

HARRY K. THAW PLACED ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Scenes Attending Opening of the Famous Case in New York.

QUESTIONS ASKED TALESMEN

Wife, Mother and Sister of Stanford White's Slayer All in Court—Preparing to Counter Defense of Momentary Insanity.

New York City.—Harry Kendall Thaw was placed on trial before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the murder of Stanford White, the architect, on the Madison Square Garden roof on the night of June 25 last. Greatly agitated, but wary, as he scrutinizes with eager eyes the talesmen from whom his jury is to be selected, Thaw finally was called to the bar. Inside of the room of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, surrounded as an officer was in the history of murder trials in this city, cheered by the presence of loved ones and secure in the knowledge that no expense has been spared to secure counsel whose only instructions are to have him set free, this man of thirty-three approached the crucial period of a tempestuous career.

No murder case in a century has been so much written about, so much theorized about, so much talked about as this one. From the beginning it has been a foreordained cause celebre, not only because of the spectacular and dramatic method of the killing, but because every one connected with it to the remotest degree belonged to that little group in this country who keep themselves always in the spot light of publicity, and concerning whose doings, their comings and their goings, their amusements, their other, their equipages, their every detail of life, there is an inexhaustible curiosity.

Scenes approaching absolute disorder were incidental to the opening of the trial. Most of the clashes were between reporters and correspondents and the police. Press arrangements for transmitting reports of the trial from the court room to the newspapers throughout this country and in London and Paris are more suggestive of a great national convention to nominate a candidate for President than of a trial. There were 200 newspaper men present, representing papers in nearly all the large cities of this country and several London and Paris publications. And there was as many policemen as there were reporters. They were in command of the inspectors.

Only about fifty newspaper writers finally were admitted, the remainder of the space in the court room being reserved for the 200 talesmen summoned on the special jury panel. The police lines had been extended from the corridor adjacent to the court room to include the entire first floor of the Criminal Courts Building. The public had been warned in advance not to attempt to get into the court room and few persons appeared.

District Attorney Jerome is conducting the prosecution in person, assisted by Mr. Garson of his staff. Shortly after 10 o'clock the 200 talesmen less a few delinquents summoned as the special panel were allowed to enter the court room and every seat behind the rail was occupied.

Then there was a bustle and a murmur as five women heavily veiled entered the court room by a side entrance. They were accompanied by Daniel O'Reilly and A. Russell Peabody, of counsel for the defense. The party consisted of Alice, the Countess of Yarmouth, and Mrs. George Laurier Carnegie, sisters of the prisoner, Mrs. William Thaw, his mother; Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, his young wife, and May Mackenzie, an actress friend of Evelyn Thaw.

The young Mrs. Thaw sat between Miss Mackenzie and Thaw's mother. She wore a thin white veil and was dressed in a neat, tailor made suit of blue velvet, with hat of the same material, trimmed with violets. She carried a milk muff and wore long-sleeved black gloves. The elder Mrs. Thaw, who is very stout, was heavily veiled and dressed in black from head to foot.

The Countess of Yarmouth was magnificently gowned. She wore a heavy long coat of gray, lined with white and gray squirrel, a suit of olive green, tan elbow came gloves, and her small hat was trimmed with green ribbon and black fox fur. She carried a muff and scarf of black fox.

Mrs. Carnegie was plainly dressed in brown. Miss Mackenzie was in lavender and had a purple veil. Thaw's brother, Edward, and Mr. Carnegie, his brother-in-law, were also in the party, which, arriving in a large touring automobile, was immediately surrounded by the crowd in front of the building. It was necessary for the police to club the curious back before the party could enter the building.

Leaning on the arm of Mr. O'Reilly, and supported by her son Edward, Mrs. William Thaw was the first to enter the court room where her son is to be tried for the killing of Mr. Stanford White. The Countess of Yarmouth, the Countess of Yarmouth followed, with Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. The party were escorted to seats that had been reserved for them directly behind the prisoner, in such

SURVIVORS DENOUNCE OFFICIALS OF JAMAICA

Declare "Bonds of Blood and Language a Mockery."

INHUMANITY OF SWETTENHAM

Americans Adopt Resolutions of Condemnation at Their Treatment—Injured Driven From Vessel to Make Room For English.

