TREPOFF BEGINS RULE WITH THREAT TO THE RIOTERS

New Governor-General of St. Petersburg Demands Surrender of Strikers Within Twenty-four Hours on Penalty of Deportation to the Villages.

HUNGER FORCES MANY TO GIVE UP THE FIGHT.

Workers Apply at the Factories for Work but Owners Afraid to Open—Victims of Sunday's Slaughter by Soldiers Buried.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—A notice was posted this morning at all the works giving the strikers twenty-four hours to resume their employment, and intimating that those who did not comply would be deported to villages.

Gov.-Gen. Trepoff was in supreme command of the city to-day. Although a state of siege has not been actually proclaimed, it practically exists, the Emperor having conferred upon him as Governor-General absolute power, authorizing him to use the military and gendarmerie and every other agency of the Government to preserve order, placing under his control the oGvernment works and schools.

He has empowered him to exile persons who are inimical to peace.

An official note this morning announces that Emperor Nicholas has expressed his thanks to Gen. Trepoff, the new Governor-General of St. Petersburg, for his distinguished and zealous services as Chief of Police of Moscow.

HUNDREDS ARRESTED.

During the night hundreds of arrests were made.

The appointment of Senator Linder as Secretary of State for Finland (announced Jan. 22) just at this time is considered to be an unfortunate blunder and is likely to prove exceedingly distasteful to the Finns. Although a Finn himself, Senator Linder is exceedingly unpopular owing to his active support of the policy of the Russification of the towns of the Baltic provinces.

Troops are marching through the streets of Riga and Reval, but the eyes of all Russia to-day are fixed on Moscow.

The appearance of St. Petersburg is more normal but no more men returned to work.

The lack of money and food is already operating against a continuance of the strikes. Weeping women are returning to the cigarette factories pleading to be allowed to resume work, but the managers are afraid to reopen in consequence of the threats of the strikers to sack their establishments.

An official note this morning announces that Emperor Nicholas has expressed his thanks to Gen. Trepoff, the new Governor-General of St. Petersburg, for his distinguished and zealous services as Chief of Police of Moscow.

RIOT VICTIMS BURIED, 167 FUNERALS HELD

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The funerals of many victims of Sunday's tragedy occurred to-day. Pitiful sights were witnessed. In several cases a man and wife carried between them a wooden box containing a child killed. Some of the coffins were borne on common carters' sleighs, the mourners following on foot, according to the Russian custom.

It was noticeable that in many cases the usual priest and ikon ahead of the procession were absent.

No demonstration occurred, but workmen and others stood uncovered in the streets as the little groups passed with the dead.

In the Volkoff Cemetery, beyond the Narva Gates, 167 bodies were lowered to their last resting place.

MAXIM GORKY HELD PRISONER AT RIGA

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25, 4.45 P. M.—The Associated Press has been privately advised that Maxim Gorky, the author and Reform party leader, has been arrested at Riga, whither he had been summoned by the illness of his wife.

CZAR MUST YIELD, THE BRITISH THINK.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Foreign Office views the situation in Russia with great alarm. It believes that while the present risings will be put down the affair of Sunday at St. Petersburg is certain to bring about a change in the form of government.

The Associated Press learns that the Foreign Office would welcome a Russian government with which it could enter into a treaty similar to the Anglo-French agreement, feeling that a contract with the present regime would be repudiated at will.

But fears are entertained of a revolution which might result in international complications.

RUSSIAN BUREAUCRACY NOT TRUSTED.

The remarks of War Secretary Arnold-Forster at Croydon last night when he expressed the sympathy of the people of the United Kingdom with the people of Russia and said he was sure Britons desired the peasants of Russia to enter upon the heritage of liberty and freedom which all Britons enjoyed and obtained through the sacrifices of their forefathers, are exciting considerable comment coming from a Cabinet Minister.

He seemed to voice the general suspicion that the British Government has of Russian bureaucracy.

Mr. Arnold-Forster also made the astounding statement that it would be a bold man who would say whether this movement would be likely to help or hurt the British nation, but "we must be on our guard."

