

COMMUNICATION  
SEYMOUR.

Allies Had to Return Without Going to Peking.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SAFE.

Situation Not So Bad—Public Deceived by Sensational Newsmongers and Chinese Liars.

[Early Dispatches.]

London, June 27.—A special from Shanghai, dated last evening, says that communication with Admiral Seymour was opened by the Tien Tsin relief force Sunday. Admiral Seymour was at that time said to be ten miles from Tien Tsin. Three hundred of the members of his party reported sick and wounded; only a few had been killed. They were short of provisions and were returning without having rescued the legations.

THIS IS OVERDRAWN.

Shanghai, June 27.—A German paper has an uncredited statement to the effect that Admiral Seymour is eight miles from Tien Tsin with 62 killed and 200 wounded.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SAFE.

Paris, June 27, 10 a.m.—The French consul general at Shanghai telegraphing under date of yesterday announces that the allied troops have entered Tien Tsin. He states also that the foreign ministers have departed from Peking for the north, accompanied by a Chinese escort. It is supposed that they are headed for Shanghai, following the course of the great wall.

CHINESE PROTECTING MISSIONARIES.

The telegram adds that the viceroys of Nankin and the viceroys of Tientsin-Ochoteng, have requested the consul to announce to the French government that they are protecting the interests of some of the missionaries and some of the foreign merchants in that region.

A Yang-Tse telegram of the same date states that the French consul at Shanghai confirms the news of the departure from Tien Tsin, and the fact that the foreign ministers left Peking under escort.

STORY GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

New York, June 27.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, dated June 27, says:

The optimists who have been in the background for a week have turned out in force at the house of commons and the political clubs and are talking cheerfully about China.

So marked was the reaction from depression last night that men of influence did not hesitate to say that they believed that the public had been deceived by sensational newsmongers and Chinese liars, and that as soon as communications were re-opened it would be known that the foreigners had been murdered at Tien Tsin; that Admiral Seymour's force had been blocked, but not cut to pieces, and that the legations had not been attacked.

LEGATIONS NOT ATTACKED.

One view which found considerable support was that the embassy by avoiding an open conflict with the Boxers and instructing the generals to make common cause with them, had regained control of the situation, and that the legations had escaped unharmed. This view, and that the ministers had been escorted out of Peking and that Seymour's force had been shut out of the capital but had not been in serious support of this theory, yet many men of good judgment were disposed to credit it, and to assume that the embassy after making use of the regular army in dispersing the Boxers and sympathizing with them would not oppose the entry of the foreign forces, but would appeal for Russian support and depend upon a speedy break-up of the concert of the legations and intrigues.

AMERICAN NEWS IS PROMPT.

Owing to the sluggishness of the admiralty in giving out dispatches, the American press is able to get official news from China in advance of the English public, since nothing is held back by the navy department in Washington.

Press dispatches available at midnight were meager, but it was fairly clear that the allied forces had been greatly strengthened by French, German, Japanese and Russian troops; that the march to Tien Tsin had not been attended with serious loss, and that the plight of the foreigners there had not been so serious as had been supposed.

CATASTROPHE Averted.

It is not known with definiteness here whether Admiral Seymour's force made into Peking and carried the ministers and refugees out with them or whether they were sent out under the escort of their own guards, but the opinion prevailed at midnight among well informed members of parliament that a catastrophe had been averted, and that the military and naval forces, while not sufficient to secure permanent occupation of Peking, were adequate for the immediate protection of the foreigners in Tien Tsin. Mr. Broderick and Mr. Balfour were closely questioned in the house of commons respecting China, but their information was apparently second-hand. The government was clearly unprepared for the crisis which has arisen, but has pulled out of the bag, and is hunting in the dark for a policy.

PROTESTANT MISSION BURNED.

London, June 27.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin dated yesterday says that the Protestant mission at Wei-Hsien was burned down by rebels Monday night last.

