

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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General Manager. C. C. ROSEWATER. Notary Public. M. B. HUNOATE.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

What has become of Tom Worrall and his anti-Grain trust campaign?

The greatest danger menacing Norris Brown is still from his fool friends.

Poland has one advantage over Russia in that its revolutionists use rifles rather than bombs.

It is to be hoped Chile will greet Secretary Root with a hand-shake rather than with a land-shake.

If Cuba wants to become a part of the United States it can do no better than to continue in its present state.

General von Lianzhikov must have been the man who sent out the bulletins of Russian successes in the far east.

Would it not be good policy for the railroads to try to mollify the people of Nebraska a little bit by paying their taxes?

Notwithstanding the arrival of the Nebraska trainload in New York, the Bartholdi statue seems to be bravely standing its ground.

With J. J. Hill and W. A. Clark projecting lines into California, the Southern Pacific may find its control of that state following the era of passes.

Senator Foraker has the merit of constancy, but will probably be willing to admit that the Hepburn law has not weakened the measures he deems adequate.

That German fire insurance company which declares it will not recognize judgments of California courts should be given no opportunity to ignore those of other states.

An Iowa paper asks: "Is Bryan safe?" He certainly is safer on the ocean than he will be when he reaches that bunch of hungry democrats waiting for him in New York harbor.

Candidates for the legislature whose records do not jibe with the platform pledges made by the republican party should either withdraw or be defeated at the polls. You cannot grow figs on thistles.

In pardoning all persons convicted of lese majeste in honor of the birth of his grandson, Emperor William has given Germany real cause to join Americans in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

And now we are assured that President Roosevelt's endorsement of the simplified spelling system is but another evidence of his desire to make it easier for the average man to write as well as to do right.

Since Mayor Schmitts has gone on record against the San Francisco street railway strike other people will hardly feel like favoring the strikers, even while recognizing the fact that nothing breeds conservatism like responsibility.

Members of congress, federal judges and federal employes generally will not be expected to return their interstate railroad passes to headquarters. On and after this day they will be taken up by the conductors, if presented.

Governor Mickey has taken the South Omaha police commission complaints under advisement—which reminds us of the judge who had made up his mind to dismiss the complaint, but did not want to announce the decision until the prosecuting attorney had started on his annual vacation.

SENATOR FORAKER'S SILENCE. Nothing more forcibly illustrates the revolution in popular sentiment relative to governmental control and supervision of railroads and other corporations engaged in interstate commerce than Senator Foraker's plea for clemency conveyed to the republicans of Ohio by way of Washington.

Anticipating a mild or possibly a severe rebuke at the hands of the approaching republican state convention, Senator Foraker attempts to justify his persistent antagonism to legislation that was designed to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission and make railway supervision more effective.

There is some truth in the senator's declaration, but we doubt whether the republicans of Ohio will condone his opposition to the legislation recommended by the president in defiance of the overwhelming sentiment in its favor among the republicans of Ohio.

The congressman or senator who takes his instructions from railroad and trust magnates is foomed to retirement from public life.

COMMISSION AND RAILROAD EXPERTS. The criticism which is being made in chorus in railroad quarters of the personnel of the new Interstate Commerce commission, that it embraces no expert in practical railroad operation, is neither consistent nor conclusive.

The alternative plan which the railroad opposition to the rate bill urged with all its might was, in substance, to relegate the settlement of rates and all transportation controversies to the courts. Yet it would be impossible to find in all the federal courts a single man of the type, the lack of which is made the excuse for vehement attack on the composition of the reorganized commission, while in the nature of things a special tribunal dealing exclusively with transportation, although containing no expert railroad administrator, is in far better position than the courts could possibly be for qualifying itself for the discharge of the great duties required by the amended law.

It is true that the commission will henceforth need to avail itself of knowledge derived from practical railroad experience and it will undoubtedly do so freely. Provision is made by law for securing the services of such men, indeed far better provision than the courts could command. The success of the bureau of corporations in tracing and uncovering transportation abuses in the Standard Oil and other cases has been largely due to the policy of employing practical experts familiar with the methods they were set to expose.

