

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO SONS OF TOIL

OPENS STATE FAIR AT SYRACUSE AND ADDRESSES THE MEN IN LABOR DAY PARADE.

HE RECEIVES AN OVATION

Throngs Pack Streets of the New York City to Greet the Chief Executive—His Speech.

(Continued from Page One.)

some of the penalty for the misdeeds of the guilty; and so if hard times come, whether they be due to our own fault or to our misfortune, whether they be due to some burst of speculative frenzy that has caused a portion of the business world to lose its head—a loss which no legislation can possibly supply—or whether they be due to any lack of wisdom in a portion of the world of labor—in each case the trouble once started is felt more or less in every walk of life.

Community of Interest.

"It is all-essential to the continuance of our healthy national life that we should recognize this community of interest among our people. The welfare of each of us is dependent fundamentally upon the welfare of all of us, and therefore in public life that man is the best representative of each of us who seeks to do good to each by doing good to all; in other words, whose endeavor it is, not to represent any special class and promote merely that class' selfish interests, but to represent all true and honest men of all sections and all classes and to work for their interests by working for our common country.

"We can keep our government on a sane and healthy basis, we can make and keep our social system what it should be, only on condition of judging each man, not as a member of a class, but on his worth as a man. It is an infamous thing in our American life, and fundamentally treacherous to our institutions, to apply to any man any test save that of his personal worth, or to draw between two sets of men any distinction save the distinction of conduct, the distinction that marks off those who do well and wisely from those who do ill and foolishly. There are good citizens and bad citizens in every class as in every locality, and the attitude of decent people toward great public and social questions should be determined, not by the accidental questions of employment or locality, but by those deep-set principles which represent the innermost souls of men.

Would Prove Fatal.

"The failure in public and in private life to treat each man on his own merits, the recognition of this government as being either for the poor as such or for the rich as such, would prove fatal to our Republic, as such failure and such recognition have always proved fatal in the past to other republics. A healthy republican government must rest upon individuals, not upon classes or sections. As soon as it becomes government by a class or by a section it departs from the old American ideal.

"It is, of course, the merest truism to say that free institutions are of avail only to people who possess the high and peculiar characteristics needed to take advantage of such institutions. The century that has just closed has witnessed many and lamentable instances in which people have seized a government free in form, or have had it bestowed upon them, and yet have permitted it under the forms of liberty to become some species of despotism or anarchy, because they did not have in them the power to make this seeming liberty one of deed instead of one merely of word. Under such circumstances the seeming liberty may be supplanted by a tyranny or despotism in the first place, or it may

reach the road of despotism by the path of license and anarchy. It matters but little which road is taken. In either case the same goal is reached. People show themselves just as unfit for liberty whether they submit to anarchy or to tyranny; and class government, whether it be the government of a plutocracy or the government of a mob, is equally incompatible with the principles established in the days of Washington and perpetuated in the days of Lincoln.

To Preserve Power.

"Many qualities are needed by a people which would preserve the power of self-government in fact as well as in name. Among these qualities are forethought, shrewdness, self-restraint, the courage which refuses to abandon one's own rights, and the disinterested and kindly good sense which enables one to do justice to the rights of others. Lack of strength and lack of courage unfit men for self-government on the one hand; and on the other, brutal arrogance, envy, in short, any manifestation of the spirit of selfish disregard, whether of one's own duties or of the rights of others, are equally fatal.

"In the history of mankind many republics have risen, have flourished for a less or greater time, and then have fallen because the citizens lost the power of governing themselves and thereby of governing their state; and in no way has this loss of power been so often and so clearly shown as in the tendency to turn the government into a government primarily for the benefit of one class instead of a government for the benefit of the people as a whole.

In Republics of Past.

"Again and again in the republics of ancient Greece, in those of mediaeval Italy and mediaeval Flanders, this tendency was shown, and wherever the tendency became a habit it invariably and inevitably proved fatal to the state. In the final result it mattered not one whit whether the movement was in favor of one class or of another. The outcome was equally fatal, whether the country fell into the hands of a wealthy oligarchy which exploited the poor or of a turbulent mob which plundered the rich. In both cases there resulted violent alternations between tyranny and disorder, and a final complete loss of liberty to all citizens—destruction in the end overtaking the class which had for the moment been victorious as well as that which had momentarily been defeated. The death knell of the republic had rung as soon as the active power became lodged in the hands of those who sought, not to do justice to all citizens, rich and poor alike, but to stand for one special class and for its interests as opposed to the interests of others.

