GOOD BATHING RULES.

That Much Misunderstood Bracer the Cold Bath.

In a suggestive article on bathing, a doctor in the New York Evening Telegram gives some hints which should never be forgotten and which are of interest to those who have long known them as well as to those who have not. Here are a few excerpts:

"Should one feel chilled after a cold bath and the following hard rub, the person must realize that cold baths are bad.

"There is really no way I can suggest that a person can tell whether or not cold baths are good for them, except by the glow and bodily warmth that should follow. I think if the finger nails look blue and the body is covered with goosefleshafter the bath that it is too strenuous," says the physician.

"As to the method of taking baths, I believe that a needle, shower or sponge bath is best, for few are strong enough to stand a plunge, and as to sitting or lying in a tub of cold water, I would say unhesitatingly that it is unwise, for it takes too much animal heat and results in a loss of energy that is unnecessary.

"Frequently those who are not strong enough to take a cold water bath as it comes from the spigot will find it immensely beneficial when a bag of salt is placed in the tub, or by taking the chill off with the addition of warm water, the bath will still be practically cold, for the temperature will be much cooler than the body.

"Cold baths should, as a rule, be taken only in the morning directly after rising, unless a person is very warm and wants a cold tub on a hot day, or, in a few cases of extreme fatigue. When very warm I would suggest that the individual wait until the perspiration was entirely dried on the body before getting into the water. For the shock to the nerves and the rapidity with which the blood is drawn to the surface of the skin by the cold is not good. The same rule applies to salt water bathing. And many persons who jump into the surf when very warm and covered with perspiration often wonder why they feel nauseated after they have been in a few minutes.

"One of the most refreshing baths I have ever taken is a combination of a cup full of cider vinegar and cold water. If it is not too cool I would suggest lying in it from five to ten minutes, when particularly fatigued, for the reaction is remarkable.

"There is this to be guarded against in cold water bathing, that it is not to be done unless the person is physically fit, never when the thought of the cold on the body brings a shiver, or if one feels weak. At such times a bath in tepid water will be far better, and will have no bad results, as the cold one might."

HARE CARRIED OFF TREASURE.

Clever "Pussy" Feigned Death and Escaped with Wealth.

A delightful story comes from County Donegal, Ireland. Timothy O'Donnell is a farmer, living on the bleak slope of a mountain south of Glenties. Recently a son in America sent him home a bill—value $25—and Timothy sent his daughter to Glenties to cash it, buy goods, and bring back the change. The colleen discharged her mission, and for want of a purse tied up the change in a handkerchief. On her way back she proceeded to examine some traps which her father had seen on the mountain side, and was delighted to find in one of them a splendid hare. But then the question arose, how was she to kill it? She had neither stick nor stone. Happy though, why not strangle it with her handkerchief? No soon said than done, or attempted, and "pussy" was left for dead. The girl proceeded to set the trap again. But the hare was only feigning death; and when the girl looked round, imagine her astonishment to see it scampering over the mountain side with the handkerchief (containing the treasure) fastened round his neck!! Pursuit was of course, impossible, and hare and money soon disappeared from view.

There may be something criminal in the act of patting a man on the back when he is already going down hill. So, 29-'06.

OUTDOOR LIFE

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee When One Cannot Digest It.

A farmer says:

"It was not from liquor or tobacco that for ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble, they were caused by the use of coffee until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength.

"I doctored with doctors and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but it kept on [illegible] for months I was a walking skeleton.

"One day I read an ad. for Postum and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make affidavit before any judge.

"I quit coffee entirely and used Postum in its place. I have regained my health entirely and can eat anything that is cooked to eat. I have increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did; I have not taken any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum. Why, I believe Postum will almost digest at the table.

"My family would rebel to coffee at first, but they saw the effects it had on me and when they were feeling bad they began to use Postum, one at a time; until now we all use Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee proves the truth, and easy and pleasant way. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

DREYFUS VINDICATED BY FRENCH NATION

Devil's Island Martyr Declared Innocent and Rank Restored.

