GAME OF POLITICS

Explanation of Delay in Decision on Smoot.

#### LEADING FIGURES IN CASE

Burrows Tries to Work It for Fame, but Delays Action to Avoid Defeat-Dubois Uses It to Gain Re-Election.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 8.-The Senate commit-tee on privileges and elections has been playing politics with the Reed Smoot case for the past year, until today there is such a tangle that neither side knows where it will come out. Had the committee acted in good faith, it would have disposed of this case a year ago, but there was a manifest desire to keep the Mormon question before the people, so the case was allowed to drag, with repeated promises that it uld be taken up and disposed of im-

The two principal figures in the case, The two principal figures in the case, aside from the Mormon Senator him-welf, have been Senator Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the committee, and Senator Dubois, of Idaho, the rec-ognized leader of the opposition to Smoot. Burrows has been dabbling with the case in the hope of making a reputation for aimself: Dubois has been working to raise an issue which can be used in the coming campaign can be used in the coming campaign in Idaho to elect a Legislature that will return him to the Senate, Both men will probably fail, unless the sit-uation takes a sudden and unexpected LUPH.

#### Burrows' Chance of Fame.

Burrows has been in the Senate more than II years, but has never achieved distinction. By gradual promotion he rose to the chairmanship of the com-mittee on privileges and elections and occupied that position at the time Smoot was sworn in. This naturally placed him in charge of the investi-gation. From the start, Burrows has been an anti-Smoot man; he has not concealed his sentiments, but in fact permitted his committee-room to be made the headquarters of the men who were leading the campaign against Smoot on the outside. He carly con cluded that it would be easy to unsent Smoot, so he undertook the role of prosecutor throughout the investigan and planned to take the case into Senate with a flare of trumpets, make a notable speech in favor of un Smoot and carry the case an early decision. Burrows hoped, by leading a successful fight against Smoot, to attain a standing among the Senate leaders, but so far he has failed.

#### Dubols' Fight for Re-Election.

Dubols has been a more persistent opponent of Smoot that Burrows. He thinks of nothing but Mormonism; he dreams of it at night; he makes all his speeches on Mormonism and is doing his utmost to arouse the country to such a pitch that it will deal a death blow to the Mormon Church. Dubois is doing this in self-preservation. At the close of his Senatorial term he finds himself a Democrat in a strong Repub-lican state. As a straight Democrat he stands no show whatever of being reelected, so he has adroitly worked in elected, so he has adroitly worked in season and out to make the Mormon question the one issue of this year's campaign in Idaho, with himself as the leader of the anti-Mormon movement. To some extent he has succeeded; whether he will be able to win on this issue tormains to be seen but he is issue remains to be seen, but he is making a desperate fight to prolong his

Senatorial life.

and state administrations, advocates leg-islation giving to trolley companies the right to carry freight; advocates a 3-cent are on street railways, and deals at great length with other state issues. The ticket was the one agreed upon by United States Senator Penrose and other party leaders, in advance of the conven-tion. An attempt of certain country delegates to form a combination to break the slate failed, and after the contest for Governor was settled, the remainder of the ticket was nominated in short order.

Mr. Penroze was a delegate, but took no active part in the proceedings. The ticket represents all factions of the party, and will, the party leaders believe, harmonize all past differences. President Roosevelt is said to have advised the sc-lection of such a ticket in the belief that well below the Congressional candidates.

it will help the Congressional candidates. The platform says: "We give full credit and praise to the "We give full credit and praise to the managers of great industrial enterprises for their spiendid achievements, but con-demn those managers who have grossly misused their powers by unfair methods of competition, by transportation discrim-inations, by evasions of the law, and who have, in so doing, under cover of cor-porate organization, obtained personal gain while escaping personal responsibil-ity to the injury of the interests they rep-resent and of the public with whom they deal.

