutive year, thus securing the trophy which had been keenly contested for since 1890, and which in the fifteen succeeding years had been held by ten different champions. When his selection on the American team was announced there were many who expected he would be chosen to represent his country in the singles, as well as the doubles, in the effort to regain possession of the Davis international cup, and though at the last moment Larned was chosen for this honor, Wright thoroughly "made good" in the doubles event, for the English critics were unanimous in their praises of his individual work on the courts.

That this was no fluke the Newport tournament fully proves, for in defeating Hobart in the final round he certainly had the hardest work of anyone in the preliminary matches, scoring hollow victories over W. C. Grant, W. F. Johnson, Harry F. Allen, William J. Clothier and William A. Larned, as opposed to his opponent's successes against F. C. Colston, O. Chew (default), R. N. Dana, Richard Stevens and the western champion, Kreigh Collins. The left-hander is a wonderful master of all strokes and his capacity for covering the court is nothing short of wonderful. A little weak in the service, perhaps, he more than atones for this in his remarkable accuracy, and with youth on his side he is bound to remain an important factor in the annals of American tennis history for many years to come. Of course, the crowning event of his history was the capturing of championship honors in the challenge round. Without in any way detracting from his victory it should nevertheless be borne in mind that the ten days' play and the quality of the players he had to meet had put him in great shape for this contesting match and in this way he had a strong advantage over the holder of the title.

On account of the tremendous power that is now supplied by racing automobiles and the dangers that are in evidence when they are driven at high speed, either on the track or road, the suggestion has been made that, in future contests, cars should be entered only when they have a motor of a certain size.

The idea is to limit the cylinder volume to a certain size bore and stroke, like 5x4 inches or 5¼x4½, which would put manufacturers on their mettle to bring out a machine which would be the fastest under restrictions of that sort. If two or three manufacturers had motors of equal size, the maker who could get the most of that power to the rear wheels by proper transmission, by reducing the weight of the car and by building the machine on proper lines, would naturally be credited wish having the best automobile. Cars so made would probably travel around a mile a minute, but no faster, and would be safe, compared with the present racing machines that cover miles in forty or forty-five seconds.

"One of the greatest mistakes that the newcomer in automobiling makes is to neglect his car," said an automobilist of many years' experience. "A motor car needs care just the same as any other piece of machinery, and even though it runs well for a week or so, it should be carefully gone over every so often and proper adjustments made. A big locomotive, after a few hours' run over smooth rails, is carefully examined and oiled, while an automobilist thinks nothing of pounding over rough roads for six or eight hours and paying no attention to his car at the finish. There are many little things about a car that should be kept adjusted in order to get the best results. Pounding and rattling are distasteful to anyone and especially to an automobile owner. A little care in taking up wear on the various working parts, in keeping all the parts oiled and as free as possible from dust and grit will add many years to the life of the car and furnish much easier and more pleasant riding. To me it is a marvel how some automobiles keep running when it is considered how little care they receive."

"Although there are lots of wrenches on the market," said an automobilist recently, "I have yet to find a wrench that makes removal of spark plugs easy, except where they have been made by chauffeurs. I know a driver who took a piece of iron piping about six inches long and squared up the ends so that it fitted a spark plug. Then he put a hole in the other end, through which a lead pencil or a piece of of steel could be inserted for leverage. This set right over the plug and it could be removed instantly. Such a thing put on the market could not fail to meet with a ready sale, especially among those who drive cars with motors under the body, and where it is not the easiest thing in the world to get a grip on the spark plug with the ordinary wrench."

A lover of statistics has figured out that in the recent six-day race held at Long Branch, the motor of the winning car revolved about 1,000,000 times a day, or 6,000,000 times during the week, and during that time was stopped less than twenty minutes. Conservatively figured, the motor turned over 700 times a minute, which means 4,200 times an hour or about 1,000,000 times in the tweny-four hours. From this it can be readily understood to what degree of perfection motor manufacturers have brought their product.

Automobile Sparks.

Messrs. Laun Bros. of Platte Center, Neb., bought a touring car through Mr. F. W. Bacon last week.

M. J. Baker made an automobile trip to Leigh, Neb., last week and Friday drove home in Mr. R. B. Heid's machine.

A carload of Oldsmobiles were delivered to the Powell-Bacon company the last week. A. T. O'Connor, from the Olds factory, is in the city and expects to dispose of the machines within the next few days.

Emil Brandeis returned last week from an eastern trip, where he looked over some of the new machines. He announces very few radical departures for next year.

J. M. Shelley has purchased a 1906 White "steamer." This car is to be delivered the latter part of September and will be the first of the new models brought into the state. Mr. Shelley's car will have one of the new side entrance French bodies and will be finished in red. The car will be capable of more than a mile a minute.

