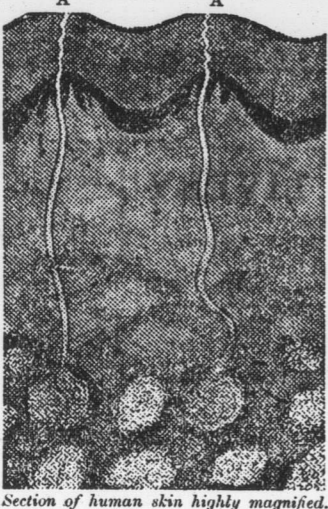


WONDERS OF THE SKIN

Curious and Interesting Facts About What it is and What it Does.

Did you ever consider the fascinating romance of the human skin? Next to the heart the skin is perhaps the most wonderful part of the human frame. If you were to take a small piece of skin and magnify it many thousand times you would see what is depicted in the accompanying sketch. The little holes marked "A" are the mouths of tubes or pores, and it is through these minute openings that the body ejects a great deal of its impure matter in the form of perspiration. There are about three thousand of these minute pores to every square inch of the skin surface, and the vital influence of the skin upon health may be imagined when it is pointed out that from these tiny tubes about two pounds of solid matter is extruded each day. These pores, moreover, lead to glands, as shown in the diagram, which are in contact with minute blood vessels. It is readily seen, therefore, how dangerous it is to rub into the skin ointments containing mineral coloring matters and poisons, and how equally detrimental ointments containing rancid mineral fats and oils must also be. Nobody would think of eating such ointments as these, yet to rub such ointments on to the skin is just as harmful, since they reach the blood just as surely if taken either way. Zam-Buk is a pure balsam specially compounded to meet the needs of Nature's needs. It is composed entirely of natural vegetable essences, and contains no mineral matter or any poisonous coloring matter whatever. Not only is Zam-Buk superior because of its purity, but because of its special refinement. Many ointments in common use are too coarse to penetrate the minute orifices referred to. Zam-Buk, on the contrary, is so specially refined as to be absorbed completely by the skin. Its healing qualities are thus utilized to the full. Zam-Buk has been tested by medical men, hospital nurses, and by the general public, and has been found unequalled for all diseases and injured conditions of the skin. In cases of cuts, burns, bruises, etc., its action is really wonderful. Whoever watches the healing of a wound, chronic sore or diseased surface of the skin by Zam-Buk is face to face with one of Nature's greatest wonders. The antiseptic substances



Section of human skin highly magnified.

contained in Zam-Buk first attack and kill all microbes or germs that are the cause of inflammation or disease. The healing ingredients contained in this unique balsam then proceed to build up new tissue to replace that which has been damaged or diseased. New cells appear underneath the old skin like a builder replacing an old foundation with a new and more lasting one until the whole of the wounded area is gradually overlapped. The old injured skin then falls off, and in a short time it is hard to say where the injury has been.

Wentworth Lascelles Scott, one of the leading analysts of modern times, has specially investigated Zam-Buk. From special bacteriological tests he discovered that the healing power which Zam-Buk has of destroying harmful germs is even greater than that of poisonous carbolic acid. Notwithstanding this excessive power to destroy harmful germs, Zam-Buk is so mild in its operation that it may be used, and is daily being used, on the delicate skin of young babies. In Zam-Buk power and healing power to destroy harmful germs which cause inflammation, festering, etc., and soothing, healing, properties are found in their fullest extent. Every sufferer from any of the following diseases or injuries will find in Zam-Buk an excellent cure. It is without doubt, the finest household balsam of modern times.

It cures cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, insect stings, pain in inflammation, diseased ankles, bad feet, ulcers, bad legs, swellings, piles, chafing, heat rashes, pimples, boils, eczema, sore breasts, sore necks, baby's sores, scalp sores, feasting sores, poisoned wounds, sprains, sciatica, neuralgia and nerve pains generally.

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at Fifty Cents per box, or it may be obtained post free upon receipt of price by the Zam-Buk Company, Colborne Street, Toronto. Six boxes will be mailed post free upon receipt of two dollars and fifty cents at the company's sent you if you cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it with a one cent stamp (to pay return postage) to the Zam-Buk Company, Toronto. This offer should not be missed.