deal. "We most heartily and cordially indorse and commend the spiendid administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, Parof President Theodore Roossvelt. Par-ticularly do we commend his administra-tion for its fair, vigorous and successful enforcement, through the Department of Justice, of the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws, the enforcement of which has compelled respect for law and made it clear that great corporations and great financial interests, when guilty, will be treated as any other lawbreakers. It is a matter of pride to Pennsylvanians that he who was the Attornev-General under whom this policy was inaugurated and

whom this policy was inaugurated and who so signally aided in making it successful, is the present junior Senator from

this state, "We believe in publicity of the affairs and management of the great corpora-tions, particularly those which are common carriers, or which deal in the staples or necessities of life, and we demand such governmental inspection, supervision or regulation of such corporations as will give accurate knowledge of their financial condition and business methods, afford means for easily detecting dishonest man-agement and protect the public from imposition. We further commend the President for his unceasing efforts to ob-President for his unceasing efforts to ob-tain such publicity, inspection and regu-lation, and for his fearlessness and impar-tiality in carrying out the laws enacted during his administration. The results thus far obtained show that an aroused intelligent public opinion demanding that the same rules of honesty be applied in business as to private life, will do much the screect industrial business and encoded

to correct industrial abuses and compel

further needed legislation. "We approve the legislation pending in Congress and now certain to be enacted into law providing for such supervision and regulation in a broad, comprehensive degree, and conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission power to destate commission power to de-termine and to put into effect just and reasonable rates for the transportation of persons and property. The enactment of such legislation has been made possible at this time by the wise, courageous and successful leadership of our President. The National rower over interates comconcerning other animals. The National power over interstate com-merce is supreme, and can be executed effectively over all corporations engaged

in such commerce. "We heartly commend the legislation now pending in Congress providing for the rigid inspection of the meat products which are the daily food of our people. "We again declare our devotion to the Republican doctrine of protection to American industrics and American labor, and commend our delegation in Congress for their firm and effective stand against the disturbance of existing conditions.

"We are opposed to the ownership of coal mines and the mining of coal by rallways or transportation companies, and we pledge the party to the enact-ment of such legislation as may be neces-sary to make effective the constitutional provision upon that subject.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S AD-VICE TO HIGH SCHOOL BOYS.

PACKERS DENY

(Continued From Page 1.)

unjust and unwarranted criticisms of the past week I am sure it is unnecessary for me to tell you gentlemen, who are in such close touch with the agricultural interests of the country. Had the original motive of the country. Had the original motive been simply the obtaining of legislation to improve the inspection and sanitary condi-tions, then I say the criticiams have been doubly unjust and unfair, for in the very Inception of the investigation the commis-sioners and their superiors were given the assurance of the packers' co-operation, and their personal guarantee was given that any practical recommendations would be wel-comed and adopted. We are now and have always been in favor of the extension of in-spection; also of the adoption of sailary regulations that will insure the very beat possible conditions, and in this connection

possible conditions, and in this connection I must respectfully call your attention to the recommendations of Mesara. Neill and Reynolds, paragraph T of their report, all of which, except in some minor details, has the hearty approval and support of the packers. What we are opposed to and what we ap-peal to you, gentlemen for protection against is a bill that will put our business in the hands of theorists, chemists, social-oxists, etc., and the management and con-

ogists, etc., and the management and co trol taken away from the men who have devoted their lives to the upbuilding and perfecting of this great American industry. My demials of Messra. Neill and Reynolds' report in detail would, of course, simply be my opinion against theirs, notwithstanding my 20 years' experience in the business.

Fine Sensibilities Hurt.

There is no question but the many neces sary operations attending the slaughtering of animals, the sight of blood and the other offal resulting would have a very shocking effect on the nerves and senses of two m

with the necessary fine sensibilities that such men as Measrs. Nelli and Reynolds must have, who have devoted their lives to one line of scientific or sociological work, but men such as this committee is made up of. with broad and more general experience, will immediately appreciate how the con-ditions reported have been exaggerated and that the greatest effort is made at all times to handle the product in a clean and san-itary manner. We appreciate that Messra Neill and Reynolds' experience especial? equips them to recommend improvement is

squips them to recommend inprovement in modul conditions, and many of the sugges-tions made by them were found to be prac-tical and have already been adopted, but we also feel that their two and one-half weeks experience in the packing-houses does no equip them sufficiently to justify your hon orable body in undertaking to legislate in rable body in undertaking to legislate in-ciligently on their observations alone. For this reason, he wanted the commit-

tee to make a personal inspection.

When the hearing was resumed, Dr. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was asked a number of questions concerning ante-mortem examina-tions of cattle bought by packing-houses. He explained that these examinations were all conducted in the stockyards. He was asked if he believed any diseased meat was put on the market in any form but he would not express an opinion. He explained in detail the disposition of diseased cattle through the stock exchange. but said no such precautions were taken

Dead Hogs Not Revolting.