TO BE MADE A GENERAL

Accused Officer Could Not Have Obtained Secret Mobilization Papers For Delivery to Germany—Did Not Write Bordereau.

Paris.—Alfred Dreyfus has been completely vindicated in France.

The Supreme Court of the Republic announced its decision annulling the conviction of Dreyfus by the court-martial at Rennes in 1899.

"To wipe every stain from Dreyfus' reputation and to emphasize the condemnation of the fellow-officer who was tried against him the court orders that he be put back on the rank list again. It decides there is no reason for another trial because Dreyfus committed no offence.

In conclusion the court noted the fact that Dreyfus had waived pecuniary indemnity for all he suffered during twelve years.

The court ordered its decision to be transcribed on the records of the Rennes court-martial and to be published in the official journal and five newspapers to be chosen by the Procurator-General and, at the Government's expense, in fifty newspapers here and in the provinces to be named by Dreyfus.

The former captain, after being falsely convicted of treason, publicly degraded and imprisoned on Devil's Island, is restored to the army by the decision itself.

He will return to his country's service with the rank of Brigadier-General. Premier Sarrien assured the Chamber of Deputies and the court's decision will be posted in every commune in France.

Neither Dreyfus nor his wife was in court when the decision was rendered. In an interview afterward Dreyfus said:

"This has been a long and terrible ordeal. I began to feel as if it would never end. It is clear that the decision restores me to my old place in the army, but I am not aware of the intentions of the Government concerning my advancement in rank.

"I have nothing to say against my accusers. Being again an officer I am obliged to obey the army regulations of silence.

"I am profoundly thankful to all who have assisted in the maintenance of truth."

The Ministers held a prolonged Special session at the Elysee Palace under President Fallieres. The Government's course in carrying out the court's decision was determined. Two bills were drawn. By them Dreyfus will be nominated a major, with early promotion to a lieutenant-colonelship. Had he served his country continuously he would be a lieutenant-colonel of artillery now.

Dreyfus' name will be entered on the list for the Legion of Honor, but he will not be nominated to that distinction directly.

Picquart, whose sense of justice secured the quashing of the Rennes court-martial's verdict, will be made a brigadier-general immediately.

In its decision the Supreme Court holds that these new facts have been established before it:

First—That the document from General Mercier's secret papers presented at the Rennes court-martial, in which the initial "D" was substituted for "P," was a falsification establishing a strong presumption of Dreyfus' innocence.

Second—That another document from the secret papers in which Dreyfus was falsely shown to have given to Germany the plans for the railway mobilization of French troops never reached the War Department; therefore Dreyfus could not have secured possession of it.

Third—That the Rennes court-martial failed to hear essential testimony calculated to establish the fact that Dreyfus was innocent.

"These facts," says the court's decision, "without seeking for any further grounds, are of a nature to establish the innocence of the accused. Therefore it is only necessary to examine whether the verdict of the Rennes court-martial shall be annulled without a retrial or be followed by another trial by a court-martial."

After a long review of the document in the case known as the bordereau, the decision states that it was written by Major Count Esterhazy, and that the accusations connecting Dreyfus with the bordereau rest only on hypothesis and conjecture.

"The accusation against Dreyfus," continues the decision, "whether based on the handwriting or the text of the bordereau, was wholly unjustifiable and without motive. Moreover, Dreyfus having a large fortune, one seeks in vain for any reason for his committing such a great crime.

"The court therefore holds that, as all the accusations against the accused fall to the ground, there is no necessity for a new trial, and consequently the judgment in condemnation is annulled as unwarranted by the evidence."

Chief Events in Case Which Nearly Disrupted France.

