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**THE "HELTER SKELTER."**  
Novel Form of Amusement at Conny Island, New York.

Varied and strange was the throng that patronized Conny Island's novelty, the "Helter Skelter." The other day, says the New York American, it ranged all the way from a one-legged boy on crutches to Eskimo from Labrador, and the shoot was choked with sitters half the time.

The device consists of a trough made of rattan polished with wax. Starting among gray crags at the top, it winds in a spiral around what looks like Bluebeard castle, with its grated windows, until it reaches the ground. The method of descent is to sit down and let go. Some reach the ground as they start, some lying at full length and others backward.

In "skelting" the expression of the faces changes from stern and dubious at the top to mirthful and pleased half way down and to reckless abandon at the finish. On reaching the bottom the "skelters" are helped to their feet.

The minutest examination fails to reveal any damage to the clothing except from the prods from the feet of those following. Even this can be avoided by gracefully reversing at one of the turns.

The game seems to lend itself more readily to men's garments than to women's, as the artificial breeze is likely to play pranks with skirts. It is noticed that women seem to prefer "skelting" at night, when the only light is from a revolving windmill on the castle. But they say a search light will be erected near by in a few days.

**STORY OF A REFUGEE**  
Rich Merchant Tells of Russia's Jewish Horror.

**CHILDREN FIRST GAVE THE ALARM**

Charles Sussel Declares That Refusal of a Loan to Governor Raaben Started Massacre at Kishineff. He Says Police, City Officials, Officers and Priests, All Masked, Were in the Mob.

The Vienna correspondent of the New York World recently met and talked with several fugitive Jews who had arrived from Kishineff, where they were eyewitnesses to the recent atrocities. One of them is a wealthy merchant named Chaskel Sussel, who with his wife and five children lived in a handsome home. He said:

"I noticed several weeks before the catastrophe how the excitement against the Jews had increased, and the cause is now readily found. Governor Raaben had asked a rich Jew named Perlmutter for the loan of \$0,000 rubles (about \$40,000). Perlmutter asked two brothers named Alpmir to participate in the loan. The brothers refused to do so.

"Unfortunately certain Jews of Kishineff who knew that Governor Raaben never accepts a refusal were not appealed to. When the massacre began, Perlmutter and the Alpmir brothers asked the protection of the governor, promising him any price asked. The governor sent a detachment of Cossacks to guard the homes of the three men, where all remained untouched during the terrible days of the massacre. The price paid for this protection was 20,000 rubles (about \$10,000).

"On Sunday, April 19, a great number of country folk came to Kishineff, filling the brandy shops and refusing payment for drinks. The Jew shopkeepers, who were much afraid of their patrons, gave them credit, knowing full well they would never see a penny of the money.

"Seventy-five thousand Jews were in the hundreds of temples and schools when, toward evening, their little children came running to them, crying that strange men filled their homes and were smashing windows and otherwise destroying things. When the Jews rushed to the rescue of their homes they were met in the streets by mobs of excited men, who spat in their faces, pulled their beards, threw them down and beat them. The Jews at first showed fight, but the police commanded them to go to their homes. It was then that the crowds again entered the homes of the Jews and began their deeds of violence.

"The terrorized Jews ran to the house of Governor Raaben, where they prayed for military protection. The governor was invisible. He sent word that he would do nothing before asking the czar's permission by telegraph. The Jews attempted to telegraph to St. Petersburg to the government, but the telegraph company would not receive their messages.

"I then seized my wife," says Sussel, "who was about to give birth to a child, and my five children and took them into the cellar of a Christian neighbor, who at the risk of his own life concealed eleven Jewish families, with thirty children. Here we spent three days and nights without food, drink or warmth. The children cried day and night from hunger and thirst. We expected that every moment crowds would enter and murder us all.

"Among those in the cellar was a rich Jew named Maurice Wollamitz, with his wife and five children. Wollamitz regretted having left much gold and silver jewelry in his house, and finally with his wife set out to save their wealth. Neither returned. We learned after all was over that both had been dragged from a tram car and beaten to death.

"Meantime some fugitive Jews reached Odessa, where they gained admittance to the military governor, Count Mouschin Poushkin, who within two hours obtained orders from the czar to send 16,000 Cossacks to Kishineff. These police soldiers are reliable, and they stopped the riots at once. They arrested hundreds of men they caught red handed plundering and robbing. Among the miscreants were policemen wearing workmen's blouses over their uniforms. There were also city officials, army officers and even priests among those arrested, and all of them were wearing masks. Many of the peasants had blackened their faces."

