

MOVE ON PEKING.

Japanese Preparing to Advance.

CAPTURE OF AN ISLAND.

Chinese Taken Completely by Surprise.

SOME SKIRMISHES IN KOREA.

It is Not Believed That There Has Been Any Very Serious Fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Yokohama, dated September 6, says: Field Marshal Yamagata has started for Korea to assume command of the Japanese army, which amounts to over 100,000 men.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—A strong force of Japanese troops has occupied an island in Society Bay. The Chinese were taken by



General Shan, Commander of One of the Chinese Army Corps.

surprise and offered but little opposition. The Japanese intend to hold it as a basis of operations for an attack upon Port Arthur and other Chinese ports.

Despite Japanese denials that there has been a general engagement, many wounded are arriving at Seoul.

Koreans attacked fifty Japanese foragers recently, captured thirty and handed them over to the Chinese. The troops now coming from Japan are landed at Chemulpo.

The Chinese fleet was at Wei-Hai-Wei on September 4 and the Japanese was off the southern coast of Korea.

The Tokio correspondent of the Central News Agency says that the probability is that the great Chinese victories reported in Korea are pure fiction.

SAVED THEIR LIVES.

One Family That Did Not Perish in the Forest Fire.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 7.—John Brennan, his wife and three children, who were reported dead at Sandstone, have been alive and well all the time. They were taken to the hospital and saved their lives.

POKIGAMA, Minn., Sept. 7.—The bodies of twenty-three Chippewa Indians lie upon the banked sands between here and Onsted, a small settlement on the eastern shores of Mille Lacs. The news was brought by a courier. The Indians left the reservation two months ago and built a hunting lodge on the fork of the Shad-ridge Creek. Chief Wauco, "Big Chief" of the party, perished with his followers.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 7.—L. C. Fitzgerald of Brule has sent an appeal for assistance for settlers in that vicinity. He says they are starving as a result of forest fires, which have destroyed their crops. The town of Brule is surrounded by fires and the plucky homesteaders are making a fight to save their houses.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Sept. 7.—The first rain for many weeks fell here to-day, checking the progress of the forest fires and relieving present apprehension.

ENGLISH LABORERS.

Bitterness Shown in the Election of a Parliamentary Secretary.

NORWICH, England, Sept. 7.—At the session to-day of the Trades Union Congress it was resolved to demand that the Government prevent the landing of destitute aliens. C. H. Wilson, M. P. for West Hull, the well-known steamship-owner, said that there were 56,000 foreign sailors on board British ships.

The election of a parliamentary secretary to the Trades Union Congress developed all the fierceness of the opposition leaders. Tom Mann, the labor leader, represented the socialists; Samuel Woods, vice-president of the Miners' Federation of Labor, was the candidate of those favoring "local option" in the miners' eight-hour bill, and Charles Fenwick, the present parliamentary secretary, represented "no local option" in the miners' eight-hour bill.

The vote of the first ballot was Woods 140, Fenwick 117, Mann 103. Therefore a second ballot was necessary in order to decide between Woods and Fenwick. On the final ballot the vote stood Woods 211, Fenwick 141.

AFTER THE WOOTTEN ESTATE.

The Brother of the Missing Man Sends an Agent From England.

FRESNO, Sept. 7.—The last chapter in the Wootten mystery was begun to-day when Charles E. Lillig of England appeared before the Public Administrator here with a power of attorney from Thomas Wootten of Ledbury, Merford County, England. This Wootten is the only surviving brother of the missing rancher whom every one now believes to be dead. The property has not suffered greatly by the expenses preceding the sender's trial, when left largely on the county, and it is believed the estate will

HIS DIVINE RIGHT.

King by the Grace of God.

WILLIAM RULES PRUSSIA.

No Nobleman Shall Stand Against Him.

PLAIN TALK FOR HIS PEOPLE.

German Constitutional Liberty is Simply to Agree With the Kaiser.

INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

Wreck of the California Express on the Santa Fe.