The "Dreyfus Case" has excited France to the verge of revolution several times, it has overthrown ministries, it has created anti-Semitic fanaticism and provoked insane glorification of the French Army. The dates of its chief events during twelve years are:

Dreyfus arrested...October 14, 1894
Degradation, by a secret court-martial...December 19, 1894
Dreyfus degraded and sent to Devil's Island under life sentence...January 5, 1895
Mathieu Dreyfus charges Colonel Esterhazy with having written the bordereau...November 15, 1897
Esterhazy acquitted by secret court-martial...January 11, 1898
Zola publishes "J'Accuse" letter...January 13, 1898
Zola fined and sentenced to prison...February 23, 1898
Court of Cassation quashes Zola's sentence...April 2, 1898
Cavaignac, War Minister, produces documents to prove Dreyfus' guilt...July 7, 1898
Zola condemned again...July 16, 1898
Colonel Henry arrested, confesses forging chief of Cavaignac's documents, commits suicide...August 31, 1898
War Minister Cavaignac resigns...September 4, 1898
Revision commission decides against revision...September 26, 1898
Brisson Ministry resigns. Court of Cassation reports in favor of revision...October 25, 1898
Dupuy Ministry takes office...October 31, 1898
Court of Cassation stops prosecution of Picquart...December 9, 1898
Court of Cassation orders second court-martial...June 3, 1899
Dupuy Ministry having been defeated, Waldeck-Rousseau forms new ministry...June 22, 1899
Dreyfus leaves Devil's Island for France...July 13, 1899
Second court-martial opens at Rennes...August 7, 1899
Attempt to kill Labori fails...August 14, 1899
Dreyfus sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress...September 10, 1899
President Loubet issues pardon...September 19, 1899
Dreyfus set at liberty...September 20, 1899
Supreme Court fully vindicates Dreyfus...July 12, 1906

MOB MURDERS WIFE BEATER.

Indiana Man's Neighbors Capture and Kill Him Before He Gets Sober.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Oliver Bryant, a coal miner, of Vanderberg County, drank to excess, went home and gave his wife a beating.

A mob was organized at night and while Bryant was sleeping off the effects of liquor they broke into his house, took him out and beat him so terribly that he died next day.

The mob is said to have been led by A. J. Gleich, a prominent farmer and fruit grower. He was arrested, charged with murder. Harry Linnville, a blacksmith, is also under arrest on a similar charge and warrants are out for a number of others.

SIDED WITH MUTINEERS.

Czar's Soldiers Bayonetted Officer Who Gave Command to Fire.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Additional details of the mutiny of the Seventh Cavalry at Tambov shows that both the infantry and the Cossacks sent to subdue the mutineers refused to fire on them—the infantry bayonetting the officer who gave the command. Only a detachment of dragoons, who, it is said, had been plied with liquor, attacked the mutineers.

The officers of the Seventh fired on their own men. The number of killed or wounded has not been established.

DEWEY AT OLONGAPO.

Dry Dock Reaches Philippine Waters After Long Voyage.

Manila.—The dry dock Dewey arrived at Olongapo. The trip from Singapore was uneventful.

The arrival of the dry dock Dewey in Philippine waters marks the successful completion of the biggest towing feat ever undertaken in ocean navigation. The giant dry dock passed out of the Virginia Capes at 10.10 o'clock on the night of December 29 last.

Russian Admiral Shot.

Vice-Admiral Chouknin was shot by a sailor at Sebastopol; the surgeons hold out no hope of recovery; the assassin escaped; general conditions in Russia seem to be growing worse.

Kentucky Murderer Confesses.

At the trial of ex-Judge Hargis in Beattyville, Ky., Curtis Jett testified that he had killed J. B. Marcum, but did not stick to his recent confession implicating Hargis.

Coffee Rates Favor New York.

Steamers between South America and the United States announce that the rate from Rio de Janeiro and Santos to New Orleans will be forty cents a sack on coffee, while the rate to New York from the same ports will be thirty-five cents a sack.

Labor Men in Campaign.