Why It Is Assured.

"The reason why our future is assured lies in the fact that our people are genuinely skilled and fitted for self-government and therefore will spurn the leadership of those who seek to excite this ferocious and foolish class antagonism. The average American knows not only that he himself intends to do about what is right, but that his average fellow-countryman has the same intention and the same power to make his intention effective. He knows, whether he be business man, professional man, farmer, mechanic, employer, or wage-worker, that the welfare of each of these men is bound up with the welfare of all the others; that each is neighbor to the other, is actuated by the same hopes and fears, has fundamentally the same ideals, and that all alike have much the same virtues and the same faults.

Average Citizen.

"Our average fellow citizen is a sane and healthy man, who believes in decency and has a wholesome mind. He therefore feels an equal scorn alike for the man of wealth guilty of the mean and base spirit of arrogance toward those who are less well off, and for the man of small means who in his turn either feels or seeks to excite in others the feeling of mean and base envy for those who are better off. The two feelings, envy and arrogance, are but opposite sides of the same shield, but different developments of the same spirit. Fundamentally, the unscrupulous rich man who seeks to exploit and oppress those who are less well off in spirit not opposed to, but identical with the unscrupulous poor man who desires to plunder and oppress those who are better off. The courtier and the demagogue are but developments of the same type under different conditions, each manifesting the same servile spirit, the same desire to rise by pandering to base passions; though one panders to power in the shape of a single man and the other to power in the shape of a multitude. So likewise the man who wishes to rise by wronging others must by right be contrasted, not with the man who likewise wishes to do wrong, though to a different set of people, but with the man who wishes to do justice to all people and to wrong none.

'Tis Good and Bad.

"The line of cleavage between good and bad citizenship lies, not between the man of wealth who acts squarely by his fellows and the man who seeks each day's wage by that day's work, wronging no one and doing his duty by his neighbor; nor yet does this line of cleavage divide the unscrupulous wealthy man who exploits others in his own interest from the demagogue or from the sullen and envious being who wishes to attack all men of property, whether they do well or ill. On the contrary, the line of cleavage between good citizenship and bad citizenship separates the rich man who does well from the rich man who does ill, the poor man of good conduct from the poor man of bad conduct. This line of cleavage lies at right angles to any such arbitrary line of division as that separating one class from another, one locality from another or men with a certain degree of property from those of a less degree of property.

"The good citizen is the man who, whatever his wealth or his poverty, strives manfully to do his duty to himself, to his family, to his neighbor, to the state; who is incapable of the baseness which manifests itself either in arrogance or in envy, but who while demanding justice for himself is no less scrupulous to do justice to others. It is because the average American citizen, rich or poor, is of just this type that we have cause for our profound faith in the future of the republic.

Under the Law.

"Ours is a government of liberty, by, through, and under the law. Lawlessness and connivance at law-breaking—whether the law-breaking take the form of a crime of greed and cunning or of a crime of violence—are destructive, not only of order, but of the true liberties which can only come through order. If alive to their true interests rich and poor alike will set their faces like flint against the spirit which seeks personal advantage by overriding the laws, without regard to whether this spirit shows itself in the form of bodily violence by one set of

men or in the form of vulpine cunning by another set of men.

"Let the watchwords of all our people be the old familiar watchwords of honesty, decency, fair-dealing and common sense. The qualities denoted by these words are essential to all of us, as we deal with the complex industrial problems of today, the problems affecting not merely the accumulation but even more the wise distribution of wealth. We ask no man's permission when we require him to obey the law; neither the permission of the poor man nor yet of the rich man. Least of all can the man of great wealth afford to break the law, even for his own financial advantage; for the law is his own support, and it is both foolish and profoundly unpatriotic for him to fall in giving heavy support to those who show that there is in very fact one law, and one law only, alike for the rich and the poor, for the great and the small.

Protection of Property.

