

NEW HAVEN SHOUTS FOR TAFT

IN A SOAKING RAIN WITH A HOARSE YALE CLUB.

Candidate Spent an Hour There, Carried Off Myself to New York, Beat Bryan to Port Chester and Got His Crowd Toss—Away Ere Bryan Came.

Yale men were a little more formal in welcoming Judge Taft to New Haven yesterday than they were in June when he attended the university commencement and the reunion of his own class of '78.

The Yale enthusiasm, and incidentally the Yale pluck, were in evidence, however. It took pluck to turn out in New Haven at 12:30 yesterday afternoon, and march along behind the Taft locomotive.

The streets of New Haven were lined with people. Some had umbrellas, more didn't, and all were wet. The parade wound up at the armory, and three Judge Tafts had the pleasure of shaking hands with Lilley and members of the local committee.

The roll contained the names of most of the Yale undergraduates. "I am very much obliged," said Judge Taft, "to the Yale students for this expression of good will and for those who feel in honor and conscience bound to join any other political club I extend to them my good wishes.

While I can't concur in their judgment and hope that their aspirations may not this time meet with success I am in favor of political discussion and agitation in a great university like Yale. I am in favor of it; I believe that those who are to be graduated ought to learn young in life the lessons of politics and devote all of their best energies to an uplifting of the interests of the people.

Judge Taft said that he had talked so many times at New Haven, Hartford and other Connecticut places that he had concluded it would be better for his chances not to appear again, but some of his friends had insisted and he had yielded. Taking up the issues of the campaign, he said:

"If anybody can give me an intelligent reason, looked at from the standpoint of the records of the two parties, why a change ought to be made at present, I shall feel like withdrawing from the canvass."

Judge Taft dwelt at length on Bryan's record. He helped the people of Oklahoma with their Constitution," said he, "and it is the greatest zoological garden of cranks ideas that has appeared in the history of jurisprudence."

Bryan says it is the greatest fundamental instrument that was ever struck from the brain of man, but I differ with him. Inequality, I repeat, is going to lead a great State into trouble, and if any one is responsible for it it will be the present national leader of the Democracy."

"The thing that was on Mr. Taft's mind most while in New Haven was to see his son Rob, who is a junior in the university. Mr. Taft hadn't seen him since his college days."

"Do you know my boy Rob?" and "Have you seen Rob?" were the questions he fired at every student who grasped his hand. He asked if they were going to town for young Taft, but he was waiting at the station for his father after the meeting. He kissed him and then he said: "Rob, you've got to come with me."

The candidate took him on the train with him to New York. Judge Taft "cut any station" yesterday. The Yale faculty will have Judge Taft's word that the boy wasn't to blame.

Mr. Taft was in New Haven only a little over an hour. Judge Woodruff presided over the armory meeting, having accompanied the candidate on his trip from New York city into Connecticut. Others who met Judge Taft were Gov. Clegg, Central station and went with him on his train were Charles F. Brooker, national committeeman from Connecticut; John Hays Hammond, Jr., of New Haven; and a spellbinder from Maine.

BROOKLYN MOBBS RUSH JUDGE TAFT

Continued from First Page.

clearly an effort for him to talk at all. After he had been speaking a few moments his voice grew smoother, but presently he began to cough. It made no difference to him. He hammered straight ahead with what he had to say. He was tremendously in earnest. He coughed till the tears stood in his eyes, but he didn't stop talking—no, not even when he began to cough between syllables, as he did toward the close of his brief address.

Everything that he said about Hughes or Roosevelt was loudly cheered. In fact, all through the evening it was clear that Hughes sentiment ran very strong.

"I think you have the strenuous life in Brooklyn," said Mr. Taft, "and you have to talk. A big laugh went around and then somebody shouted: 'Taft is no counterfeiter Bill.' Judge Taft grinned amiably.

"No," he admitted, "but he's a pretty well worn Bill to-night." That was the only reference he made to the condition of his voice. When the laughter had subsided he went on:

"It is a very inspiring thing, my friends, to find so many people awake to the importance of a national election, the importance of which has impressed itself on me for some time.

"I believe that upon the issue of this election will depend the question of whether we are to recover the prosperity which we had more than a year ago and which lasted for ten full years, or whether we are to have four years more of financial depression."

Mr. Bryan calls the panic which we had in October a Republican panic. Be it so. It occurred in a Republican Administration. As panics go, I am willing to compare it with the panic that we had from 1893 to 1897, which occurred in a Democratic Administration and was a Democratic panic.

