

LUMBAGO AND SCIATICA



ST. JACOBS OIL

Penetrates to the Spot Right on the dot.

Price 25c and 50c

Leaky.

Little Margaret was to take her first bath in the river. A fine new bathing suit had been made for her and she donned it with great pride. Her mother, with Margaret's sisters, took her down. She was very timid about going in, until she saw the others were perfectly safe in the water. Then she ventured in. The water suddenly grew deeper and came above her waist, much to the surprise of the little maid, who cried out in surprise:

"Oh, mother, my bathing suit leaks!" —Harper's Weekly.

SAVED BABY LYON'S LIFE.

Awful Slight from that Dreadful Complaint, Infantile Eczema—Mother Praises Cuticura Remedies.

"Our baby had that dreadful complaint, Infantile Eczema, which afflicted him for several months, commencing at the top of his head, and at last covering his whole body. His sufferings were untold and constant misery. In fact, there was nothing we would not have done to have given him relief. We finally procured a full set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about three or four days he began to show a brighter spirit and really laughed, for the first time in a year. In about ninety days he was fully recovered. Praise for the Cuticura Remedies has always been our greatest pleasure, and there is nothing too good that we could say in their favor, for they certainly saved our baby's life, for he was the most awful sight I ever beheld prior to the treatment of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Mabel Lyon, 1826 Appleton Ave., Parsons, Kan., July 13, 1905."

Inherited.

Vincent was altogether too garrulous in school to please his teachers. Such punishments as the institution allowed to be meted out were tried without any apparent effect upon the boy, until at last the head master decided to mention the lad's faults upon his monthly report.

So the next report to his father had these words:

"Vincent talks a great deal."
"Back came the report by mail, duly signed, but with this written in red ink under the comment:
"You ought to hear his mother."

Marriage Failures.

Formerly a certain social ban, severe on the few but salutary on the many, rested on the man or woman whose marriage had turned out a failure. It has become the fashion to speak of breaking the bonds of marriage in as light a way as though one merely cut out from a bridge table.—The World and His Wife.

The German government profited last year over \$10,000,000 by its postal, telegraphic and telephone systems.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

A Scranton Woman Tells How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Made Her Well and Strong.

Nervous debility is the common name for what the doctors term neurasthenia. It is characterized by mental depression, fits of the "blues," or melancholy, loss of energy and spirits. The patient's eyes become dull, the pink fades from the cheeks, the memory becomes defective so that it is difficult to recall dates and names at will. Some of these symptoms only may be present or all of them. The remedy lies in toning up the nervous system and there is no medicine better adapted for this purpose than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Jane J. Davies, of No. 314 Warren street, Scranton, Pa., says: "Some years ago I became greatly reduced in health and strength and my nervous system became so debilitated that I felt wretched. I could not rest or sleep well at night and woke up as weary and languid in the morning as I was when I went to bed. My head ached in the morning and often there was a pain in my right side which was worse when I sat down. My nerves were on edge all the time, every little noise bothered me and I was generally miserable. Then I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as my husband had taken them with good results, and they did wonders for me. Now I have no more pain in my side, no more headaches, I sleep well and feel strong and able to do my work."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Mrs. Davies and they can do just as much for other weak, pale, ailing men or women who are slipping into a hopeless decline. They strike straight at the root of all common diseases caused by poor and impoverished blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

UNCLE SAM'S PROTECTORATE IS TO BE ONLY TEMPORARY.

Rebels Laying Down Their Arms and Peace Being Restored—Cuban Elections Are Still a Long Way Off—Winthrop Governor.

In spite of her shortcomings and of the revolutionary methods which have produced anarchy on the island, Cuba is to be saved from herself. An American provisional government has been proclaimed by Secretary Taft to take the place of that which ceased to exist when the Cuban Congress failed to choose successors to President Palma and the Vice President, Mendez Capote, both of whose resignations were tendered to the Congress. Previously the resignations of the members of the cabinet had been accepted by President Palma, so that Cuba found herself without a government.

Secretary Taft thus became by proclamation the temporary provisional head of the Cuban government. The unique feature of the temporary change of government is that so far as possible all public officials are retained, the Cuban flag is kept flying over public buildings and the government is being administered in accordance with the Cuban constitution. Formerly, intervention and protectorates meant the substitution of the flag and laws of the intervening power; but in this case there is no such substitution—an object lesson to the world of the disinterestedness of the United States government.