Mr. Wilson again took up the Neill-teynolds report, commenting on many of he criticisms. Concerning the condition of the animal pens he showed that the foors were properly drained to permit of flushing as often as needed, and he assert-ed that was done. The Neill-Reynolds report spoke of ten dead hogs being found in one place and 15 to 20 in another. Mr. Wilson said some mornings from 50,000 to 90,000 hogs were received, and that fre-

quently dead ones were found in the cars. He did not think there was any-thing "revolting" about that. In regard to the interior of the mothered that we will be any workrooms, Mr. Wilson said that any person would be pleased with their cleanly appearance before the day's killing and dressing was begun, and that persons not used to packing-houses might be disgusted with the condition of the same rooms several hours later. He contended, however, that there were no unwholesome condi-

tions there. Every day, he said, all rooms, tables, trucks and utensils of all kinds are washed as clean as water and scrubbrush could make them.

vipe them on his dirty clothes, as there was no water in the room, he said it would be impossible for an apron to look clean after being worn for five

minutes. The only dyes used were those to color the ensings of the sausage and not for meats. Employes Not Human Refuse.

As to the character of the employes, Mr. Wilson denied that they were the refuse of humanity or that the recent strike had made any change. Ninetyfive per cent of the men employed since that strike are union men. He denied that girls were compelled to stand while working, saying there were while working, saying there were places for them to sit down, but un-doubtedly some of them preferred to stand most of the time, that they might do their work more handily. Rooms were provided in which the em-ployes might eat, and all of the big packers furnished coffee to their em-ployes for 1 cent a cup. "I think," he said, "that the people employed in the stockwards are more

employed in the stockyards are more than the average, a healthy class. There are very few cases of tuberculosis; perhaps some who do not know i." Representative Scott asked if Mr. Wilson had ever investigated packinghouses abroad. He had in England, but said American methods were far supe-

Have Trouble in Foreign Markets.

"Have you had any diffculty prior

"Have you had any diffeulty prior to this agitation with your foreign markets?" asked Mr. Scott. "We are having a great deal of trouble now," replied the witness. Asked again about times prior to the present agitation, he mentioned that some trouble was had with Germany, but he did not regard this as based on the quality of American meats. Mr. Wilson then took up the Beve-

Mr. Wilson then took up the Beveridge amendment.

We should very much prefer," he remarked, "if the date on the labels or cans might be omitted." He also suggested that some carcasses might be found unsound and at the same time might be fit for food, or some portion of them. He wanted the language to condemn carcasses only when they "are found to be unfit for human food." To illustrate, he said, a carcass might be bruised on the shoulder and otherwise be all right.

Dr. Meivin was asked for an opinion and said that, applied to a live animal, it might be "unsound," but fit for food, but applied to a dead animal, a carcass that was "unsound" might not be fit for food. Cut Out the Adjectives.

Mr. Wadsworth said the whole question

was whether the animal was or was not fit for human food. "What's the use of burdening the law with a lot of adjectives such as 'sound,' 'healthful,' etc. ?" he said. Mr. Wilson made the same objection to the use of the words "impure," "un-sound," "unhealthful," etc., wherever they qualified the inspection throughout the amendment. The committee spent some time in discussing the question There would be no objection, Mr. Wilso said, to a sanitary regulation as strong as practicable. He admitted that the

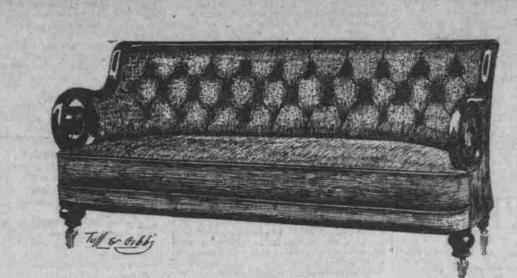
names of their products did not contain the full name of the article. As an ex-ample, he said his firm sold "Oxford" sausage, which was pork sausage sold under the name "Oxford." Another article named "Brown" was simply a beet

Representative Lorimer added that "brown" meant beef, potatoes, pork, carrots, etc.

"As a matter of fact," asked Repre-sentative Scott, "is anything called pot-ted chicken which is not chicken?"