"They have not had a panic west of the Mississippi River yet. I spoke of it in a campaign I have been making, but they did not know exactly what I was talking about. Therefore I did not enlarge upon it, but there were some places in the country where I found it. It was a panic in spots, but it is a panic. That financial depression will follow which will spread unless there is restored the confidence of the investing community of Europe and this country in our business future."

And the question which we have to solve is whether it is going to conduce to that confidence whether it is going to lead people of ordinary business sense to believe that business will be better and more assured and our views of things more certain with reference to business conditions if we put into power Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party. Now is it possible that that can be true, that a party and a leader who have advocated everything that is economically wrong for twelve years can be introduced into power as a means of inducing confidence on the part of men in our business future? Well, then, what is the use of reasoning with you on the subject?"

WORK OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION. We have had two administrations under William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt (applause) covering twelve years, that have been remarkable in the accomplishment of no less than the most important business of the country. In 1898 our Republican party stamped out, we hope forever, the heresy of free silver. Then we passed the Dingley tariff bill. We took the place of the Gorman-Wilson bill. Under it we succeeded in getting that long unrecalled in the history of the world. (Applause.) Then we took up the Spanish war and fought it through. Then we assumed the burdens which followed that war, and we put Cuba on her feet. Then we took up the Philippines, a most difficult problem, and we determined that as Providence had thrust that responsibility upon us, we would meet it and would teach those seven million Christians in tutelage enough to know how to govern themselves and how to be an independent people. But we recognized the fact that our government does not come of itself, that needs training, that we and our ancestors had to train ourselves in order to enable us to carry it on. We are giving them the advantage of our instruction and our intelligence.

Half a million Filipino children to-day read, write and recite in English. They have an administration of justice that everybody has confidence in. They have an executive administration, efficient and honest. They have a judicial system that is respected. They have no share in the part of simple government and control of the provincial government and by the municipal government. They are going on toward the question of self-government step by step, but in all their experiences they have had out there we have encountered first the sneers and then the opposition, bitter and determined, of Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party. And now that we are seeing success in the part of Mr. Bryan says we are adopting his policy."

There came out in the prosperity that attended us evidence of corporate abuses, evidence of the lawlessness of railroads, all of which tended to the increasing of illegal monopolies with the consequent oppression. This caused a moral awakening among the people.

The exponent of that moral awakening was Theodore Roosevelt. (Applause.) He called upon Congress to assist him in his work. He called for a more vigorous and one thing that I emphasize, because it is not emphasized, it is a fact that in the four years of this Administration we have made a stride toward the stamping out of those abuses that is hard to overstate. Railroads have ceased to have rebates. They have ceased to have unlawful discriminations and thereby has died out this instrumentality by which illegal monopolies have been built up. The independent competition of the railroads, which were engaged in illegal attempts at monopoly, have grown in number and to do business on a better and freer basis than has been for days. I do not mean to say that we do not need any further attention to these abuses, but we do not, least we fall back into our old bad practices, and we must not force the statutes.

STRONGER ARM FOR EXECUTIVE. We must give the Executive a stronger arm. We must give him more assistance, and perhaps create more bureaus, but the way that we can avoid these abuses is by hard work, by attention to them and constant prosecution of them. There is no royal road to virtue, and when a man comes forward and suggests a remedy by which the evil which has grown up with years of neglect can be removed, it is a sign of human nature is to be wiped out overnight, we may count upon it that the remedy is a quick one. (Applause.)

"The interest shown by your presence," said Mr. Taft, "indicates a sure Republican victory in this State. When we get out the Republican vote we win in this State." Then Mr. Taft proceeded to haul Bryan over the coals, which was endured by those who had come from the Democratic meeting without a murmur. Bryan was escorted to the entire crowd was washed for the Bryan stand, which was about a block away.

Well, that will destroy the trusts all right that depend on those articles, and also will destroy every independent competitor will drive them out of business. It is a million of workmen that depend on the trusts and depend on independent competition.

Now, our theory is that that evil is to be stamped out by hitting it the evil, not at the business, but at the man. We are going to regulate them, and not to kill them. On the other hand, he proposes that we should cut off with an axe all those plants that produce goods. More than 70 per cent of our one article and 40 per cent of another and 30 per cent of another, and it would seem as if he thought you could put an axe in and cut off an L of a factory here and an L of a factory there and a part of a main building there.