There is another way in which the necessity for such talent may be greatly reduced, namely, for the railroads to accept in good faith the amended law and the commission's authority, and to co-operate loyally as they are in duty bound to do in giving full effect to the policy of public control.

AS TO FORT OMAHA. The Bee has always given credit where credit is due, and cheerfully concedes that Senator Millard should have credit for doing his share towards the reoccupancy of Fort Omaha by the regular army.

The abandonment of Fort Omaha and its rehabilitation constitutes an interesting chapter in the history of Omaha. The site of Fort Omaha was donated to the United States by the citizens of Omaha, and the money was raised by contributions from leading property owners and business men.

Alabama democrats must have less confidence in their legislators than people of other states since they not only nominate candidates for the United States senate, but also name alternates to be elected in case the incumbents should die or resign.

Now that the World-Herald champions the ex-post facto candidacy of Senator Millard, the question suggests itself why Millard's name was not the one to conjure with instead of that of father-in-law when the Fontanelles put up their rotary ticket.

Managers of railroad companies have met and resolved that the new rate law ought to be obeyed. This is very nice of them. It disposes of any lingering doubts that this measure was passed only in order to furnish opportunity for speeking.

UNFAVORABLE TRUTH AS TO THE SENATORSHIP. An article published in a local paper, manifestly inspired by Senator Millard, seeks to fasten upon me the responsibility for the loss of the senatorship to Douglas county and seriously reflects upon the delegation that gave me its loyal support.

Incidentally, in the same inspired article, it is asserted that I had made two promises. One, that I would never go to Brown, and the other to the effect that when I saw I could not win I would throw my strength to an Omaha man.

In justice to myself and in the interest of a truthful narrative of events I am impelled to contradict these baseless imputations.

It is a matter of notoriety that I had repeatedly, during the progress of the preliminary canvass, announced that the contest was squarely between myself and Norris Brown and that no dark horse could intervene.

The republican state committee is about to perfect its organization for the coming campaign. In view of the conditions under which the contest is to be fought, it is highly important that the committee should start out right.

As a matter of honor, these gentlemen should have subsided when their delegation was defeated, but they did not. Lorenzo Crouse, disregarding his moral obligation and the pledge made for him by his son and son-in-law, who were candidates on the Fontanelle ticket, projected himself into Washington county, and with the assistance of his ex-embezzling oil inspector, Frank Hilton, pocketed the Washington county delegation, which under express instructions, should have come to me at the latest on the second or third ballot.

Senator Millard, who did not dare openly to submit his name to popular approval, announced, immediately after the defeat of the Millard-Crouse-Fontanelle delegation, that he would not abide by the result of the state convention, whatever it might be, but would seek re-election at the hands of the legislature.

The advent of the Beatrice & Lincoln Interurban at Bethany recalls an interesting incident that happened not many years ago in the suburb of Lincoln known as Havelock. The Interurban procured a right-of-way through Havelock and the mayor approved the ordinance making the grant. Immediately thereupon the mayor and council, who were all employes of the Burlington, were called to the office of one of its magnates and informed that this was an Illinois Central scheme to which the Burlington was opposed.

It was utterly out of the question for the Douglas delegation to have made Millard or any other Omaha candidate at any stage of the balloting. Had the attempt been made to switch candidates the delegation would have split into fragments and neither Millard nor Crouse could have secured a corporal's guard.

But even though the whole Douglas delegation could have agreed on Millard or any other Omaha candidate, any attempt to change front would only have resulted in a stampede to Norris Brown. My support consisted of 223 delegates outside of Douglas county. This force was not transferable and the bulk of it would have gone over to Brown rather than to any other man whose name was before the convention.

The Nebraska contingent of Bryan boosters has reached New York, and its principal topic of conversation is the same as that indulged in once upon a time between the governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina when they were both thirsty.

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PROBLEMS TO BE MET BEFORE THE NEXT HOUSE CONVENTION. Much effort is being made to show that the proposal which Great Britain is expected to make at the next Hague conference for a curtailment of armaments will be a failure of courage, it is hazardous to predict what a peace conference or any other international conference of an official character will do. But there is no inherent impossibility or improbability in the matter.