RATON, N. Mex., Sept. 7.—The California express, west bound on the Santa Fe, was derailed at Dillon Junction, two miles south of here this afternoon. The engine, baggage car, mail car and express car are a complete loss. The engine lies on her side twenty feet from the track, half buried in the mud. The following are the injured: Engineer Pat Doyle, cut about the head and bruised in the hip and shoulder; Fireman Joe Meade, slightly bruised about the head and body; Mail Clerk C. R. Baldridge, bruised about the face and body, left leg may have to be amputated; Mail Clerk H. G. Russell, several cuts about the head.

The cause of the wreck was an open switch. GOMPERS ON "SWEATING."

Men Must Have Better Wages or They Will Die.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A mass-meeting of the strikers was held in Cooper Union to-night. It was a demonstration made by operating in the clothing trade against the "sweating system." The hall was crowded and the determination expressed not to return to work until the system was abolished. Samuel Gompers denounced the sweating system as a "damnable and accursed" system.

"We must have victory or we will die from it," said Mr. Gompers excitedly. Resolutions were passed expressing the determination of the strikers to continue the struggle until they secured more wages, less hours of labor and better factory accommodations.

The clothing contractors met to-night and decided to form an association.

STRAINING A POINT.

Streetcar Lines in Interstate Commerce.

Judge Woods Says That They Are Because Travelers Make Use of Them.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The examination of the railway strikers was begun to-day in the trial of the A. R. U. officials. Switchman Kreiger of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul testified that Con McAuliffe, one of the Milwaukee A. R. U. men, came to him with a request from Debs that all the Milwaukee railway men strike. "McAuliffe said Debs was sure we would win," witness said, "and urged us to go out. I replied that if we could be assured our place on the men would be held, I would go out, however."

A fireman on the St. Paul road testified that he had left his place because of intimidation.

William I. Henry, a switchman in the employ of the Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, was one of the most important witnesses offered by the Government, because he had personally received a telegram ordering him to call out the men. Mr. Irwin objected to the testimony, because it concerned a road not included in the injunction, but the court decided to admit the evidence, as it would possibly throw light on the intentions of respondents.

Witness produced several telegrams he received at Kanokake, signed E. V. Debs. The first was received July 1 and read: "Adopt measures to get the Big Four out. Promise protection to all, whether members or not. Appoint good committee and give the name of chairman."

In the hearing Judge Woods expressed the opinion that streetcar lines can be considered engaged in interstate commerce, because persons en route to railway stations to take trains for distant points ride on them. He also declared the business of the Union Stockyards interstate.

The afternoon session several witnesses took the stand and testified as to acts of violence committed at various points during the continuance of the strike. Their evidence was strenuously objected to by the defense, but finally was admitted.

BERING SEA PATROL.

Orders Issued for the Return of the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Orders have been issued by Admiral Ramsay, acting Secretary of the Navy, for the return to San Francisco of all the Bering Sea patrol fleet. They are to sail for home not later than the 15th inst. The flagship Mohican will be the last one to leave the station. The United States steamer Adams has already reached Whatcom, Wash., on its way to San Francisco. The running around of the Adams in Bering Sea during a dense fog will be officially investigated. At the time Commander J. J. Beice was down with remittent fever and the vessel was in command of the executive officer.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 7.—Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Fisheries, has received a message from Victoria, B. C., saying that at a meeting of sealers the \$25,000 offered by the United States Government was unanimously accepted.

GREENHUT SURPRISED.

Knows Nothing About a Receiver for the Whisky Trust.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—J. B. Greenhut, president of the whisky trust, arrived in this city this evening and left for his home in Peoria, Ill., on the night train. He professed surprise when shown a telegram from New York stating that trading in the trust stocks was heavy on the strength of a rumor that the trust was about to appoint a receiver.

"That is certainly news to me," he said, "but almost any rumor is likely to occur in the New York market. There is not a bit of truth in the report."

Considering Differentials.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—At the meeting of the transportation lines to-day no progress was made in the settlement of existing differentials. The whole time was spent in the discussion of the question of differentials, the Oregon Navigation Company refusing to consider any other phase of the situation until its claim for differentials was disposed of.