Well, that is not the way things can be done and it does not strike at the real evil, for you can have a factory that produces only 30 per cent, whereas a factory that produces 70 per cent, may be conducted on strictly legal lines.

In other words, he is flying at something that is not the evil and he has adopted an arbitrary and unscientific method. Now under those circumstances with this character of man I wish to enforce the argument I already have made, that with his impracticable ideas and with the ideas heretofore shown to be impracticable, that prosperity will follow his installation in office. Therefore he ought not to be elected, which is to be demonstrated. (Great applause.)

Surrounded by the same party that came with him, Judge Taft slipped from the building in a big hurrah and amid tremendous waving of flags and hustled for the Academy of Music.

Before Mr. Taft arrived Senator Doolittle had some things to say to Mr. Taft. He said that he had by his own unaided efforts in twelve years succeeded in making things very uncomfortable for the Democrats. He said that he had by his own unaided efforts in twelve years succeeded in making things very uncomfortable for the Democrats. He said that he had by his own unaided efforts in twelve years succeeded in making things very uncomfortable for the Democrats.

"I have been associated with Democratic statesmen for twenty years," he said, "and I have seen nothing as usual, one of them, in or out of Congress, has ever read the tariff law of 1897 all through."

He admitted that he didn't like some things about the President. "I don't like some of his methods," he said, "amid much laughter. 'I think he's too secretive, too underground, too indirect, why doesn't he come out and say boldly what he thinks?'"

As for Taft being Roosevelt's candidate, it didn't worry the Senator at all. He declared that Taft hadn't been the best man for the nomination he wouldn't have been nominated, no matter what Roosevelt said or thought. He declared that President McKinley had the greatest sense of the value of the tariff, and he said that God made the trusts, what he had said was that God had made the laws under which trusts had sprung into being and that those laws were the germ from which the death of evil trusts must inevitably result.

Then Senator Depew took up the task of kissing the Senator. He said that the arrival of the candidate, a task which he discharged with much of his old time skill, despite the fact that, as he said, this is his fifty-second year upon the platform.

Judge Taft's evening in Brooklyn began at the Montauk Club, where he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the State Chairman, Mr. Woodruff. Others at the dinner were National Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock, National Treasurer George R. Sheldon, Herbert Parsons, Charles F. Brooker, and Henry W. Taft of this city, brothers of the candidate; Oscar Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Senators Depew of New York and Doolittle of New Jersey; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Seth Low, William R. Wilcox and most of the members of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn division. The dinner was informal and the talk was of a general character.

Chairman Hitchcock, Treasurer Sheldon and Mr. Taft's two brothers started out with the candidate and Mr. Taft from the Montauk Club and started by the band wagon through the entire evening's programme.

Judge Taft's first meeting was at Senator Depew's home. The place was packed almost to suffocation and the police had to dig their way through the jam in the street. It was five minutes before Chairman Depew could get a word in. Oscar Straus preceded Mr. Taft as a speaker at this meeting. The secretary passed out some interesting, published leaflets. The audience was mostly Jewish and they went wild over this pledge. It was ten minutes before Mr. Taft was able to go on with his speech.

"No American," said Judge Taft, "should be subject to investigation beyond the certificate itself as to citizenship. I wish to say that nothing will appeal to an elector more than the duty of devising ways and means to make an American passport cover every American citizen the world over. But you must use every effort on my part. How far I can succeed depends upon the future. Every effort is being made now, and I desire to emphasize the sincerity of the promise in the Republican platform."

At Mr. Taft's second meeting, Congress Hall, Atlantic City, he was greeted by the gallery greeted him with "Hello, Bill!" "Well, I'm glad to see there is some one here who knows me so well," said the candidate, with one of his broadest smiles. That started the big audience, and it was on its uppers for ten or fifteen minutes.

"difficult for me," said Mr. Taft, "to find any reason why patriotic American citizens, looking back over the record of the Republican party for the last twelve years, should have a change of heart. 'What is the use of looking for a reason?' bawled somebody in the front row; and they were off again.

the candidate found another immense crowd waiting for him in the street. He was walloped into the street by the face to face with 100 young German women, all dressed in white. They were the Arion ladies chorus, and when Mr. Taft passed they sang a song which he struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." He waited till in hand until the last word and then followed the police up a winding roadway into the hall.