New York City.—Charging the British of Kingston, Jamaica, with gross incivility and inhumanity during the reign of terror following the earthquake and conflagration in the stricken city, 112 Americans, mostly tourists, came into port on the steamship Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The ship with the refugees on board, about forty women, sixty men and a dozen children, left Kingston here, the meeting was presided over by Percival Cable, a hotel man of Norristown, Pa. The refugees commended thoroughly and comprehensively not only Sir Alexander Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica, but also Sir Alfred Jones, Managing Director of the Imperial West Indian Steamship Company, and Captain Parsons of the steamship Port Kingston of the line. Of the two latter many of the refugees had difficulty in speaking without an explosion. In explanation they cited these facts:

From the morning after the earthquake until the Prinz Eitel mercifully brought them away, eighty men, forty women and some twelve children were herded together on the open pier of the Hamburg-American Line, without food, without water even, in want and agony. Looking only across the water to the island of the Port Kingston, and on this ship Sir Alfred Jones and Captain Parsons were entertaining with every comfort such of their British friends as were disposed to share their hospitality.

The Americans sent to the ship a modest request for food and water. They asked that Sir Alfred and his Captain allow the women and children to sleep at night on the bare deck of the ship. The Englishmen denied these requests. In some cases it was solemnly asserted that the wounded and dying, of American and other nationalities, were ejected from their places of shelter and left exposed in the open air without medical assistance, in order that Englishmen and men who were unhurt, might be more comfortably quartered.

These statements as to the British reply to the request are not the summing up of loose talk. They come from Father O'Donovan, the brave priest who was the courage and the consolation of the whole company during those two days of need, and from his companions on the committee which went seeking succor where none was to be obtained.

From this same little American relief committee comes also the information that the intervention of the American sailors, if such it may be called, was not unolicited, as might have been supposed from the letter of Governor Swettenham and from other earlier data, but was the response to a request of the Jamaican Colonial Secretary, Mr. Anderson, who was consulted by a representative of Admiral Davis on the arrival of the American fleet.

Nor is this all. It appears from the statements of the priest, who is the Rev. John O'Donovan, of Boston, and of August W. Caldwell, of this city, that the American sailors were definitely assigned to relief police work, and that these assignments received the assent of Governor Swettenham until the latter began sending to Admiral Davis a remarkable series of contradictory messages, which ended in the request for a withdrawal of the American landing parties.

More than this. On Wednesday, when the need was most acute, some of the Americans went foraging for food. They returned to report that one of the most interesting sights they had seen was Governor Swettenham riding around in his state coach and pair, attended by red-apd-gold liveried servants, pointing out the "interesting sights" of the earthquake to a party of ladies.

Early dispatches as to the number of dead are found to be correct. That one thousand perished is the estimate made, and it is practically official. The property loss is estimated at \$30,000,000, with about one-fifth insured.

Labor Organizations Praised. Governor Hughes attended a smoker given by union labor men at Albany, N. Y., and declared his belief in labor organizations.

No Cotton Quotations by Wire or Mail. Senator Culberson, of Texas, has introduced a bill prohibiting the sending of any information regarding dealings in cotton futures either over interstate telephone lines or through the mails.

Disorders in China. Another anti-dynastic movement has broken out in the middle Yangtze region, China, and two regiments have been dispatched thither from Hankow.

The World of Sport. The Boston Americans are confident that Lou Criger, their star catcher of two years ago, will be in splendid shape next season.

Gunner Moir, the new heavy-weight champion of England, has practically decided to make a trip to this country in January for the purpose of getting on a fight.

Representatives of some clubs which are members of the American Kennel Club object to the incorporation which places the control of the organization in the hands of the directors.

LICENSES ASKED FOR MINES

President Approves La Follette's Bill Controlling Coal Lands.

Senator Says His Measure Follows Advanced Steps Taken in Other Countries—Grazing Lands Saved.

Washington, D. C.—Great was the surprise of many politicians when Senator La Follette appeared as the author and sponsor of an important bill bearing the approval of President Roosevelt and providing that the rich coal and mineral public lands of the Government never shall be disposed of, but developed and operated under licenses issued by the Government.

Senator La Follette has worked studiously on his problem for more than a year, and, after many conferences with the President, officials of the Department of Justice and others, he has prepared an elaborate plan of legislation to keep the rich public lands from the clutches of the railroads and other corporate interests which have been fast acquiring them.