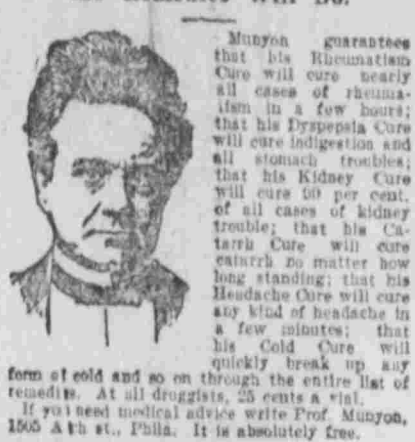
CHINESE BUTCHER MISSIONARY

Victoria, B. C., June 27.—The Shanghai Mercury says that a member of the Boxers' Society, who saw the murder of Rev. Mr. Ellis of the London mission, and of a Chinese missionary at Kung Tsin, gave the following account of the tragedy to a friend:

"On the 12th day of the fourth moon, the Boxers, numbering fifty-seven, crossed the river Tso-Tsun and met the two missionaries in a boat. They knew the Chinese was a Christian and at once attacked him, wounding him with their swords. Then they dragged him out of the boat, and tied him to a tree at the river side. Then Mr. Ellis was tied with him, and Mr. Chao, another Chinese missionary, was found. His toes and thumbs were bound together, and he was carried to a tree near where the others were hung up. The arms of the missionaries were cut off their hands hewn off, and after the bodies had been dismembered, they were cast into the river. The chapel of the mission was demolished and the crowd went on their way."

NARROW ESCAPE OF ENGINEERS.

Chicago, June 27.—A special to the Tribune from Victoria, B. C., says: Advice by the Empress of India give

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.  
Strong Assurances as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.

form of cold and so on through the entire list of ailments. At a glance you will find it. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 A St. Phila. It is absolutely free.

graphic details of the escape from Peking and Tien Tsin of foreigners. Of all the fugitives to reach the coast none had a harder fight for their lives than the American, French and British missionaries, who were surrounded by the Boxers at Peking. The terminus of the railway that was to run to Han

When the Boxers attacked the station and the machine shop the engineers barricaded themselves in the machine shops and held the Chinese off for some time. They had several women with them, wives of some of them. These women loaded the men's rifle belts and otherwise assisted to repel the Boxers. Soon, though, the foreigners found their position in the shops untenable as some of the Chinese had rushed them and set fire to a part of the building.

RAN FOR THEIR LIVES.

Then they ran for it, fighting their way through the Boxers. When they got through the Boxers' lines the Chinese gave no further attention to them, but instead began to pillage and destroy the station and machine shops. Two of the Belgians then hurried to Peking, where they reported the danger of the party and called for volunteers to help them.

A number of Cossacks were dispatched to the rescue.

They set out on June 2nd and encountered a large crowd of Boxers forty miles from Tien Tsin, and were obliged to return, being unable to fight their way through the Boxers. The Cossacks, who numbered thirty-three, had two officers wounded.

IN A DESPERATE FLIGHT.

In the meantime the engineers were between two forces of Boxers. There were thirty of them. They had taken up a position on a small hill, and there they made trenches, in which they were to hold out, waiting for the Boxers to their front. They were all unconscious of the party to their rear and after their hard fighting arranged that eight should be left in the trenches to hold back the Boxers while the others twenty-two including the women and children went on toward Peking.

They had no cars and the men carried the weaker ones when they became exhausted. The march of the fugitives to Peking was an awful one. When some few miles from where they had been interred they found another party of Boxers, not so strong as the party before encountered, however, to their front, and the men formed a hollow square with the women and children in the center and dragging along, fighting and repelling the onslaughts of the Boxers, they made their way to Peking.

The Boxers of this party were without firearms, being armed only with poles armed with iron and knives and spears. They were kept at a distance by the rifles and revolvers of the railway men, who killed a number of them.

EIGHT HEROES KILLED.

The eight heroes who were left behind to guard their retreat were slain by the Boxers. There were three Frenchmen and one Italian. The others were Belgians and Swiss. The fugitives on their arrival at Peking were in a terribly destitute condition.

American marines lead the way of the relief party to Peking. Despite the viceroys' edict that no foreigners should be allowed to pass Taku fort, forty United States marines landed and made their way up the river, by light.

Reading the Chinese papers, one would come to the conclusion that China herself was making an effort to suppress the Boxers' rising. Referring to the battle of June 7th, the Chinese paper says that several hundred Boxers were killed and five buildings were burned down during the conflict and the Chinese papers destroyed.

This was at Lohu, the third station from Tien Tsin. Another paper says the Boxers lost 500 men in this engagement. General Nich, who commanded the federal troops, took a prominent part in the Chinese-Japanese war.

RUMORS ARE BEWILDERING.

New York, June 27.—The secretaries of the foreign missions boards in this city and the friends of the missionaries now in China are getting more and more bewildered as rumors multiply, and cable messages, more depressing than cheering come to headquarters.

A letter from Dr. Edna G. Terry to her mother, dated April 23, said she would sail for home at the earliest possible date. Mr. Terry hopes that her daughter is already on her way to the United States.

UNEASY OVER A DISPATCH.