"Men sincerely interested in the due protection of property, and men sincerely interested in seeing that the just rights of labor are guaranteed, should alike remember not only that in the long run neither the capitalist nor the wage-worker can be helped in healthy fashion save by helping the other; but also that to require either side to obey the law and its full duty toward the community is emphatically to that side's real interest.

Conservatism.

"In his turn the capitalist who is really a conservative, the man who has forethought as well as patriotism, should heartily welcome every effort, legislative or otherwise, which has for its object to secure fair dealing by capital, corporate or individual, toward the public and toward the employee. Such laws as the franchise-tax law in this state, which the court of appeals recently unanimously decided constitutional—such a law as that passed in congress last year for the purpose of establishing a department of commerce and labor, under which there should be a bureau to oversee and secure publicity from the great corporations which do an interstate business—such a law as that passed at the same time for the regulation of the great highways of commerce so as to keep these roads clear on fair terms to all producers in getting their goods to market—these laws are in the interest not merely of the people as a whole, but of the property classes. For in no way is the stability of property better assured than by making it patent to our people that property bears its proper share of the burdens of the state; that property is handled not only in the interest of the owner, but in the interest of the whole community.

Must Embrace Nation.

"In other words, legislation to be permanently good for any class must also be good for the nation as a whole, and legislation which does injustice to any class is certain to work harm to the nation. Take our currency system for example. This nation is on a gold basis. The treasury of the public is in excellent condition. Never before has the per capita of circulation been as large as it is this day; and this circulation, moreover, is of money every dollar of which is at par with gold. Now, our having this sound currency system is of benefit to banks, of course, but it is of infinitely more benefit to the people as a whole, because of the healthy effect on business conditions.

"In the same way, whatever is advisable in the way of remedial or corrective currency legislation—and nothing revolutionary is advisable under present conditions—must be undertaken only from the standpoint of the business community as a whole, that is, of the American body politics as a whole. Whatever is done, we cannot afford to take any step backward or to cast any doubt upon the certain redemption in standard coin of every circulating note.

All Men Not Equal.

"Among ourselves we differ in many qualities of body, head and heart; we are unequally developed, mentally as well as physically. But each of us has the right to ask that he shall be protected from wrongdoing as he does his work and carries his burden through life. No man needs sympathy because he has to work, because he has a burden to carry. Far and away the best prize that life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing; and this is a prize open to every man, for there can be no work better worth doing than that done to keep in health and comfort and with reasonable advantages those immediately dependent upon the husband, the father or the son.

"There is no room in our healthy American life for the merdler, for the man or woman whose object it is through-out life to shirk the duties which life ought to bring. Life can mean nothing worth meaning, unless its prime aim is the doing of duty, the achievement of results worth achieving. A recent writer has finely said: 'After all, the saddest thing that can happen to a man is to carry no burdens. To be bent under too great a load is bad; to be crushed by it is lamentable; but even in that there are possibilities that are glorious. But to carry no load at all—there is nothing in that. No one seems to arrive at any goal really worth reaching in this world who does not come to it heavy laden.'

It Is True.

"Surely from our own experience each one of us knows that this is true. From the greatest to the smallest, happiness and usefulness are largely found in the same soul, and the joy of life is won in its deepest and truest sense only by those who have not shirked life's burdens. The men whom we most delight to honor in all this land are those who, in the iron years from '61 to '65, bore on their shoulders the burden of saving the union. They did not shirk the difficult duty. Deliberately and of their own free will they strove for an ideal, upward and onward across the stony slopes of greatness.

on the golden honor roll of the nation. As it is with the soldier, so it is with the civilian. To win success in the business world, to become a first-class mechanic, a successful farmer, an able lawyer or doctor, means that the man has devoted his best energy and power through long years to the achievement of his ends.

In Family Life.

"So it is in the life of the family, upon which in the last analysis, the whole welfare of the nation rests. The man or woman who as bread winner and home maker, or as wife and mother, has done all that he or she can do, patiently and uncomplainingly, is to be honored; and it is to be envied by all fortune to feel the need and duty of doing such work. The woman who has borne, and who has reared a family of children, has in the most emphatic manner deserved well of the republic. Her burden has been heavy, and she has been able to bear it worthily only by the possession of resolution, of good sense, of conscience, and of usefulness. But if she has borne it well, then to her shall come the supreme blessing, for in the words of the oldest and greatest of books, 'Her children shall rise up and call her blessed'; and among the benefactors of the land her place must be with those who have done the best and the hardest work, whether as law-givers or as soldiers, whether in public or in private life.