There have been withdrawn by President Roosevelt, largely at Senator La Follette's suggestion, from entry and sale, nearly 46,000,000 acres of these public lands possessing coal or mineral deposits. Other withdrawals will follow. The President will use all his influence to make the bill law.

All patents to public lands hereafter issued will contain a clause reserving to the Government the right to all the coal, oil, gas and asphalt underlying them. Employment in any of these mines under license to operators of boys under fourteen years and of women shall be prohibited.

Senator La Follette, when asked to give an analysis of this proposed legislation, said: "The bill follows the lines of the most advanced legislation which has been enacted by other countries for the conservation of their fuel supplies."

"The object sought to be attained is to retain in the Government the title to all minerals upon or under the public domain which are or can be used for fuel or lighting purposes. At the same time it aims to preserve to bona-fide settlers, and under terms that are as liberal as the present laws, the right to acquire agricultural and grazing lands, so that the withdrawal of more than 50,000,000 acres of land from entry and sale will not in any way retard the growth and progress of the agricultural and grazing industries in the West."

"The bill provides that licenses shall be issued by the Government to prospect and mine for coal and other minerals mined for fuel, oil, gas and asphalt, and that not more than 3200 acres shall be licensed to one individual, corporation or association. Under the terms of the bill no officer, agent or stockholder of a common carrier will be permitted to secure a license to mine for these materials."

"The effect of limiting the amount of mineral lands which shall be licensed to any one individual, corporation or association, and to forbid the common carriers from acquiring any interests in such licenses will have the effect of building up genuine competition in the production of coal, oil and gas. This will result in opening up new mining districts, the development of new markets, and will not only give to the people dependent upon these coal deposits for their fuel supply, the benefit of real competition, but will also be a direct benefit to the agricultural and grazing industries of the great West."

BAILEY IS RE-ELECTED.

Investigating Committee to Continue Its Work—Dramatic Scene.

Austin, Texas.—J. W. Bailey was re-elected to the United States Senate. One hundred and forty-seven votes were cast in the two branches of the Legislature. Of this number he received 107. The remaining forty votes were scattered among nearly that number of men.

The scene attending the placing in nomination of Mr. Bailey was dramatic. The galleries were crowded with visitors, many of them from other parts of the State.

The promise of Mr. Bailey authoritatively announced on the floor that he would resign from the Senate if the charges filed against him are sustained, caused many members who had heretofore opposed his election to vote for him.

It is stated that the election of Mr. Bailey will not prevent a thorough investigation.

NEW SHAH IS CROWNED.

Mohammed Ali Ascends the Gold Peacock Throne in Persia's Capital.

Teheran, Persia.—The coronation of Mohammed Ali Mirza as Shah of Persia took place here with impressive ceremonies. The Shah ascended the peacock throne and sat on a carpet embroidered with pearls, with a cushion behind, similarly embroidered.

The Grand Vizier placed the crown upon the Shah's head and a priest recited passages from the Koran. He proclaimed the titles of Mohammed Ali, after which the crown was removed.

The Shah was dressed in black and covered with magnificent diamonds. He wore a jeweled sword. The jewels on the Shah were worth probably more than \$5,000,000.

PACIFIC TIDAL WAVE HORROR.

1500 Persons Killed in Islands Near Sumatra After Earthquake.

The Hague.—On January 11 a telegraph was received from the Dutch East Indies that a tidal wave had devastated the island of Tana, with the loss of 300 lives, and that forty had been killed on the island of Simulu, both off the west coast of the island of Sumatra. A late telegram says that the disaster was much more serious.

The tidal wave destroyed the southern coast of the island of Simulu, which has nearly disappeared. The loss of life probably amounts to 1500. There have been daily earthquakes about the coast. The civil governor has gone to the scene of the disaster with medical help.

The smaller island of Simelutchoot was entirely engulfed.

Nitric Acid From Atmosphere.

Sir William Crookes, the eminent British physicist, has discovered a process by which nitric acid can be extracted from the atmosphere in sufficient quantity to make it available for commercial purposes.

TRAIN BLOWN TO PIECES

Score of Passengers Perish in Railroad Horror at Sandford, Ill.

SHOCK FELT THIRTY MILES

Cars Hurlled From Track—Many Injured Cremated as Coaches Burn—Five Hundred Kegs of Powder in Freight.