**Harvard's "Golden Gate."**  
The "golden gate" now being erected in the Germanic museum is part of the Kaiser's gift to Harvard University, says a Boston special to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It is a reproduction in plaster of the main portal of the Freiburg cathedral. It came across in fifty-three cases. The arch is twenty-eight feet in height. Its weight is about sixty tons. There are 118 casts, each accompanied by minute directions in German for setting in position. Professor Kuno Francke, curator of the museum, says: "The golden gate is only a small part of the Kaiser's gift. There are many colossal statues yet to be unpacked. The work will not be completed for at least three months. The piece of architecture is located just inside the main entrance of the museum."

**Collecting Marine Temperatures.**  
The British weather service is collecting reports from the north Atlantic and Mediterranean of the temperatures observed by shipping masters. The data thus collected are to be worked up in charts. This will show, among other things, the extent of the gulf stream.

**NEW ARMY STANDARDS.**  
Description of Flags Adopted by the War Department.

The war department has adopted a new set of standards and regimental, battalion and other colors for the army of the United States, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The main feature of the new flags, as well as of the buttons and ornaments, is in the representation of the coat of arms of the United States. They are made of the best quality of silk in solid colors, and the United States seal, the insignia, scroll, inscriptions and other emblems are embroidered in colors. The different standards are described as follows:

That of the secretary of war is scarlet with white fringe and contains the United States seal embroidered in colors and four white stars, one near each corner. The cord and tassel are scarlet and white intertwined. The cavalry standard is yellow, and the fringe, cord and tassel are also of the same color. Under the embroidered seal is a scroll in red, with the regimental designation in letters of white. The artillery standard is red, with red fringe, cord and tassel. Below the seal is the insignia of the army, crossed cannons above yellow scroll, containing the regimental designation in letters of red. The infantry standard is blue, with yellow fringe and blue and white cord and tassel. Below the seal is a red scroll bearing the regimental designation in letters of white.

The standard of the engineers is scarlet, with white fringe and scarlet and white cord and tassel. Below the seal is the insignia of the corps, a battlemented castle embroidered in white and a white scroll with the battalion designation in letters of red. The signal corps standard is orange, with yellow fringe and cord and tassel of orange and yellow. Below the embroidered seal is the insignia of the corps—crossed flags and torch embroidered in yellow and white, under which is a blue scroll with the designation in letters of white.

**DR. KEMP'S DISCOVERY**  
Remarkable Plan For Raising the Dead to Life.

**MAKES HEART BEAT BY MASSAGING**

New York Physician Said to Have Found Secret of Restoring Suspended Animation—Brought Life to a Dog That Had Been Dead Sixteen Minutes.

Raising an interesting question as to when life in animals actually becomes extinct, Dr. Robert C. Kemp of New York has found it possible to restore a dog to life after its heart had stopped beating for sixteen minutes, says the New York Herald. After an examination by surgeons the animal was officially pronounced dead, yet Dr. Kemp by massaging its heart so far brought it back to life that it lived twenty-four hours and meanwhile was so far restored to the use of its faculties that it ate and drank and performed its usual functions.

In eleven out of twenty-three experiments of this character Dr. Kemp has succeeded in "restoring dogs to life," and he is convinced that in the case of human beings under similar conditions the proportion of restorations would be far greater.

In the case of the dogs he ascribes their death after an interval of from two or three to twenty-four hours not to failure of his treatment, but that has apparently been successful, for to the fact that the dogs could not be prevented from tearing away the bandages with which their wounds were bound up.

Only one such experiment has been tried on a human being, and in that case it was not successful, but the fact that the girl whose life he tried to restore after her heart had stopped beating was suffering from a severe attack of blood poisoning may explain the failure.

In the case of the dogs on which Dr. Kemp experimented all had been placed under the influence of chloroform. By the use of delicate instruments their heart beats and respiration were carefully noted and automatically charted, and when both respiration and heart beats had ceased so far as the chart showed the experiment in restoration was begun.