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BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Emperor William made a sensational speech last evening at a state banquet, at which the King of Wurtemberg was the principal guest. The Emperor had previously struck from the list of guests the names of Count von Mirbach and Count von Kantz and Generals Killzinger and Sandin. The two latter were subsequently restored. Emperor William's act plainly marked his displeasure at the attitude of the persons named upon the agrarian question. This is confirmed by the fact that the Emperor yesterday decorated Count von Doenhoff with the order of the Red Eagle. Count von Doenhoff was expelled last May from the Conservative Union because he voted for the Russo-German commercial treaty in the Reichstag. Emperor William approved the Count's action.

When the Emperor had toasted the King of Wurtemberg, and the latter had responded, his Imperial Majesty made a speech which caused the deepest impression. After a few words of thanks for his reception Emperor William said:

"When I was here four years ago I emphasized the fact that in Eastern Prussia, where the people are chiefly farmers, you must, before all, preserve and maintain a capable peasantry and that as such they would be a pillar of support to any monarchy. Hence my constant endeavor, whenever the opportunity arises, to foster the welfare and economic improvement of East Prussia. The past four grievous years have weighed upon the farmer and it appears to me that under this influence doubt has arisen in regard to my promises and as to whether I should be able to keep them. Nay, I found myself compelled to observe, with a sore heart, that in the circles of the nobility standing near the throne my best intentions were misunderstood and to a certain extent combated. Nay, more, word of opposition has been brought to my ears."

"Gentlemen, opposition of Prussian noblemen to their King is a monstrosity. They are justified in forming an opposition only when they know the King to be at their head. This is a fact taught by the history of our country. They have my ancestors had to set themselves against misguided members of that class for the welfare of the whole community. The successor of him, who by his own right became sovereign Duke of Prussia, will follow the same path as his great ancestor and as once the first King of Prussia, 'Ex Mea Nata Corona,' and as his great son established his authority as a ruler of bronze, so do I represent, like my imperial grandfathers, the Kingdom by the grace of God."

Emperor William continued: "I shall continue my constant endeavor, and my very next budget will afford fresh proof of my parental solicitude. Gentlemen, let us regard the pressure weighing upon us, and the times through which we are passing, in the light of the Christian profession in which we have been educated, as a trial laid upon us by God. Let us preserve our minds in quietude and endure with patience and firm resolution, hoping for better times, according to our old maxim—noblesse oblige."

"A stirring ceremony passed before our eyes on Tuesday. Before us stands the statue of William I, the imperial sword uplifted in his right hand, the symbol of law and order. It reminds us all of the arduous struggle which was waged against the very foundations of our constitutional and social life."

"Now, gentlemen, it is to you I this day address myself. Forward to fight for religion, for morality and for order against the parties of revolution. As I try winds itself around the oak, beatifies with leaves and protects who tempests rage, so does the Prussian nobility close round my house. May it, and with it the whole nobility of the German nation, become a bright example to those sections of the populace which are still wavering. Let us enter together upon this struggle. Onward with God, and dishonor to him who forsakes his King."

"In the hope that Eastern Prussia will be the first province in line in this battle, I raise my glass and quaff it to the prosperity of East Prussia and to her inhabitants. "Three cheers for the province."

CONSTRUING THE LAW.

Secretary Carlisle Has His Work Cut Out for Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Carlisle this afternoon issued an official circular regarding the marking of goods under section 5 of the tariff law in regard to which much uncertainty of construction has existed. After quoting the section in extenso, the Secretary says:

"This section differs from section 6 of the act of October 1, 1890 (McKinley law), in requiring a statement of contents and in withholding delivery of goods until they shall be duly marked. In order to afford a reasonable time for compliance with the above section it will be enforced so far as relates to the statement of quantities, only upon that merchandise shipped from abroad after August 28, 1894. The department holds that the indications of the country of origin under this section need not necessarily be restricted to the declaration of the name of such country, but may be accepted under whatever form, provided the goods contain unmistakable evidence of their origin without misleading marks or signs."