Federation of Labor officers announced that an active opposition would be begun to Congressmen who had voted against labor interests.

Public Money Stolen.

Armed men in St. Petersburg, Russia, shot two employes of the Admiralty and stole a bag containing $12,000.

Petroleum Stops Plague.

Dr. [illegible]ner, Health Officer of Bombay, has successfully demonstrated the extraordinary efficiency of crude petroleum as a plague disinfectant.

Religion in British Army.

Mr. Haldane, the British Secretary for War, in a speech at Pimlico outlined a plan to give more attention to the spiritual needs of the army.

California Fruit Shipments.

The season's total citrus fruit shipments are 23,858 carloads.

Admiral Chouknin Dead.

Vice-Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet, who was shot at Sebastopol, supposedly by a sailor of the battleship Otchakoff, died next morning without having regained consciousness. The under gardener of Admiral Chouknin's villa is suspected of having knowledge of the murderer, as he has disappeared.

Santo Domingo Rejects Protocol.

Santo Domingo Congress rejected the Dominican-Italian protocol, and complications with Italy are expected to follow.

The National Game.

It really seems to be a case of Jack Chesbro redivivus.

The Boston Club is said to have offered Toledo $5000 for the fast Indian outfielder, Frank Jude.

In timing the swing of his bat to meet the ball Beaumont, of the Pirates, is an ideal performer with the stick.

Carl Druhot released by Cincinnati to the St. Louis Nationals, has become a winning pitcher for the Cardinals.

Bank Exchanges Increased.

Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 1.5 per cent larger than in 1905, while at other leading cities the average gain was 2.2 per cent.

Factory Scandals in England.

Factory inspectors found conditions in English food establishments as revolting as those in Chicago.

Failures Are Few.

Failures occurring this season are few in number.

KILLED IN FIGHT HIGH UP IN AIR

New York Policeman Attacked by Ironworkers.

QUARREL OF WORKINGMEN

Desperate Fracas on a Construction Flooring on the New Building on the Site of the Plaza Hotel—One Man Receives Fatal Injuries.

New York City.—One man was killed and two others severely injured in a desperate battle that was waged at noon high up on the steel framework for the new Plaza Hotel, at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. The man who was killed was Michael Butler, a retired policeman, who, with the other two that were hurt, was employed as a special policeman in the building. The special policemen had been stationed at the building to prevent trouble between the union and the non-union men employed there.

The fight occurred eight stories above the sidewalk, where the special policeman had no better footing than the planks laid across the iron girders. The ladder leading down to the seventh floor, the only avenue of escape, had been taken down before the attack was made.

Butler died soon after he was removed to the Flower Hospital. John J. Cullen, 32 years old, of 19 East Thirty-ninth street, was also taken to the Flower Hospital. He has internal injuries, contusions of the face and badly battered eyes. William O'Toole, the third policeman, had his nose broken and his face bruised. He was taken home. Four ironworkers were arrested.

O'Toole identified four of the union iron workers as among those who had struck him in the fight. They were arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first street station on charges of felonious assault. They gave these names: John Enright, twenty-eight years old, of No. 805 Amsterdam avenue; William Kuren, thirty, of No. 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street; John Behan, twenty-two, No. 758 Tenth avenue; George M. Smith, forty-two, No. 601 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street.

O'Toole told the police that there had been ill-feeling between the union and non-union men employed on the new hotel ever since the work started. The union men annoyed the non-union men by dropping iron bolts through the girders from the upper stories until matters became so bad that the services of the three policemen were secured. Butler seemed to be singled out especially for attack. He was pelted with iron bolts and wrenches, and although he made some show of defense he was soon knocked unconscious by the rain of iron. Then he was thrown through the girders and fell upon some planks, stretched across the girders on the sixth floor, where he lay unconscious until the police from the East Fifty-first street station called the ambulance for his removal.

FIVE KILLED AND 20 INJURED.

