

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1909.

ROSEBERY'S DEFECTION.

Lord Rosebery made his much heralded speech in opposition to the Lloyd-George budget, in Glasgow, last night. The attention which has been directed to his lordship's intended course had heavily discounted the effect of the speech itself, which is simply a repetition of the complaints that had been made against the shifting of a large share of the taxation of the country from the industries of the country to the lands held by the privileged classes. Lord Rosebery has, as was expected, placed himself in antagonism to the lightening of taxation on labor and industry and attacked the land taxes as "dallying with Socialism." The outline of his speech, as cabled, adds nothing of value to the case for the privileged classes. It is simply the declaration of one of the privileged, that he is ready to turn his back upon his party and the principles which he has professed, rather than bear his equitable share of the national expenses. That Lord Rosebery's defection will seriously injure the Liberal cause is greatly to be doubted; his motives are too evident. That the Lords' backbone will be stiffened by it to reject the budget and to precipitate a conflict with the Commons on such an issue is incredible.

NOT TO OUR CREDIT.

No citizen of the Christian nations can regard their dealings with the Empire and people of China without feeling that we have failed to put in practice the precepts which we profess to so much admire in the Golden Rule. The principles which have guided us in dealing with the Chinese have been of a far different kind.

Prof. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, has recently returned from a tour of China made to investigate educational conditions in the Orient, and he warns the nations to treat China fairly, or beware of unpleasant consequences. He is not alarmed about "the yellow peril" of which some politicians talk, but he sees a real peril ahead which he appreciates will soon be too big for the United States to deal with.

China is waking up. Her people are deeply, sullenly conscious of the fact that the nations of the world have long been, and are now, using them unfairly. China's territory has been usurped; her government set at naught, and foreign rule, which defies her laws and courts established on her soil; she has been scooped in matters of trade; her religion, customs and traditions have been insulted, ignored and trampled, and foreign rule has been forced upon her people, while the foreigner snaps his fingers at her national dignity and any petty consular officer bulks greater than the Emperor. Is it to be wondered at that educated Chinese should find this hard to be borne and try out against this government by diplomacy as of a subject race? "Everywhere," says Prof. Chamberlain, "are to be seen gunboats and battleships of nations which are guarding their commercial interests. The sight so angered me that I often wished some torpedoes were placed under those warships. Hundreds of miles inland the same thing is to be seen." And he asks how Americans would feel if a warship were stationed with its guns ready to fire on one of their cities, if somebody did something the captain did not like. "We have no right," says he, "to infringe upon what China may call its own. This idea of saying what this nation shall have of China and what belongs to that is nothing more or less than robbery. It is as if I should say to a friend of mine, 'There is a man. You take his watch and ring, and give me his ring.' The attitude borders on savagery. It is a great discredit to nations that pretend to be civilized."

Prof. Chamberlain is right. The dealings of the Christian nations with China have not been to their credit, and it is not in the nature of things that they can be continued with safety to themselves. They should not wish to continue them. China is taking notice. She knows the teaching of the Golden Rule. Confucius, who was born 551 B. C., has left it in his Analects, Book V, Chap. 11: "What I did not wish men to do to me, I also wish not to do to men," and in Book XV, chap. 23: "Tze-King asked, saying, 'Is there one word which may serve as a rule of practice for all one's life?' The Master said, 'Is not reciprocity such a word? What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.'" It is quite true that this rule has not been lived up to by the Chinese, but does it lie in the mouths of the Christian peoples to reproach them with their lapses? Have we done our duty toward China? Have we lived up to our better light?

to be despised. This grant now stirring is much more desirable as a friend than as an enemy. Why should that friendship not be secured when its price is only that fair treatment that each man and nation has a right to expect from every other?

STATE LOTTERIES.

The other day in referring to the Canadian law which, while bringing raffles and prize distributions by lot under the condemnation of the act for the suppression of lotteries, especially legalized such distributions under certain circumstances when conducted for the benefit of religious or charitable organizations, we made mention of the fact that some nations still utilize the lottery as a means of obtaining revenue by trading upon the gambling spirit of mankind. The Louisiana State lottery did business openly for many years, and long after it was legally proscribed, it was carried on surreptitiously. Indeed, it is said that millions of dollars worth of tickets were sold long after all drawings, legal or not, had ceased, being a "collection" taken up by the sharps from the gamblers.