Mr. Taft quickly struck a responsive chord with them by referring to his native city of Cincinnati. More than the one-third of the population of that city are Germans, and of course Mr. Taft felt at home with the men from the Fatherland in Brooklyn. But the Woodruff didn't stop there. He added a little more diplomacy to his record for the evening by making the attitude of the Germans in the 1890 campaign the best for the German people. He told the Germans that no other nationality had stood so solidly against the free silver heresy and for sound economic theories as they had.

He told the Germans that no other nationality had stood so solidly against the free silver heresy and for sound economic theories as they had. He told the Germans that no other nationality had stood so solidly against the free silver heresy and for sound economic theories as they had.

As Judge Taft started to push his way out of the hall, he was stopped by the police. The police stayed them off until Mr. Taft got to the head of the stairs. Then they broke through and there was a great mistup. The police were in a great mistup. The police were in a great mistup.

When the Taft party began to court noses out on the street they found Chairman Woodruff and National Chairman Hitchcock standing at the head of the stairs and three policemen were sent up after the two chairmen. They discovered Woodruff in a coat and hat, but both were mighty glad when the rescue party arrived and vouched for their identity.

From Arthur Hall Mr. Taft and his party turned into Manhattan avenue. It was crowded with people and the candidate was kept busy acknowledging the greetings in McKibbin street, and he had to get up and say a few words. Again at Bedford and Division avenues his machine was stopped by the throng.

He declared that Taft hadn't been the best man for the nomination he wouldn't have been nominated, no matter what Roosevelt said or thought. He declared that President McKinley had the greatest sense of the value of the tariff, and he said that God made the trusts, what he had said was that God had made the laws under which trusts had sprung into being and that those laws were the germ from which the death of evil trusts must inevitably result.

From the time he struck the Brooklyn division, Judge Taft remained standing while he reviewed the parade. With him in the machine was Chairman Woodruff. From the time he struck the Brooklyn division, Judge Taft remained standing while he reviewed the parade. With him in the machine was Chairman Woodruff.

It was 10 o'clock before Mr. Taft had waved adieu to the last of the marchers, and then he hurried to the principal meeting of the night at the Academy of Music.

Judge Taft's last meeting of the night was at the Academy of Music. The Academy was full up for the candidate, and it was an appreciative audience, which in its cheering and shouting, added to the enthusiasm of the candidate. He addressed the audience until the ends of the sentences came along. It was a friendly if not an enthusiastic gathering. Mr. Taft made his speech in a quiet, unassuming way. He said that he owed ever so much more to the Republicans than to the Democrats.

On the subject of labor he said: "Mr. Samuel Gompers delivered the labor vote to William J. Bryan," but some one interrupted and said that the labor vote had been carried to the State party. He said that he owed ever so much more to the Republicans than to the Democrats.

He will board his special train again at 11 o'clock and will arrive in New York State. He will speak at Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Schenectady, Cohoes and Troy, arriving back in New York to-morrow noon.

Mr. Taft was scheduled to attend a reception at the Union League Club after the Academy of Music meeting last night, but he didn't go. A report was circulated that he had collapsed and been taken to his brother's home at 36 West Forty-eighth street to be treated by a physician.

The report was not true. At the Taft house it was said that Judge Taft was not ill and that he would be ready to start out on his campaign again this morning. He had not attended the reception, it was said, because he was tired and it was nearly midnight. He drove home in good spirits, but hoarse.

Mr. Taft's second meeting, Congress Hall, Atlantic City, he was greeted by the gallery greeted him with "Hello, Bill!" "Well, I'm glad to see there is some one here who knows me so well," said the candidate, with one of his broadest smiles. That started the big audience, and it was on its uppers for ten or fifteen minutes.

"difficult for me," said Mr. Taft, "to find any reason why patriotic American citizens, looking back over the record of the Republican party for the last twelve years, should have a change of heart. 'What is the use of looking for a reason?' bawled somebody in the front row; and they were off again.

ELKIN GOT ARCHBOLD CASH

SAYS IT WAS TO PAY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE DEBTS.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice Deakins He Never Turned a Cent to His Own Use—Denies That Standard Oil Ever Influenced Him in Any Way.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—Judge John P. Elkin of the State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who has been accused by William R. Hearst of receiving sums of money aggregating \$15,000 from John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company, tonight issued a long statement in reply to the accusations.

He did receive such moneys as have been designated by Mr. Hearst, but he did not use the coin himself, he says. He turned it into the campaign fund.