A number of Omaha tourists returned the last week. Mr. Sewall Sieuman, who made a trip in his machine out to Hastings and other points where he has grain interests, returned Monday and reported a very satisfactory trip. Mr. L. C. Nash, who left for Dubuque a week ago Saturday in his White "steamer," returned Friday morning. Mr. Nash made the 410-mile hitch without trouble of any kind with his machine. He says they lost considerable time stopping for teams on the way, but had considerable amusement out of it. One of the parties who stopped them went to lead the horses by the car, but had some difficulty getting them by, as they lingered to eat some long grass alongside the machine. Mr. Ed Baird, one of the party, broke up a camp meeting by tooting the horn in front of the meeting house and attracting the entire body out to inspect the "steamer."

Carpenter's Letter.

(Continued from Page Five.)

than ten of the best American acres. He says that one acre of good Cuban sugar land will at a low estimate yield $255 per annum, and lands set out in oranges and other tropical fruits even more.

His farm settlements combine the advantages of the Canadian and American farm home with those of the farm villages of Europe. The unit of division is the caballeria, or thirty-three and one-third acres. Each farm settlement consists of eight caballerias in the form of a square, cut by two roads running at right angles to the middle of the square and by additional lines bisecting the square and joining the corners. This makes eight triangular divisions of square which meet at the center of the block. The idea is to have a square park in the center and facing it the houses of the eight families which shall own the eight tracts of land. Each man's house will be on his own land and at the same time his family will be close to those of his neighbors, affording social intercourse. Nine units of this kind forming nine farm settlements will be joined together in another great square, at the center of which is a town site. At the latter there will be a postoffice, a school, a store and a blacksmith shop. Such a town would have seventy-two families tributary to it and it would probably have telephonic connection with each little settlement. It would be large enough to support a doctor and as there would be more than 150 school children in the different families there would be no difficulty in getting a good teacher for a public school, and as none of the subordinate settlements would be more than half a mile from the town site the children could easily attend school.

According to Sir William Van Horne's estimate such a farm of thirty-three acres is equal in its money producing power to one of 300 acres in the United States, and it is about as much as one family can attend to without outside help. Those who wish more lands can buy additional units, the scheme being capable of indefinite expansion. The plan is much liked here and it will probably be adopted by other development companies in opening up their properties. If it becomes common it will result in giving the farmers of eastern Cuba more social advantages than their class anywhere the world over.

Personal Investigation Needed.

In closing this letter I urge all would-be investors in Cuban lands to come to the island and look over the country themselves before making purchases. The opportunities for making money are enormous. Lands are bound to rise in value. The soil is amongst the most fertile of the world, and the island will probably become the fruit and winter market garden of the United States.

There is, however, a great difference in lands and locations, and freight rates will often mean failure or success. There are honest real estate agents here, but there are also land sharks. There are development companies operated as fairly as any in the United States, and although the lands sold by some of them are apparently high, taking everything into consideration they are comparatively cheap. The man who buys land in Cuba, however, should be on the ground and study the conditions; he should look at the property himself before he hands over his money. He should, if possible, reach the real owner, either himself or by agents, and, what is very important, he should have the title examined by a respectable native lawyer, and if possible by one who resides near the property. Each province in Cuba has its local conditions, and the local lawyer often understands the titles about him better than those who live far away. Lawyers' fees are not high, and money so spent may be cheap in the end.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Safety in Ocean Travel.

In the presence of the fearful loss of life in accidents on our railroads it is with relief that we contemplate the ever-increasing safety of travel by sea. Year after passes by without any of the important passenger steamers that cross the Atlantic ocean, or other oceans on which passenger travel is heavy, meeting with an accident that causes risk of life or limb to the passengers. This fact is the more remarkable when we remember that ocean travel has increased by leap and bound during the past decade; that not only are there more steamers following the lanes of travel, but that they are running at much higher speed. The mail steamers come and go with a regularity approaching that of the best railroad schedule, and it takes the very fiercest of Atlantic midwinter gales to interfere seriously with this punctuality. In seeking for the causes of this remarkable immunity from accidents we have to look not at the natural, but at the human elements of the situation.

Seas are as broad and tempetuous as ever, fogs as impenetrable as those that baffled the early navigators still brood over the surface of the deep; the sunken reefs, the shifting sand bar, the variable current and many another natural cause of marine disasters still beset the path of the navigator. Therefore, it is to the triumphs of the invention and the perfecting of human control and management that we must look for an explanation of the all but absolute security of steamship travel today. The secret of this security is to be found both in the structure of the ship itself and in the marvelously ingenious devices which science and invention have placed at the service of the navigator to guide him in the more perilous phases of his duty. Without enumerating those elements of water-tight subdivisions, vast size and better control in the ship itself, or the wonderfully sensative and refined apparatus at the command of the modern navigator, we need but refer to two of the very latest safegards in the form of wireless telegraphy and sub-marine signaling, to show that the present immunity from accidents is traceable to clearly recognized human causes.