Dr. Kemp's method is founded on one which has been in use abroad, but the surgeons before whom he read his paper at a meeting held in the New York Academy of Medicine the other night were of opinion that he had improved on the foreign system, which is to make an incision large enough for the insertion of the entire hand, while the incision made by Dr. Kemp is only as large as would be made for the removal of pus. He inserts only two fingers, and instead of massaging the heart in regular beats he imitates the double beat of the heart when it is working under normal conditions, as shown on his chart, by the use of his apparatus. The vital spark remains active, he believes, and he merely fans it into renewed life by massaging the heart.

For more than two years Dr. Kemp has been making experiments of this character in the physiological laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, assisted by Dr. A. W. Gardner, and surgeons who have been aware of the work he has been doing have awaited his report with deep interest. They are of opinion that Dr. Kemp has taken a long step forward in the methods of resuscitation and that while such a course as he has demonstrated is possible it would not be resorted to except in extreme and rare cases. Several who were seen recently declared that undoubtedly his work could be made to save several hundred lives a year.

"Dr. Kemp's conclusions from his experiments will be listened to with the greatest interest and confidence by the medical profession," said Dr. George F. Shradley. "The fact that he was able to restore an animal to the use of its normal functions so long a time as sixteen minutes after the heart had stopped beating is a matter of the greatest possible importance, and the application of the system to human beings will be watched by all surgeons with the keenest interest."

"As a last resort in saving life, where heart failure has followed the use of an anesthetic, Dr. Kemp's application of and improvement upon all known physiological principles are of the ut-

**WOMEN WORKERS IN DANGER**  
Prevalence of Dyspepsia a Serious Menace.



Private Cossack preaches the gospel of Rexall.

MISS CONSTANT TOLLER: "I do not see how I can work another minute. I can hardly breathe for the pain in my chest, and my head and eyes ache so I do not know what I am doing."

PRIVATE COSSACK: "If you would eat your lunch more slowly; and instead of candies and pickles, cake and pie, would eat nourishing food you would not have this heartburn, headache and nausea. You should also rest after your hard day's work."

MISS TOLLER: "My salary is small—I can't afford luxuries, and after my hard work I must have some play."

PRIVATE COSSACK: "You cannot take such liberties with your digestive system and escape the consequences. All your trouble is due to acute dyspepsia. Your digestive system needs toning up. When in this state the stomach must be assisted in its work until its healthy condition is restored. Buy a package of REXALL Dyspepsia Tablets at the Red Cross Pharmacy. These tablets will overcome the disturbances of your stomach and brain, and make your work seem light."

**REXALL**  
**DYSPEPSIA TABLETS**  
Warranted to cure all forms of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, or money will be refunded. Price, 25c, 45c, 89c.

**RICKERT & WELLS, Druggists**

**SPORTING NOTES.**

John A. McKerron and Lord Darby will likely come together in the race for the Cleveland \$5,000 cup.

C. Ledyard Blair of the New York Yacht club has chartered the steam yacht May from Commodore Alexander Van Rensselaer.

Members of the Automobile Club of America want a state law passed that will compel vehicles of all kinds to show a red light in the rear at night.

Barney Dreyfus last summer contemplated a trip to Australia for the Platates, but when some of them did business with the American league the project was dropped.

Captain Adrian Anson, once the idol of baseball fans, is getting to be as great a bowler as he was a first base man. He had an average of over 230 in six games recently.

Albert Champion, the crack French pace follower, is deeply stirred over the new pacing rules adopted by the National Athletic association and is trying to break up the circuit.

The new golf links at Nice occupy one of the most picturesque positions on the entire riviera. James Gordon Bennett is one of the charter members of the club, which was formed last season.

**GLEANINGS.**

Three hundred and twelve American women have married foreign titles.

In the colony of Japanese in New York city there are about 1,900 men and but thirty women.

The secret of making carbon paper and typewriter ribbons is known to scarcely two dozen people.

The production of homemade butter in the Northwest Territories of Canada is nearly twice as much as it was ten years ago.

Cuba's two principal export woods are mahogany and cedar. Good mahogany lands may still be bought on the south coast at a low figure, but the price is steadily advancing.

The London Times in summarizing the opinion of the civilized world upon an important event now gives first place to opinion in the United States. Years ago Paris occupied the first place in such a summary. The order now is: New York, Paris, Berlin, etc.