Terre Haute, Ind. — Twenty-two charred and mutilated bodies were taken from the smoldering ruins of the accommodation passenger train on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the "Big Four" Railroad, following its destruction by the explosion of a carload of powder as it passed a freight train at Sandford, Ind., five miles west of Terre Haute. It is believed that the list of dead will number at least a dozen more. The number of injured will reach at least thirty-five.

The cause of the disaster has not been fully explained, but several theories are advanced. The result was terrible. The shock was felt for thirty miles, many believing it to be an earthquake.

The entire train, including the locomotive, was blown from the track, the coaches were demolished, the engine was hurled fifty feet and the passengers were either blown to pieces, consumed by fire or terribly hurt.

According to trainmen on the freight the explosion of the powder was caused by the concussion of the passenger train, which was slowing down for Sandford.

Besides the passenger train eight freight cars were blown to pieces by the explosion. Huge masses of iron were thrown hundreds of feet from the track. The tank of the passenger locomotive was hurled 100 feet, landing in a gravel pit.

Not a building in Sandford escaped damage. Windows were shattered, dishes and furniture broken and doors blown from hinges.

The accommodation passenger train was running from Indianapolis to Mattoon, Ill. It was inky dark when the freight train drew in on a side track to let the passenger go by. Shortly afterward the passenger train approached the station, setting brakes as it passed the freight train. As the coaches were just abreast of the powder car the contents of the latter exploded.

The entire passenger train was blown from the tracks into the air and crashed to the earth a tangled mass of wood and steel beneath which lay forty human beings. Fire broke out in the wreckage, and before the eyes of citizens and rescuers, who rushed from their homes, many burned to death.

By the starting light of the burning coaches the people of Sandford did their best for the wounded. The residents of the village threw open their homes to the injured and worked amid the debris heroically, but were soon forced back by the terrible heat.

After the fire drove the rescuers away from the immediate scene of the wreck they searched for scattered persons until the heat died down and then began dragging charred bodies. As the fire burned down to a smoldering pile lanterns were brought. Four mutilated bodies were found in a woods several hundred feet from the tracks.

A thousand feet of track was torn up and a great hole shows where the powder car stood. This car was bound from Concord Junction, Mass., to East Alton, Ill., and contained 500 kegs of powder.

The dead are: William Thompson, Sandford, Ind.; William Davis, Vermillion, Ill.; J. W. Sutherland, Paris, Ill.; John Franklin, Ashmore, Ill.; A. D. Hester, Elbridge, Ill.; Charles Gosnell, Paris, Ill.; Claude Steele, Sandford, Ind.; A. A. Hicks, Sandford, Ind.; Dr. Haslett, Grand View, Ill.; Frank Fielder, Findlay, Ohio; Mary Earhart, Terre Haute, Ind.; H. Blakeley, Findlay, Ohio; John A. Brown, Mattoon, Ill.; five unidentified bodies, one a woman. These are missing and believed to be dead: Mrs. F. W. Wolfe, Sandford, Ind.; two young daughters of Mrs. Wolfe; A. Kuykendall, a fireman.

HURRICANE AT BUFFALO.

Steel Ships Ashore—Loss There and at Tonawanda \$3,000,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—With the suddenness of a typhoon an eighty-five-mile gale struck this town, doing great damage here and at Tonawanda. There were twenty-three steel freighters, grain laden, moored under the breakwater. Five were piled high and dry on the beach. Each of these big boats is worth \$250,000, and three of them will cost a pretty penny for their release.

A mile and a half of lumber docks at the Tonawanda were swept into the river and five miles of docks were submerged. The damage there is \$1,000,000.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—The wildest lake storm since October 3, 1893, when the steamer Dean Richmond foundered off shore with all on board, occurred here. Two lives were lost, Pearl Shear, eleven years old, daughter of J. E. Shear, ice dealer. Mrs. Frederick Soldwick was fatally injured.

Boiler Explosion Kills Three.

By the explosion of the boiler of a Reading engine attached to one of the Atlantic City flyers at Blue Anchor, N. J., the engineer, Edward McConaghy; the fireman, Frederick Arthur, and an extra fireman named Clark were instantly killed. No passengers were hurt.

Railroads Stopped by Fuel Famine.

Railroads were almost at a standstill in Washington and Oregon because of the fuel famine.

Damages by Ohio Flood.

Great damage was done by floods along the Ohio River. At Portsmouth, Ohio, the levees broke and about ten thousand persons were driven from their homes, many in nightclothes. Heavy damage was done at Cincinnati, Louisville, Aurora and Lawrenceburg, Ind., and the last named town was in imminent danger of being completely flooded.