The report from Che Foo, giving a list of missionaries safe there, caused the Presbyterians some worry. Mr. Garrison, of the secretary's office, said: "Not one of our missionaries is mentioned in the list, unless it is Rev. Mr. Lowrie. Our Mr. Lowrie is with Rev. Walter, and he has been at Pao Tung Pu, shut off by the Boxers, we thought. We do not see why our missionaries from Peking were not mentioned as well as those of the other denominations. Nor is it easy to explain how the missionaries in Peking, except all the way to Che Foo, over 200 miles, without an escort of troops, at a time when Seymour and the allies are hard pressed in that same region."

THESE REASONS.

These reasons, Mr. Terry says, the missionaries who are mentioned were outside of the city at the time they started for Che Foo. They took our missionaries in Shan Tung province.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Ince were ordered to port, which must be Che Foo. From the fact that they were not mentioned we conclude that they have not yet reached that city."

FEARS FOR MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Dr. C. C. Cogan, of the American board of foreign missions, said of the Congressional missionaries who are reported to be safe in Che Foo: "Dr. W. S. Amant is the superintendent of the mission at Peking, and when last heard from he was in that city. His wife and family are in this country. Miss Frances B. Patterson is the wife of the mission, and the last we knew of her she was there. Rev. James H. Roberts was stationed at Kalgan, in the far north of China, close to the great wall. We have had great fears for him and his associates, Rev. P. Sprague and wife, and Rev. Mark Williams."

REV. PORTER SAFE.

Rev. Charles E. Ewing, of Pao-Ting-Fu, has sent a cable dispatch to his father-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Porter, of Danvers, Mass. It said simply: "Safe." After giving this information, Dr. Cogan said:

"We are getting more and more confused as these dispatches come in. But so far as we have any knowledge, no American missionary has suffered bodily injury, and there is nothing yet to destroy our hope that the life of all of them will be spared. Our government seems to be doing all it can, and we trust that the Lord will deliver our brethren out of the fiery furnace in which they are placed. We assume that all our missionaries are safe."

At the official American and Missionary Alliance in this city, it was said that there were 32 missionaries north of Peking who could be reached only through Peking or Tien Tsin. None of them could be reached in Che Foo, for upon their arrival the headquarters here would be notified."

SO ARE OTHERS.

Chicago, June 27.—Through a cablegram received yesterday, James W. Porter learned of the safe arrival at Che Foo of the Rev. Henry D. Porter, and Miss Mary H. Porter, former residents of this city. Missionaries of the American board, who were stationed at Pao Tung Pu, were unable to reach Tien Tsin, 200 miles north of their post in China, and it had been feared that harm would befall them. The cablegram states that they were given military escort to Che Foo.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27.—Mrs. Oliver Clifford, who with her husband is connected with the Presbyterian mission at Tien Tsin, writes under date of May 23 to her brother in this city as follows:

"We sleep now with our firearms close at hand. Oliver and I each have a brace of pistols under our heads. I always have two loaded revolvers ready to use at any moment, and the entire foreign population is anxiously watching for the first sign of an uprising. Last Monday morning when the people swarmed in the city, huge placards were found posted on the walls and fences, reading as follows: The heavens are displeased at the presence of the foreign dogs in China and they have decreed that there shall be no more rain in the whole kingdom until they are all expelled."

UNREST IN THE SOUTH.

London, June 27, 3:45 a. m.—A fresh phase of the ebullition in China is the probability of immediate outbreaks in the great southern provincial countries. The populace there is daily assuming a more hostile attitude toward foreigners; and the latter perceive symptoms of a general rising, especially at Nanking, where, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express, the Boxers are daily increasing in number. Kang Wu, one of the most truculent enemies of foreigners, has arrived by way of the Grand canal, armed with full powers from the emperor to deal with the southern provinces. The friendly attitude of Viceroy Liu Kun Yih toward foreigners has brought him into disgrace with Prince Tuan, president of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

The unrest at Canton is described by a dispatch from that city to the Daily Telegraph, dated Monday, via Hongkong, yesterday:

"It is feared that we are on the eve of a scene of bloodshed and anarchy. The Boxers are daily assuming a more hostile attitude toward foreigners; and the latter perceive symptoms of a general rising, especially at Nanking, where, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express, the Boxers are daily increasing in number. Kang Wu, one of the most truculent enemies of foreigners, has arrived by way of the Grand canal, armed with full powers from the emperor to deal with the southern provinces. The friendly attitude of Viceroy Liu Kun Yih toward foreigners has brought him into disgrace with Prince Tuan, president of the Tsung-li-Yamen."