**ALMOST REAL WAR.**  
Summer Maneuvers to Closely Resemble Actual Conditions.

Portland, Me., is being put on a war footing in preparation for the joint army and navy maneuvers this summer which will center around Portland harbor, says a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press. The joint maneuvers this year will be much more elaborate and comprehensive than the preceding ones and will represent as closely as possible the conditions of actual warfare. There will be no picnic connected with the realistic drill. It will be business all the way through, and the most beneficial results to the army and navy and the volunteers are anticipated.

Portland was selected as the scene of the struggle on account of the strategic value of its harbor in a war with any European power. The opposing nation, according to the war experts, probably would try to seize Portland and establish a base and throw an army across New England, following the plan of General Burgoyne in the Revolutionary war. The harbor is defended by Forts McKinley, Williams and Levitt. There are four entrances to the harbor, the main channel being between Forts Levitt and Williams. The number of entrances will give the coast artillery a large area to defend.

Rear Admiral Coghlan, now in command of the Caribbean squadron, probably will command the attacking fleet, and Rear Admiral Barker will be assisted by Rear Admiral Sands, commanding the training squadron.

**STORK'S LONG FLIGHT.**  
A German Specimen Flies to India and Back.

A German nobleman of experimental turn of mind, curious as to the migratory habits of the storks which return each spring to his park, caught one last autumn and affixed to its neck a silver plate, on which were engraved the words, "This stork comes from Germany," says a special cable dispatch from Munich to the New York American.

The bird recently returned to his summer haunts still wearing the silver neck piece, on which had been engraved beneath the original inscription the words, "India returns him with a gift to his German owner."

Attached to the collar was a small parcel wrapped in waterproof material containing a ring of unmistakable Indian workmanship. When the bird flies south this autumn he will be the bearer of a message of inquiry as to the identity of the donor of the ring.

**TO IMPRINT THUMBS.**  
Important Addition to the Bertillon System at Auburn, N. Y.

Imprints of the thumbs, fingers and palms of all the prisoners now in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., and of those hereafter received are to be made and kept on record, says the New York World. This is considered an important addition to the Bertillon system, as many criminals have been traced and apprehended through records of similar imprints in countries where it is in use.

Each prisoner will first place his thumb on a sheet of paper covered with printer's ink. The imprint of the inked thumb will then be made on a clean sheet of paper. Each finger will be separately taken, and the impression of both hands laid flat will be made.

**SERVANT GIRL UNION RULES**  
No Sunday Night Suppers and No Babies to Be Cared For.

No Sunday night suppers will be prepared; no work will be done in the kitchen after 2:30 p. m. until 5:30 a. m.; no babies will be minded between the acts of ordinary housework functions; no children will be allowed in the kitchen; no girl will work for less than \$5 per week; each girl shall have three nights out each week.

The above are six of the articles of faith adopted by the newly formed Servant Girls' union of Holyoke, Mass., says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Another stipulation that "The girl shall be allowed the use of the front door and of a parlor or other room more suitable than the kitchen in which to entertain her male cousins."

**The Times' Daily Short Story.**

**THE SNAGS OF LITERATURE**

[Original.]

Bardwell Winchester spent several years writing stories in the school of realism without success. The motives of his characters were not plain enough, his ideas too philosophic, his humor too delicate, for the general public. At least that is what his publishers told him. He supposed they knew all about it and determined to abandon the school of realism and try a story with incident and action.

To gather inspiration from the ocean, which he loved, he went to a quiet village at the seashore. On the very morning of his arrival he met Lucia Penley, the daughter of a cottager. Miss Penley had a way of understanding Winchester's ideas before he had half expressed them. He told her of his failures in the school of realism and that he was about to write a novel in which the hero and heroine were to be pursued by adverse circumstances. Seven in ten of the characters were to die violent deaths, while the other three—

Miss Penley shook her head.

"But the publishers"—

"Never mind the publishers. Be what you are or nothing."

Winchester was persuaded and resolved to make one more trial of the realistic school. As he proceeded with his work he read the manuscript to Miss Penley. She approved of it, but occasionally suggested his bringing out an idea or a motive more plainly.

"You think the public won't understand?"

"I'm thinking of your publishers. They are one in perhaps fifty thousand of your audience, and any stupidity of their part is detrimental in like proportion. Indeed, you must pass them to get at the public."

"I wonder why I didn't think of that before," said Winchester musingly.