"No, sir; our potted chicken is made entirely of chicken, and our potted tur-key is made of turkey." At this point the committee adjourned until tomorrow morning. The Wadsworth substitute for the Bev-

eridge amendment, which has been in course of preparation for some days, was made public today. The substitute dif-fers from the amendment of the Senate. first, in that it leaves the manner of in spection discretionary with the Secretary of Agriculture. It omits the adjective descriptive of meat, "fit for human food," adjectives being "sound," "health-etc. The substitute provides that the courts shall review any grievances in the matter of the enforcement of the reg-ulations, when applied to. It places the cost of the inspection on the Government, instead of on the packers. It exempts the preservative requirements as to food in-



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Of the most trustworthy construction, materials the very best, and of the design that denotes distinctiveness. In these superior qualities do the various designs which comprise our line of Davenports excel. For comfort, these pieces are unsurpassed and the workmanship and finish throughout combine for durability and style. In the construction of many of these Davenports is what is known as the double spring construction, a feature which fulfills every desire in the way of comfort. Many of our designs are covered in the denim, thus offering the opportunity for selection of suitable coverings. In leather upholstered Davenports our showing includes some most recent designs by the best makers of high-grade leather furniture.



packers, had considered the Beveridge amendment in his testimony before the committee, it was appurent that the Wadsworth substitute met the exact objections he raised to it.

INSPECTS PACKERS' BUILDINGS

**Building Commissioner Finds Them** Filthy and Unfit for Use.

CHICAGO, June 6.-Building Commis sioner Bartzen and 12 Deputy Building Inspectors went to the stockyards today o make an inspection of every building in the place. The Committhat he would compel the The Commissioner declared

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packers to cor were covered with calcimine scarce rect every violation of the building ordi- ly dry. cover bo nances that may be found. The first He said before leaving the stockyards features.

place visited was the hog plant of one that there is not a modern building in the of the large packing-houses, and it was found that the stairways and fire-escapes entire district devoted to the packing industry. The majority of them, he de-clared, "are dilapidated, filthy and unfit were not ample for the number of en ployes, and the owners were instructed to put from one to two stairways in all the buildings. They promised to do so at

for such use as is made of them." He directed that the inspection should be of the most thorough character, and the work will not be completed inside of Mr. Bartzen personally went to the hog four or five days. killing department of one of the large packing-houses, and described the condi-tions he found there as "filthy and dirty." He characterized the room as "a dirty hole, unfit for the uses to which it is

Indiana Will Inspect Packeries.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6 .- Every daughter-house and meat-packing plant in Indiana is to be investigated immedi-

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Calling the State to the State

From the hog-killing department he went to the portion of the plant where ately by the State Board of Health. The cattle were killed and dressed. Here the inspection will be thorough, and will over both the sanitary and the pure-food



Dubois is more directly responsible than any other member of the committee for the long delay in reporting the case to the Senate. It has been his aim to keep the case in the committee up to the end of the present session, so that the whole Mormon question could be aired in the days before ad-journment. This would leave the question fresh in the public mind during the coming campaign, when it is most important, from Dubois' standpoint, that the people should be aroused over the alleged Mormon interference in politics.

#### Seeking Campaign Material.

Today Dubols is anxious to have the Smoot case taken into the Senate, but he is not altogether sure he can succeed. Of course there is capital in it for him, whatever the Senate may do, but Dubois confidently believes he can get votes enough to unseat the Utah Senator. If this could be done, it would go a long way towards electing Dubois to the Senate. If the Senate should fail to unseat Smoot, much of the information brought out in the speeches would be good campaign material for use in Idaho, and this also would aid Dubois Then again, if the committee shall fall to report the case this session. Du-bols will raise the cry that it was suppressed by the Republicans, who feared the loss of Mormon votes in various Western States, and he will attempt to turn this fact to his advantage. Any ay the case turns, it will yield Du-ois capital; it would benefit him most if the Senate would unsent Smoot.

But the Senate is not going to un-seat Smoot. In the first place there are not votes enough against him to de-clare his seat vacant, and secondly, there is great doubt if Burrows will let a vote be taken this aession. Burrows, unlike Dubols, believes it will be im-possible to unseat Smoot, and for this reason he does not want a vote. It would only emphasize his defeat and this Burrows wants to avoid. So his in fluence will be in the direction of further delay. It is possible that an open oreak may occur between Burrows and Dubols before the close of the session. Although they have worked hand in band up to this time, they have re-ently purted for the reasons stated, ind Dubois is inclined to suspect Bur-rows of treachery. If Burrows makes

iny move that can be construed as obany move that can be construed as op-structing action. Dubois is expected to make a speech in the Senate that will not only raise the Mormon question, but will make it warm for Burrows in i fashion that may not be comfort-able. Dubois has reached a point where is Schulme to prolong his political se is fighting to prolong his political vareer: he realizes that it may be his last fight, and he is now playing the rame with the determination of a man

who has staked all to win or lose.

