BUSINESS MEN'S FETE

Local Association Gives Enjoyable Outing

AT CHESAPEAKE BEACH

CAPT. SIGSBEE AND OTHERS DELIVER ADDRESSES.

Welcome Extended the Visitors by Mayor Popper — Mr. Hume Discusses Memorial Bridge.

The annual outing of the Business Men's Association at Chesapeake Beach yesterday proved to be a most enjoyable and highly successful affair. Nearly three hundred members and guests of the organization sat at the banquet table, which was spread at 6 o'clock, and forgot their business affairs as they enjoyed the products of Chesapeake bay and Calvert county, Md.

Seated at the head of the table was Mr. Mitchell Dyrenforth, president of the association, while about him were Mr. Barry Bulkley, the secretary; Mr. W. C. Long, Mr. James F. Oyster and Mr. Joseph A. Burkhart, who composed the committee in charge of the outing, and to whose energies the affair was so successful. Mr. Otto Mears, president of the Chesapeake Beach Railroad Company; Judge Popper, the mayor of Chesapeake Beach, and Dr. R. Henderson Graham, were also among those who occupied seats at the head of the table. Just outside the banquet hall was Professor Will A. Haley's band.

When the banquet was about concluded speeches were called for. President Dyrenforth said there had been no program arranged for speech-making, and those who were called upon, he hoped, would not occupy much time. He presented Mr. Barry Bulkley as the toastmaster of the evening, and that gentleman welcomed the guests of the association. He also made a reference to Chesapeake Beach, and predicted for the resort a successful future.

"We have with us this evening," said Mr. Bulkley, "a gentleman whom you all know and to whom you will no doubt listen. He is the one who stood upon the immortal Maine as she went down with the flag that has never dipped in defeat. I want to introduce Captain Sigsbee."

Greeted With Applause.

When the storm of applause which greeted Capt. Sigsbee died away the naval officer expressed his appreciation of the honor of being the guest of such an association, for, he said, it is seldom that a naval officer has the opportunity of mingling with business men.

"I represent an organization, however, that is full of business," he said, "and if there is any mill in the whole country that is grinding faster than the navy that mill ought to be slowed down.

"I almost feel that I am a Washington man myself, having spent forty-two years in that beautiful city and its neighbor, Annapolis. If I had had the money to back my faith in your beautiful city I would now be a millionaire. The capitals of all nations are the resorts of the cultured, the wealthy and the brains of that nation. Washington is destined to be one of the greatest cities of the earth, and what it is today is but the beginning. I am not able to associate with our citizens as much as I would wish, but I can assure you that I hope that you may be able to retire in opulence. Our navy is showing the same energy as is characteristic of the American business men, and, I can assure you, is doing her part toward making for our beloved country a grand place among the nations of the earth."

Memorial Bridge.

Mr. Frank Hume was next introduced, the toastmaster speaking of him in connection with the prospective memorial bridge, which is to span the Potomac. Mr. Hume said he felt proud of his connection with the bridge project and told his hearers he knew they would be more than willing to enjoy its benefits and put their feet upon the soil of the old dominion.

Mr. B. H. Warner brought the speech-making to a close. He congratulated the business men upon their success, and paid a glowing tribute to Chesapeake Beach, which, he stated, is destined to become one of the finest resorts of its kind in the country.

List of Guests.