Bad Business Methods.

Thomas Nelson Page told the State Bar Association in Albany, N. Y., the fiduciary principle had been lost in modern business methods.

TRAIN RAN PAST LIGHTS

Passengers Burned and Crushed to Death at Fowler, Ind.

Cars Catch Fire After Collision in Fog on Big Four—Engineer's Fatal Blunder.

Fowler, Ind.—At least sixteen persons were crushed or burned to death here in a collision between a freight train and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Queen City flyer, from Chicago. Ten persons were seriously injured and several more slightly hurt.

The passenger train was running fifty miles an hour, and consisted of a combination coach, three sleeping cars and a Big Four private car, occupied by Mrs. C. F. Schaff, wife of the vice-president of the railroad. The train was destroyed by fire, except the private car and one sleeping car. Seven of the dead have been identified. Eleven of the victims were burned to death in the combination coach, and only two of these have been identified.

The crash of the wreck awakened nearly every person in Fowler. Among the first to reach the wreck were the County Recorder and the County Auditor, who procured axes and saws, and before the flames reached the sleeping cars began the work of rescue. They worked their way into the mass of wreckage caused by the tender and combination coach. Four bodies were seen protruding from among the broken seats. John Meyer, of New York, was rescued when the fire was within a few feet of him and he was begging some one to shoot him. His leg was broken.

It is probable the exact number of victims will never be known. Railroad officers, of whom there were several on the train, said there were not more than fifteen passengers in the combination coach, but passengers say there were nearly thirty persons in that car. If this be true, the death list may reach twenty-five persons.

With one exception, every member of the passenger train crew was killed or seriously injured. W. E. Harris, Indianapolis; died in Emergency Hospital, Kankakee, Ill. H. Hidding, Indianapolis, conductor of passenger train. J. M. Hagee, baggage master, Indianapolis. J. A. Shannon, Williamsport, Ind.; died on way to Emergency Hospital, Kankakee, Ill. Henry E. Olcott, Cincinnati, fireman of passenger train. Henry A. Price, Long Beach, Cal.; en route to Lafayette; both totally burned. Mrs. Henry A. Price.

The passenger train, in a heavy fog, ran by a telegraphic block signal which called for a stop. The red light was not obeyed. It was probably obscured by the fog. The locomotive was telescoped with the combination coach, making a mass of wreckage, under which the passengers in the cars were wedged. Seats were hurled through the roof, and coals from the firebox set the debris in flames.

LEE'S MEMORY HONORED.

Confederate Leader's Virtues in War and Peace Praised.

Washington, D. C.—With elaborate exercises and in the presence of a distinguished audience, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee was celebrated here under the auspices of the United Confederate and Southern societies of the District of Columbia. A special section was set apart for Confederate veterans, who marched to the New Willard Hall in a body, escorted by the United Spanish War Veterans. The United States Marine Band played "Dixie" and other Southern melodies. President Roosevelt sent a letter, in which he extolled the virtues of the Confederate general in war and in peace. His suggestion that the centennial anniversary be celebrated by the establishment of a permanent Lee Memorial at some great representative educational institution of the South met with instant favor. Following brief remarks by Senator Berry, of Arkansas, and Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, spoke at Lexington, Va.—Charles Francis Adams, Sr., of Boston, head of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was the principal speaker here at the Robert E. Lee centenary celebration.

Louisville, Ky.—General Robert E. Lee's one hundredth birthday anniversary was celebrated generally throughout the South. Military programs were carried out at Charleston, Nashville, Birmingham, New Orleans, Waco and many other cities.

\$700,000 FIRE AT BEAUFORT, S. C.

Business Part of the Town and Best Residences Destroyed.

Savannah, Ga.—Fire destroyed a large part of Beaufort, S. C. The fire began shortly after 1 o'clock p. m. and it was late in the evening before it was under control. The water supply failed and there was no way to fight the flames, which burned themselves out after cutting a wide swath through the best business and residential sections of the town. It is estimated that the damage is between \$700,000 and \$900,000. The insurance is light.

Defaulter and Suicide.

By a suit filed in Philadelphia the fact is made public that Representative Robert Adams, Jr., stole \$75,000 belonging to his father's estate and to a brother before killing himself last year.

Five Indians Burned in Jail.

