BATTLE OF HEAVY WAGERS

Big Fortunes Will Be at Stake When Jeff Meets Jack.

JEFF ONCE SWEPT THE BOARDS

Difference of Opinion Holds in Ranks of Followers of the Game, Which Makes Bets Very Numerous.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Judging from the preparations being made for the handling of betting commission on the Johnson-Jeffries battle on July 4, the contest for heavyweight ring supremacy will be one of the greatest events upon which sportsmen have wagered in many years. It is believed by those who carefully follow the trend of such matters that the amount of money which will be in the hands of stakeholders when the pugilists enter the ring will run into many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The world-wide importance of the battle and the international reputation of both Johnson and Jeffries, it is expected, will lead to wagers from all parts of the world.

The bout set for Independence day contains so many angles which have never been present in previous ring combats that there is a wide division of opinion as to the ultimate winner. Jeffries, in his prime as a pugilist, was considered to be absolutely invincible. Fighting at a time when the heavyweight ranks contained a most formidable list of competitors, he twice went through the list, sweeping all before him in his climb to the championship. This record, which has not been excelled in modern pugilistic history, gave him a following such as no other fighter has ever had. The admiration which his performances aroused among pugilistic enthusiasts has never been dimmed.

To a great extent it holds good today, despite the fact that Jeffries has not fought a contest of any importance in almost half a decade. In what little wagering has been done on the coming contest he has been a pronounced favorite and the prediction has been made that he will enter the ring a 2 to 1 favorite over the negro. This belief is said to be based upon the idea that Jeffries' admirers, remembering his ability in the past, will back him regardless of statements that may come from his rival's training camp. In order to make wagering brisk there must be, of course, plenty of backing for both pugilists, and judging from reports from various parts of the country this will not be lacking.

The situation was summed up by a well-known Broadway sportsman and bettor when he said the other night:

"There will be all kinds of betting on the big Emeryville fight, and just as soon as the men begin to train in earnest you will see the money go up in big wads. To my way of thinking sentiment will go a long way toward securing a big backing for Jeffries, but the wise money will be on the negro. I know a lot of men who can't see anything in this talk of Jeffries regaining his great fighting form of a few years ago. When the time comes they will be at the ringside ready to gobble up all the 2 to 1 money in sight if anything like those odds prevail on the day of the fight."

This same difference of opinion extends into the ranks of the pugilists. It is possible to start an argument at any time or place where boxers gather by introducing the subject of the Johnson-Jeffries fight and the probable winner. Jim Corbett, Tom Sharkey, Frank Gotch, Battling Nelson, Ad Wolgast and many others have gone on record as predicting a victory for the Californian. Johnson's side of the argument has been taken by Owen Moran, Tommy Ryan, Joe Gans, Stanley Ketchell, Bill Papke and others just as numerous as the Jeffries contingent. It is this very difference of opinion both among pugilists and pugilistic followers that points to the big battle being a record breaker from a wagering standpoint.

Many in attempting to forecast a winner introduce their statements with a proviso relative to the referee or the possibility of the affair being fought under an agreement between the pugilists. Those connected with the promotion of the battle have stated emphatically there need be no grounds for doubt or suspicion on either point. Tex Rickard has already gone on record as favoring two referees for the contest, one or both to be in the ring. His partner, Jack Gleason, is understood to be strongly opposed to such an innovation. He bases his objections on the ground that with two men arbitrating the contest there is a possibility of wrangling or confusion which might mar the bout.

As the matter stands at present Jack Welsh is the leading candidate for referee, in case one arbitrator is chosen. Should it be finally decided that two referees are essential the second man will surely be an easterner, and the names of Charley and Johnny White of this city have been mentioned. Both are equipped by experience for such a position and have the confidence of eastern fight followers. There is some doubt as to whether Johnny White would officiate because of his business duties, but Charley White has stated that he would be in a position to officiate if his services are requested.

Any one of the trio mentioned has established a reputation for fairness in deciding boxing contests, and would undoubtedly prove acceptable to a majority of those who will wager on the battle. The responsibility of the position is such that no competent referee will accept the office until he has given the move consideable thought. With thousands of dollars at stake and the eyes of sportsmen in all parts of the world fixed upon the principals and the third man in the ring, the position will be one that is not to be assumed offhand. Unless the fight is won by a clean knockout, the discussion which will follow will blast for all time the reputation of the referee should there be the slightest indication of suspicious features.