LI HUNG CHANG KEEPS ORDER.

"Li Hung Chang has again been temporarily ordered to Peking. His enemies declare that they will murder him before he can reach there. His presence alone restrains the revolutionary elements here. His departure will let loose the 'Black Flag' and 'Red Cliffs' troops. Knowing this, Li's trusted officials are sending their families to Hongkong."

"The viceroy himself trusts the Americans in this crisis. He says that he will do all in his power to help and place himself largely—almost unreservedly—in their hands. At an important conference today he reiterated this statement."

"All the missionaries have been notified of their immediate peril through confidential runners. They are leaving Canton hurriedly and only a few are now here."

"Commander McLean of the United States steamship Don Juan de Austria, is the first here to protect foreign interests. He is capable and energetic and is reinforced by her majesty's ships Hedgocock. Two hundred foreign residents at Shanghai are armed."

PEOPLE DISAFFECTED.

"The Canton population reaches 2,000,000. The majority are Chinese and sampan (flat bottomed river boats). Most of the people are disaffected and incendiary proclamations are increasing the number of the virulent."

Shanghai cables that the French consul there has received a cable from Shan Tung asserting that 11,000 Chinese troops are making forced marches from Shan Tung to Peking.

Two Jesuit fathers and one hundred native Christians have been murdered in the southern part of the province of Chi-Li.

The Chinese military authorities have been discovered recruiting at Shanghai inside the foreign settlement and some agents have been arrested in the act of constructing intrusions around the European concessions.

A Chinaman connected with war purchases for the Chinese government in Europe, who has been interviewed by the Daily Express, says that China has immense quantities of arms and ammunition and will stagger humanity, if driven to defend herself.

BATTLE OF TIEN Tsin.

Che Foo, June 26.—(Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.)—The Americans and British entered Tien Tsin first, silencing the guns of the arsenal and breaking through the Chinese lines. The foreigners were close behind. The Russians lost four killed and thirty wounded. The losses of the other nationalities were small.

Admiral Seymour's force is about ten miles from Tien Tsin. It is surrounded by Chinese troops and Boxers and hampered by the presence of sick and wounded.

It is reported that all foreigners were sent from Peking with a weak Chinese guard, and it is assumed that they are with Admiral Seymour.

One thousand Japanese are landing at Taku and 2,000 more are expected tomorrow, when a battalion of French is also due.

The foreign admirals have appointed Capt. Wise, commander of the Monocacy, to be commandant at Tong-Ku. The Netherlands cruiser Holland has left Java for Che Foo.

ROOSEVELT IS  
COMING WEST.

People of Utah Likely to See the Gallant "Teddy."

CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

Gov. Roosevelt Will Engage in It—Republicans Hope to Carry the Mountain States.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, June 27.—Governor Roosevelt will leave New York for Oklahoma to attend the annual reunion of the Rough Riders. After the reunion he will, on July 4, visit Kansas, stopping at Wichita and Topeka.

On July 5, Governor Roosevelt will make another stop at Quincy, Ill., where also he will speak. Then he will return home to prepare his letter of acceptance and to receive formal notification of his nomination on July 12. The governor is undecided whether to attend the convention of the National League of Republican clubs in St. Paul on July 17. He will abide by the decision of the national committee in that matter.

But just in the campaign Roosevelt will make an extended tour through the West and then he will talk real politics and arouse the enthusiasm of the voters.

At the National Committee Henry B. Payne, who has just returned from a conference with Governor Roosevelt, speaks highly of the governor's determination to make a vigorous campaign, and thus do New York for victory at the polls in November.

"Our candidate for Vice President," Mr. Payne said, "certainly intends to bear his share of the burden. When the great political storm of the campaign gets in motion and sweeps across the country, all disappointments, personal preferences, disagreements and differences of opinion will disappear. We are going to have a great campaign."

"The Chicago headquarters," Mr. Payne continued, "will be the center of hard work this year. We will cover the entire section of the Allegheny campaign this year in every one of the western mountain states, for we believe every one of them can be carried for McKinley and Roosevelt. I am going to Cleveland to see Mr. Hanna and then will go home to Wisconsin for a few days. Then I will go to Chicago, open the headquarters and start right in the campaign. New headquarters, I think, will be selected, instead of the rooms we had in 1896, in the Auditorium. We shall get going well about the middle of July."

Too Much Rain. Macon, Ga., June 27.—F. W. Hazelhurst, secretary of the Georgia Peach Growers' association, who has just returned from a tour of the great orchards of middle Georgia, says the consequence of the past few weeks have cut fully 75 per cent off the early peach crop.

NOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Dewey Would Not Have a Nomination Therefor.

Newport, R. I., June 27.—Admiral Dewey, in an interview last night, said: "I stand just where I was some time ago. If the American people want me for their candidate for President, I am ready."

Asked if he would stand for the nomination of Vice President, he replied he would not.

Concerning the political outlook in the West, from which part of the country the admiral recently returned, he said: "There is a strong feeling in the West for Bryan, and if he runs for the presidency I believe he will carry it."

Admiral Dewey paid a high tribute to President McKinley. He spoke of the mental strain under which the chief executive labored and cited the case of the present crisis in China, which is very serious, he said.

BRICKLAYERS WITHDRAW.

Backbone of the Chicago Strike is Broken. Chicago, June 27.—The backbone of the great building trades strike in this city is broken. It is now only a question of hours when the 50,000 workmen who have been idle for many months will be arranging agreements for their return to work.

The initial move for ending the lock-out was taken at 2:15 o'clock this morning by the bricklayers and stone-masons' union, the strongest of the building trades. The union voted to withdraw after an all night meeting to withdraw from the building trades council. The council will be notified this morning of the withdrawal of the bricklayers. This afternoon the arbitration committee of the bricklayers will meet the arbitration committee of the masons and stone-masons' union to sign a working agreement to extend to April, 1902, and the bricklayers will immediately be given work.

The action of the bricklayers' union was the result of the report of the conference committee in which a recommendation was made that the union sever its connection with the central body because that organization had been unable to bring about a settlement of the labor troubles.

As the bridge and structural iron workers, gas fitters, plumbers, plasterers and box makers' unions have been on the verge of quitting the trades council for over a week they will now, in all probability, follow the course of the bricklayers. The bricklayers have a membership of over 3,500.

Against Reorganization. Louisville, Ky., June 27.—Holders of 5,000 shares of the stock of the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Co., have filed objections in the United States to the reorganization plan of the company filed recently by Alex. P. Humphrey and Judson Harmon. These stockholders claim the plan fails to provide for them or for holders of common stock of the company.

Prune Men's Combine. San Jose, Cal., June 27.—The California Prune Growers' association, which is organized with the California Fruit association, (the prune men's combine), for handling the coming crop. The fixing of price is left to the directors of the association. There will be no bonus on foreign exports.

Japan, China, Korea and Russia. Yokohama, June 27.—The emperor has sanctioned an outlay of 15,000,000 yen towards the cost of military operations in China.

It is reported in Seoul that there is increasing hostility towards Christians in Korea. It is said, repudiates the land contract which gave to Russia a site for a coal depot and a naval hospital, as Russia wished to apply towards the price the amount of pending claims against Korea.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate for NERVOUSNESS. A superior restorative when the nervous system has become impaired by mental or physical overwork.

## Skin Diseases

When the excretory organs fail to carry off the waste material from the system, there is an abnormal accumulation of effete matter which poisons the blood, and it becomes sour and acid. This poison is carried through the general circulation to all parts of the body, and upon reaching the skin surface there is a redness and eruption, and by certain peculiarities we recognize Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Erysipelas and many other skin troubles, more or less severe. While the skin is the seat of irritation, the real disease is in the blood. Medicated lotions and powders may allay the itching and burning, but never cure, no matter how long and faithfully continued, and the condition is often aggravated and skin permanently injured by their use.

The disease is more than skin deep; the entire circulation is poisoned.

The many preparations of arsenic, mercury, potash, etc., not only do not cure skin diseases, but soon ruin the digestion and break down the constitution. S. S. S., nature's own remedy, made of roots, herbs and barks, of great purifying and tonic properties, quickly and effectively cures blood and skin troubles, because it goes direct to the root of the disease and stimulates and restores normal, healthy action to the different organs, cleanses and enriches the blood, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous secretions. S. S. S. cures permanently because it leaves none of the original poison to re-form in the blood and cause a fresh attack.

Healthy blood is necessary to preserve that clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion so much desired by all. S. S. S. can be relied upon with certainty to keep the blood in perfect order. It has been curing blood and skin diseases for half a century; no other medicine can show such record.

S. S. S. contains no poisonous minerals—it is purely vegetable and harmless. Our medical department is in charge of physicians of large experience in treating blood and skin diseases, who will take pleasure in aiding by their advice and direction all who desire it. Write fully and freely about your case; your letters are held in strictest confidence. We make no charge whatever for this service. Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases will be sent free upon application.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

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