### HIS SLATE GOES THROUGH

Penrose Dictates Pennsylvania Ticket, but Mollifies All Factions,

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 6 .- The Resublican state convention today nominat-id the following ticket: Governor, Edwin 3. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Lieutenant-Fovernor, Robert S. Murphy, of Cambria County; Auditor, General R. K. Young, of Tioga County; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Henry Houck, of Lebanon. The platform commends the National

Rarest Lesson to Be Learned Is That

of Thoughtfulness for Others.

WASHINGTON, June 6. - President Roosevelt this evening, in the presence of 10,000 people, at the American League Park, presented the prize flag to the winning company in the competitive drill of the Washington High School Cadets. Com-pany "H," representing Western High School, won. In his address Fresident

School, won. In his address President Roosevelt said in part: If there is one thing with which I have no sympathy it is with the type of oration very frequently delivered to graduating classes, sometime, I regret to say, delivered from pulpits, which gives an ideal so fan-tastic that those listening to it listen to it with mercils includent a lessure and with with merely intellectual pleasure and with not the slightest intention of trying in real

Mr. Wilson.

with merely intellectual pleasure and with not the slightest intention of trying in real life to realize it. To preach an ideal like that does not do good. It does harm, for it is an evil thing to teach people that precept and practice have no close relation. The moment that any person grows to believe that the abstract conception of conduct is not in any real way to be approached in actual life, that person has received scribes hart. In forming the jofty ideals as to what you are going to do in great crises, remember that the only possible way by which any one of you can meet a great crises is by doing all of the ordinary humdrum, workaday duties as those workaday duties arise. Keep steadily before you the ideal of homely duty as well performed. Let your ideal be one of service toward others, but of service rendered in a apirit of entire self-respect. The rarest lesson for anyone to learn is un-selfabries, or thoughtfulness for others, of effort to do what is best and most pleasant for others. Yet even this unselfabries can do, in the long run, no good to other people do, in the long run, no good to other people if you fail in good sense, if you grow weak or morbid or do not preserve your own melfrespect.

#### Killed by News of Dishonesty.

ST. LOUIS, June 6 .- Heart disease caused the death today of Theodore Bruere, president of the St. Charles Savings Bank, but his friends declare that the snock suffered by Bruere when he discovered that the bank's when he discovered that the bank's funds had been embezied by Cashier Anton Mispagel was indirectly the cause of death. Mispagel was recent-ly convicted and sent to prison for two

Mir. Bruere was 75 years of age, and organized the bank in 1887. His wid-ow and five children survive him. Sev-eral times he had been a Republican Presidential elector.

#### Strikes Tie Up Odessa Trade.

ODESSA, June 6 .- The strikers at this ODESSA, June 5.—Ine structs at the port are assuming such a menacing atti-tude that the authorities are acutely ap-prehensive of a repetition of the appalling confagration of last June. The strike, which is declared to be purely political, has paralyzed Russian navigation on the These Sec. Black Sea.

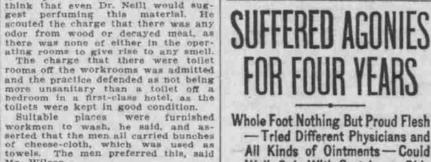
#### Folk Will Welcome Bryan.

NEW YORK, June 6 .- William Hoge, who has charge of the reception to be tendered William J. Bryan upon his ar-rival here from Burope, announced today the appointment of Governor Folk, of Missouri, as chairman of the recommittee.

Should They Perfume Meat. Chairman Wadsworth read piece-meal what may be termed the startling features of the report, and as he for answers. Mr. Wilson did not at-tempt to deny that odors arose from the entrails and off the carcasses, but he said they were removed as prompt-

he said they were removed as prompt-ly as possible. He said he did not think that even Dr. Neill would sug-gest perfuming this material. He scouted the charge that there was any odor from wood or decayed meat, as there was none of either in the oper-ating rooms to give rise to any smell. The charge that there were toilet rooms off the workrooms was admitted and the practice defended as not being and the practice defended as not being more unsanitary than a tollet off a bedroom in a first-class hotel, as the tollets were kept in good condition.

unsanitary.



Invited Committee to See.

Repeating his invitation to members committee to visit the packing-Mr. Wilson said that the houses are always open and millions

houses are always open and millions of people pass through every year. "If we should visit the packing-houses, would there be any changes made before we arrived?" asked Mr. Wadsworth. "We always take advantage of good suggestions and Messrs. Nelli and Reynolds know this," replied Mr. Wil-son. He thought the changes, how-ever, would not prevent the committee

#### ever, would not prevent the committee from getting at the facts.

Direct Question of Fact Raised.