Collision Between a Trolley Car and a Freight Train.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Five people were killed and a score injured in a collision between two trolley trains on the Lockport Line of the International Traction Company here. A passenger train of two trolley cars westbound from Lockport and going to Tonawanda, ran into an open switch at a siding east of Martinsville and crashed into a standing train of seven freight cars and a motor freight engine, which had been sidetracked to allow the passenger train to pass.

John Bittleman, the motorman of the passenger train, was killed outright.

Four of the passengers were taken from the wreckage dead.

The list of injured follows: Theodore Nestman, of Buffalo, gash in head and right hand hurt; Henry Erpell, of Buffalo, gash on forehead and cut on back of head; Dr. E. A. Wilde, of Buffalo, head cut and right thumb nearly severed; H. J. Walz, of Buffalo, bad cuts on head and right hand; Emma H. Maloney, of Buffalo, head cut and internal injuries; M. A. Sickles, of Buffalo, head and body bruised; Mrs. F. Schomburg, of Buffalo, bruised and cut; Elizabeth F. Williams, of Buffalo, bruised; Mrs. Virginia Sanderson, of Buffalo, suffering from shock; Mrs. J. D. Heath, of Niagara Falls, face cut and internal injuries; E. F. Brown, of Lockport, back injured and legs cut; Henry Frick, of Tonawanda, severely bruised; Mrs. Henry Frick, of Tonawanda, severely bruised; William Fritter, of Lockport, conductor, left palm cut open and face cut; Leo Johnson, of Lockport, motorman, both legs crushed and fatally injured.

Salvador Wins Victory.

War has broken out between Guatemala and Salvador, and the first battle has resulted in a victory for the Salvadorean forces.

Railway Earnings Increased.

Railway earnings thus far available for June show gains of 9.7 per cent. over the figures of 1905.

TINNED MEAT IMPORTS STOP.

None Received From America at the Albert Docks This Month.

London.—In June of last year there arrived at the Albert Docks from Boston and New Orleans 27,000 cases of American tinned meats; in June of this year the receipts were only 4000 cases.

In July, 1905, 24,000 cases were received, but thus far this month no tinned meats have arrived from the United States.

Sporting Brevities.

W. C. Weimer is the lawn tennis champion of the University of Pennsylvania.

R. D. Little won again in the lawn tennis tournament for the championship of England.

William Minot, '07, of Boston, has ben elected captain of the Harvard track team for the coming year. Minot is a consistent mile runner.

Twenty-one horses, driven during the season on Alfred Vanderbilt's Venture coach were sold at auction by Van Tassell & Kearney, for $9700, an average of $461.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Shaw offered for sale $30,000,000 bonds of the Panama Canal loan to bear interest at the rate of two per cent and to be dated August 1, 1906.

The government received word that hostilities have broken out between Salvador and Guatemala.

The crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture shows that the acreage of corn planted was 95,535,000 acres, increase, 1.6.

The Commissioner of Fisheries reports that the value of the water products taken and sold by United States fishermen in 1905 was $56,000,000.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Lieut. Tal[illegible]adge H. Brereton, of the Second Infantry, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at the Army and Navy Club at Manila, P. I.

Okomotu, Japanese, and Lorenzo Colon, a native of Porto Rico, both of whom killed their wives, were hanged at Honolulu, Hawaii. The Japanese, in a speech from the gallows, begged the pardon of his home government for having disgraced the nation.

Members of the Philippine Commission returned to Manila, after a summer session at Baguio.

Commissioner Worcester is slowly recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia at Manila, and the other commissioners are taking a rest from their duties.

Justice MacLeary, of Porto Rico, obtained a license to marry his divorced wife in Philadelphia.

Montalon, the most powerful outlaw in the Island of Luzon, P. I., who is credited with numerous murders, outrages on women and mutilation of prisoners, surrendered to Col. Bandholtz, of the constabulary at Bataogas.