Those who think that such a proposal would be a failure appear to ignore the object of such gatherings. Their aim is supposed to be peace, the world's peace, and it is presumed that they will do something to further that aim. Great Britain is the only practical suggestion looking to that end and Great Britain is backed by France, which, after the former, has the most powerful navy in the world and an army fully equal to any in Europe.

This is a powerful leverage to start with. It is supposed that the United States will join those two in furthering the proposal. The only purpose of this country in attending such a conference is to promote the peace of the world. We have a small navy and an almost ridiculously small army, which most nations would regard as preposterous for police purposes, but which has been adequate to any emergency.

The idea appears to be that Germany would oppose a curtailment of armaments and block the conference. It is not necessary to infer these things. Germany, it is to be presumed, has the same purpose as the other conferees in sending delegates, the promotion of the world's peace, and if this is the only practical proposition before that body there is no reason why Germany should not favor it.

It is not proposed to deprive any government of the means of managing its own affairs as it pleases, but to curtail its power of making war on other nations. The present emperor has shown no disposition to make war on other countries, and if the latter's armaments are curtailed, as well as his own, there is no reason why he should not agree to it.

Chicago Tribune: "Thru" is a lovely looking fellow. Why not change "to" to "tu"? It would save a letter. Chicago Chronicle: The Chronicle admires and follows President Roosevelt as a political leader, but it draws the line at his orthodoxy.

Philadelphia Record: "She blushed when he kissed her, thrilling thru and thru." This is a line from a novel of the future, with the spelling a la Roosevelt. St. Louis Republic: A great many persons who have been misapprehending English words nearly all their lives have suddenly found out that they were reformers.

Chicago Record-Herald: If the president succeeds in overcoming all the opposition this will certainly be his greatest achievement. Destroying or taming an octopus would be child's play by comparison.

Kansas City Star: Mr. Roosevelt's surpassing activity has precipitated a most interesting topic of conversation these August days than the rate law or the canal. But surely there is nothing in it to alarm even the most devoted slave to antiquarian charm.

Indianaapolis News: The best dog-day item we have had, the best silly season story, is the account of the order of the president that the old spelling must go. We look forward with keen pleasure to reading Mr. Roosevelt's message clothed in the new dress. What will "Unkie Jo" think of it?

Work of Convention. Nothing radical in the platform adopted by the republican state convention—such plank is a response to the demands of the people, and when you get the voice of the people you get the voice of government. It commends and declares unaltered allegiance to the principles of protection. It approves of the action of our officers, both of the nation and the state, and says that the Union Pacific and Burlington railway companies should have accepted the valuation placed upon their property by the State Board of Equalization.

The platform demands that the next legislature enact a direct primary law, providing for the nomination of all state, county and district offices, including congressmen and United States senators, by direct vote of the people. The platform is opposed to the interference of corporations in public affairs, and endorses the proposed constitutional amendment providing for three railway commissioners to be elected by direct vote of the people, and demands that the state legislature prohibit rebates, discriminations, special rates, to corporations, persons or localities, and demands the enactment by the next legislature of a law along the same lines as has been adopted by congress touching the liability of employers to their employes, to the end that such employes may recover for any injuries suffered, notwithstanding the negligence of a fellow servant.

The platform further demands an imperative enforcement of the revenue law, county and state officers, to the end that all property, both corporate and individual, shall be assessed at its actual cash value, and the raising only of such revenues as is needed to meet the current expenses of the state government under the most rigid economy. It demands that the revenue law be so amended that the railroad property within the cities and villages shall also be assessed and taxed the same as other property for city and village purposes, and recommends that the next legislature shall enact and enforce as well as produce and maintain uniform tests of dairy products.

It is upon such a platform that the republican candidates of Nebraska are running.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA. The republican state convention at Lincoln Wednesday nominated Attorney General Norris Brown as the republican candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Millard, whose term will expire March 4, 1907.

The campaign that has been in progress for the last six months is not a surprise to his supporters nor to the general public, for the steady progress that his campaign has been making throughout the state in the various county conventions has afforded foundation for the anticipation that it is now realized.