"It is further held that the requirement in respect to packages, and not to square articles. Certain classes of goods are respectively put up in packages of recognized and uniform quantities. A mere inspection of such packages will suffice to determine the fact of their conformity or

WAS NEVER KING.

Death of the Comte de Paris.

PRETENDER FOR FRANCE.

Fated Never to Sit Upon Her Throne.

OF THE BRANCH OF ORLEANS

He Yet Showed Through All His Life That He Was a True Bourbon.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Comte de Paris died at Stowe House, his London residence, at 7 o'clock. The disease from which he suffered was given out by the physicians as cancer of the stomach, but it will probably require an autopsy to determine the exact cause of his death.

The Comte de Paris, heir of the Bourbon and of the branch of Orleans, never

lost hope that one day he would wear the crown of France. It was in his favor that Louis Philippe, King of the French, abdicated the throne when he was forced by the people to lay down the crown given him by popular favor in 1848, and it was to him the hopes of the Legitimists in France turned upon the death of the Comte de Chambord, last male scion of the old Bourbons. Like all his family, the Comte de Paris learned nothing and forgot nothing, though he seems, like his grandfather, the Citizen King, to have possessed at least a measure of the sense politics in seasons of adversity, as witness his reconciliation with Chambord, thus healing a breach that had come down from Louis XVI, and centering in his own person the Chamber has completely lost credit throughout the country. The Government has no courage to act against the socialists. It is powerless at

NOW LET THEM FIGHT.

The Sioux City People Mean Business.

Ed Lloyd Is in New York Ready to Put Up the Money for the Battle.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Ed Lloyd, the representative of the Sioux City Athletic Club, is in town and is prepared to arrange a fight between Corbett and Jackson for a purse of \$25,000. He said the club was composed of business men who do not care to be identified with it publicly.

"I am really the only man in the club who has come to the front in the matter up to date, simply because I have been forced to do so. If I arrange this match we will have a manager, and he will look after all interests. We have now posted \$5000, and are prepared to go ahead in the matter as soon as a meeting can be arranged between Corbett and Jackson or their representatives."

"If you succeed in arranging a match, when will it take place?"

"Next spring, when the weather is good. May would be the most desirable time for it. If the principals insist upon there being a winter fight, the fight took place in a ring twelve feet square, the walls of which were padded. The rounds averaged one minute and a half to two minutes between each. Courtney was full of business and rushed Corbett for all he was worth during the first round. When it came to a clinch Corbett would fight him off, but a man never faced the champion. In the third round Corbett knocked his man down and could have doubtless put him out if he had chosen. Every round was fast and furious and it was not until the sixth round that Corbett hit his man to sleep."

home and devoid of authority abroad. The time has come for all right-minded men to unite in a supreme effort to restore the honor of France.

The monarchists must not repudiate any political alliance required by the interest of the nation and for the defense of religious liberty, but they must understand that the monarchy alone can give to her a strong, stable Government whose sole object will be the public welfare. My son seconds me in trying to realize this object. We shall spare no effort to place France upon former foundations.

The republic survived Panama and still lives. The Bourbons, reaching out from a past age, cannot touch the pulse of modern France.

Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, son of the late Duc d'Orleans and grandson of the late Louis Philippe, King of the French, was born in Paris August 24, 1838, was only 10 years of age when the revolution of 1848 broke out, and accompanied by his mother, the late Duchesse d'Orleans, he witnessed the stormy scene in the Chambers which followed that event. He was educated at Claremont, in England, by his mother, who died there May 18, 1858. In the autumn of 1861 the Comte de Paris and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, came to the United States, and on arriving in Washington were cordially welcomed by the Government and by General McClellan, who proposed that the young prince should serve on his staff. The two brothers entered the service with the rank of captains of volunteers, stipulating that they should receive no pay, and that they should be free to resign their appointments whenever they might wish to do so. They served on General McClellan's staff till the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia and the consequent retreat of the Army of the Potomac in June, 1862, when they went back to Europe. At the close of the year 1871 the Comte de Paris was, after some delay, admitted a member of the

FOREPAUGH IN TROUBLE.