The London Times has been considering this method of raising national revenue, and the effect which it has on public morals. The authorities in Italy still use the lottery, and afford the gambling instinct outlet in furnishing funds for the nation. According to our contemporary's figures, the gambling instinct or habit is active in a ratio corresponding to the ignorance or illiteracy of the population. The Italian Government conducts a national lottery, from which it derives a revenue of £1,700,000 on a total "investment" by the people of £3,300,000. As the educated classes are not eager speculators and the illiterate classes contribute most of the fifteen million and a half dollars (we presume annually) the inference is natural that if the poor understood that they receive less than half of the "pot" in prizes they would not part so easily with money which must be hardily earned. The Times proceeds to comment on the broader question of gambling in the large:

There are vast numbers of people in every country who gamble, knowing perfectly well what risks they run, because they enjoy gambling for its own sake. Often their gambling is not a vice, but a mere diversion. They enjoy it as they enjoy a wildly improbable farce or a fairy tale, because it is for them an escape from reality. In the ordinary matters of life we get nothing for nothing; we win nothing from the serious affairs of life, since it is contrary to our sense of justice. But there is in nearly all men an instinct of rebellion against their own ideals; and this instinct, in the case of the ideal of justice, takes the form of gambling. Sometimes we would rather trust to luck than to justice. Sometimes we like to make believe that we are living in a wholly irrational universe, where we gain or lose, not according to our deserts, but through chances that no one can foresee.

To seriously adopt such a view a man must take leave of his reasoning faculties and of the teachings of experience and give way to a most irrational instinct, which may ultimately dominate him; which does come to dominate many, to their ruin. As our contemporary says: "The infatuated speculator does not understand his own imaginative processes, but allows them to transfigure himself to himself. He supposes that he is master of that irrational element in life which we call chance or luck, and master through some Divine gift of his own; and so he glorifies that irrational element and delights in it. It makes the romance of life to him; whereas to the man of sound imagination it is uninteresting, because wholly irrational and inadmissible. Thus gambling of all kinds, when it becomes a serious pursuit, is harmful to the mind. It is, indeed, a kind of profligacy of the intellect, and as injurious to it as physical profligacy is to the body." The logical end of obsession by the gambling mania is to be seen in the graveyards of the suicides at Monte Carlo, and in the wrecks which every one familiar with the stock exchanges and bucket shops can recall. A fairly conducted lottery is perhaps the least objectionable of the gambling devices, but it is deadly in its insidious effect on the public mind. It teaches to trust to luck, rather than to industry; it holds out the hope of getting "something for nothing" at the expense of others. Such teaching, such hopes, should not be encouraged.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A New York magistrate recently sentenced to the workhouse for six months a chauffeur who had been recklessly driving a car while drunk. That is a magistrate who displays good sense.

Get out your flags and bunting, and prepare to extend the "glad hand" to the princes of industry. Hamilton hospitality is proverbial, and this is an occasion on which it should not be stinted.

The Canadian Pacific is to build a bridge over the Saskatchewan at Edmonton to cost about a million and a half. And yet some newspapers profess to regard the cost of the Quebec bridge as a ruinous matter for the Dominion.

The September crop report of the United States Government shows slightly decreased expectations as compared with the August report. The wheat crop is placed at 714,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop at 2,848,846,000, the latter being a decrease of over 300,000,000 bush-

els. The wheat estimate still places this year's crop at 50,300,000 bushels ahead of last year's.

Toronto bakers will on October 1st increase the size of the bread loaf from 16 to 20 ounces. That is equal to a reduction of 20 per cent. in the price of bread. How is it to be in Hamilton?

The city of Toronto received from its Street Railway Company in August percentages \$68,711.62. This is more than double the amount of August, 1904. The chances are that if the Toronto aldermen managed it, it would be a hole in the city's pocket.

Mayor McLaren's suggestion that instead of illuminated addresses gold pen-ants bearing the civic coat of arms and a suitable inscription be presented to the local trio which won honors at Bingley is a good one. The boys deserve something handsome and durable.

At a baby show in New York the other day, it was found necessary to summon a police squad to rescue the judges from the mob of indignant mothers whose offspring did not get prizes. Those judges will sooner enlist for active warfare than again act at a baby show.

The Scientific American outlines a scheme for diverting the sewage of Buffalo from Niagara River by way of a cut and tunnel to Lake Ontario. Its estimate of the cost is \$30,000,000. What has become of the scheme which used to be revived every few years to bring Lake Erie water by way of a canal to Hamilton?