The campaign for the republican endorsement of the state convention will always be memorable in the annals of this state for three reasons: (1) That Attorney General Brown is a poor man, without powerful connections or influential backing, relying solely upon his merits as a candidate, and upon his official position to make good his claim for this preferment. (2) Because there was arrayed against him the powerful influence of the railway corporations and such influences as are naturally allied to them, with a brigade of paid distributors and an army of partisans opposing him at every turn of the road. (3) For the final reason that his principal opponent, Edward Rosewater, is a man of character and influence, experienced in politics, editor of the greatest daily in the west, deservingly so called the "strong arm" of the people of this state opposed to railroad politics and favorable to stricter railroad regulation and control.

The strength of Norris Brown with the people has been largely of a personal nature. He has not only impressed people with his sincerity and honesty of purpose, but has at the same time attracted scores of people through a magnetic personality and inherent manliness in his contact with men and an unaffected geniality that leaves a pleasing impression with those whom he meets. As a matter of fact, Norris Brown is thrice armed in mind, manner and morals, and is strong without knowing it or without others realizing the source of his strength.

It is especially superfluous to congratulate the next senator upon his splendid victory, a victory that is not entirely personal and that is, as a matter of fact, largely due to the cause for which he stands, a cause that is existing and has already been a pleasing impression with those who meet him. As a matter of fact, the ablest young men of the country in the new deal and square deal for which our president stands most conspicuous and for which the people of the country are exerting themselves as never before.

Sheldon for Governor. The nomination of George L. Sheldon as a candidate for governor was an act of great wisdom on the part of the republican state convention. The campaign carried on by his opponent in a frank, open and honest manner, that being the only way in which he was capable of doing it. He took the people of the state into his confidence. He told them, through the press, by letter and from the platform, just what he stood for, and what he intended to do. He especially emphasized his belief in the necessity for utterly abolishing corporate dictatorship in state affairs. He made it plain that if he is elected governor there will be no official subservience to the railroads, but the exact opposite. He has taken at his word by his party. A field of seven candidates came out and were brought out against him. They attempted to consolidate to check the march of this sturdy young Nebraska born farmer to the governorship, but they failed in the nominating convention.

There is every reason to believe Mr. Sheldon will be given the largest majority at the polls any Nebraska governor ever had, for the people will come to have an abiding and unshakable faith in him for the close of the campaign. Former Governor Poynter, a populist, is quoted as predicting a majority of 80,000. That may be too high, but it is certain to be a phenomenal one. Conditions are favorable for the reelection of Mr. Sheldon. The people are looking for just such a fearless, able and honest governor as Mr. Sheldon. The opposition has contributed to his cause by nominating a candidate who for years has borne the reputation of being near to the railroads. The voters are tired of former populists, especially, to Mr. Sheldon.

The republican candidate is an ideal one. He is strong physically, morally and intellectually. He has all the time contended it was more essential that government should be kept exclusively in the hands of the people than that he should score a personal triumph. When he announced, after his nomination, that there would be "no strings" on him, he uttered what everybody believes to be the truth. His record and his character are a guarantee of his official course when he is elected. He will be for Nebraska what Roosevelt is for the nation.

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DOWNFALL OF GALUSHA. Mr. Galusha's downfall was occasioned by his tardiness in publishing the notice of the constitutional amendment. Any yet it is the opinion of a good many that he was right. It is certain that the notice will have to be published fourteen weeks in most of the papers to make it legal.

Thirteen publications will not cover the entire period from August 1st to election day, and certainly would invalidate the effort to omit the publication on the last week preceding election. The publication must be continuous from the time it begins until election. At any rate Mr. Galusha acted in good faith and has the precedent of every proposal for United States senatorial back of him. But it does not matter. There was a suspicion that he deferred the publication intentionally for the purpose of defeating the amendment, and a suspicion is enough in times like these. It is unaccountable, but true, that there are areas of suspicion, sometimes local and sometimes spreading throughout the world when judgment, moderation and reason are brushed aside; they count for nothing. There is as much of a revolution in this country now as there was in France a hundred and fifteen years ago, as there is in Russia today. It is not sanguine and cruel, as in France; not barbarous, wild and tumultuous, as in Russia. It is a civilized, humane, Christian revolution, such as an educated, high-minded, benevolent and Christian people would be expected to engage in. Like all other revolutions, however, it is not sanguine, unresonable, extreme. Justice must wait on prejudice and reason gives place to passion. The penalty of misdeeds is visited alike upon the guilty and the innocent and the very best and the very worst men are alike stricken down, and the good and the bad in this Christian country and its enlightening as a revolution is not so serious matter as in other countries and other times. Some people are hurt, but nobody killed or permanently wounded.