The British press as a whole takes a no less gloomy view.

The papers have been given up almost exclusively since Sunday to alarmist reports from Russia, hostile articles and scathing editorials on the "massacre," one of the mildest terms used for the affair of Sunday, and the Russian Emperor and his Government are generally compared to "beasts at bay."

The whole discussion of the situation in Russia serves again to reveal the poorly disguised hostility of the British press to everything Russian. The despatches to the London papers all report the conditions prevailing in Russia to be worse than the Associated Press accounts.

LUDICROUSLY OFFICIAL.

The Russian official figures of the killed and wounded are stigmatized as "ludicrously official." The number of slain reported here in Monday's papers ranged from 2,000 to 8,000. One prominent paper announced that the dead alone numbered 2,000 and another said 8,000. The Associated Press figures, 500, given on Monday, are now considered at the embassies here as the maximum. Similar exaggerations are noticed in most of the reports.

WORKERS OF SARATOFF JOIN THE STRIKE REVOLT.

SARATOFF, Russia, Jan. 25.—The men in the railroad shops and other establishments here have gone out on strike.

Saratoff is the capital of a government of Southeast Russia situated on the right bank of the Volga. The city is 532 miles by rail southeast of Moscow and is picturesquely and well built on high hills which slope to the Volga.

A large village, Pokrovskaya, of 25,000 inhabitants, situated on the opposite side of the river, forms the suburb of Saratoff.

The latter is an important centre for flour mills, distilleries, oil works and tobacco factories, and it also has considerable trade in corn, oil, hides, wool, &c.

The population of the city is about 150,000. The government of Saratoff has a population of about 2,500,000.

JAPS GET POINTS ON CIVILIZATION.

By T. E. Powers.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA—"RUSSIA HAS BOXER TROUBLES, TOO."

BALTIC FLEET AND JAPS MEET?

London Hears Russian Fleet Is Victorious, Having Sunk a Battle-Ship and Two Cruisers of Foe in Indian Ocean.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, by way of Paris, has been received here, declaring that the Russian Baltic squadron had met and fought with the advance guard of Vice-Admiral Togo's squadron in the Indian Ocean.

The report is not authentic, but in some quarters it is credited, because it is known that the Japanese went out to meet the Russians on the high seas, and for the past week or more it has been thought that an encounter was imminent.

The despatch says that after a furious battle the Japanese retired, losing a battle-ship and two cruisers.

In going to meet the Russians the Japanese have sent their fleetest ships in advance of the main fleet. These were expected to sight the Russians, then return to the main fleet, which it was believed was sufficiently large to give creditable report of a battle with Rojdjestvenskiy, the Russian Admiral.

In some quarters here the despatch is believed to have been inspired by St. Petersburg, the Russians hoping to throw cold water on the rumors that the present revolution in Russia will bring an end to the war in Manchuria. It is charged here that the Agence Russe, the Paris news agency, that sent out the despatch of the meeting and the loss of the Japanese ships, is subsidized by the Russian Government and is unreliable.

War experts say that it would have been impossible for the Russians to have overtaken the Japanese ships unless the Japanese were taken by surprise.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS, Indian Ocean, Jan. 25.—The French gunboat Capricorne reports that the Russian second Pacific squadron was at Passandava Bay, northwest coast of Madagascar, Jan. 20. It was thought the squadron intended to go to the east coast of Madagascar owing to the hurricane season.

The Seychelles Islands are about seven hundred miles northeast of Madagascar.

RUSSIAN FIRE ON FISHERS TOLD

North Sea Steamer Captain Testifies Before the Inquiry Board that Warships Were Out of Their Course.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The International Commission to inquire into the North Sea incident began hearing witnesses to-day. The meeting of the Commission was attended by a score of seamen and fishermen from Hull, giving the session a somewhat nautical aspect.

The first witness was Capt. Wood, of the steamer Zero, plying between Hull and Copenhagen. He said that on the afternoon preceding the occurrences of Oct. 22 he saw two Russian squadrons proceeding westward. The locality was unusual for warships.