The booksellers are now becoming alive to the fact that the school book deal between the Whitney Government and the T. Eaton Co. is merely one by which the Toronto store utilizes the schools and the books to boom the big department store's mail order business, to the disadvantage of the book trade and the rest of the Province. It was certainly a cold deal for the book trade.

An eight-year-old lad was discovered in a rat-infested coal shed in Chicago the other day. He has never known the luxury of wearing shoes. For eight days this boy, with his two baby brothers and their parents, while at night rats scampered over their bodies, actually biting the baby. The boy was taken away and placed in a juvenile home, while the father was charged with vagrancy. We do not have to go to the slum districts of London to look for hard ships.

We hear so much about the villainy of the gas meter that it is pleasant to find that comparatively few are on being tested, found to rob the consumer. This year's inland revenue report shows that more than twice as many were found to be slow, or in the customer's favor, than those that were fast, or in the company's favor. Of 45,693 gas meters presented to the department for verification, 8,190 were verified as correct, 11,482 were found fast, and 24,576 slow, but the error in each case came within the variation tolerated by law. Only 437 were rejected.

The smashing up of a lot of kegs and bottles containing beer and spirits yesterday was an act more spectacular than sensible. It is, we presume, required by the law, but it is just such performances that give force to the saying that "the box is an ass." This liquor, like many dangerous drugs, has its proper and efficient uses, to which the crowd stage might have been applied. Why should the hospitals, for instance, have to pay out money for spirits, while the Police Court officials pour into the sewers what would have served their purposes? The law should be amended.

Next week the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will meet in Hamilton. It represents a vast collection of industries and the investment of many millions of dollars. This industrial parliament will sit here to consider matters of importance to its members, and the interests which they represent, and it behooves our people to give the visitors a warm welcome and make their stay in this the prettiest city of Canada a pleasant one. Mr. Robert Hobson, of this city, is the president of the association; and we think may confidently count on having the assistance of officials and citizens in making the members feel that they are at home and among friends.

Kansas is a "dry" State, but the New York Sun is to be believed some of the natives out there who have acquired the habit of slaking a hearty thirst have connected a tippie which enables them to endure the tedium of a whiskeyless existence. It is thus described by an admirer who says it is named after Attorney-General Jackson, and is strictly within the law:

The drink is three parts apple cider and one part Jamaica ginger. It is said to be a really palatable concoction. Cider is always good, and ginger, being chiefly alcohol, gives the mixture a flavor that old toppers say is about the finest ever. Besides, the drink is quite active and right away. Two good slugs will make a man funny, three will make him rob his own trunk, and five give him a preference for a bed of shunks in a vacant lot to a downy couch at home.

The London, Eng., Express tells of a recent competition at Louth, in which prizes were awarded to laborers who had brought up the largest number of children without parish aid, and to servant girls who had longest kept their places. The prize for the largest family was won by Robert Bonner, of Sleaford. He had seen all his family of sixteen out of work, keeping them by his own efforts until they were old enough to go out. John Hudson, of Louth, was second, with thirteen children at work, and Edward Brown, of Lincoln, third, with twelve. The servant girl prizes went to girls of 23, 12, 22, and 23 years' service.

Our Exchanges

NO THAW THERE. (Guelph Herald.) One good thing about the North Pole controversy is that it does not allow of much of a Thaw.

PLAYING HOOKEY. (Kingston Whig.) Children are running the streets, scores of them when they should be at school. Is the truancy law being enforced?

STRICT OBEDIENCE. (Boston Transcript.) Salesman—Shirt, sir. Will you have a negligee or a stiff bosom? Customer—Negligee, I guess. The doctor says I must avoid starch things.

MODERN LIFE. (Louisville Courier-Journal.) "That's a well-bred child." "You bet she is. Never corrects her parents publicly, no matter what the exigencies of the case may be.

THEN HE SHUT UP. (Cleveland Leader.) "A camel can work a week without drinking, but who wants to be a camel?" "Yes, and you can drink a week without working, but who wants to be fou?"

A SMALL AFFAIR. (Galt Reformer.) The scrap between the Hamilton Times and Herald will fade into insignificance when Cook and Peary get busy on the question: "Who discovered the North Pole first?"

THE CAPTAIN'S SHARE. (Toronto News.) It is satisfactory to note that it was the British captain of the Roosevelt who went farthest with Peary in his approach to the Pole.