FLASHES OF FUN. Johnny-Papa and mamma have gotten a divorce. Tommy-I suppose you will have the custody of one of them and I will have the other.—New York Sun.

"You were very successful in monopolizing your line of trade," "I was," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I put my life killing competition in order that the other members of my family might put in their lives killing time."—Washington Star.

"Hello," said the observant man, "you seem unusually happy this morning." "Yes," replied the other, "I'm going to have a good job. I just answered an advertising circular which offered a canvasser's outfit for only \$1.25 with which I'll be able to earn at least \$50 a week."—Cleveland Leader.

"It's too bad you didn't send in an alarm." "Oh, yes; distinctly. He made quite a racket." "And you were not frightened?" "Not a bit. I thought it was my husband coming home."—Chicago Tribune.

"My exclamation the rabbit, 'you're running faster than I ever saw you before.'" "Yes," gasped the hard-pressed stag, "I'm running for deer life."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Life insurance," said the man of plaudits, "is a game in which you have to die to win." "Not exactly," replied the man of harsh ideas. "But you often have the satisfaction of knowing that when the policy is paid you won't care whether you won or not."—Washington Star.

Tommy Twaddles-Gee, but I'm glad! We're goin' to study general history this term. Johnny Jimpton—Wo'sa's general history? Tommy Twaddles-Gee, all about general history. Chump—General History.

AT A WESTERN WINDOW. Ben S. Parker in the Reader. I gaze from the western window. Altwart the narrowing day. The shadows creep on the shadows. In passing glories play. The victor smiles enchanted. That smile from the open door. As the argosies of evening. Sail through to a fairer shore.

The day is long behind me. The shadows creep on the shadows. But I bear a robin singing. The song he sang at dawn; Now only in the noon and evening. And one eye on the earth and sky. With the stars that breathe on high. And youth is young forever. And love is never old. Though masks of age are breaking. Back to the morning's dawn. So here, from my western window I gaze, as the stars increase. And a north wind's breath. Are one in this blessed peace.

TERRIBLE ITCHING SCALP HUMOR. Badly afflicted with Sores and Crusts—Extended Down Behind the Ears—Some Years Later Painful and Itching Pustules Broke Out on Lower Part of Body—Son Also Affected.

"About ten years ago my scalp became badly affected with sore and itching eruptions, crusts, etc., extending down behind the ears. My hair came out in places also. I was greatly troubled; understood it was eczema. Tried various remedies, so called, without effect. Saw your Cuticura advertisement, and got them at once. Applied them as to directions, etc., and after two weeks, I think, of use, was clear as a whistle.

"I have to state also that late last fall, October and November, 1904, I was suddenly afflicted with a bad eruption, painful and itching pustules over the lower part of the body. I suffered dreadfully. In two months, under the skillful treatment of my doctor, combined with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I found myself cured.

"Six years ago my son was laid up with a severe cold, a hard cough, and his mind in confusion. I procured the Cuticura Remedies as soon as possible, and after his faithful use of same was well as ever in two weeks, as well as I can recall. He has never had a return of the illness, as far as I know.

"I have always been pleased to commend the Cuticura Remedies, and testify as to their efficacy. I am a veteran of the late Civil War, '61-'65, between seventy and eighty years of age. Yours truly, H. M. F. Wain, Rosemond, Christian Co., Ill., Aug. 31, 1905.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every kind of Itching Eruption, all over the body, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Remedies, may be had of Druggists. A list of these stores is given on page 10 of the Cuticura Remedies. Write for them to The Cuticura Remedies Co., 155 N. 10th St., St. Paul, Minn.

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