Tommy Burns Is Coming Back

Will Meet Sam Langford When He Returns from Australia in Long Battle.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Tommy Burns, the ex-heavyweight champion, is coming back from Australia. He has consented to meet Sam Langford, the colored fighter of Boston, in a forty-five-round fight at one of the clubs in California on the afternoon of September 5. While Burns has received cities offers from fight promoters in California to meet Langford, he will in all probability accept the one made by Jim Coffroth. Now that Burns has agreed to fight him Langford will abandon his trip to France, where he was offered a big purse to meet Joe Jeannette at the Circus de Paris in a twenty-round contest.

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Ketchel Tells Why He Refuses Sam Langford

Some Claim That He is Nothing More Than an Exploded Phenomenon.

NEW YORK, April 9.—San Francisco sporting men are scoring Stanley Ketchel just now because he has refused to sign articles for a twenty-round fight with Sam Langford, giving as a reason that the coming six-round bout in Philadelphia on April 27 must be decided first. From all accounts Ketchel has lost favor in California, where he was once regarded as a world-beater. That was when he showed a willingness to fight anybody, regardless of weight and inches, and also won fame by displaying remarkable gameness in long drawn out encounters. But Ketchel's failure to stop Papke in twenty rounds and his weak fight against Jack Johnson opened the eyes of California experts, who now insist that the once formidable Michigan pugilist is nothing more than an exploded phenomenon.

Ketchel received an offer of a $10,000 guarantee not long ago to meet Langford in 'Frisco during the week of the Jeffries-Johnson affair. Langford already had accepted the proposition and saw no reason why Ketchel should not attach his signature to the articles. But Ketchel, it seems, sent word to the promoters that he could not think of tackling Langford in a fight that involved so much wear and tear. In a word, the Michigan fighter showed that he did not care to spend a month or more in strict training. Because of this lack of energy, therefore, Ketchel is roundly scored on the coast by persons who say he is afraid to take chances in a bout of more than six rounds and who predict that unless he is absolutely fit Langford will make short work of him when they come together in Quakertown.

Langford, meanwhile, has made a pronounced hit at the Golden Gate and is regarded as the logical opponent of Jack Johnson, providing, of course, the latter should happen to defeat Jeffries. In that event Langford would promptly challenge Johnson to fight for $10,000 a side and would post that amount immediately to bind a match. But Langford does not believe he will ever have a crack at Johnson for the heavyweight championship, because he feels confident Jeffries will win the big fight. In expressing this belief Langford says Johnson lacks real gameness; that if Jeff is fit and can hit like he used to, the negro champion will quit under fire. He insists that no matter how clever Johnson's defense may prove, Jeffries with his tremendous punches will literally beat down the big black's guard and hammer him into a state of submission with blows on the body. If Jeffries wins, Langford says he will not challenge him, for he declares he would have no chance to whip the boilermaker. But, on the other hand, if Johnson succeeds, the Boston slugger will hound him into a match, which he has been anxious to secure for several years.

Hackenschmidt May Call Again

Kansas City Wants Russian Lion to Try His Luck Once More.

KANSAS CITY, April 9.—Several well known wrestling promoters in this city are trying to influence George Hackenschmidt, the Russian Lion, to come to this country again to display his prowess in the mat game. Hackenschmidt is the wrestler, it will be remembered, who was handled so roughly by Frank Gotch, the world's champion, when the two met in a title bout two years ago.

One of the men who is working to get Hackenschmidt to come to this country again is W. W. Wittig. He arranged the bout with Gotch two years ago. When he was asked if there was a possibility of the big wrestler coming here he said:

"In all probability Hackenschmidt can be persuaded to come. The best wrestlers in the world are in this country today, and it is to his advantage to make the trip. Of course, he cannot forget the battle with Gotch. Hackenschmidt still thinks he got a rough deal. However, that's ancient history; so what's the use in talking about it.

"Some persons have told me that they do not believe the Russian would prove a good drawing card. Many of them think he quit in the match with Gotch. I am not of that opinion, however. I believe that he would be as big a drawing card as ever.

"If we can get him to come over I think I can arrange a match with Zbyszko for him, and that ought to make a great battle."