Meantime American marines, who are being strengthened by the addition of 6,000 troops ordered to Cuba by President Roosevelt, are maintaining order on the island.

DECREASE IN PENSION BILL.

Death Thins Ranks of Civil War Veterans—Interesting Figures.

The net decrease in the pension roll of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to \$124,470, the largest decrease in the history of the country. These facts are brought out in the annual report of Commissioner of Pensions Warner, which has just been completed. In the report the commissioner expresses the opinion that there will be a still more marked decrease during the next year.

During the year there were added to the roll 33,369 new pensioners and 1,405 restorations and renewals, making a total addition of 34,774. The total number of pensioners on the roll during the year was 1,033,415. The number of pensioners dropped from the roll during the year was 47,444, leaving the number of pensioners June 30, 1906, at 985,971.

The maximum number of pensioners in the history of the bureau was reached Jan. 31, 1905, when it was 1,004,193, since which date there has been a steady decrease, aggregating to June 30, 1906, 18,225.

Death was the principal cause of the decrease of the last year, the number of names dropped on that account being 43,300. Of these 29,208 were those of survivors of the Civil War, leaving 666,453 survivors of that war still on the roll. There are still four pensioners on account of the Revolutionary War, one a widow and three daughters; 660, all widows, on account of the war with Spain, and 11,472 on account of the Mexican War.

The commissioner calls attention to the fact that, while there has been a material decrease in the number of pensioners, the annual value of the roll is nearly as large as it was last year, arising from the fact that the ratings of many invalid pensioners are constantly increasing.

Pennsylvania has the largest number of pensioners—98,829. Ohio follows with 98,564; New York, 89,240.

More than 5,000 pensions are paid to persons residing abroad. Of these 3,567 are in Canada, 608 in Germany, and 495 in Ireland, the others being scattered.



TROOPS LEAVING FORT SHERIDAN FOR CUBA.

Secretaries Taft and Bacon are now working energetically to effect internal reforms. They hope to have things in such condition as to be able to leave Cuba soon, feeling satisfied that after the arrival of Gov. Beekman Winthrop of Porto Rico the new provisional head of Cuba, their services will no longer be required. The first and most pressing reform will be the revision of the election laws. When the new elections will be held has not been determined.

Want Annexation.

An important movement in connection with the Cuban elections, no matter when they may be held, has started among the foreign residents who have considerable property interests on the island. They all want annexation or permanent American occupation in the form of a protectorate, and they believe one proposition or the other can secure votes of enough Cubans of property to enable them to carry out their purpose if they can get it to a vote.

A league is forming to urge the provisional government to allow the submission to the people at the next election of these three propositions:—Shall Cuba remain a purely native government; shall it be annexed to the United States; or shall it have a government under the protection of the United States?

It is said that all persons with property interests will vote for one of the two last propositions and that they will be able to influence so many native votes that one of them will be carried. This, of course, means that all foreign residents shall be allowed to vote on the propositions, which they are now prevented from doing by law.

Of course in this particular the provisional government will be guided by the attitude of Washington and this attitude is still unknown. Judging by the time that must elapse before the Cuban elections are held, the American military occupation of the island will be long continued, for of course the military power of the United States must be maintained until Cuba is again able to look after her own affairs. The 6,000 troops ordered to Cuba will, it is expected, be able to deal with the situation, but if necessary, additional troops will be sent. The maintenance of peace and order is the first consideration.

Progress of Electro-Therapeutics.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Electro-Therapeutical Society was held at Philadelphia with an attendance of over 100 physicians. The addresses showed that electricity is steadily gaining ground as a means of curing disease. Dr. F. B. Bishop of Washington asserted that locomotor ataxia is curable by electric treatment if taken in its early stages, and greatly relieved in its later stages.

It pays to advertise in this paper.



SWALLOW THE BAIT.

GULLIBLE PUBLIC EASY PREY FOR SWINDLERS.

In Two Years 450 Fraudulent Firms Have Been Raided in Chicago—\$150,000,000 Dropped Yearly in "Get-Rich-Quick" Schemes.