Among those who were seated at the table were: Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, J. E. Shoemaker, George P. Killian, Lee B. Sheetz, V. Baldwin Johnson, Joseph Auerbach, Karl Xander, Albert G. Brooke, H. Gottenkieny, John I. Nimmo, Captain Chas. Childs, Frank L. Campbell, Major John Stout, E. B. Townsend, J. T. Hendricks, Martin Kastle, Frank A. Butts, Major F. P. May, Gideon A. Lyon, Captain J. A. Quirk, 23d Army Corps; J. L. Davenport, first deputy commissioner of pensions; C. E. Hartung, J. Fred Kelley, Notley Anderson, D. J. Macarty, John R. Peak, L. R. Peak, A. V. Grimes, Francis J. Carmody, John Doyle Carmody, W. H. Spignul, R. M. Brown, Charles W. Fairfax, S. K. Waters, John B. Gray, W. S. Knox, Barry Bulkley, George E. Boos, J. O. Harvey, William C. Long, Eugene S. Cochran, Charles Jacobsen, Joseph A. Burkhart, John McGregor, S. J. Prescott, E. O. Whitford, William G. Carter, Michael A. Keane, Charles B. Cropley, Walter S. Barker, E. J. Burtt, Joseph Williams, Cuno H. Rudolph, H. M. Hanar, James P. Tolman, B. F. Saul, Peter H. Heiskell, jr., M. B. Scanlon, William Dickson, John H. Buscher, William J. Donovan, William T. Belt, Sidney Bieber, Z. D. Blackstone, Thad B. Sargeant, Dr. Chester H. Beatty, B. Sinsheimer, Max Cohen, A. D. Prince, Fred Wagner, William V. Mahoney, J. M. Stoddard, Elmer C. Mayberry, J. W. Tolson, Frank Hume, N. H. Shea, P. Maloney, John A. Kapp, S. Lemon Hoover, I. M. Wright, John M. Becker, George W. Engel, W. Berens, jr., W. Berens, F. C. Berens, James F. Meegan, Robt. Castelberg, August Brill, Sol. S. Richard, Dunken H. Pierce, F. M. Detweiler, Frank Howard, Frank Harrison, William Wallace, Charles F. Widmayer, E. R. Ford, George N. Saegmuller, F. B. Saegmuller, George W. Driver, Samuel Hart, W. S. Hoge, W. W. Bowie, S. N. Meyer, Charles Childs, M. G. Copeland, E. P. Copeland, A. W. Kelly, Dr. D. P. Hickling, P. C. Johnson, L. F. Lusby, S. E. Johnson, C. E. Wood, Esau L. Johnson, M. Wills Offut, J. P. Home, Arthur Cowsill, Harry Rothschild, Harry E. Rupprecht, Thomas B. Walker, John S. Farrell, William Ramsay, Henry Hammond, J. N. Franklin of New York, J. G. Bond, John H. Magruder, Otto Mears, William H. Santelmann, William F. Gude, V. P.; Mitchell Dyrenforth, B. H. Warner, S. Thomas Brown, O. G. Staples, Dr. R. H. Graham, J. Frank Pearson, Andrew B. Graham, W. Van Hoy, Donald McPherson, John B. Settle, Jacobus S. Jones, S. S. Marr, John Doyle Carmody, E. V. Watkins and Frank Sebring.

The Mayor's Welcome.

When the special train bearing the party reached the beach Mayor Popper greeted the visitors and extended them the freedom of the resort. Mr. Mears, the president of the road, was also on hand during the afternoon to see that the guests had an enjoyable time. Some of them enjoyed the salt water bathing, while others patronized the amusements and visited the club house, which was recently opened. At 4:30 o'clock there was a balloon ascension. By 6 o'clock the visitors were ready to enjoy the banquet, which was spread by Mr. Griffith and his score of assistants.

Warning Has Its Effect.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., June 20, 1902.

Public interest in the raid recently made upon the pool room on the Conduit road in this county appears satisfied with the work of the county officials in keeping the establishment closed. The warning given by Sheriff Collier to the backers of the institution after their arrest and release on bail, coupled with the fact of the sheriff's daily vigilance, has had the desired effect. The resort has been deserted by both operators and patrons since Wednesday, and no fear is entertained of the resumption of business at this point.

A MODERN BALAAM

(Continued from First Page.)

death. It would not be a spirit of patriotism, a sentiment of nationality which had universally developed, but as Schurman has aptly described it "a spirit of robbery and brigandage" and a "lust of military power and oppression." The Filipino republic which we should establish would be composed not of patriots but of robbers and assassins "ready to sacrifice everything to their own selfish ambition," who had contaminated and depraved all their countrymen and brought them as a race into an "unholy carnival of militarism, despotism, brigandage and cruelty."