COUNT WITTE HAS RESIGNED.



GOREMYKIN NOW APPOINTED PREMIER OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 7.—The resignation of Count Witte as Premier has been accepted.

He will be succeeded by M. Goremykin, former Minister of the Interior. The official announcement of the changes in the Cabinet will be made to-morrow.

NIAGARA FALLS AND THE POWER QUESTION.

The Resolutions Agreed to by the Joint International Waterways Commission.

Safeguarding Our Waterways While Making Use of the Water Power at the Falls.

Buffalo, May 7.—(Special.)—The joint international waterways commission met here to-day and formally signed the reports agreed upon as to Niagara Falls. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Moved by George Clinton, seconded by Mr. Wismer, and Resolved: That

In the opinion of the Commission, it would be a sacrilege to destroy the scenic effect of Niagara Falls.

While the Commission are not fully agreed as to the effect of diversions of water from more than 36,000 cubic feet per second on the Canadian side of the Niagara River and on the Niagara Peninsula, and 18,500 cubic feet per second on the American side of the Niagara River, including diversions for power purposes on the Erie Canal, cannot be diverted without injury to Niagara Falls as a whole.

Your Commission are therefore of the opinion that such diversions exclusive of water required for domestic use or the service of locks in navigation canals, should be limited on the Canadian side to 36,000 cubic feet per second, and on the United States side to 18,500 cubic feet per second, and that treaty or legislation should be had to that end (and in addition thereto a diversion for sanitary purposes not to exceed 10,000 cubic feet per second be authorized for the Chicago drainage canal), and that a treaty or legislation be had limiting these diversions to the quantities mentioned.

The effect of the diversion of water by the Chicago drainage canal upon the general navigation interests of the great lakes system will be considered in a separate report.

Moved by Mr. George C. Gibbons, seconded by Louis Coste, that the following memorandum be embodied in the report of the Commission immediately following the resolution relating to the preservation of Niagara Falls:

The Canadian section, while assenting to the above resolution did so upon the understanding that in connection therewith should be expressed their view that

1. That any treaty or arrangement as to Niagara Falls preservation should be limited to the term of twenty-five years and should also establish the principles applicable to all diversions or uses of waters adjacent to the international boundary and of all streams which flow across the boundary.
2. The following principles are suggested:
 1. In all navigable waters the use for navigation purposes is of primary and paramount right. The Great Lakes system on the boundary between the United States and Canada and finding its outlet by the St. Lawrence to the sea should be maintained in its integrity.
 2. Permanent or complete diversions of navigable waters or their tributary streams, should only be permitted for domestic purposes and for the use of locks in navigation canals.
 3. Diversions can be permitted of a temporary character where the water is taken and returned again, when such diversions do not interfere in any way with the interests of navigation. In such cases each country is to have a right to

diversion in equal quantities.

4. No obstruction or diversions shall be permitted in streams tributary thereto, which would injuriously affect navigation in either country.

5. Each country shall have the right of diversion for irrigation or other extraordinary purposes in equal quantities of the waters of non-navigable streams crossing the international boundary.

6. A permanent joint commission can deal much more satisfactorily with the settlement of all disputes arising as to the application of these principles, and should be appointed.

Sault Ste. Marie.

That the Governments of the United States and Canada reserve all water necessary for navigation purposes at present or in the future and the surplus shall be divided equally between the two countries for power purposes.

From Lake Michigan there will be drained 10,000 cubic feet per second for the Chicago drainage canal, which gives the United States altogether 28,500 cubic feet of water per second. At Sault Ste. Marie the water power is to be divided equally.

The Canadian section recommends that this agreement be limited to twenty-five years.

The question of the division of other waters, such as the St. John River, has not been made the subject of any agreement, although the Canadian section lays down certain principles in regard to these. The United States section of the commission early in the negotiations took the ground that it had not competent power to deal with this latter phase of the question.

The complete report of the commission, which is a very bulky document, will be submitted to the Governments of both countries as soon as possible. It is also understood that the United States Commissioners will ask their Government for power to deal with all the questions raised by the Canadian Commissioners.