Set a Hound Upon His Chief Musician Out in Kansas.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—To-day at Gibson City United States Marshal Brinton seized Adam Forepaugh's circus on a writ of attachment issued by Judge Allen of the United States Circuit Court on behalf of George Coupe, late chief musician, who filed a suit for \$10,000 damages in court here for personal injuries received at the hands of the proprietors of the show, whom he alleges brutally assaulted him and set a hound on him at Alma, Kans., and disabled him for life. Coupe claimed that the circus would leave the State to-night.

OPPOSED TO TILLMAN.

The Split in the South Carolina Democracy is Permanent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7.—Thomas A. Carmin, as chairman of the Democratic convention, which recently met in Columbia, has issued an "Address to the Democrats of South Carolina," calling for conventions in all counties on September 15 to elect delegates to a State convention to be held on September 17 for the purpose of reorganizing the Democratic party in South Carolina. This is taken to mean that full State and county tickets will be put out to oppose the Tillman faction.

Democrats Fail to Agree.

HENRIETTA, Tex., Sept. 7.—The Thirtieth Congressional District of the Democratic convention after continuing in deadlock for twenty-six days adjourned this evening sine die without having made a nomination.

Cash in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The cash balance in the treasury to-day was \$127,739,419, of which \$55,777,987 was gold reserve.

IT SCARES HOKE.

Afraid of the Populist Party.

HE DREADS SILVER TOO.

In Fact the Secretary Is a Very Timid Man.

BIMETALLISM AFTER GROVER.

Clearly the Administration Has Gone Into Politics in Its Own Defense.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—A mass-meeting of Democrats was held in this city this evening. The principal features were the speeches of Speaker Crisp reviewing the work of Congress and of Secretary Hoke Smith against the free coinage of silver. Speaker Crisp declared his personal preference for the free coinage of silver. Much enthusiasm was displayed.

Speaker Crisp spoke as follows: "When the Fifty-third Congress met in August of last year it was confronted with difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. Trade was paralyzed, manufacturing had almost ceased, labor was idle, our banking institutions were failing, and confidence, the life and soul of commerce, was utterly destroyed. In so far as this deplorable condition was attributed to legislation, the Republican party was responsible. For more than thirty years that party had made our financial and economic laws. Until the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress the Democratic party was without power. The condition which confronted us, while not wholly, was very largely due to evil legislation. In 1873 the free coinage of silver had been discontinued and gold became the standard of value. In 1878 partial coinage was resumed. In 1890 this law was repealed and since thereafter the free coinage of silver practically ceased. The acts of the Republican party resulted in so lessening the volume of money of final redemption as to cause the price of all commodities to increase the burdens of all debtors and impair the confidence of the people in the power of the Government and of banking institutions to redeem their outstanding obligations."

"A law and a practice which allows a citizen to pay his obligations to the Government in silver and at the same time permits him to demand of the Government gold in redemption of its obligation is manifestly unreasonable and unjust, and in the nature of the case must impair confidence and tend to produce panic."

"For thirty years the Republicans have been building up tariff walls around the country, and in 1890 passed what they termed a perfect protective tariff law. A protective tariff restricts trade and commerce. It limits the market in which we must buy and depresses the market in which we must sell. It is a tax upon a foreign product which the consumer must pay. By taxing his foreign competitors you enable the domestic manufacturer to increase the price of his wares to the extent of the tax, and this, too, the consumer bears in part. When you buy foreign goods and pay the duty it goes into the treasury and is called a 'tax.' When you buy the domestic product and pay the increased price it goes into the pocket of the American manufacturer and is called 'protection.'"