RESTRICTIONS LESSENED FOR THE JUNIOR RACES

Juniors Who Have Rowed on the Varsity May Join Classmates.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—A concession has been made to college oarsmen who compete in the American Henley on the Schuylkill river next May in the junior intercollegiate event. The board of stewards of the American Rowing association announces that the organization has lessened the restrictions regarding the eligibility conditions for the junior intercollegiate eight-oared race. In previous years any man who ever rowed in a varsity shell, either at Poughkeepsie or New London, could not compete. The rule is so changed as to permit an oarsman to row only on condition that he is not then a member of a varsity crew.

The change was brought about only after the stewards talked at length over the advisability of making such a change. This rule was changed to meet a situation that arose a year ago and which the stewards admitted was an injustice to Harvard. The Harvard second eight a year ago contained Severance, a member of the varsity shell who had rowed the previous year at New London. For some reason or other Severance could not make the varsity boat in 1909. As he had rowed at New London he was not allowed to row in the junior race, thus weakening the Harvard shell at the last moment. Such cases are rare, but the stewards thought it only fair to make provision for such a case.

It is also announced that several changes have been made in the board of stewards. W. W. Roper of Princeton has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. C. Cuyler, who was also a Princeton man. Robert F. Herrick takes the place of Oliver Filley, a former Harvard captain. Herrick was prominent in Crimson rowing circles in 1906, when he stroked a Harvard crew. Filley resigned on account of business connections.

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NATIONAL POTOMAC REGATTA

Blue Ribbon Aquatic Event of America in Middle of August.

MANY ARE EXPECTED FROM AFAR

Chamber of Commerce Will Assist to Make the Affair a Gigantic Success and Board of Trade May Follow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The securing of the national regatta for this August 12 and 13 on the Potomac River was a clever move on the part of the Potomac Boat Club, which made the bid for the affair, and President Charles G. Warden and his able lieutenants are coming in for high praise on securing the blue ribbon aquatic event of America. There was no regular regatta scheduled for the Potomac river for the present year. Baltimore was on a hot scent for the Labor Day regatta of the Middle States Association, and last fall Boston wanted it badly, but on the pretext that their new causeway was not completed they withdrew, though at the same meeting the New England Association had July 4 given them for the day of their big race meet. Baltimore set up a claim of straw, while Saratoga made a feeble bid, and both were wiped away when they saw an almost unanimous disposition to vote Washington.

It was but another vote of confidence in the ability of the Potomac Boat Club to manage such national affairs, as their record of three middle states held here by this club has given them a world-wide international reputation among the oarsmen, and it's up to the membership to keep up that reputation by making the two day's national of 1910 the greatest regatta America has ever seen.

Claude B. Zappone, the delegate from Washington on the National Association, states that the sentiment everywhere was for Washington, and he is confident that the regatta will eclipse the most fond hopes, and President Pilkington and Secretary Fortmyer of the association were enthusiastic in stating that they really believed Washington would be taxed to house the crowd that would flock here to see the regatta.

To boom this feature of the regatta it is expected that the convention committee of the Chamber of Commerce will get busy and by the distribution of literature induce many from far away places like Canada, the extreme northwest and south to visit the city during the regatta. They are going to make it a gala week; that is, if the go-ahead boomers on the convention committees are backed up by the full Chamber of Commerce, and visitors will see Washington at its best, even though it be midsummer.

The action of the Chamber of Commerce in lending its services and co-operation to the Potomac Boat club to make the affair a civic and aquatic success will be followed, it is hoped, by the Board of Trade, which will be asked by the local oarsmen to help along the city affair. Commissioner Rudolph is an enthusiastic exponent of aquatics and rowing in general, and as head of the district government is very much gratified that Washington secured the regatta.

The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America in awarding the 1910 regatta to Washington acted wisely and will redound to the credit of those in charge. The two days of classic rowing events will attract the best oarsmen of America and our northern British possessions, it will stimulate interest among our oarsmen, will afford visitors an opportunity to see our unrivaled course on the Potomac, and there is no doubt our generous public will respond to the call liberally when sent out by the committee in charge.

President Taft, who is an ardent oarsman, having pulled on the Yale varsity crew, is elated that the Potomac river will be used for the national regatta, repeating what he said last year, that he hoped the stream would become the center of all big rowing races for our whole country. He told the representative of the club that if he was in Washington the two days of the regatta he would be afloat to see every contest.

As usual, the United States will throw its strong arm of protection around the races the day of the regatta, and ships of the United States revenue cutter service will be on hand to see that every safeguard for protection of life is looked after, such as the overcrowding of all kinds of boats, clearing the course and preventing sailing or steam craft from crossing or moving up and down the course while the races are in progress.