Five Indians were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the jail at the Umatilla Indian Reservation Agency, in Oregon. It is thought the Indians were trying to burn their way out.

Newsy Gleanings.

Typoid fever is raging in certain sections in the Bronx and Brooklyn, N. Y.

It will cost the Belmont syndicate \$6,000,000 to substitute trolley lines for the present horse cars in the city of New York.

Japan has decided not to send its navy training squadron to the Pacific Coast, on account of the hostile feeling in California.

Out in Wisconsin the railroads have been warned to run their trains on time or have a good excuse ready for the Commissioners.

HOUSEHOLD FRIEND.

Per-una for Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip.

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Per-una is a household friend in more than a million homes. This number is increasing every day. Per-una has become a household word all over the English speaking world. It is an old tried remedy for all catarrhal diseases of the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and female organs.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Per-una Almanac for 1907.

There Might Be Worse.

The Tartars regard onions, leeks and garlic as perfumes. A lady of Tartary will rub a piece of freshly-cut onion on her hands and over her countenance to enhance her attractions.—Baltimore American.

Legacy From a Cat.

A cat named Pinkeye has died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., leaving an estate of \$20,000 to a sister cat. Each of the cats inherited \$20,000 last year from B. F. Dilly, an eccentric millionaire.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

His Best Achievement.

Aunt—"I think you say your prayers very nicely, Reggie." Young Hopeful—"Ah, but you should hear me gargle!"—Punch.

AWFUL EFFECT OF ECZEMA.

Covered With Yellow Sores—Grew Worse—Parents Discouraged—Cuticura Drove Sores Away.

"Our little girl, one year and a half old, was taken with eczema or that was what the doctor said it was. We called in the family doctor and he gave some medicine and said she would be all right in a few days. The eczema grew worse and we called in doctor No. 2. He said she was teething; as soon as the teeth were through she would be all right. But she still grew worse. Doctor No. 3 said it was eczema. By this time she was nothing but a yellow, greenish sore. Well, he said about a week. One morning we discovered a little yellow pimple on one of her eyes. Of course we phoned for doctor No. 3. He came over and looked her over and said that he could not do anything more for her, that he had better take her to some eye specialist, since it was an ulcer. So we went to Oswego to doctor No. 4, and he said the eczema was gone, but that he could help it. We thought we would try doctor No. 5. Well, that proved the same, only he charged \$10 more than doctor No. 4. We were nearly discouraged. I saw one of the Cuticura advertisements in the paper and thought we would try the Cuticura Treatment, so I went and purchased a set of Cuticura Remedies, which cost me \$1, and in three days our daughter, who had been sick about eight months, showed great improvement, and in one week all sores had disappeared. Of course it could not restore the eyesight; but if we had used Cuticura in time I am confident that it would have saved the eye. We think there is no remedy so good for any skin trouble or impurity of the blood as Cuticura. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abbott, R. F. D. No. 9, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., August 17, 1906."

Was It Sympathy?

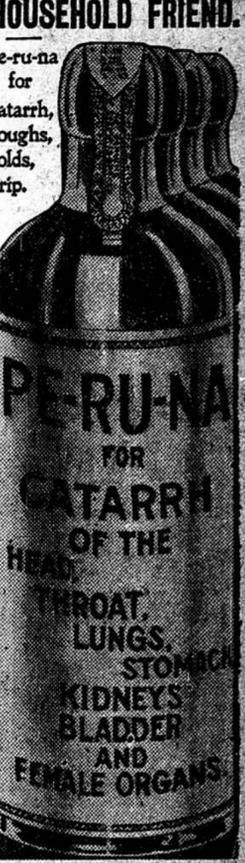
Pethick Lawrence, husband of one of the "suffragettes" imprisoned in London, has promised to subscribe \$50 a day to the woman's suffrage fund for every day his wife remains in jail. Whether Mr. Lawrence is actuated by sympathy or gratitude, deponent saith not.

TERRIBLE TO RECALL.

Five Weeks in Bed With Intensely Painful Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Mary Wagner, of 1367 Kosuth Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I was so weakened and generally run down with kidney disease that for a long time I could not do my work and was five weeks in bed. There was continual bearing down pain, terrible backaches, headaches and at times dizzy spells which was a blur before me. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful, and there was considerable sediment and odor. I don't know what I would have done but for Doan's Kidney Pills. I could see an improvement from the first box, and five boxes brought a final cure."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



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