THE PROBABLE ANSWER. (Ottawa Free Press.) The Boston Herald wants to know why men will get their hair cut on Saturdays. Probably the answer is because they have not the time to spare during the week.

AND HE PASSED. (Cassell's Saturday Journal.) "Good night," said Statylee. "I've enjoyed myself immensely. Now, next Sunday night I expect to pass your house, and—" "That will be nice. Good night!" And she shut the door.

DELL SCHOLARS. (London Free Press.) Hamilton will secure the number of public school passes in this city to see whether her own teachers are doing good work. In justice to the Hamilton teachers it will only be fair also to consider the difference in material upon which they work.

BLAMES THE GRITS. (Ottawa Free Press.) That dear old hard-shell Tory the Toronto Mail and Empire could not very well accuse the Grits of setting fire to the Provincial Parliament buildings, but it did the next best thing. It went for the Liberal Government that erected a building that would burn. The Mail's friends were prominent in accusing the Mowat Government of extravagance in erecting so elaborate a legislative hall. We can well imagine how hot under the collar they would have been had another \$100,000 been spent on making the structure fireproof.

WHAT IS A "DIOCESE"? (Philadelphia Ledger.) When the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, was in London not long ago, his fame as the "cowboy bishop" brought thousands of young boys and girls to hear him speak wherever he went. In one of his talks to the youngsters, he held them spellbound by telling them of his house in Wyoming, which was more thickly populated in the old days with bears and Indians than with Christians.

When he was finished, with his description, he asked the children if they knew what a diocese was. One boy promptly raised his hand. "What is it, my lady?" "A diocese, my lord, is a body of land with a bishop on top and the clergy underneath," was the answer.

THE PROSPECT. (Presbyterian.) Setting that aside, however, and supposing the doctrine of naval supremacy to be preached with all the moderation and propriety possible, what sort of a prospect does it open up before Great Britain and the rest of the civilized world? At what cost is naval supremacy to be bought and maintained? Will it not be at a cost as great that of even the united nations which compose the British empire will be able to bear it? Can we not see how the claim to British supremacy on the seas will affect the other nations? There is no other nation to which sea-borne commerce means so much as it does to Britain; but there are other nations which are largely engaged in foreign trade and whose desire and ambition it is to extend their trade as far as possible. To these nations a British fleet of irresistible supremacy must mean that they can only engage in world wide commerce on sufferance, on such terms and to such an extent as British navy permit. Will not the consequence be that, as the British fleet grows stronger, these nations, singly or in co-operation, will strain every nerve, that in the matter of naval strength, they may meet their trade competitors as nearly as possible on equal terms? And so the present rush to barbarism will continue; the burden of naval expenditure—and with it of military expenditure—will grow heavier and heavier until it crushes the nations that have to bear it into ruins.

LAND AND THE PEOPLE. (Christian Guardian.) That even some very law-abiding and peaceable citizens of the British Isles are at last thinking decidedly revolutionary thoughts on the subject of landed estates and kindred themes is very evident. "S. R." in the Christian Worker of August 26, in an exceedingly outspoken and able article, has the following sentences, and it is to be remembered that he has never been accused of socialistic leanings: "It is certain that the application of this principle will, in England and elsewhere,

Alteration Sale Wall Paper

We have completed arrangements for a seventy-five foot addition to the rear of our present premises. This will cramp us very much for room while building, and to relieve this we intend holding a big stock reducing sale. COMMENCING MONDAY MORNING This is a grand opportunity to paper your entire house for a fraction of the regular cost. All papers reduced 33 1/3 to 50 per cent. Regular 25c Papers 15c Regular 20c papers 14c Regular 15c Papers 10c and 11c Regular 12 1/2c Papers 8c and 9c All Borders sold same price as the side walls. Borders and Ceilings to match all papers. Next year Borders will be sold at the old yard prices, so look after your further needs, as this means a big saving. SALE LASTS JUST TWO WEEKS Open Evenings Gay's Book Store 95-97 King Street East

Shur-On Eye Glasses Your Health May be improved if you relieve the strain on your eyes. We have the qualifications and experience necessary to make a thorough examination. Globe Optical Co. 111 King East.

reach the point of determining how much land any private person may possess. There is only so much land in the country to be divided, and if the enjoyment of ownership is to be a widespread one, that can only be by the restriction of each man's share. If there is only one pudding, and one man wants it all, the rest go without. There is only one man, on our present system, could have the whole pudding. One man would own all England, and our forty millions—minus one—be absolutely shut out from possession. We have in England made some progress towards that astonishing consummation when we see a duke or a millionaire owning the best part of a county or half the Highlands. Against Mr. Brierley's contention that the state that is, the people in its collective voting capacity, is the supreme landowner, there is no argument.

CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

Special Services and Special Music.

Rev. Beverly Ketchen will preach in MacNab Street Presbyterian Church at both services.

In the Central Presbyterian Church Dr. Lyle will preach in the morning, and in the evening Rev. W. G. Hamay, of Toronto.

The Rev. John Young will discuss the effect of prayers on those for whom prayer is offered on Sunday evening in St. John Presbyterian Church.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be dispensed in Erskine Church in the evening. The pastor, Rev. S. B. Russell, will conduct the services.

In Simcoe Street Methodist Church at 11 a. m. the pastor will preach and the sacrament will be administered. In the evening the pastor will again preach.

In Gospel Tabernacle Pastor Phelps will preach in the morning on "A Defective Conscience," and in the evening on "The Present Tense of the Christian Life."

At James Street Baptist Church the pastor, Rev. J. C. Sweeney, M. A., will preach. Morning, 10 o'clock. "O Divine Redeemer;" evening, 7 o'clock. "Abide With Me."

Rev. G. H. Duder, rector of St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, will preach in Christ's Church Cathedral to-morrow morning, and Canon Almon Abbott, M. A., in the evening.

The pastor of St. James' Church will speak to-morrow morning on "The Lord's Supper," and in the evening on "The Place of Blessing." Seats free. All welcome.

In Central Church Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M. A. of Paris, will preach at the morning service, and Rev. W. G. Hanna, M. A., secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, at the evening service.

There will be no services in the German Lutheran St. Paul's Church to-morrow, as Rev. H. Rembe is in Minneapolis attending a conference. Sunday school will be at 2:30 p. m.

Rev. J. A. Wilson, the pastor, will preach both morning and evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Special interest collection envelopes to be returned. Communicants' class at 4 p. m.

St. Paul's Church Sunday school will resume to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock and till the alterations in the old school of the church, corner of James and Jackson streets.

services to-morrow. At the evening service the sacrament of the Lord's supper and reception of new members will be held. The subject of discourse by the minister of Unity Church to-morrow evening will be, "Constructive Issues of Present Day Unitarianism." The adult class in the Sunday school in the morning, under the direction of the pastor, is taking up the subject of "Evolution."

In Emerald Street Methodist Church Rev. W. G. Hanna, B. A., of Toronto, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, will preach in the morning. Rev. Dr. Williamson, the pastor, will in the evening give the fourth and last of the series of sermons, "Notes of Travel With Their Lessons."

Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, B. A., will preach in the Westminster Presbyterian Church at 11 a. m. on "The Mark of a Disciple," and 7 p. m. on "The Stone Which the Builders Rejected." Mrs. Le Roy Grimes will sing a solo at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and the choir an anthem at 7 p. m. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

Rev. J. V. Smith, D. D., will preach in Centenary Church to-morrow, his morning subject being "The Spiritual Life." The choir will sing "The Crown of the King." The choir will be assisted by Mrs. Burner Mullin and A. L. Garthwaite. W. H. Hewitt will play a few organ selections after the evening service.

At First Methodist Church to-morrow the pastor, Rev. E. R. Lonswey, will preach. In the morning five minutes before the sermon a short talk upon "A Bunch of Daisies" will be given to the young people. The subject of the sermon will be "Acts of Devotion." In the evening the pastor's theme will be "A Woman's Lost Crown." Obliging ushers will extend a welcome to all.

The pulpit of Victoria Avenue Baptist Church will be occupied on Sunday by Rev. T. S. McIntyre, of Cork, Ireland, who will speak in the morning on "Ireland and the Irish of Today." Mr. McIntyre is visiting Canada at the request of the Irish Baptist Home Mission Board, to tell the dramatic story of Irish Protestant missions, and his addresses consist of a vivid description of the social, educational, political and religious conditions of Ireland, and as only an Irishman can tell it. An overflow of contributions to the funds of the Irish Mission Board will be given as the congregation passes out from the building.

CHICAGO'S MILITARY POLICE.

A Chief Who Put on Eagles and Raised Himself to Rank of Colonel. Chicago, Mayor Russ's new chief of police, taken from the postoffice, has ordered a uniform that will smack of the army. It will not be the first time in the history of the Chicago police force that its head has taken such a course.