In the autumn Winchester took his manuscript to the city and began to send it round the circle of publishers. The result was the same as before. It was returned with thanks "for being permitted to read it." In despair the author worked his way into the sanctum of one of the persons who had read and declined his production and begged for his reasons.

"My dear fellow," replied the "reader," "you are too late. During the past six months the sensational historical novel has appeared and revolutionized everything. Six months ago I would have recommended your story for publication; today I would not dare do so."

Then Winchester regretted that he had not gone into the sensational school. He resolved to shut himself up for the winter and do so. He finished his story by early spring and submitted it. Meanwhile the paper covered novel in which such stories had usually appeared had passed out and the expen-

sive cloth book had taken its place. Winchester was told that his story was too short to be sold "in cloth."

With a load on his heart he went home and spent months in lengthening it. When he submitted it again he was informed that it appeared to have been "padded."

Winchester resolved to try once more and make his novel long enough to suit any one. He had noticed that writers of genius had demonstrated that there was ample opportunity for high grade literary work in the school of incident as well as in the school of realism. He therefore determined to select a subject capable of being worked to advantage and make one supreme effort. Five years elapsed before he finished his magnum opus. His wife had helped him with an occasional suggestion and after the work was put into good form read it carefully and pronounced it by far the best thing he had ever done. He felt encouraged, for he had begun to have a great regard for her opinion. Then he sent it to the publishers.

"He was crushed by the first reply. 'If you will cut your story,' it said, 'to one-fifth its length, we will gladly use it. In its present form it is un-avoidable.'"

Again Winchester sought the "reader" and asked him his reasons.

"Within a few months," replied the "reader," "the whole character of the literary market has changed. The short story is replacing the long novel."

Winchester went home to his wife and told her that his hopes had again been dashed.

"Bardwell," she replied, "I think you have had all the pleasure you can get with your pen, and that's all there is in it except for one in fifty million, so you'd better take up something new. How would you like to go into the publishing business?"

"Why do you suggest that line?"

"Because before I met you I had discovered what you have been so long learning. You know 'Rose Drake,' that has been selling by the hundred thousand lately? Well, I am its author."

"Great heavens!"

"The way I got it published was this: I found an obscure publisher who had for years tried his own judgment, making a failure every time, and at the moment I struck him he was desperate. After reading 'Rose Drake' he sent for me and said:

"'In my judgment, that's the worst novel ever written. But, as I have found my judgment no good, I'm going to the opposite extreme, and am ready to sign a contract for its publication.'"

"But 'Rose Drake' is a beautiful story."

"Well, now that I've made one success perhaps I can make more. We might as well have all there is in it. So you'd better turn publisher."

"I'll do so," said the ex-author, throwing his arms about his wife. And he did, but unfortunately his wife's next novel appeared under an unattractive title and was a failure.

F. A. MITCHEL.

**SMOKE**

**"OUR HOBBY"**  
Up-to-Date 5-Cent Cigar.

O. C. Taylor & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt.

N. F. FRAZIER, President. W. M. BRONSON, Sec. and Treas.

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GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA.

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We offer, subject to prior sale, choice Oklahoma farm mortgages bearing 6 per cent interest net to the investor. We are the oldest lenders in Oklahoma, having been continuously engaged in the farm loan business for the past twelve years, and in that length of time we have never foreclosed a mortgage or taken a piece of real estate. We can furnish you references that will satisfy the most exacting. Send for a list of offerings. We personally inspect all our securities. Interest and principal remitted investor without expense. Mention this paper.

**RAILROAD THROUGH GALILEE.**

Consul G. Ble Ravndal of Beirut, writing to the state department at Washington under date of April 14, says: The Ottoman government has bought the English concession for a line of railroad from Haifa to Damascus. It is intended to build a railway through Galilee to Mzeirib, by way of Belsan, connecting at Mzeirib with the Damascus-Mecca line. On the 6th inst. five German civil engineers, employed by the Turkish government, arrived at Haifa, and on the 11th the rail of the province of Beirut unveiled a monument in commemoration of the beginning of operations. The estimated cost of this line from Haifa to Mzeirib, by way of Belsan, is \$2,000,000. It is to be a narrow gauge line (about forty inches in width). The Damascus-Mecca line has now reached a point east of the Dead Sea. I have reason to believe that this railway, instead of running to the Hejjaz, including Medina and Mecca, will take from Ma'an a southwesterly direction straight to the gulf of Akaba in the Red sea.

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