LEGS BROKEN SLIDING IN BASE BALL GAMES

Two College Plays Have Been Injured So Far This Spring.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Two college base ball players have been badly injured this spring while in the act of sliding to base, one at Harvard and one at Yale. This sort of injury has been frequent on the diamond in recent years. A few years ago George Van Haltren, then of the Giants, broke his leg while sliding for second base on the old Pittsburg grounds. Lefty Davis broke his leg the same way on the same grounds, and Mike Donlin fractured a leg while making a slide on the Cincinnati grounds. Another player who broke a leg sliding was Otis Clymer.

As a matter of fact the second cushion has been prominent as a station at which accidents have occurred. There have been innumerable spikings at that position, most of them accidental, but a few intentional, and other accidents resulting in the incapacitating of a player for a considerable length of time. Year before last Larry Doyle was stepped on by John Hummel while the latter was trying to reach second base at the Polo grounds, and Larry was out of it for the rest of the season. In a previous season Tim Donahue of the Chicago Nationals was severely spiked by Jack Warner while the latter was making a slide. Harry Steinfeldt and Napoleon Lajoie had a collision at second base. Everybody thought for a moment that Steinfeldt had been killed, but he soon recovered. Lajoie, however, as a result of the accident developed water on the knee and was out of the game for a considerable length of time. Hal Chase has been spiked on the hand a couple of times sliding to second.

Fewer and in some cases fatal accidents on the ball field, however, have been more due to other causes, such as head-on collisions and players being struck by pitched and batted balls. Already this season there has been a death from a pitcher being struck by a batted ball. Also dangerous is a swiftly pitched ball, the narrow escape of Roger Bresnahan two years ago being a prominent case in point. A singular fatality was that the other day a boy was hit on the head by a fly ball, death resulting in a few hours.

AERO CONTEST FOR OCTOBER

St. Louis the Place for the International Balloon Races Also.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The board of governors of the Aero Club of America, at a special meeting, selected Saturday, October 22, as the date for holding the international aviation contest for 1910.

The international aeronautic contest, as previously announced, will be held in St. Louis, October 17, and as the dates of the two meetings are so close together those taking part in the balloon race may also compete in the flying machine contest, if any should desire to do so.

Prattle of the Padded Ring

No Bar Privilege at the Big Fight Because Gleason Doesn't Care to Be Responsible in Event of a Race Riot—Bat Nelson May Land in New Orleans—More Fight Specials for San Francisco—Ketchell in Question.

Jack Gleason, promoter of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, was offered $10,000 a day for July 1, 2 and 4 for the bar privileges in the arena to be built on the race track at Emeryville. Gleason turned down the offer. A short time ago a tentative offer for the bar privileges was made to Gleason while he was in Chicago on his way to this city. He said then that he would not allow the sale of liquor at the arena on the day of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, although he said nothing about the previous day, when other fights will be held as sort of preliminaries to the big climaxing battle.

"I'll tell you," said he, "there is going to be a great deal of feeling in that fight. There is going to be so much that there is danger of race riots. We shall have the arena policed as no other similar gathering was ever policed before, but I'm taking no chances on booze. Of course, we cannot stop men from carrying drink in flasks, but we are not going to sell any, at least, that is the intention now. If we should operate a bar, there will be a great deal of drinking, and the excitement from the liquor is likely to cause no end of trouble."

From now on we can look for the usual batch of false alarms from the training camps. It is always the case. Some one will start a rumor that Johnson has broken a toe or that Jeffries has tackled a mountain lion and had both his arms chewed off, and thus they will continue. But there is too much at stake for harm to overtake either man through carelessness. Why, there is talk of insuring each fighter and the referee for $125,000 each.

There will be 165 press seats in the arena which will be built for the Jeffries-Johnson fight and about 265 newspaper men and alleged newspaper men to fill them.

Many persons do not know it, but a fighter loses weight at the rate of five pounds to the hour in a long fight. A heavyweight may enter the ring at 225 pounds, and after a grilling forty or fifty-round fight, crawl through the ropes weighing about 220 pounds. When Battling Nelson met Ad Wolgast he tipped the beam at 152 pounds. After his forty rounds of fighting he weighed 125 pounds.