General Chaffee indirectly asserts that the "whole people" have practically turned "war traitors;" Schurman says that he testifies that the natives "all have their hearts set on independence." The two statements are as wide apart as the poles.

Chaffee speaks for himself on the point of insurgent "patriotism." In another trial by military commission it was confessed that "if a man did not pay his contribution to the insurgent collector he was ordered to be killed." Reviewing a case in which a Filipino was buried alive, and two native women were burned at the stake, Chaffee denounced the insurgents in arms as "the so-called guerrilla, but now degenerate, bands, whose chief occupation is robbery, enforced by murder and assassination of their own people."

"Patriotism," he says, "long since ceased to be the guiding motive of these bands. The number of men and women who have been destroyed by their own countrymen under guise of making war upon the American forces now reaches high into the thousands, and the work of these cowardly assassins, now misnamed insurrectoes, still goes on in a few districts where they profess to be making war on the United States, but where, in fact, they engage only in terrorizing the people into the surrender of enough property to enrich the leaders and support their ignorant and vicious followers. The laws of war, having in view the ultimate return of peace with complete protection for the lives and property of the people, denounce upon all such banditti the penalty of death. No matter under what name or society they may seek to disguise their true character as banded assassins, the work of their extermination will go on until chief and follower shall cease their inhuman trade."

The truth concerning the Filipino condition is that good and evil are still in conflict there, that the bandits have not universally depraved their fellow-countrymen, nor have the amigoes yet completely absorbed the armed bands.

We are invited to decide in favor of a domestic victory for the Filipinos in arms over those whose voice has been for peace, and, conceding that the former's hostilities have created a nation, to turn over the archipelago to their control. If history were searched for parallels of the government which would be thus established, based upon the terrorism of secret murder, closer analogies would be discovered than that furnished by George Washington's republic, which according to Schurman the Filipinos are to emulate.

Historic Instances of Domination by Murder.

The printed reports of the trials of Filipinos for murder and torture of their countrymen, and of stragglers among American soldiers, present a horrible picture, a repetition on a large scale of the case at Tay-Tay, to which reference has been made. Small bands of robbers and assassins dominated whole provinces. The murder conspiracy at Tay-Tay numbered twenty-five, with only a few concealed rifles. They were not uniformed at any time, but appeared in Tay-Tay as ordinary citizens going about their peaceful pursuits. They were enabled to dominate the mass of Filipinos by assuming the functions and powers of the native chiefs. Chaffee says:

"The native surrenders his will unreservedly to one standing in relation to him as chief. The law of the land is and to him always has been the law of terror. His chief holds in his hands the power of life and death. So governed, the native surrenders his service and conscience to his chief and looks to him to assume any and all responsibility for any crime he is told to commit."

The Thugs in India were a religious fraternity of professional assassins and robbers, "which professedly in honor of the goddess Kali is addicted to the committal of murders and chiefly lives upon the plunder obtained from its victims." In southern India the Thugs lived under the protection of the native chieftains. They were divided into organized bands, some of them large in numbers, each with its leader, its teacher, its entrappers, its stranglers and its gravediggers. Part of the plunder went to Kali, and after every murder the Thugs performed a religious ceremony.

The Assassins (Hashishim) of Persia were a military and religious order founded by Hassan ben Sabab about 1090, and remarkable for their secret murders committed in blind obedience to the will of their chief. The order was thoroughly organized. First as supreme and absolute ruler came the Prince or Old Man of the Mountain. Then his vice regents in Jebal, Kuhistan and Syria, the three grand priors of the order. Next the Dais and Refiks and then the uninitiated, first among whom were the Fedais, the devoted, a band of resolute youths, the ever-ready and blindly obedient executioners of the Old Man of the Mountain. "It is easy to conceive the terror which so unscrupulous a sect must have inspired. Several princes secretly paid tribute to the Old Man of the Mountain." Possession was obtained of many hill castles and for nearly two hundred years the Assassins intimidated and dominated the entire region. In time of the Crusades they numbered 50,000. When under the sixth successor to Hassan they were subdued, a hundred hill forts held by them were captured.