After explaining that one of the letters to which Mr. Hearst refers was sent to him by Mr. Archbold because he was an old friend and wanted to meet Mr. Twombly on a railroad deal he takes up the old cash proposition and in part says:

"The next two letters are dated February 5, 1900, and March 15, 1900, respectively, and from these letters the inference is attempted to be drawn that the money mentioned therein was intended to secure the defeat of certain legislation which was deemed objectionable.

"The Legislature was not in session that year and there were no bills pending to be considered by any one, and the inference is manifestly unfounded.

"The preceding session of the Legislature had expired, and I had not received these letters written and the members of the succeeding Legislature had not even been nominated and those subsequently nominated were not elected until the following November, eight months afterward.

"While the drafts mentioned were forwarded to me they were not intended for political purposes and were by me immediately turned into the campaign fund. The money was principally used in helping to pay the expenses of the campaign of the State committee in prior campaigns. My sole connection with this matter was to turn the drafts over for the purpose intended. Not penny of this money was expended for the benefit or to the advantage of myself.

"Beginning with the fall of 1896 for a period of five years I was actively engaged in the management of political affairs, either as State chairman or member of the executive committee. Contributions for campaign purposes were generally addressed to me, but immediately turned over to the treasurer of the campaign fund, who drew the necessary checks and paid the expenses.

"In the early months of 1900, there being no Legislature in session, and no official duties to be performed, I was at home in the practice of my profession and was not engaged in political matters.

"As to the letter of May 1, 1901, upon which reliance is placed to connect all these matters with the suggestion of the improper use of money in influencing legislation, it must be observed that this letter was written eighteen months after the Twombly letter, which had no connection with any public or political matter, and one year and three months before the other letter, which could have had no reference to any legislative matter at that time.

"It was supposed to have been written just before the adjournment of the Legislature of 1901 and made inquiry about some pending legislation. The letter as published does not mention the bill referred to, nor does it mention the name of the person to whom it was addressed. It was a letter of inquiry only, which I assume was received by me, although I do not recall the incident.

"As Attorney-General I received hundreds of letters from people throughout the Commonwealth asking for information and advice about pending legislation and other public matters. This was not confined to any particular class. Indeed, farmers, business men, mechanics and laborers wrote me more frequently than persons connected with corporations and other business interests.

"In every case I considered it my duty to courteously reply and give such information as I had on the subject about which inquiry was made. And this is all I have done or did in answer to the letter of Mr. Archbold. He did not ask me to defeat any legislation nor did I make any attempt to do so.

"The letter which I turned all the correspondence he had when in politics and that he does not care to go into those old matters any further, is the statement made by Gov. William A. Stone here this afternoon regarding the allegations made by William R. Hearst regarding his correspondence with the Standard Oil Company.

Electrelle Piano-Player

A piano-player ought to be all pleasure and no work.

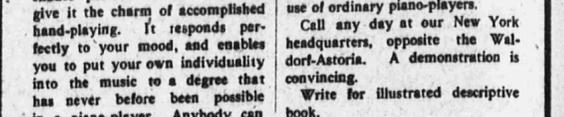
The Electrelle gives you the fullest enjoyment; you don't have to pump.

Have you heard this wonderfully artistic new instrument? The Electrelle heralds a new era in piano-player history. It has set such a high standard that you can no longer be satisfied with the ordinary mechanical foot-pumping player.

The marvelous control of expression makes the Electrelle by far the most artistic player you have ever heard. The subtle shades possible in the Electrelle give it the charm of accomplished hand-playing. It responds perfectly to your mood, and enables you to put your own individuality into the music to a degree that has never before been possible in a piano-player. Anybody can do it by a mere touch of the fingers.

The Electrelle is so small and compact that it can be attached inside your own piano. It doesn't interfere with hand-playing. The regular house-current, or a small battery, as preferred, furnishes electricity for the motive power. The pleasure you get from the Electrelle is unmixt with the labor and distraction that accompanies the use of ordinary piano-players.

Call any day at our New York headquarters, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. A demonstration is convincing. Write for illustrated descriptive book.



ELECTRELLE COMPANY 2 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK

W. & J. SLOANE

CHOICE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS

Axminster Carpets

LARGE VARIETY OF PATTERNS

At \$1.00 per yard and upwards

BROADWAY & 19TH ST., N. Y.