OUTSIDE AID.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

An Implied Suggestion—San Francisco Would Not Refuse Generous Aid—President Speaks in Kindly Terms of the Instant Generosity of Canadian Government.

Washington, May 7.—A special message was sent to Congress to-day by President Roosevelt, in which he explained the attitude of the Government regarding the offer of contributions to the San Francisco fire and earthquake sufferers from foreign countries. The President says that where the contributions were made to the United States Government he did not feel warranted in accepting them, but where they were made to the Citizens' Relief Committee of San Francisco no official action was or could be taken in regard to them.

The message is in part as follows: "Immediately after the disaster at San Francisco many offers of assistance in the shape of contributions were tendered by foreign individuals, corporations, Governments and municipalities. The Canadian Government, with an instant generosity peculiarly pleasant as a proof of the close friendly ties which knit us to our neighbors of the north, offered to pass a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake and fire. With a generosity equally marked and equally appreciated the Republic of Mexico, our nearest neighbors to the south, voted to appropriate \$30,000, and the Republic of Guatemala voted to appropriate \$10,500 for the purpose."

The President refers to the offers of help from Japan, China and other countries, and concludes: "Appropriate expressions of gratitude to all these friends have been returned by the State Department or by myself, but it seems to me that the real depth of grateful feeling awakened in our people by all these evidences of genuine sympathy and friendship should be expressed also by formal action of the

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE NATION.

"I recommend the passage by the Congress of an appropriate resolution to that end."

KING AT PARIS.

DINED WITH PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

Paris, May 7.—King Edward dined at the Palace of the Elysee with President Fallieres. The President toasted the King, saying: "Your Majesty's frequent visits are a precious pledge of the cordiality of the relations between France and England. Both are happy to sincerely act together for civilization and peace."

King Edward expressed the pleasure his visits to France had afforded him, adding: "I am sure the entente cordiale will do more than anything else to safeguard peace."

BOUGHT THE POISON.

Man's Blabbing Said to Have Caused Arrests in Lansdowne Case.

Brockville, Ont., despatch: The interest in the alleged Lansdowne poisoning case is unabated. The arrest of Mrs. Allen and O'Connor was due to statements alleged to have been made by O'Connor recently. While on a spree he is said to have volunteered the information that he purchased poison for Mrs. Allen to dispose of her husband, she, in return for this, promising him a portion of Allen's life insurance. The truth of O'Connor's alleged statements is doubted in some quarters, and it is thought, if they were made, that O'Connor took this means of retaliation because of Mrs. Allen's resenting his attentions after her husband's death. She is said to have shown a decided preference for the company of a Rockport young man.

The prisoners, while in custody at Lansdowne, have practically the freedom of the village. Mrs. Allen is now showing the effects of the strain, and seems to feel her position more keenly than O'Connor, who is quite talkative.

WHO SHE WAS

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM

And a True Story of How the Vegetable Compound Had Its Birth and How the "Panic of '73" Caused It to be Offered for Public Sale in Drug Stores.

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Estes, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 8th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For some years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert



their mother, combined forces to restore the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was so good for their woman friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world.

The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were steeped on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had given it away freely. They hired a job printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkham sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for whoever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of the enterprise were assured, until to-day Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and many tons of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of this work. She passed to her reward years ago, but still she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done it herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice—and there were thousands—received careful study and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results were recorded for future reference, and to-day these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of women's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equaled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law, the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-won knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her vast correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work when its originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the work shows when the first Lydia E. Pinkham dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took it up. With woman assistants, some as capable as herself, the present Mrs. Pinkham continues this great work, and probably from the office of no other person have so many women benefited how to regain health. Sick women, this advice is "Yours for Health" freely given if you only write to ask for it.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.

NOTHING BUT A HOLE.

AVONDALE CEMETERY SENSATION INVESTIGATED.

Appearances Indicated That an Interment Had Been Made Without Authority—No Body There.

Stratford despatch: What promised to be a sensational case was nipped in the bud upon investigation to-day. An Avonbank man bought a plot in the graveyard there with a view to burial, but when about to dig the grave found that a hole had recently been made under the care of the cemetery. This caused suspicion, and the authorities were notified here and at St. Mary's, County Crown Attorney McPherson ordered an investigation and Coroner Smith and High County Constable McCarty drove out this afternoon and found after digging that neither the body of a human being nor an animal had been buried.