An extraordinary session of the Legislature at San Juan, P. R., convened to appropriate money for the purchase of the pier of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company in San Juan harbor.

DOMESTIC.

The Carnegie and the Bethlehem Steel Companies will take part of naval armor plate contract on the same terms offered by the Midvale Company in order that their plants should not be idle.

A woman who gave her name as "Esac"—Case spelled backward—made a determined effort to see President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, but was stopped by his guards.

Harvey L. Shaffer, uncle of John S. Phipps, was killed in an automobile accident at Sayville, Long Island.

President Winthrop, of the Board of Education, says the allegation made by Prof. W. Steel, of Harrisburg, Pa., that positions in New York State schools are purchased is untrue of Manhattan.

Mrs. Frederick Henry Cossitt, daughter of Judge Dugro, whose bridegroom was killed in the recent English railway wreck, arrived at New York City with the body.

The marriage of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., may reconcile the inventor and his son.

Mrs. Samuel Greenbaum, wife of a New York Supreme Court Judge, was struck by a golf ball and may lose the sight of one eye.

J. Bruce Ismay, head of the International Mercantile Marine Company, arrived in New York City on the Oceanic and announced that six new ocean liners are to be built.

Ex-Judge Hargis, on the witness stand at Beattyville, Ky., at his trial for complicity in the murder of J. B. Marcum, denied the charge, and villified the State's witnesses and the prosecuting attorney.

Chicago packers deny allegations of Massachusetts Health Board, which reported finding adulterations in meat products.

Curtis Jett testified in the Hargis murder trial at Beattyville, Ky., that he killed J. B. Marcum because the latter was his deadly enemy.

W. M. Oler, President of the American Ice Company, has issued a statement in defence of his company.

A Mexican Central Railroad official in New Orleans said a secret organization, opposed to government policy, was spreading anti-American sentiment throughout the country.

FOREIGN.

Serious charges in connection with the classification of American grain are made by the Association of Rhenish and Westphalian Importers.

Ex-President Tomas Regalado was killed in a fight between the Salvadorean and the Guatemalan forces, in which the former were defeated.

William J. Bryan, in an interview in London, denied that he had become more conservative in his ideas.

Tartars attacked a monastery and pillaged the city of Van, in Eastern Turkey.

Eighty British warships, which cost $50,000,000 to build, went to the junkman a few days ago for $400,000.

Forty thousand Hungarians, men, women and children, fled from Warsaw, fearing massacre.

Iquique, Chile, a seaport town, was swept by fire.

John D. Rockefeller, expressing his belief that talk of his extradition from France is "all politics," announced his sailing for America.

A memorial service for those killed in the wreck of the Salisbury was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The body of Louis Bernath, a painter of New York, who lost his life while mountain climbing, has been recovered at Berne, Switzerland.

A company of Cossacks which had been garrisoning Uzvoka, Russia, has been sent away because the soldiers refused to fire on the people.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said in the House of Commons, in regard to a prediction in the Canadian Senate that Canada would soon seek independence, that all the colonies desired closer relations with England.

The Russian army of occupation in Manchuria has departed for Russia. A small force of railroad and frontier guards remain. There will be no further withdrawals before May, 1907.

LAUGH A LITTLE BIT.

By William Wood.

What's the use o' bein' blue?
Laugh a little bit.
Bumps go out when troubles come
A chasin' after it.
Sittin' 'bout an' mopin' hours
Helps no work along.
Don't you know that laughter flows
When not with single song?

Sheddin' tears don't make a mess
Any better bit.
Save you nerves by bein' calm
And laugh a little bit.
Baby can't be made to cryin'
By neglecting it.
While you cry and pull your hair
So laugh a little bit.

What's the use o' coddlin' sorrow?
Git right up an' grin.
Thinkin' minds an' doin' hands
Can laugh a little bit.
Wash the dishes, bake the bread,
Then sit down an' knit.
While yer knittin' think sweet thoughts,
An 'laugh a little bit.