"Were the warships following the course habitually taken?" he was asked.

"No, they were to the west, and not in the normal course."

The witness added that the squadrons were proceeding at about twelve knots. He did not see any other warships during the voyage.

Vice-Admiral Doubassoff (Russia) cross-examined the witness and asked what distance the squadrons were outside the usual course.

Capt. Wood answered that the ships were ten to twelve miles from the ordinary route.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON FOR JAPS.

TOKIO, Jan. 25—3 P. M.—The Navy Department announces the formation of a special service squadron. No details are given.

To keep abreast of the times one must be well informed on all topics of the day. No better way than by using The World Almanac for 1905.

POLICE SWARM IN STREETS OF MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—All the printing works are now closed. The strike is spreading. Additional police have been stationed in all the streets.

The industrial district on the other side of the Moskva River was paroled by troops and police all night and invaded by bodies of workmen, but no encounter occurred.

The barristers at a meeting to-day decided not to appear in court for the present.

Owing to the disturbed conditions the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the university here, the first to be established in Russia, was confined to a religious service in the university chapel.

A correspondent of the Associated Press who arrived here to-day from St. Petersburg found no signs of troops at the depot or in the surrounding street. The street cars are moving, but many of the stores are closed, and there is scarcely any of the freight traffic which ordinarily fills the streets.

At all corners were posted bullets signed by Police Chief Volkoff, warning the people against the possibility of disturbances and forbidding them to assemble in groups.

Alongside these was posted a London telegram saying that the disturbances at the Russian stockyards and arsenals were due to Anglo-Japanese instigation, both Great Britain and Japan spending vast sums to prevent the Russian Second Pacific Squadron from reaching the Far East and adding that all "Russians who strike are therefore in connivance with the enemy."

There were no troops in the centre of the city, but it was reported that they are forming a cordon on the outskirts to prevent the strikers who are holding a meeting in the factory districts outside from coming in.

The correspondent drove up the Tverskaia thoroughfare and found it almost empty and the blinds down at the Governor-General's Palace.

Grand Duke Sergius, the former Governor-General, is said to have taken refuge in the palace of the Kremlin.

An air of suppressed excitement prevails everywhere. The town is full of rumors among which is one to the effect that the strikers intend marching to the Neskoutchny Palace, outside of Moscow, where Grand Duke Sergius formerly resided.

ACTRESS CAUSE OF A DIVORCE

Decree Granted by Justice Bischoff to Mrs. Minnie Nolte—Pretty Elizabeth Bischoff Named as Co-Respondent.

If Justice Bischoff took note of the fact that the name of the co-respondent mentioned by Moses Strassman, in the Nolte undefended divorce case, tried before him to-day, was the same as his own, he did not betray it, and at the close of the testimony he indicated that the proof convinced him that Mrs. Minnie Nolte, a handsome woman in a tailor-made costume of black broadcloth, with a broad fur collar and revers on her snug-fitting jacket, was entitled to a divorce from Carl Frederick Nolte, who is said to be living now with pretty Elizabeth Bischoff, of the Bijou Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Nolte testified that she was married to Nolte in Germany in 1886, came to New York three years later and was deserted by Nolte seven years ago. She has a millinery establishment at No. 144 East Fifty-eighth street, and says that "Carl Frederick's only business was my business up to the time he left."

Mrs. Eugenie Strobach, a very sweet-mannered German lady, and Ludolph, her husband, of No 1417 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, testified that on visits to their old friend, Mrs. Ehler, at the German theatrical boarding-house, No. 536 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, in October and December last, they had found Carl Frederick Nolte and Mrs. Nolte occupying the parlor as the star boarders of the house.

"Mrs. Nolte is an actress in the German company at the Bijou Theatre," Mrs. Strobach testified, and when asked when she saw Mr. and Mrs. Nolte last, replied:

"Last night. I have just returned from a visit to Mrs. Ehler."

"And is this the Mrs. Nolte you saw?" asked Justice Bischoff, nodding toward the pretty milliner.

"Oh, no; I don't know this lady," replied the witness.