Thugs and Assassins of India, Persia and the Philippines.

The treachery and powers of dissimulation ascribed by Chaffee to the rebellious Filipinos were characteristic of the Thugs of India and the Assassins of Persia. The former systematically planned "to insinuate themselves into the confidence" of their victims. The latter's catechism, prepared by the Old Man of the Mountain, treated in one section "of the art of worming themselves into the confidence of men." The systematic treachery and betrayal of confidence, with robberies and secret assassinations, which the records conclusively fasten upon the insurgent Filipinos, were committed without even the excuse of religious fanaticism, and these murderers sink lower in the scale than the stranglers of India and the hashish-inflamed Assassins of Persia. The latter preyed upon strangers. The Filipino bandits, cowardly as well as cruel, tortured and brutally murdered especially their own helpless countrymen.

The Filipino bands are not so highly organized as were the Thugs and Assassins. The latter were far more numerous and powerful and more worthy to be treated as a nation.

All three organizations exercised a powerful influence through fear on the people and chiefs in their neighborhood. The Assassins' reign of terror in Persia has been duplicated in Luzon.

The Assassins were a serious obstacle to the march of the Crusaders; the Thugs opposed and were crushed by the English; the Filipino murderers are brushed aside by the irresistible forward movement of American progress.

In India and Persia the cloak of religion was not permitted to cover organized robbery and murder. Shall the cloak of "patriotism" or "national sentiment" serve as such disguise in the Philippines?

There is as much patriotism and national sentiment in the Filipino thugs and assassins as there was of true religion in the Thugs of India and the Assassins of Persia.

The "independence" sought by the Filipinos in arms has not been and is not that of Washington and the forefathers, but that of the Old Man of the Mountain and his subject Assassins. Their dominating spirit, as Witness Schurman has well said, is not national sentiment, the love of country, but the spirit of brigandage, cruelty and oppression.

Would Schurman's new Asiatic nation thus founded and erected be "a daughter republic of ours," an exemplar of American institutions, a creditable offspring, to be acknowledged proudly before all the world, "a new birth of liberty on the other side of the Pacific, which shall animate and energize those lovely islands of the tropical sea and rearing its head aloft stand as a monument of progress and a beam of hope to all the oppressed and benighted of the Asiatic continent"?

Would it even be "any decent form of government" of Filipinos by Filipinos, which Schurman prefers to American control? Could we abandon the peace-loving, friendly class of Filipinos to this carnival of crime, and protect the organized criminals against justly exasperated foreign powers?

Witness Schurman conclusively refutes Advocate Schurman's argument for the immediate convening of a Filipino assembly to decide the question of independence for a Filipino "nation" erected on these "immoral and unenlightened foundations."

The testimony of Schurman and Chaffee and Taft is in perfect agreement on this point. The latter says in his Outlook article:

"The independence under present conditions of the Philippine Islands will mean the subjection and not the liberty of its people. It will mean internecine warfare and will be followed by an absolute government."

Peace, Not War, Will Bring Self-Government.

Very clearly the Filipinos have not reached the goal of desire and fitness for independence and the genuine spirit of nationality by the anti-American, brigandage and assassination route. It is a slander upon the people as a whole to believe that they have yielded generally to the murder conspiracy. Their progress toward self-government is plainly along the other path which the majority of the Filipinos, and especially the educated natives, are now pursuing. It is the path of acceptance of American sovereignty, training and benefits and of peaceful development materially, intellectually, morally and politically. It leads to ultimate self-government, either as an integral part of the American republic, or as an independent nation, the first republic in Asia.

Unquestionably at that time in the future when the Filipinos are fitted for "government of the people, by the people and for the people," if we are unwilling to admit them to statehood, and if they desire independence, the Filipino republic, comprising a fraction of the Philippines as yet undetermined, will come into being.