Soft, Easy.

"This is not a soft and easy creed to preach. It is a creed willingly learned only by men and women who, together with the softer virtues, possess also the stronger; who can do, and dare, and die at need, but who while life lasts will never flinch from their allotted task. You farmers, and wage-workers, and business men of this great state, of this lofty and wonderful nation, are gathered together today, proud of your state and still prouder of your nation, because your forefathers and predecessors have lived up to just this creed.

"You have received from their hands a good inheritance, and you will leave an even greater inheritance to your children and your children's children, provided only that you practice alike in your private and your public lives the strong virtues that have given us a people greatness in the past. It is not enough to be well-meaning and kindly, but weak; neither is it enough to be strong, unless morality and decency go hand in hand with strength. We must possess the qualities which make us do our duty in our homes and among our neighbors, and in addition we must possess the qualities which are indispensable to the make-up of every great and masterful nation—the qualities of courage and hardihood, of individual initiative and yet of power to combine for a common end, and above all, the resolute determination to permit no man and no set of men to sunder us one from the other by lines of caste or creed or section.

Each For All.

"We must act upon the motto of all for each and each for all. There must be ever present in our minds the mental truth that in a republic such as ours the only safety is to stand neither for nor against any man because he is rich or because he is poor, because he is engaged in one occupation or another, because he works with his brains or because he works with his hands. We must treat each man on his worth and merits given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less. Finally we must keep ever in mind that a republic such as ours can exist only in virtue of the orderly liberty which comes through the equal domination of the law over all men alike, and through its administration in such resolute and fearless fashion as shall teach all that no man is above it and no man below it.

CONTRACTOR GOLDIE IS DEAD

Erected Buildings at Chicago and Omaha Expositions.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—William Goldie is dead at his home, aged 78. The company of which he is the head erected a number of buildings at the World's fair grounds, Buffalo, and Omaha exposition, and has contracts to erect \$2,000,000 worth at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

CALLS ON THE EDUCATORS

Sedden Wants to Confer in Regard to Rhodes Scholarships.

New York, Sept. 7.—An educational conference has been convened by Premier Sedden to meet Dr. Parkin, the representative of the Cecil Rhodes fund, says a Times dispatch from Wellington, N. Z. He considers the arrangements for selecting New Zealand scholars satisfactory.

JURIST MAY LOSE ARM

Judge Sutherland Accidentally Shot While on a Hunt.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 7.—County Judge Arthur E. Sutherland of Monroe county, is reported to have been accidentally shot while duck hunting on Stony Lake, Canada. A charge of shot accidentally discharged from his companion's gun made a serious wound in the forearm, which may have to be amputated.

To Head Us Off.

London, Sept. 7.—The Daily Mail appeals this morning for the formation of a British syndicate to forestall the attempts of an American company to buy up all the Dorsetshire and Devonshire "ball clay" mines, with a view to obtaining control of the British pottery trade.

A \$50,000 Fire.

Burlington, Iowa, Sept. 7.—The Paris store was gutted by fire today and smoke and water damaged adjacent stores. Loss, \$50,000.

A.B.C. BEERS Famous the World Over—Fully Matured. Order from B. Gallieck

SSS THE BEST TONIC

In S. S. S. Nature has provided a tonic suited to every requirement of the system when in a debilitated, run down condition. It contains no strong minerals or drugs, but is a pleasant vegetable preparation. You can find no better remedy for toning up the nerves and bringing refreshing, restful sleep when in a low state of health, or sick and worn out with work or worry.

S. S. S. improves the appetite, aids the digestion and reinforces the system, and its good effects are seen almost from the first dose. It acts promptly in cases of chronic dyspepsia, indigestion and all stomach troubles, and does away with the uncomfortable fullness, nausea, shortness of breath, drowsiness and dizziness that so often come after eating.

S. S. S. is not only the best tonic but possesses alterative or purifying properties, and if there is any taint, humor or poison in the blood it searches it out, and removes it. Many times a low state of health is due to a bad condition of the blood and can only be remedied by a blood purifier and tonic combined, or such a remedy as S. S. S.