The last named invention is a close rival to the wireless telegraph in the great increase that it has made in the safety of travel on the sea. Testimony to its efficiency was recently given by an officer of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, upon which the new equipment is carried. We have so frequently described the device in the columns of the Scientific American that it is sufficient to say that at the lighthouse or lightship there is a bell upon which signals are sounded and that upon the ship is carried a receiving device in the form of an iron tank attached to the inside of the plating below the water line, from which wires are to be led to telephones in the chart room or on the bridge. One receiver is placed on each side of the ship, with separate wires from each, and by the use of the telephones the officer is able to hear a bell that is being struck at a point many miles distant from the ship and determine its direction.

The officer of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse states that on the last trip over, when the ship was four miles distant from the mouth of the River Weser, he plainly made out the signals conveyed from the lightship there. Furthermore, as the vessel neared Nantucket and when it was about four miles distant from the lightship he heard through the telephone the signal "66." This consists of six strokes of the bell, a pause, and then six more strokes of the bell, which is the Nantucket lightship code signal. At about the same distance from the Fire Island light and from the Sandy Hook lightship the respective signals were distinctly audible. The value of this device in preventing collisions between approaching ships is evident, for it has this advantage over the foghorn, that the direction of the approaching vessel, whether from port or starboard, is determined at once by the fact that the sounds are audible to the port or starboard telephone.—Scientific American.

The Successful Farmer.

Hicks—Poor Riter gave up his editorial job this spring, you know, and started to run a farm.

Wicks—Yes, and he's making a barrel of money.

Hicks—Nonsense! Why, all his crops failed, and—

Wicks—I know, but then he took to writing booklets and pamphlets descriptive of his farm, and he's got so many summer boarders he had to build another house for them.—Philadelphia Press.

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There is a familiar saying, and a true one, that "Time proves all things." When a medicine has stood this test for a period of forty years, and is then more in popular favor than ever, there is no doubt as to its merits. This is the standard by which S. S. S. has been measured, and its record of forty years of cures fully justifies its popularity as a blood medicine. For nearly half a century this great remedy has been used in the treatment of blood and skin diseases of every character, and so satisfactory have been the results that it is now the best known and most widely used blood medicine in the world. The success of S. S. S. is based upon the fact that it has always done everything claimed for it; it has maintained the confidence of the people because it deserved it. The constantly increasing demand for S. S. S. is the result of the good words spoken of it by those who have been cured of disease by its use, and, therefore, know from experience that it is the greatest of all blood purifiers. ***ITS FORTY YEARS OF EXISTENCE HAVE BEEN FORTY YEARS OF CURES.*** For Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Chronic Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, and all other diseases due to an impure or poisoned condition of the blood, there is nothing that equals S. S. S. It counteracts and drives out the germs and poisons, cleanses the system of all unhealthy matter, cures the disease permanently and restores strong, robust health. Where the blood is weak or anaemic and unable to nourish the body as it should, S. S. S. supplies it with the healthful properties needed, and being a bracing, invigorating tonic it builds up the entire system. It goes to the very bottom of all blood disorders and in this way reaches deep-seated and inherited cases on which the ordinary sarsaparillas and tonics have no effect. S. S. S. is also an ideal old people's remedy, relieving the diseases and discomforts of old age and giving strength and vigor to their declining constitutions. Not only is S. S. S. certain in its results, but it is safe. Being made entirely from roots, herbs and barks of the forests and fields, chosen for their healing, cleansing and building-up properties, it acts gently and pleasantly on the delicate members and tissues of the body. S. S. S. enjoys the distinction of being the only blood remedy on the market that does not contain a mineral ingredient of some kind. If you are in need of a blood remedy do not experiment with unproved medicines, but get S. S. S., the remedy that has the endorsement of millions of people, and one that has proved its worth by its forty years of cures. All sufferers from blood or skin diseases are invited to write to our Medical Department, stating their case, and our physicians will take pleasure in giving the medical advice needed, and will send our books on the different diseases. We make no charge for the advice or the books.

Some ten years ago I used your S. S. S. with the most satisfactory results. From childhood up I had been bothered with bad blood, characterized by skin eruptions and boils, especially bad in the summer. For five or six summers I had boils ranging from five to twenty in number each season. Our local physicians prescribed for me, but nothing they gave me did away with the annoying skin eruptions or prevented the boils from appearing. The burning accompanying the eruption was terrible, and I had as high as six boils at one time. My condition was truly a pitiable one when I began S. S. S. It seemed to be just the medicine needed in my case. It drove out all impurities and bad blood and restored the circulation to its original strength and purity, giving me permanent relief from the skin eruption and boils. This has been ten years ago and I have never had a return of the disease. I would state also that my husband has taken it with good results.

Newark, Ohio. MRS. J. D. ATHERTON.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

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