Mr. Wilson questioned a charge in the Neill-Reynolds report that a carthe Neill'Address lipped from a carrier into a privy and had been picked up and placed with clean carcasses. He called upon Dr. Neill to state that it did not happen in one of the big pack-ing-houses.

"It did happen in one of the big con-erns." Dr. Nelll replied emphatically. cerns. Although requested by members of a committee to state which one, Dr. Neill refused.

But some of the very things that Wilson has just now denied," he , "happened at Nelson Morris & Mr. o.'s place

Co.'s place." Mr. Wilson took up the comparison with the model New York packing-house which was made in the NeIII-Reynolds report, and said that the house was new and built under the strict building and sanitary regula-tions of the city. The new house of his firm in Kausas City would compare tavorably with the New York house. There were also just and good and san-

There were also just and good and san-itary houses in Chicago and all the newer buildings were up to date, Denies One of Worst Charges.

Asked about the statement that em-ployes relieved themselves on the floor. Mr. Wilson was inclined to question this entirely. If it was seen, it must have been in one of the smaller houses. "Mr. Reynolds or Dr. Neil would have to stand around a long time to see anything of that kind in a large packing-house," he said, "and any man doing it would be instantiv discharged." doing it would be instantly discharged." Reading about the man with a dirty apron and dirty clothes who had no

tended for export and simplifies the common-carrier provision by allowing rallroads to accept for shipment goods marked "inspected and passed" without the further restriction that the commo carrier may refuse to take the shipmen if the packing or slaughter-house from So far as Mr. Wilson, representing the



# You Can Help

The June number, shows you how shows you (actual photographs, real names, reliable afigures) and outlines the only way to crush child slaverys

# The Comforts of To-day, a widely different sarticle, full of the sunny side of life as seen by

Edward Everett Hale; Memoirs of a Paris Dressmaker, by Vance Thompson; Commencement, Days, by Margaret E. Sangster ; A. Home of Your Own, by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins; In Strawberry Season, by Fannie Merritt Farmer \_\_ in all, two shundred columns of helpwand entertainment for the whole family,

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# SACONBICO NEICONBICO NEICONEICO NEICONA

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when it reaches your table untouched by strange hands, untainted by odors. The quality, oven-flavor and freahness are preserved in a dust and moisture proof package, distinruished by the trade mark here shown. It always appears in red and white on each end of the package and warrants the perfect condition of the contents. For example try packages of

GRAHAM CRACKERS-possessing the rich, nutty fiavor of graham flour-unlike any graham crackers you ever tasted.

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means of cleaning his hands except to

just the same as if I never had trouble. "It is eight months now since I stopped using Cuticurs Remedies, the best on God's earth. I am working at the present day, after five years of suffering. The cost of Cuticurs Ointment and Soap was only \$6; but the doctors' bills were more like \$600. You can publish my name and refer any one to write to me shout Cuticurs Remedies. I will answer all letters if postage is enclosed. John M. Lloyd, 718 S. Arch Ave., Alliance, Ohio, June 27, 1905." Complete External and Internal Treatment for every mentions of Cuticurs Sea Mar. Other in Sor. Bell were, Soc. (In form of Cholease Cancel Fill, Soc. per vision effert and the sufference of the seatonese. may be had of all druggiets. A single set ofto Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Roston. Inflad Free, "How to Cure Skitchind Blood H

Walk Only With Crutches-Ohio Man Says: CUTICURA REMEDIES THE BEST ON EARTH"

All Kinds of Ointments-Could

"In the year 1899 the side of my right foot was cut off from the little toe down to the heel, and the physician who had charge of me was trying to sew up the side of my foot, but with no success. When he found out うう that wouldn't work,

he began trying to heal the wound with all kinds of ointment, until at last my whole foot and way up above my calf was nothing but proud fiesh. I suffered unflesh. I suffered un-told agonies for four years, and tried different physicians and all kinds of oint-ments. I could walk only with crutches. It is sixteen months ago since I began using Cutieura Soap and Ointment for my limb and foot. The first two months the Cuticura Remedies did not seem to work, but I kept on using them both. In two weeks afterwards I saw a change in my limb. Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment often dur-ing the day and kept it up for seven months, when my limb was healed up just the same as if I never had trouble. "It is eight months now since I