Chicago correspondence:

HERE are more "get-rich-quick" concerns in Chicago than in any other city in the world. Despite the activity of the police department and the postoffice authorities, which has resulted in the raiding and exposure of 450 firms of fraudulent character during the last two years, every office building in the city contains companies which are operating in the hope that they will be overlooked for a few weeks or months so that the nets that they have cast can be hauled in full.

A walk down the hallways of the big buildings, even those demanding high rental, will reveal the presence of these business leeches. The offices are furnished in luxury and with an eye to dazzling the man from the smaller town and the country who is lured there by the huge promises made in the advertisements. There are many stenographers, clicking away busily. Men are rushing to and fro from rooms marked "private" to the cashier's desk. The telephones are ringing, and an occasional glimpse of the "president's office" reveals a dignified gentleman sitting at an expensive table and surrounded by imposing books and correspondence. It is a setting that works like a charm.

The tentacles of the great system which has centered in this city for so many years have swept out into the farthest regions of the West, made desolate homes, scattered hard earned savings, and dashed bright hopes. The method is simple; the bait alluring.

Most of the men in the well organized companies that prey upon the public are well educated. They have the fever in their blood as thoroughly as their victims. They have been known to bite on the hook cast out by some of their disguised "pals." If they would turn their intellects and energies to legitimate business they would make respectable fortunes and be safe. But the lure of the game is as strong as that of the underworld or the wanderlust. Persuasive, clever, picturesque writing forms the main asset of the companies at the start.

Literature is the first necessity and the money to buy the stamps to mail it. Then an office with a high sounding firm title on the door and a large bag to hold the coin.

The last year has overturned several pinnacles of graft. Here is the way the money has been dropped in Chicago within a year: Matrimonial bureaus, \$1,000,000; employment agencies, \$200,000; turf commissioners, \$7,500,000; charity homes, \$300,000; wildcat insurance \$10,000,000; home building associations, \$6,000,000; bucketshops, \$5,000,000; wire tappers, \$200,000; book agencies, \$1,000,000; mines and oil wells, \$8,000,000; medicine companies \$500,000. A well-informed official says the American public drops annually \$150,000,000 in these "get-rich-quick" concerns.

Detective Sergeant Clifton R. Woodridge says:

"Were the census enumerators of the United States to compile a list of the 'sucker' public the gullible ones would aggregate tens of millions. There is not a township in this great nation that does not contain its portion of confiding persons who are ready to believe anything from the ruckiest catch penny advertisement to a fallacy in theological dogma. My investigations for years past into the innermost secrets of swindlers impel the belief that their faith passes into the domain of imbecility. Thousands of men are willing to throw money to the man who proclaims that for a few pennies he will impart the secret of raising the dead, or how to make one dollar make a million, or how to battle the savants of science after a day's research. Every mail car out of Chicago groans under a burden of 'get-rich-quick' mail to be scattered in every direction. The operatives of these schemes are the most dangerous of criminals. They are received with open arms in social and business circles. They contribute to the churches and their wives and daughters visit in automobiles and dangle at social functions by their silks and diamonds.

"Every time a 'get-rich-quick' bubble bursts there follows a long, dreary story of misplaced confidence. But as soon as active publicity ceases the dearly bought lesson is forgotten and the 'sucker' is ready to spring to the next tempting bait. The victims are numbered among all classes, from the laundress to the lawyer, the merchant to the clergyman."

Building operations in Washington, D. C., and vicinity are threatened with an early tie-up. Unless there is a quick settlement of the lock-out of the plumbers, who have been out for many weeks, the Allied Building Trades will be forced to suspend operations. They will have no choice in the matter.

Percy Downmaster, aged 33 years, a saloon-keeper of Allegheny, Pa., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head after attempting to kill his wife. Jealousy was the cause.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1066—William the Conqueror reached the coast of England on his memorable invasion.

1240—Original St. Paul's Cathedral in London dedicated.

1513—Fall of Tournay, Belgium.

1664—Dutch and Swedish colonies on Delaware Bay surrendered to the English.

1687—Venetians under Morosini bombarded Athens.

1736—Gin act riots in London suppressed.

1777—General Anthony Wayne surprised and defeated by the British. British under Lord Howe entered Philadelphia.