There is a possibility that New Orleans and not California may see Battling Nelson in his next star fight. Nelson has been dickering with "Matty" Baldwin for an engagement in New Orleans early in June. The coast promoters had decided to book the former champion with Cyclone Johnny Thompson for a long fight in Frisco. The New Orleans offer carried with it a guaranteed purse of $4,000 and 50 per cent of the gross receipts for the winner. As Baldwin agreed to make 132 pounds, allowing Nelson to fight at catch weights, the Battler was disposed to look with favor upon the offer.

Tommy Murphy who has been touted as the next logical contender for Ad Wolgast, is scheduled to meet Abe Attell before the National Sporting club on the 22d. They will meet at catch weights.

Digger Stanley, the English bantamweight, is due here from England to meet a string of good Yankee lads. The Digger is most anxious to trackle Jimmy Walsh of Boston. They have fought four times, each getting a victory. The other two fights were draws.

After Ketchel called off his three fights in Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis, Sam Langford, who is scheduled to meet the former assassin in Philadelphia, began to get frightened that Ketchel would call this off too. Ketchel intimated that his thumb—he says he broke it hitting Frank Klaus over the head in Pittsburg—was in bad shape and he would have to have a postponement. Thon Igoe let loose the story that Ketchel and Langford had signed with Sid Hester to box forty-five rounds in or near San Francisco in the summer and that the Philadelphia date would not be carried out. Langford came forward with the assertion that he never signed to fight Ketchel in the west, but that he was determined to meet him in Philadelphia within a month. Now will they fight?

Joe Choynski, who gave Jack Johnson his first boxing lessons, has had an offer to join the Jeffries training camp as a sparring partner.

Sam Berger has been scouring the foot hills for a man who is willing to act as the human punching bag for Jeffries. Berger says he wants to find one of those abnormal human beings who cannot be hurt by sledge hammer blows.

At the same time Johnson has announced a postponement of hard work in his training camp.

"I'll get stale if I start to train too soon," says the Big Black. "I've got to start at the psy-cho-log-i-cal moment."

There is going to be a special train from New York to Frisco to carry only negroes to the Jeffries-Johnson fight. It will be a solid vestibuled Jim Crow train. "Baron" Wilkens, a rich negro saloon and hotel keeper in the Black Belt of New York, is getting it up. It will carry darkey sports from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Chicago. This makes six specials which will carry fight fans west. The latest to organize a private train for the fight is Kid McCoy. The others who will run specials are Bob Murphy, Tom Sharkey, Jim Buckley and Billy Gibson.

Corse Payton, the Brooklyn theatrical man, who is sometimes facetiously referred to as Corse Work Payton, has $10,000 to wager against $10,000 that the Jeffries-Johnson fight will never be held. Payton says that he has nothing specific to base his belief on, but he is just willing to risk $10,000 in a foolish wager that the big fight will never come off.

SUMMER BALL FOR STUDENTS

Some Colleges Have Given Up Crusade Against the Lads' Playing.

RULES ARE HARD TO ENFORCE

Most Colleges Are Trying to Apply Amateur Rules to Base Ball, as Well as to the Other Sports.

NEW YORK, April 9.—With the base ball season once again under way the interesting and puzzling problem in collegiate athletics becomes again prominent. It is well known that some of the colleges in the country have entirely given up their efforts of prohibiting the playing of summer base ball for money or its equivalent by their students.

These colleges say that it is not practicable to enforce the amateur rules with regard to this sport; that it has been tried in the past and failed; that it is better to come out squarely and permit the students to play for money under certain restrictions than to prohibit it and not be able to enforce the prohibition. They also say that the efforts toward control result in a great deal of hypocrisy and falsifying with a consequent greater injury to the student body than the open permission to the players to spend their summer vacation in playing base ball for money. These colleges permit men who play on professional teams during the summer time to play in intercollegiate contests the following spring. There are other institutions which are endeavoring to control this matter by allowing the students to play summer base ball for money, but not permitting them to play afterward in intercollegiate contests. In order to give them opportunity of playing base ball in the spring special teams of ineligibles are formed and these play with the intercollegiate representatives, but do not take part in intercollegiate contests.

Most of the colleges of the land are endeavoring to apply the amateur rules to college base ball as well as to other forms of sport. These institutions find that it is a most difficult problem in intercollegiate athletics with which they have to deal. Very stringent rules are necessary, and the temptations to violate them are so great that many students undoubtedly do so and then conceal the fact.