This statement implies that American sovereignty in the Philippines is undisputed; that, exercising this sovereignty, the republic will overcome all armed opposition in the archipelago; that after pacification America will train the Filipinos in self-government on republican lines, and that, finally, our government will graduate the Asiatic pupil either into statehood or separate independence, the length and character of the curriculum and the destination of the pupil to be determined according to the judgment of the instructor.

Our present mission is to foster Filipino development in civilization, in fitness for self-government and in material prosperity, and to protect the peaceful, law-abiding natives both against white adventurers who would prey upon them and against the murderous robber bands of their own countrymen. Severity toward the latter is mercy toward the Filipinos as a people.

During the probation period of American tutelage, which lies immediately before the Filipinos we must exercise the powers intrusted to us as guardians in good faith for the welfare both of the Filipino and American peoples. We must bestow upon the nation's wards in the orient beneficent acts, not merely remote and possibly delusive promises. The position of those who pledge so much of abstract rights for a glittering future that they neglect to meet the Filipinos' urgent present needs is illogical and indefensible.

We have freed the Filipinos from Spanish ecclesiastical and military oppression; we have saved them from the blood-and-iron despotism of the natural European successor to the sovereignty of bankrupt Spain; we have spared them anarchy, internecine war and the cruel absolutism of a native dictator, whose despotic rule would be based on murder; we have protected them in their opportunities of self-sustaining labor against the threatening invasion of the Chinese; we are opening up the land of the archipelago to their occupation and use, pushing and persuading out of the islands the friars whom the Filipinos hate, and returning to the people the vast rich areas of ecclesiastical lands; and finally through our intervention "the Christian Filipino people," as Governor Taft declares, "are now enjoying greater individual liberty and a greater voice in their government than ever before in their history, and with the official declaration of peace now near at hand both will be increased."

A Modern Balaam.

The beneficence of the guardianship of greater America in the orient and the need of the exercise of this sovereignty for an indefinite period for the welfare of the Filipinos themselves are so firmly established by the reaffirmed testimony of Witness Schurman himself, that no mere assertions of opinion, based on less direct and authoritative evidence, can suffice to overturn his convincing statements. Schurman, desiring to declare against the expansion of Americanism in the orient, is compelled by truth and conscience to bear witness in its favor. His strange case is like that of Balaam, who, when called upon as a prophet of anti-expansion to curse the conquering Israelites, against his own will did bless them, and as an involuntary expansionist pictured the spread of the chosen people's power, institutions and privileges over the promised land.

Balak, king of the Moabites, offered "the rewards of divination" and "promotion to very great honor" to Balaam of old, if he would curse the Israelites and thus enable Balak "to drive them out of the land." Balaam did his best to earn the promised reward, and was persistent in the matter even to the point of incurring personal danger. But God's truth was too strong for him. Instead of a contractionist prophet of evil, the spirit made of him repeatedly the foreteller of expansion for the chosen people.

"Behold the people shall rise up as a great lion. * * * Who can count the dust of Jacob and the number of the fourth part of Israel? Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any divination against Israel; according to this time it shall be said of Jacob and Israel, what has God wrought! * * * How shall I curse whom God has not cursed? * * * There shall come a star out of Jacob and a sceptre shall arise out of Israel."

It is not revealed whether our modern Balaam is influenced by any promise of the rewards of anti-imperialist divination in the shape of "promotion to very great honor," or by any resentment for past disappointments in respect to such official promotion and honor; but it is perfectly obvious that, while like Balaam of old he has been and is attempting to drive out from the orient a chosen people, the words, which conscience and the spirit of truth compel him to utter, involuntarily testify against him and his personal desires, and indicate that the American spirit, institutions and influence, instead of being expelled with curses, will remain to bless the people of the archipelago, and that in respect to the uplifting and enlightening work of the republic in the Philippines it shall be said: "Behold what God has wrought!" THEODORE W. NOYES.

THE SATURDAY STAR
By Mail $1.00 a Year.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I doctored for a year and a half for what the doctor told me was gall stones. I had read so much about the relief Ripans Tabules gave other people I thought I would get some. I have used eight of the 5-cent boxes and have not had a spell since.

At Druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

DISCUSSING THE PHILIPPINES.

Session of the House Held Until 9:53 Last Evening.

Following Mr. Hamilton's speech for the Philippine bill in the House yesterday afternoon, Mr. Patterson, a minority member of the insular affairs committee, addressed himself to the opposite side of the question. He was followed by Mr. Kahn, republican of California, who concluded his remarks for the bill at the evening session.

At the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's remarks Mr. Hull (Iowa) called up the army appropriation bill. He offered a resolution to disagree to all the Senate amendments except 13, 14 and 15 (relating to army posts). As to 13 and 14 the resolution provided that the House adhere to its disagreement, and as to 15 it recede and agree with an amendment. It was the action of the House upon this bill (in instructing its conferees) which caused the controversy with the Senate regarding the right to take such action.

Mr. Dalzell (Pa.), one of the committee appointed to confer with the Senate upon the subject, explained that the parliamentary effect of the resolution in declaring the House's purpose to adhere to its disagreement to the two amendments was to carry its insistence one stage further than the adoption of the former instructions to the conferees.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, who also was a member of the committee to confer with the Senate, explained further that the Senate had ignored the House's request for a conference with instructions to its conferees, and had sent the bill back with a simple request for a conference The effect of the adoption of the resolution would be that the House in turn ignored the Senate, and sent the bill back with a stronger insistence upon its objection to the objectionable items. It was not a surrender, he said. Had it been so he would never have agreed to it. If the Senate now agreed to a conference it would be a distinct triumph for the House.

After Mr. Kahn had concluded in the evening Mr. Kern (Ill.) denied the right of the United States to frame laws for the Philippines, because, in his opinion, the Filipinos are an alien people. He criticised President Roosevelt and charged that he has acted in the matter without the authority of Congress, except such as was conferred on him by a meager resolution. "At no stage of the game," said he, "has he done Congress the honor to ask advice or counsel." The vital question to his mind, he said, was not so much one of good government as it is one of self-government.

There is only one man, he declared with emphasis, in all the world who can stop the war, and that man is Theodore Roosevelt. "I say to you, Theodore Roosevelt," he exclaimed with vehemence, "that if you are earnest in your loud declarations and want these people to have their liberty and their independence then say the word, and the Congress, and the people will back you up and hostilities will cease."

Mr. Adams (Pa.) called attention to the fact that only yesterday orders had gone forward reducing to 19,000 men the army in the Philippines, which, he said, was an evidence of the pacific intentions of the government. He then, under the latitude of debate, entered into a defense of the Panama canal.

Mr. Robinson (Neb.) and Mr. Small (N. C.), both opposed the Philippine bill. At 9:53 the House adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Assignment of Lieutenants.

The following named second lieutenants, recently appointed, have been assigned to companies of Coast Artillery as follows: Charles F. Donohue to the 70th Company, Andrew W. Jackman to the 51st Company, Charles A. Clark to the 123th Company, Robert Davis to the 89th Company, Natt F. Jamieson to the 72d Company, Roger O. Mason to the 57th Company, Richard I. McKenney to the 77th Company, William B. Briester to the 109th Company, Nelson E. Margetts to the 106th Company, Guy B. G. Hanna to the 47th Company, George L. Wertenbaker to the 80th Company, Harrie F. Reed to the 37th Company, Walter C. Baker to the 52d Company, Emmet R. Harris to the 26th Company, and Richard P. Winslow to the 14th Company.

Hotel Clarendon.

The music that is always enjoyed by guests of the Hotel Clarendon at Asbury Park, N. J., has become an attractive feature of the house. The hotel has modern appointments. A. R. Pinney, the proprietor, will give all information.

The District Commissioners have directed the appointment of Lillian Rinker as a pupil nurse at the Washington Asylum Hospital, with compensation at the rate of $60 per annum, the appointment to date from June 16.

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And gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures, followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies fail

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Each pill is equivalent to one teaspoonful of liquid RESOLVENT. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing the same number of doses as a 50c. bottle of liquid RESOLVENT, price, 25c.