THE TYPOS OF THE NATION.

A Danger in Connection with the Public Printing Office.

PRINTERS NOT SWORN TO FEALTY.

How the Government Might Be Embarrassed by a Strike at a Critical Period-The Behring

Sea Controversy.

WISHINGTON, August 2 .- Special to Tur-BEE -An important feature-undoubtedly the most important of all-of the recent threatened strike of the compositors at the government printing office appears to have escaped publicationation, andif coagres does not take some cognizance of it there may be a long day of regret, sometime.

Astrike of the employes in any branch of the government or a threatened strike is a menace to federal interests and unquestionably disloyalty. Astrike at the government printing office during a threatened war, would, as much as almost anything else, tend to precipitate the government into rebelieve, as all of the government pristing is under control of the public printer, whether conducted in the one government printing office or any of the various structures where executive departments are located.

Unformulately the compositors, presmen, and bookoinders and other employes at the government printing office, are not required to take the oath of allegiance when entering upon a position. Therefore in law and moral technality it is not disloyal to mesace or harrass the interests of the government in the public printing office. If an officer or a man in the army or navy, who was assigned to do printing, should combine to bring about a strike he would immediately be court-martialed and becomes subject to the severest penalties for disloyalty and mutiny. Because the presence at the government pristingoffice some time ago concluded that they would occanize under the rational organization a local pressmen's union, to be conducted exclusively by men who run presses upon the same principles and all the general rules which govern the organization controlled by compositors, the latter flew into arms, and while they did not exactly demand the removal of the pressnot exactly demand the removal of the press-man who wished to organize a union, under pain of a strike, they broadly intimated to Mr. Palmer, the public printer, that there would be trouble if he did not either dis-charge them or compel them to again take outcurds under the international Typographi-cal union. They distinctly told Mr. Palmer that these men ought to be discharged, and forthwith the corpositors surproped to forthwith the compositors summered to Washington the head officer of the International Typographical union and went into secret assism for the purpose of formulating a plan to compel the public printer to whip the pressurement into line! In the organization of a pressurem's union the pressurem did not propose to work longer hours at lower wares, propose to work longer hours at lower wages, to take more than the maximum number of apprentices, or infringe upen any rules of the International Typographical union; they simply wanted representation in national conventions by their own representatives, men who knew their business and looked out for their interests. Besides this there are about twenty pressmen's unions organized already in cities where there are strong typoalready in clies where there are strong typo-graphical unions, and no fairminded man can dispute the right of the pressures to have a local organization of their own. The only objection made to the organization of a pressmen's union by the members and officers of the International Typographical union was that such as organization would decimate the ranks of the latter and decrease therefore the power of the local International Typographipower of the local International Typograpus-cal union.

For the purpose of averting what threat-ened to be serious trouble, the public printer

requested the pressmen to abundon the union and to again take cards in the typographical union, which they did out of respect to that officer. What injury to the government's interests might have resulted from a strike no one knows. Congress is in session, and there is an enormous amount of printing done every day. What injury a strike of this character could bring upon the government in the event of an impending international controversy or a threatened war no one can fortell. One thing is sure, however; there are foremen in the government printing effice who are a menace to the best interests of the government, and who advised a strike against the government recently on account of the organization of the pressmen's union, and who would not lesitate at the most emparas-sing and critical period to advise and engage

in a strike, without any regard whatever to the interests of the government.

The scrious aspect of this whole business lies if the fact that the system of employment of more than twenty-five hundred men and women at the government printing office makes it easy for that large army of employes to menace federal interests and upon the alightest pretextor whim to bring about irre-parable change. Beyond any question of doubt all of these men and women should be couple all of these men and women should be required to take the eath of allegiance when they enter the employ of the government, and the fact that they are loyal American citizens should allow be a sufficient standard, together with the apparent fact that they are capable of performing the duties to be assigned to them, for their comployment. The government sets the example in fixing rates of wages and hours of labor, and they are larger and shorter than those fixed by rejeate nor. and shorter than those fixed by private par-ties, and it must be apparent to any one why it is improper for any organization to dictate the details of the government work, if cong-ress does not take this matter in hand and forestall the possibility of such an emergency as was recently threatened it will over-look one of its greatest duties. Featly to country and patriotism should come pefore that to trade or other organizations, and those who enter upon the service of the government should be compelled to subscribe to this doctrine. It is dangerous to permit persons to remain in the employment of the government who would strike at its best in-

government who would strike at its best interests before they would abandon their loyalty to secret other organizations.