When Harvey D. Colvin, who wore a diamond horseshoe in his retired shirt-front, was Mayor's police force was run by a beauro that had some sort of connection with the State House at Springfield. The chief was taken from the rank and file. He took his job as seriously as a young divinity graduate. Just how he came to get his commission as chief is one of the unrecalled incidents. He reorganized his staff on a military basis. He wore a Grand Army hat and his blouse coat had eagles on its shoulders. On his own invitation he called himself colonel, and the staff and the policemen on post always saluted him as colonel instead of chief. His deputy was a lieutenant colonel, and the head of the detective bureau had the rank and uniform of major.

One day when the King of the Sandwich Islands visited Chicago, Mayor Colvin called on the colonel of the police force and gave him instructions as to how he should carry himself. Colvin was a ringer in appearance for Falstaff. He never did anything without bluster. In his talk the Mayor said:

"I'll take his highness to the veranda of the Grand Pacific across the way and introduce him to the populace. You be on hand. When the high jinks are over you turn to his highness and tell him to go below and prepare for breakfast. It will be early when he gets in, and even a king gets hungry." This has been told so often among the old settlers of Chicago that it is believed the wording is nearly correct. The King arrived the next day on time. He was taken to the veranda of the big hotel and the crowd cheered as the police and fire departments passed by. When the parade was over the

Mayor gave the colonel the lunch to butt in. The colonel, with the eagles on his shoulders burned until they made the sunshine look dim, turned to the Sandwich Islands King, and spoke as follows:

"Well, King, I s'pose you are hungry, so you had better go down and wash up, and we'll have breakfast." That is exactly the way it was reported in the morning newspapers the next day. When the Mayor got the colonel into a corner by himself, while the King was in the wash room, he said to the colonel:

"Well, I wish I may be damned if you don't know less about addressing a King than any colonel that ever wore eagles." In the whirligig of time Colvin passed on as Mayor. The colonel hung out, ordered. But the city got tired of the details of the succeeding administration, so far as they related to police matters. Every now and then new eagles were ordered. But the city got tired of the joke at last, and the City Council took it upon itself to unseal the colonel and he was removed. That ended military rule in the police department of Chicago. The next head entered the department through the window of the office and he wore plain police clothes. Then they called him chief and chief it has been ever since.

TO FIGHT SYNDICATE.

Chicago, Sept. 11. The Western Theatre Managers' Association, in session here yesterday, declared themselves for the "open door" policy of booking plays, and declared that during the coming season they would accept all offerings presented either by the theatrical syndicate headed by Klaw & Erlanger or by the "independents," of which the Shuberts are the controlling spirits. This decision was taken after a long battle, when it was decided to accept the bookings of both factions.

A succession of high balls won't improve the ball player's batting average.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF KEEN SUFFERING

Rheumatism Developed Burning, Painful Sores on Legs—Tortured Day and Night—Tried All Kinds of Remedies to No Avail—Wife Had Debility and Pains in Back.

BOTH USED CUTICURA AND ARE WELL AGAIN

"My husband had been a great sufferer with rheumatism for nearly fifteen years. At first it was in his bones, but after a while it was in the flesh. He finally running sores broke out on his legs, from below the knees to the ankles. There are no words to tell all the discomfort he went through. He had to endure night and day. He used every kind of remedy and three physicians treated him, one after the other, without any good results whatever. So one day I happened to read about Cuticura Remedies. I asked him if he would not try them. 'No,' said he, 'it's no use, it won't spend enough money now.' The next day I ordered five dollars' worth of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. I began to use them without confidence but after three weeks all the sores were dried up. The burning fire stopped, and the pains became bearable. After three months he was quite well. Two years later the pains and sores came back after he had been working hard and had taken cold. But as soon as he used Cuticura again it cured him. Two years ago I used Cuticura Pills for general debility. They did me a great deal of good and made me well. Three months since I had pains in my back and Cuticura took them away. I feel great and strong. They did me a great deal of good. Mrs. V. Albert Upper Frenchville, Me., July 21, 1907."

A Single Treatment

Consisting of a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment, and a mild dose of Cuticura Resolvent or Pills, is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itching, irritations, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when all else fails. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent, and Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vials of 60) are sold throughout the world. Foster Bros. & Chem. Co., Sole Prop., 137 Columbus Ave., Boston. *Beware of cheap imitations.