Then came Richard Klar, a six-footer, of athletic build and an engineer, who came to America from Germany last October for study, and testified through Langhank, the polyglot interpreter, that he found board at the Philadelphia house where he had for his fellow boarders the beautiful blonde actress, Elizabeth Bischoff, and her husband, Herr Carl Frederick Nolte.

"And is this Mrs. Nolte?" asked the attorney.

"Nein. I never saw her before," said the athletic student, and on leaving the stand he bowed very low to Justice Bischoff and jack-knifed himself again to the interpreter, while Justice Bischoff said to Mr. Strassman:

"Submit your decree."

Storm Stops Speed Trial.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The official speed trial of the new cruiser Maryland, built for the United States Government by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, which was to have been held over the trial course off Thatcher's Island to-day, was postponed on account of the blizzard which was raging there early to-day. It has not yet been definitely decided when the trial will take place.

DUKE DOES NOT ASSIST WIFE

Telephones His Lawyer that He Is Indifferent as to Fate of Bride Who Is in Tombs on Texas Charge of Fraud.

Mrs. Brodie L. Duke spent a miserable night in the Tombs, after her arraignment in Centre Street Court on a warrant charging her with fraudulent transactions in Texas. She slept but little and cried aloud at intervals throughout the night that her husband had deserted her.

This last statement, according to report about the Criminal Courts Building to-day, is based upon fact. Champe Andrews, attorney for Mr. Duke, is said to have telephoned the District-Attorney that Duke is indifferent as to the fate of Mrs. Duke.

A representative from the office of Levy & Unger, her counsel, called upon Mrs. Duke this afternoon to make preparations for her arraignment for examination before Magistrate Flammer. The lawyers assert that the indictment found by a grand jury in Nacogdoches, Tex., against her for obtaining $3,000 from a bank president by fraudulent misrepresentation is without effect, and that it will be found impossible to extradite her.

Requisition papers have not as yet been issued by the Governor of Texas. Application for them was made yesterday by the District-Atorney of Nacogdoches, but it was not in proper form and was returned for correction.

MRS. BERGIN RETRACTS PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

Doctor's Wife to Be Sentenced for Giving $2,500 Check Said to Be Valueless.

Mrs. Irvine Bergin, of New Haven, who is under indictment for obtaining money under false pretenses, was arraigned to-day before Judge John A. Blair in the County Court here to plead to the indictment and have a hearing in the case.

She was accompanied from the Hudson County jail to the county courthouse by her husband, Dr. Thomas Bergin, her counsel, John W. Zisgen, and Detective Sergeant Frank Bennett.

She retracted her former plea or not guilty and pleaded non vult to the charge. Judge Blair remanded her back to jail. He said he would pass sentence upon the woman to-morrow. She was taken back to jail by Detective Bennett, accompanied by her husband and lawyer.

Lawyer Zisger later gave out a statement which was to the effect that when Mrs. Bergin represented that she had $2,500 in the Hamilton Bank in New York, that she had made a deposit of that amount in the bank. This check for $2,500 was given her by a person who had agreed to purchase some stock from her, this stock to be delivered after the check had been deposited. She said she deposited the check and the party refused to purchase the stock at the price demanded. Bergin said that payment was stoped on the check. Consequently upon Mrs. Bergin's check for $1,500, given to Howard Grindslade, who is secretary of the M. B. Cushion Company, was presented at the bank there was no funds to meet it and it caused her arest and she was indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Counsel for Mrs. Bergin said to-day that arrangements had been made to settle Mr. Grindslade's claim.

EDUCATION SPOILED HER

D'Zon Tells of His Wife, Upon the Improvement of Whose Mind He Spent Saving of Fifteen Years.

Abram D'Zon, of East Orange, N. J., is no longer a believer in the higher education of woman. He had ardent faith in the theory once, and was so foolish as to make a practical experiment of it with his wife as subject. He spent the income of fifteen years upon the process of raising her from a state of feminine ignorance to a high step on the ladder of mentality and intelligence. Then the lady found, after eighteen years, that her husband was a badly elected affinity, that he was not her soul's ideal, her heart's mate or her mind's equal. She refused to be his better half and has left him to a life of single-blessedness again.