For what reason the excavation had been made cannot be ascertained, but certainly considerable excitement was aroused for some time.

IS THIS TRUE?

Omaha, Neb., May 7.—According to the story told by O. K. Carr, an Omaha man who was through the San Francisco earthquake and fire, 350 wounded and injured people were chloroformed to prevent them from being burned alive when the Mechanics' Pavilion was vacated. Carr lived in Omaha for years, and is well known. He said:

"I was with the Red Cross and still have my badge. We were in the Mechanics' Pavilion after the quake and when the fire came so close that we saw the building must go, all injured that it was thought could recover were first taken away. Those with mangled bodies and broken or burned limbs, begged to be shot to escape being burned alive. Three hundred and fifty in the pavilion were chloroformed by doctors and nurses and shot by soldiers. It was done, as an act of humanity."

"I was among the very last to leave the building and we did not leave a single person to be burned alive. I did not administer chloroform to anyone nor did I put anyone to death. Only the doctors and the regular nurses handled the drug and the soldiers did the shooting."

When official lists of the dead are published and show only a few hundred it is either from ignorance or willful suppression of facts. There were three hundred and fifty died in Mechanics' Pavilion alone."

UNHAPPY ROYAL WEDDING.

King Alfonso's Sister Married to a Drunkard.

Trieste, May 7.—A despatch from Madrid to the Piccolo states that the marriage of the Infanta Maria Theresa, sister of King Alfonso and Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, which took place Jan. 12, has proved unhappy, and the Queen Christina has drawn the attention of Prince Louis to the intemperate habits of his son. Unless his intervention should ameliorate the situation a divorce is probable.

CLEANING UP WRECK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The City Gradually Assuming its Normal Condition and Business Being Resumed.

San Francisco, May 7.—Conditions of life are gradually becoming more normal in this city and the work of clearing up the wreck in preparation for re-building in the downtown section of the city, is going on more rapidly.

Business is being resumed by retail tradesmen of every description throughout the destroyed section of the city.

The commission firms located along the water front are doing a thriving business.

Mayor Schmitz has announced that all the time restrictions as to the lighting of dwellings will be removed to-day with suggestion that candles be used until electricity can be resumed. Petroleum for lighting purposes is especially prohibited until the water supply is fully restored.

The united railroad has already operated seven lines of street cars and to-day will cover nearly all sections of the unburned district.

The work of inspecting chimneys is proceeding rapidly. The inspectors are all architects or builders and are devoting their services for the benefit of house holders. Every chimney in the city will be thoroughly inspected before any permits are issued to make fires indoors.

Many of the largest factories left unharmed are starting up work with all the rapidity possible under the circumstances. At the Union Iron Works, 2,300 men are now employed and the management expects within a fortnight to have the full complement of 4,000 at work.

No damage was done to the three new warships being built at these works for the Government, the cruisers California, and Milwaukee and the battleship South Dakota. The steamer City of Puebla which was sunk in the bay has been raised and is being repaired. Workmen are also engaged fixing the steamer Columbia, which was turned on her side.

The hulls of the new Hawaiian-American steamship company's liners were pitched about four feet to the south, but were uninjured and only need to be replaced in position.

San Francisco, May 7.—Locked in separate cells in the city prison, 100 prisoners, whose crimes range from plain drunkenness to brutal murder, knelt in prayer when the earthquake of April 18 shook the hall of justice from basement to tower top. Sin hardened men and women appealed to God to spare them. Their prayers for deliverance came only after the hearse appeared that the attendants could do nothing for them.

The earthquake had so lasted and warped the cell locks that not a door could be opened for nearly an hour.

"I never want to witness such sights again," said prison matron Ryan, of the Central station prison, who was on duty when the trembles came. "There was something like eighty men and 22 women in the cells the morning of the earthquake. In our department there was abandoned creatures charged with all manner of crimes, many of whom I deemed hopeless. They cried and shrieked for mercy when the shock came, and pleaded pitifully for release. Not one cell could

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