If you suffer from debility, insomnia, nervousness, loss of appetite, bad digestion, or any of the symptoms of a disordered blood, nothing will so soon put your blood in good condition, invigorate and tone up the system as S. S. S.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

TURKS BURN AND DESTROY VILLAGES

OUTRAGES REPORTED ON EVERY HAND, WHILE THE AUTHORITIES DO NOTHING.

SAY WAR IS INEVITABLE

Consuls Think Turkey Is on the Eve of a Breakup—Cotton Reports All Quiet in Beirut.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The navy department today made public the following cablegram from Admiral Cotton regarding the Turkish situation, dated Beirut, September 4:

"I have received from their hands a good inheritance, and you will leave an even greater inheritance to your children and your children's children, provided only that you practice alike in your private and your public lives the strong virtues that have given us a people greatness in the past. It is not enough to be well-meaning and kindly, but weak; neither is it enough to be strong, unless morality and decency go hand in hand with strength. We must possess the qualities which make us do our duty in our homes and among our neighbors, and in addition we must possess the qualities which are indispensable to the make-up of every great and masterful nation—the qualities of courage and hardihood, of individual initiative and yet of power to combine for a common end, and above all, the resolute determination to permit no man and no set of men to sunder us one from the other by lines of caste or creed or section.

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War Inevitable.

Constantinople, Sept. 7.—War between Turkey and Bulgaria is now regarded here as inevitable. It is even believed that the outbreak of hostilities will occur before the end of September, when the reinforcements from Asia will have been concentrated in Macedonia and in the vilayet of Adrianople.

It is not thought there will be a formal declaration of war in view of Bulgaria's vassal status, but that some frontier incident will precipitate hostilities. The Bulgarians and Macedonians residing in Constantinople are in terror of massacre. A large number of them were arrested a few days ago, as a "preventative measure," and they have not yet been released. The fear of a massacre is probably exaggerated, although, in view of the present excited state of Mussulman feeling, an insignificant incident might perhaps lead to a massacre.

On the Eve of Catastrophe.

The terrible accounts received regarding the conduct of the Turkish troops have not surprised European circles here, but many who have hitherto been optimistic in their views now accept the prevailing belief that Turkey is on the eve of a catastrophe.

A consular dispatch from Salonica says that according to authentic information the insurrection in the district of Monastir has been practically stamped out. Volunteers assisted the regular troops in the work of repression, which is said to have been carried out with sanguinary ruthlessness, the object of the Turks being apparently to exterminate not only the Bulgarian inhabitants, but all the Christians of whatever nationality.

Turks Burn Villages.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 7.—The revolutionary officers received information today that the Turks burned or otherwise destroyed nearly all the villages in the district of Katoria, near the Greek frontier. The villages in that district were the largest in Macedonia, each having from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.

Among the largest burned were Zagorotchina, Kenomlad, Mokret and Kosinac. Altogether about 25 villages in that part of Macedonia have been destroyed. It is said that 300 women and children, fugitives from Zagorotchina went to the Turkish commander of the district to seek assistance and protection from Bashi Bazuks. The commander promised them protection, but when the fugitives left the Bashi Bazuks pursued, outraged and killed many of the women and children.

The Turks have concentrated 18,000 soldiers in the Katoria district, who are openly burning villages.

Particular.

Mr. Con Set—I suppose I'm what you might call a gay Lothario, Miss Pepprey. Miss Pepprey—Indeed? Mr. Con Set—Yes, I'm attentive to a number of girls, but I am not engaged to any particular one. Miss Pepprey—Naturally, for how could she be engaged to you if she were?—Philadelphia.

PENCIL PUSHERS ARE COMING IN

HAD A BIG TIME DOWN AT THE PARK, WHERE A BUSINESS SESSION WAS HELD.

ALL HIGHLY DELIGHTED

Outing Hugely Enjoyed by the Montana Press Association and Their Wives and Friends.

After the enjoyable session of the Montana State Press association at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National park, part of the Western Montana delegation reached home today.