D'Zon is suing his wife for divorce on grounds of abandonment. The suit is before Thomas W. Moore, Special Master in Chancery, as referee.

The Beginning of Trouble.

"My marital troubles," said D'Zon, "are the result of the working out of my own ideas of the position of a wife as her husband's companion, not his slave. My wife and I are Russians; when I married her she was a humble little maid willing to devote her life in my service.

"I was then a student and a sympathiser with the Radicals of St. Petersburg. My pet hobby was the amelioration of the condition of womanhood, and when I married Annie I resolved to give her all the advantages that bring breadth of thought.

"A woman has no chance in Russia, so we came to America.

"We settled in New York, and I set about to earn my living. We were of the aristocratic class abroad. I was a good deal of a litterateur, and lived by editing newspapers and writing pamphlets. But my ignorance of the language made me turn to manual labor for our support. It was a hard struggle. I have done everything, even carrying coal. Then my knowledge of chemistry led me to set up the photographic establishment that I still have at No. 1077 Broadway, Brooklyn."

Bought Her a Dictionary.

All the time that D'Zon was working, his wife was studying. He worked all day while she pored over her books. The first week that the husband earned $10 he came home proudly with a big Webster dictionary tucked under his arm that he had spent $6 for.

Mrs. D'Zon at the end of three years had mastered English and felt the need of going abroad to study. She told her husband that the schools and colleges of New York were poor compared to those abroad. So her kind spouse gave her all his savings and she departed for Switzerland.

In the following period of fifteen years Mrs. D'Zon left and returned to her husband fifteen times. When she came back from Switzerland in three months she expressed the desire to study medicine, and her husband paid for her tuition at the Woman's New York Medical College and hired rooms for her near the buildings, for she found his rooms in Brooklyn too humble and too noisy.

Stinted Himself.

All this time D'Zon was denying himself everything but the merest necessities of life in order that his wife's needs might be satisfied. When the woman got her doctor's diploma she made another of her frequent farewells to him, sending him a letter in which she said that "life with him would be intolerable" now that she was an enlightened woman.

It seems that she thought she could support herself by the practice of medicine and would no longer need her husband's aid. But she was wrong. In a few months she came to his studio, begging to be taken back.

He acceded, and set her up in stylish offices in Brooklyn at considerable expense. But she failed to get patients.

"My wife is so proud she will not make friends with people," said D'Zon. "She craves to shine; she wishes to be a social star, and she has no consideration for any one but herself."

Left Him, and So Did $1,000.

When Dr. D'Zon proved to herself that she had failed in Brooklyn, she asked her husband to establish her in New York, which he did. Here again she was unable to make her own way, and in a few months her husband received word that his wife had sailed for England with $1,000, all the money he possessed, which he had made over to her account.

"My wife has unsuccessfully sued me for divorce on the ground of desertion. She has even had me dragged into the police court, but since I discovered her gross ingratitude I have refused to do anything more for her. When she went to England five years ago I washed my hands of her, destroyed the pictures I had of her, and I am instituting this suit for divorce just so that she may trouble me no more.

"The trouble is that while she finds herself an accomplished linguist and thinks herself a citizen of the world, I am still a good deal of a Russian. I have been able to study in the evenings, that is all, and she has beaten me at the intellectual game.

"My experiment has failed, so far as I am concerned. I have made her into a cultured woman, but she has outcultured me and finds me of no more use."

TENT HIS SANITARIUM.

Hegelein Sleeps Under Canvas to Fight Off Consumption.

Determined to fight off threatened tuberculosis, William H. Hegelein, of No. 575 Prospect avenue, Bronx, has erected a tent in his back yard, in which he sleeps every night, with only a blanket and the canvas covering of the tent protecting him from the severity of the winter.

Three months ago Hegelein's left lung showed signs of weakness. Physicians informed him he was threatened with consumption. Hegelein is a man of considerable courage, and made up his mind to follow out a heroic line of treatment. The tent is furnished with a bed and a chair.