1778—British captured American frigate Raleigh.

1791—French Assembly dissolved.

1795—Count Alessandro Cagliostro, whom Carlyle described as the most perfect scoundrel in the world's history, died.

1799—Rome surrendered to the British. French captured Zurich, Switzerland.

1800—Treaty of Idelfonso, by which Spain ceded Louisiana to France.

1803—First Catholic Church in Boston dedicated.

1804—War declared between Russia and Persia.

1810—Battle of Busaco.

1813—Detroit evacuated by British and taken possession of by Americans.

1849—Hudson River Railroad opened to Peekskill.

1854—Steamer Yankee Blade, from San Francisco to Panama, wrecked; 15 perished. United States wreck-of-war Albany sailed from Aspinwall and was never more heard of.

1862—Union garrison at Augusta, Ky., surrendered after gallant defense. General Nelson shot by General Jeff C. Davis at Louisville, Ky.

1864—Confederates under General Price invaded Missouri.

1871—General Joseph H. Clanton shot and killed by Colonel D. M. Nelson, in Knoxville, Tenn.

1872—Charles T. Yerkes, convicted of embezzling funds of Philadelphia, pardoned.

1881—First time tables of the Canadian Pacific Railway issued.

1890—McKinley tariff act went into effect.

1898—Death of Queen Louise of Denmark. American and Spanish peace commissioners met in Paris. Republicans of New York nominated Theodore Roosevelt for Governor.

1899—Dewey arrived in New York on the Olympia.

1903—Rioting at Sault Ste. Marie by discharged employes of Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

1904—Battleship Connecticut launched at New York navy yard.

1905—France and Germany reached an agreement on their relations with Morocco. England and Japan signed treaty of alliance, agreeing to maintain integrity of China.

Kid Herman is patiently waiting for a chance to meet Gans and Nelson.

It looks as if the question of superiority in the 2-year-old class on the turf will not be decided this year.

According to advices the Goldfield Athletic Club will put up a purse of \$15,000 for a go between Terry McGovern and Jimmy Britt.

The Cleveland lead the American League in club batting with 276 and in fielding with 967. Five members of the team are in the 300 class in hitting.

Manager Chances of the Chicago Cubs says that he is not going to repeat the mistake made by McGraw this year of depending entirely on his veterans to win the pennant for him again next season.

Charles Neary, the Milwaukee boxer who defeated Herrera, announces that he will not take part in any short round bouts the coming season unless he fails to get some long ones. He prefers fifteen to twenty round bouts.

Jimmy Coffroth of San Francisco is one man who is far from thinking Nelson impervious to a knockout punch, and the popular fight promoter declares that he is willing to bet \$2,500 that Willie Fitzgerald, the Brooklyn lightweight, can defeat Battling Nelson.

Harness horse enthusiasts are looking forward to the meeting of Dan Patch and The Broncho, two of the greatest pacers that the world has ever known. An effort is now being made to bring the two pacers together in a special match.

The result of the Gans-Nelson affair shows that finish fights are a delusion and a snare. Gans was compelled to go so carefully in husbanding his strength that it robbed the bout of much of the interest it would otherwise have possessed. No bout should go longer than 25 rounds, and for the most part 20 rounds is amply sufficient.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT



The Political "Hot" Spot.

Vice President Fairbanks will take part in the Indiana campaign.

The result of the primary elections in New Jersey was a complete triumph of the regular Republican organization over the reform or new faction.

The Democrats of Hawaii have nominated for congressional delegate E. B. Lanahan of Honolulu. He is the first white man to be named for office in the history of the island.

Thomas Bentham, a member of the miners' union and an influential leader of organized labor in Ohio, was named by the Democrats at Cincinnati to oppose Nicholas Longworth, the son-in-law of the President, for Congress.

In many counties of Texas Democrats have circulated petitions for conventions to instruct legislators against the re-election of United States Senator Bailey, because of the disclosures in the Missouri ouster proceedings concerning his alleged connection with the Standard Oil Company. Senator Bailey has given out a statement in his own defense. In this he says the same kind of fight was made on him six years ago. He declares that if a man in public office has no right to pursue his private business such a doctrine "would confine the public life of this country to only rich men or rascals."