On the Northern Pacific train arriving at 11:30 this morning came W. W. Cheely, the re-elected president of the association; Charles Schwartz, R. R. Kilroy and R. D. Strong, all of Butte. Miss Kathryn Evans and Miss Edna Waterbury, both of Anaconda, who were guests of the association, also arrived on that train.

All were delighted with the trip and with the meeting. Very little business was accomplished, the members having decided to make the meeting one of enjoyment. Thirteen members of the association are still in the park, having remained to make the usual park trip.

Business Session.

The entire party reached Mammoth Hot Springs hotel at 2 p. m. Saturday. Soon after that the business session was held. W. W. Cheely was re-elected president and Walter Aitken of the Livingston Enterprise was re-elected secretary.

The other new officers are as follows: First vice president, L. J. Dobbell of the Helena Independent; second vice president, Major W. W. Alderson of the Bozeman Avant-Courier; third vice president, R. R. Kilroy of the Butte Reveille; historian, Ira Cole of the Forsyth Times.

The following new members were elected: Jere Murphy of the Butte Inter-Mountain, Albert Hawkins of the Montana Daily Record, R. D. Strong of the Butte Inter-Mountain, Frank Wright of the Livingston Enterprise, J. C. Conkey of the Stevensville Register and A. A. Campbell of the Montana Daily Record. Three honorary members, W. G. Conrad of Great Falls and Harry Galloway and Charles M. Schwartz of Butte were elected.

Walter Alderson of the Red Lodge Picket was endorsed for reappointment as postmaster of Red Lodge. A. M. Alderson of the Livingston Post was made chairman of a committee, with authority to appoint the additional members thereof, to compile the ideas of the publishers of the state on the manner of handling foreign advertising. This committee's report, which will be submitted a year hence, is expected to be the most important matter that has been discussed at any meeting in recent years.

In appreciation of many courtesies extended by the railroads and the transportation company, resolutions warmly thanking these companies were adopted. There was a delightful ball at the hotel Saturday evening. Sunday was spent visiting scenes of interest about the Mammoth Hot Springs. Major Pitcher and the officers and soldiers at Fort Yellowstone extended many kindly courtesies to the visitors.

MAILS A TOMATO CAN

Eastern Crank Sends Queer Article Through Postoffice.

Assistant Postmaster Newcomb yesterday displayed to visitors at the Brooklyn postoffice one of the most curious packages of "mail matter" ever known to be handled by that department. It was a common tomato can, with the lid cut out in the usual style, the sides covered with newspaper clippings and with a neat piece of white paper pasted over the top, with the address "Mr. Roy Holland, 150 Carleton street, Brooklyn," written in a girlish hand. Six one-cent stamps are also on the "address" side, with the postoffice request for "six cents due."

The original paper covering of the can had been removed and the clippings neatly pasted around it. The clippings are the most remarkable part of the peculiar package. Among them are some entitled "The man who scrambles for money alone is a failure," "A Busy Man," "Bugville Life," "The distinguishing features of platonic love is that, while it sometimes leads, just as other loves do, to the gates of paradise, it closes it there hopelessly in the faces of its victims."

The inside of the can is also decorated with such remarks as "Take your choice," "One result," "The dissipation of Brooklyn," "The favored few," "The high rollers," "The reflection of a spinstar," "Decidedly different."

On the inside of the lid is pasted a piece of paper with the name "Roy," and on the bottom is the name "Eva." A white tassel suspended by a silk cord from a hole in the margin about the top of the can is supposed to be an evidence of the sender's sense of the esthetic. The can is held for a claimant, there being no Carleton street in Brooklyn.—New York Sun.

SORE HANDS

Itching, Burning Palms, Painful Finger Ends,

With Brittle, Shapeless, Discolored Nails,

As Well as Roughness and Redness.

One Night Treatment with Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, soapy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in a single application.

Complete local and constitutional treatment for every humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, may now be had for one dollar. Baths with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, take the Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of Eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, from pimples to Scrofula, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (a form of Chocolate Coated Pills, also per tin of 50). One-cent stamps, 50c. Each bottle of Cuticura Soap, 10c. (10c. per tin of 50). Cuticura Ointment, 10c. (10c. per tin of 50). Write for free literature to J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. or to the Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (a form of Chocolate Coated Pills, also per tin of 50). Write for free literature to J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.