URGE ARBITRATION.

Board of Trade and Transportation Want Principle Extended—Also Favor Lighting Bill.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade and Transportation, at No. 203 Broadway to-day, resolutions urging the ratification of the treaties of arbitration were presented by Oscar Straus and unanimously adopted.

The resolutions state that the board favors the extension by this Government of the principle of international arbitration, and urges the representatives in the United States Senate to use their best efforts and influence on behalf of the treaties.

The board's Committee on City Affairs presented a report favoring the Municipal Lighting Bill, drawn up at the direction of Mayor McClellan.

PROMISE FAILS TO SAVE DUKE

Jerome Urges Maximum Sentence for Man to Whom His Assistant Guaranteed Immunity in Return for Revelations.

Although he was promised immunity when arrested nearly a year ago on a charge of taking money under promise of securing appointments to the Police and Fire Departments, William Duke was sentenced to serve six months in the penitentiary and pay a fine of $500, in Special Sessions Court to-day. District-Attorney Jerome tried to have the maximum sentence—one year and $500 fine—imposed.

Duke was arrested in May last on complaint of John Fitzpatrick, of No. 156 East Forty-eighth street. Fitzpatrick went to Duke in August, 1903, with a letter of introduction from Charles Lexow, a Republican district leader, whose influence he had solicited with a view of getting into the Fire Department. Duke promised to get Fitzpatrick a Civil Service rating and an appointment for $600.

Fitzpatrick borrowed the money and gave it to Duke. He got neither the job nor his money back. When Duke was arrested he said he had given the money to Emil Sonner.

Told of "Higher-Up" Man.

Duke then told an amazing story of a close combination that has been, for years, holding up applicants for places in the fire, police and health departments. He was the direct agent dealing with the applicants, but he insisted then, and always has insisted, that he turned the money over to Spooner, who passed it to a man "higher up."

Sonner was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to serve three months in prison and pay a $500 fine. Then Duke, who had understood the case against him was not to be pushed, was called for trial and convicted on his own statements.

District-Attorney Jerome took enough interest in the case to make a personal appeal for heavy punishment for Duke to-day. He showed the Judges a long list of men who, he alleged, had paid to Duke an aggregate of $56,000 for his "influence" in getting them appointed as policemen or firemen or to other civil-service places. One doctor in Long Island City, he said, paid Duke $5,000 for an appointment as police surgeon, which he never got.

Was Promised Immunity.

After Mr. Jerome had left the room Duke, on his own behalf, addressed the Court. He asserted that Assistant District-Attorney Garvan had promised him immunity if he would reveal all he knew about the system of selling city positions.

"I gave them everything I had," said Duke, "because they promised I would not be punished. It was the evidence I gave them that convicted Sonner. Now they have turned around and built up a case against me on my own confession."

This statement interested the Judges. They sent for Mr. Garvan, who admitted he had promised Duke immunity, but said the matter had been taken out of his hands. In view of this admission the Court decided that six months would be enough for Duke.

Just after sentence was pronounced Mr. Jerome came back into the courtroom on a run. He asked if Mr. Garvan had said that he promised immunity to Duke and was told that he had.

"I want this court to understand that no Assistant District-Attorney has the right to promise immunity to anybody unless he is acting directly for me in my absence," said the District-Attorney.

Justice Wyatt replied that he thought the sentence adequate under the circumstances.

DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA

Under Physicians Five Months. Went from Bad to Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Wonderful Change in One Night. In a Month Face Was Clean as Ever.

"I was troubled with eczema on the face for five months, during which time I was in the care of physicians. My face was in such a condition that I could not go out. It was going from bad to worse and I gave up all hope, when a friend of mine highly recommended Cuticura remedies. The first night after I washed my face with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent it changed wonderfully, and continuing the treatment it removed all scales and scabs. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month my face was as clean as ever."

THOMAS J. SOTH, 317 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE AGONIZING

Itching and Burning of the Skin

As in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of wornout parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures of the civilized world. Absolutely pure.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.