The demand for good base ball players is so great in this sport-loving country that the problem is bound to continue to be a most serious one. Many organizations are dealing with the subject in a most drastic manner and have succeeded in applying amateur rules pretty thoroughly to summer base ball among the colleges and universities represented in their membership. Among these colleges are the Intercollegiate Southern association, the Ohio State association and the "Big Nine," centering about Chicago.

The Intercollegiate Athletic association has been studying the question for several years. It obtained a report in 1907 from all parts of the country, which showed that the evasion of the amateur rules in summer base ball was prevalent among college athletes in all parts of this country. Since then it has had committees working on the subject endeavoring, first, to get a satisfactory enunciation of the amateur law, and, second, to devise a uniform means for enforcing this law with respect to summer base ball. The task is not an easy one and it is by no means as yet completed. The greatest trouble is that the public and the student body itself are not educated equally as to what is the law of amateurism or as to its necessity. The matter is to be reported on again. The Amateur Athletic Research society is making a special study of this problem and it is hoped that some satisfactory solution will be evolved by next December.

A great deal of interest is manifested in the efforts of Dartmouth to settle this question for itself. The authorities there are endeavoring to educate the student body to the opinion that it is not fair for the professional to compete against the non-professionals; that the young man who goes off and spends his summer months in playing professional base ball should not afterward return to college and compete in intercollegiate contests, because it makes the game unfair to the other side. It, however, believes that the young men who need to make money to pay their way through college should be allowed to do so on base ball fields if they can, and yet not be deprived of the privilege of playing during college season. To accomplish these ends this institution has elected the scheme of forming teams of players eligible for intercollegiate contests. Such teams have every opportunity to play in intramural games, but are not allowed to take part in intercollegiate contests.

This is the scheme being tried at Dartmouth and it serves to have many good features. It is a practicable way of settling this vexed question of giving the boy who needs to make money and can do it on professional base ball nines an opportunity for this and yet not deprive him of the privilege of playing during the academic season. On the other hand, it will remove the temptation to falsify, and it will do away with the unfairness that comes from making the average college man play in the intercollegiate contests against any professional. Something should be done to correct the evils resulting from the temptation to conceal professionalism on the part of our college base ball players. One feature that complicates the situation is the fact that two or three colleges and universities in a region may be endeavoring to apply the amateur rule strictly to base ball, whereas most of its rivals may not apply these rules. The rivalry between institutions and the desire for victory are so strong in many cases that it all leads to many infractions of the rules of amateurism, which have a serious result on the morals of the student bodies of the competing institutions.

Probably within the next year or two methods will be established which will conserve the rights of all, meet with public approbation, and preserve principles of amateurism in college sports.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Swearing off is easy enough if you do it every day.

The average woman would rather be the wife of any kind of a man than of none at all.

The riskiest thing about a man's proposal to a girl is how sure she is to accept him.

Children have a good time until they get old enough to learn it doesn't cost anything.

It's a great comfort to a woman to feel that any minute her husband might learn to appreciate her.

A man thinks he's full of logic to remember the states that were in the geography he studied.

Whether a girl is afraid to climb a ladder or not depends on whether she has on her pink stockings.

You can tell when a girl didn't have many dances at a party by the way she pretends she had them all.

A man's idea of a wife with a good head for money matters is where she will save her allowance till he borrows it, and then not expect him to pay it back again.—New York Press.

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The only possible way to cure Contagious Blood Poison is to remove the cause by purifying the blood. This is just what S. S. S. does; and it is the only medicine that absolutely and thoroughly cleanses the circulation of every particle of the germs and virus of the disease. Mercury, Potash, etc., are often used by despairing sufferers in the hope that such strong treatment will kill the poison. But this cannot be done; the disease may be checked temporarily and the symptoms improved, but the old poison is slumbering in the blood, and when the treatment is left off the disease always returns.

The ability of S. S. S. to cure Contagious Blood Poison comes from its blood purifying properties. It goes into the circulation and removes every trace of the poison, makes the blood pure and healthy, and leaves no dregs of the virus to break out later on. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, each of which has a direct and specific effect in purifying the blood. S. S. S. does not contain a particle of mineral in any form to upset the stomach, affect the bowels, or inflame any of the delicate membranes of the body. It is Nature's blood purifier, potent and healthful, and so valuable are its tonic effects that when S. S. S. has rid the circulation of the Contagious Blood Poison the entire system is left in fine physical condition.

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