ARCHBOLD-HEARST RETORTS

STANDARD OIL MAN ASKS FOR RETURN OF FAMILY LETTERS

And Says Drafts to Elkin Were Campaign Funds—Hearst Says They Were Not, and Were Not Drafts—No Family Letters, but Some About Hanna.

John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company on being asked whether he had anything to say regarding the letters read by W. R. Hearst at the Carnegie Hall meeting Saturday night replied: "I am very sure that until Hearst read the letters neither Judge Morrison nor Judge Henderson had any knowledge of my having written Gov. Stone in their behalf. Judge Henderson was not appointed by Gov. Stone to the Supreme Court, but was three years later appointed by Gov. Pennypacker to a Superior Court judgeship. If, however, any feeble word of mine could have influenced those gentlemen for their respective positions, I would be very proud of it. Their State has had no better servants than they and I certainly have never asked of them any favor of any kind, either for myself or for the company with which I am connected.

"My letters to Gen. Elkin referred to accompanying drafts relating entirely to contributions to the Republican State committee then engaged in the campaign preliminary to the renomination of Mr. McKinley, a subject regarding which I think Hearst would be a little sensitive, for was it not the election and tragic death of Mr. McKinley that came near costing Hearst his precious neck?"

"The statement regarding Judge Haight is in connection with an old libel that has been explained and exploded so many times that it would be a simple weariness to the public to go over it again.

"The intimation by Hearst that he has had any communication from me or from any of my associates in connection with this occasion, or with any of the candidates of an opposing party which, it is declared, will show the State political situation in a new light.

The character of the meeting will be a distinct departure from customary procedure at political gatherings. To lend color and stereoscopic views will be used to illustrate Mr. Hearst's speech. In addition to this, for the entertainment and amusement of the audience, a quartet of male voices will sing several songs which will have a direct bearing on the subject matter of the speeches.

The greatest secrecy was maintained last night concerning the nature of the disclosures which are to be made by Mr. Hearst. No one could talk on my way say more than that it would result in a sensation in the State equal to that created nationally by the Standard Oil letters.

The name of the candidate involved, it is said, will be shielded until it is disclosed by Mr. Hearst on the platform or flashed upon the big stereoscopic picture canvas. It is said, however, that the true relations of this candidate to the political party under whose banner he is now appealing to the voters will be revealed in certain details which have been made by the same party will be exposed, according to the source of information.

NO EXTRA CHANGE FOR IT. Advertisements for THE SUN and THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY are at any American District-Manager office in the city.

You did contribute to Mr. McKinley's campaign, but you did not contribute through Mr. Elkin. You contributed to Mr. Hanna and I have written you a letter to tell you that the public, if you please, how much you contributed to Mr. Hanna and for what purpose. You may tell the public how much you contributed in this campaign and for what purpose. But do not lie, remember, I have the documents to convict you.

E. W. Buck Dies at Colorado Springs. COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 26.—E. W. Buck, a New York stock broker, died today just as he was being placed in a bed at a sanitarium. He was accompanied by his wife, his physician and a trained nurse, but was too far gone, and the journey from New York proved too much for him.

CHILD'S DREAFFUL SKIN TROUBLES

Had Sixty Boils when but Six Months Old—Was Annually Attacked by a Humor—It Looked Red Like a Scald and Spread Over Half Her Head—Both Troubles are Cured.

NO PRAISE TOO HIGH FOR THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"When my little Vivian was about six months old, her papa had a boil on her forehead. It was so bad that she had to be taken to the hospital. At that time the child was covered with a prickly heat and I was so worried that I was afraid to let her out of my sight. She had a fever and she was so restless that I was afraid to let her out of my sight. She had a fever and she was so restless that I was afraid to let her out of my sight.

"I procured a bottle of Cuticura Ointment which cured her. I continued the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment with the Result until she was perfectly well. She is now about three years old and has never been troubled in the last two years. We also find Cuticura Remedies a good spring medicine and we are just giving the Cuticura Remedies to our children as a tonic. We do not think any one can praise Cuticura Remedies too highly.

Write for Cuticura Remedies to Mrs. M. A. Schwinn, 674 Spring Wells Ave., New York, N. Y. Send for a free copy of the Cuticura Remedies Book. It tells you all about the Cuticura Remedies and how to use them. It is a book that every mother should have. It is a book that every mother should have.

I am glad you repeat that McKinley falsehood, Mr. Archbold, because you are a fair example of the exposed and discredited rascal who usually repeats it.