"A protective tariff fosters and bulks up trusts and monopolies. It creates no wealth, and only prevents its natural and just distribution. Thirty years of such a system did much to produce the conditions existing when the Fifty-third Congress met. What has that Congress done for the people? The first matter considered was the financial question. We had pledged ourselves against the makeshift Sherman law and in favor of gold and silver as the standard money of the country. By an agreement arrived at between the Democrats we determined to take the sense of the House on the free and unlimited coinage of silver at several ratios. After full debate a square vote was had on each and on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman clause. The result you know. While not professing to understand the question fully in 1890,

life made a burden for citizens of this country on the Mosquito Coast.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—The Associated Press correspondent at Bluefields, under date of August 31, sends information that a few days before the dictators Cabezas and Madrid committed another outrage upon America. A launch which steamed out to the Bluefield July 6 with several Mosquito and Jamaica negroes was seized and brought to anchor before the Nicaraguan Government building.

NO AMERICAN SAFE.

Nicaragua Should Be Asked to Explain.

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Minister Madrid has given orders to confiscate the boat, as she played a part, though against the wishes of the Bluefields Banana Company, her owner, in the murder of Nicaraguans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch from Washington says: According to a report received at the State Department from Consul Agent Seat at Bluefields an American merchant vessel was seized by the Nicaraguan authorities and used to convey prisoners captured at that place to Colon for transportation to Managua. The owners submit a request for indemnity. The State Department will ask the Nicaraguan Government to explain.

COLON, Sept. 7.—The United States steamer Columbia has been ordered to convey the American refugees at Port Limon back to Bluefields.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Information has been received at the State Department that the two American ambassadors from Nicaragua for completely in the Mosquito rebellion are now in Costa Rica. It is said these men were well satisfied to accept the terms of banishment without demanding a trial or asking the protection of the United States Minister to remain in Nicaragua.

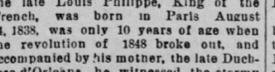
PASSENGERS ESCAPED INJURY.

Collision of Southern Pacific Trains Near Tehachapi.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7.—At 6:45 o'clock this morning Southern Pacific passenger train No. 20, which left this city last evening, and freight train No. 23, bound south, collided at Rowan station, just north of Tehachapi. Fireman Lewis was the only person seriously injured, but several passengers were more or less bruised.

The engines of both trains were considerably damaged and the baggage and express cars were tilted. From first to last the collision was so violent that the freight train crew, as it was running on passenger train schedule,

Stowe House, Buckinghamshire, where the Count of Paris died.



STOWE HOUSE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, WHERE THE COUNT OF PARIS DIED.

FACE LIKE A BURN.

Bloody Water Oozed Out Constantly. Sufferings Were Terrible. No Peace Day or Night from Itching and Burning. Doctors Failed. Cured by CUTICURA.

My child's disease, on which was the worst kind of Eczema, started on one cheek like a burn, and spread and itched so the poor fellow had no rest night or day. Then it started on the neck and spread all over the face and neck. It was raw as a piece of beefsteak, like a burn where you would rub the skin, and bloody water oozed out constantly. His sufferings were terrible. I tried his hands that he would not scratch, then he would rub his poor little cheeks on his shoulders to relieve the intense itching. I had as good a doctor as was in Philadelphia, but he failed to relieve him. I read of the CUTICURA Remedies, and at once purchased them. Strange to say, that very night he rested without scratching his face, and from that on he improved and soon was entirely cured. I would like anyone suffering from this terrible disease to see my boy now. His complexion is as clear and smooth as can be. This is an unqualified testimonial, and every word is true. I thank God for my child's recovery, and I thank the manufacturer of CUTICURA.

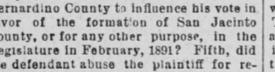
Mrs. E. S. GAMBLE, 822 N. Forty-second St., Philadelphia.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS. And have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing and distressing diseases of infants and children ever recorded. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, 50c. FORTY DROG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston. How to Cure Skin Diseases, mailed free.

How to Cure Skin Diseases, mailed free. Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely purest—restores the skin.

BACCHAGE, STRAINS. Growing pains, and weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Plaster. The first and only instantaneous, pain-killing plaster.



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