S'pose yer body's full o' pains,
Yer head about to split.
Coddlin' hatches millions more
So laugh a little bit.
Laughin' drives yer ills away.
An' laughin' you forgit.
The mischief's played by coddled blues,
So laugh a little bit.

Laughin' tones the system up.
Nourishin', you forgit
The mischief's played by coddled blues;
So laugh a little bit.

BOY'S TERRIBLE ECZEMA.

Mouth and Eyes Covered With Crusts—Hands Pinned Down—Miraculous Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old he had eczema. The sores extended so quickly over the whole body that we at once called in the doctor. We then went to another doctor, but he could not help him, and in our despair we went to a third one. Matters became so bad that he had regular holes in his cheeks, large enough to put a finger into. The food had to be given with a spoon, for his mouth was covered with crusts as thick as a finger, and whenever he opened the mouth they began to bleed and suppurate, as did also his eyes. Hands, arms, chest and back, in short, the whole body, was covered over and over. We had no rest by day or night. Whenever he was laid in his bed we had to pin his hands down, otherwise he would scratch his face, and make an open sore. I think his face must have itched most fearfully.

"We finally thought nothing could help, and I had made up my mind to send my wife with the child to Europe, hoping that the sea air might cure him, otherwise he was to be put under good medical care there. But, Lord be blessed, matters came differently, and we soon saw a miracle. A friend of ours spoke about Cuticura. We made a trial with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and within ten days or two weeks we noticed a decided improvement. Just as quickly as the sickness had appeared it also began to disappear, and within ten weeks the child was absolutely well, and his skin was smooth and white as never before. F. Hohrath, President of the C. L. Hohrath Company, Manufacturers of Silk Ribbons, 4 to 20 Rink Alley, South Bethlehem, Pa. June 5, 1905."

Scotchmen are slow. In the noble task of getting rid of his money, it never occurred to Mr. Carnegie to lend it to the Czar.

UTTERLY WORN OUT.

Vitality Sapped by Years of Suffering With Kidney Trouble.

Capt. J. W. Hogun, former postmaster of Indianola, now living at Austin, Texas, writes: "I was afflicted for years with pains across the loins and in the hips and shoulders. I had headache also and neuralgia. My right eye, from pain, was of little use to me for years. The constant flow of urine kept my system depleted, causing nervous chills and night sweats. After trying seven different climates and using all kinds of medicine I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy has cured me. I am as well to-day as I was twenty years ago, and my eyesight is perfect."

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

England possesses twenty-eight cows for every hundred of the population. Australia has 230.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Of all cities Rome has most frequently been in the hands of enemies.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The Mayor of Chicago receives a salary of $10,000.

Cured at Once.

So says all who take Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial for Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Children Teething. At Druggist 25c and 50c.

It is a good deal better to hold a child than to have to hold meetings to save wandering men.

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. It acts immediately—you feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't have to wait to know its good. It cures. 10 cents.

WANTED—Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who served in the Federal army, or (3) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased. NATHAN BICKFORD, Washington, D. C.

60 Bushels Winter Wheat Per Acre. That's the yield of Salzer's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat. Send 5c in stamps for free sample of same, also catalogue of Winter Wheats, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Bulbs, Trees, etc., for fall planting. SALZER SEED CO., Box A. C. LaCrosse, Wis.

What is a Backache?

IT IS NATURE'S WARNING TO WOMEN

Diseases of Woman's Organism Cured and Consequent Pain Stopped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"It seems as though my back would break." Women utter these words over and over again, but continue to drag along and suffer with aches in the small of the back, pain low down in the side, "bearing down" pains, nervousness and no ambition for any task.

They do not realize that the back is the mainspring of woman's organism, and quickly indicates by aching a diseased condition of the female organs or kidneys, and that the aches and pains will continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been for many years the one and only effective remedy in such cases. It speedily cures female and kidney disorders and restores the female organs to a healthy condition.

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