In "Foreign Relations," 1888, part 2, page
1,854, is reproduced a letter from United
States Minister Lodtrop to Secretary Bayard under date of St. Petersburg, Russia,
December 8, 1857, which contains an important intimation in connection with the impending negotiations respecting our seal fishcry laterests. Minister Lothrop in his letter
says this, along with similar language, upon
the same subject: the same subject:

"Hehring sea partakes largely of the char-acter of an enclosed sea; two great nations own and control all its inclosing shores. It possesses a peculiar fishery, which, with reference to its preservation, can only be legit imately pursued on land, and even there only under strict regulations. To allow its un-restrained pursuit is the open waters of the sea is not only to doom it to annihilation, but by necessary consequence, to destroy all its coast inhabitants. If this result is conceded it follows that the dectrine of common rights can have no application to such a case. I have thought it might not be uninteresting to give this as a view which has found expression here, and, if found necessary. I think it not improbable that Russia would feel that she was driven to act on it?

The significance of this language lies in the last clause of the last sentence: "If found necessary, I think it not improbable that Russia would feel that she was driven to act on it." This means that Russia regards Behring sea, in the Alaskan islands, as the private roadway and property of Russia and the United States, and that if any other nation, especially referring to the British government, considers it a pubble highway and public property, Russia would feel obliged to defend her rights and take up arms to force, if necessary, the closing of that highway. This is undoubtedly the strangestpossible intimation that if the United States at any time wishes to drive out the piratical British sealers from the seas in and about Alaska she The significance of this language lies in the ers from the seas in and about Alaska she will be supported to the very breech by Rus-

In another place Minister Lothrop said in his letter to Secretary Bayard: "The earnestness felthere in the matter is plainly indicated by the language of the note, which speaks of unrestrained scal hunting as

a thing which not only threatens the well-being, but even the existence of the people of the extreme northeast coast." It can be seen by the above language that Russia regards the scaling interests of her

own country and the United States in the Alaskan waters as a sacred matter, accessary to the well-being and existence of the people of the extreme northeast coast, and that the actions of British seniers during the pastfour years are creating indignation throughout the realms of the czar. It has been breadly inti-mated by democratic newspapers during the recent talk over the publication of the seal fishery correspondence that the United States really have norights beyond the limit of three miles from the shore lines, and that there is such a thing as a public highway between the lands in Ansken. Minister Lo-throp, after conference with the scussian authorities at St. Petersoury, states in his letter that the Russian government does not look at the question as the American pes-simists do. He sad on this point:

"The seal fishery on our Bearing coast is the only resource our people there have; it furnishes them all the necessaries of life; without it they perish. Now, international law conceded to every people exclusive jurisdictida over a zone along its coasts sufficient for its protection; and the doctrine of the equal rights of all nations on the high seas rests on the idea that it is inconsistent with the common welfare and not destructive of any essential rights of the inhabitants of the neighboring coasts. Such common rights, under public law, rest on general coasent, and it would be absurd to affirm that such consent had been given, where its necessary result would be the absulute destruction of result would be the abstlute destruction of one or more of the parties. Hence the rule cannot be applied blindly to us unforseen case, and these alleged common rights must be limited to cases where they may be exercised consistently with the welfare of all.? The more the American people look into the position taken by Secretary Blaine the stronger will become their adherence to his doctors and the firmer and now enthances in doctrine and the firmer and more entires as the will become their endorsement of what he has proposed. Secretary Blaine wants to bring about an amicable adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain respecting the seal fisheries; but he would rather fight than to throw down all our claims to property interests which we have in Alusia. Inconnection with this statement it will be interesting to learn a little unpublished his tory respecting the acqirement of Alaska by the United States. It was someyears after the close of our civil war when the United States purchased Alaska of Russia. I just loarned the other day that when the purchase money was paid over the United States government made an overdraft of \$200,000 for an 10m which was never explained to

se who were old enough to keep track of the movements of the troops on both sides very distinctly recall the fact that at a criti-cal moment, when Great Britain threatened to interpose her influence in behalf of the confederate states on the ground that the federalists were blocking British commerce by refusing topermit the confederate states to expert cotton to Great Britain, that Alexander II., the great philanthropic exar of Russia, who was assassinated in 1883, imme-diately dispatched his most formidable menof-war to the assistance of the federal gov of-war to the assistance of the leteral gov-erament and placed them in the viciaity of Hampton Rouss, Va. Those monster battle-ships craised around like angels of peace until the British withdraw their men-of-war and an mounced that they did not intend any interference. It east the Russian govern-ment about \$200,000 to send those shaps to our assissance. After the war was over and we began to roulize the service which the Russian government had been to us, the administration very much desired to repay Russia, for her outlay, in coming to our relief, but our intentions could not be made public, because they would affend the British government, an announcement that we intended to repay Russia fer her outlay in sending men-of-war to our relief would emphasize the friendliness existing between the governments of Russia and the United States. However, when Alaska was purchased it became an easy matter to overpay to the extent to which the Russian government had been coming to our assistance. In acknowledgment of the friendship shown by Russia and the prompt manner in which it was done, Russia has continued to grow stronger in her friendly rela-tions until today she would undoubtedly come to our relief in the event of war with any nation with which the empire of the car is not in some way associated. It has always

of Alaska by a desire to help Russia out of distressed fiancinal condition PERRYS. HEATE. Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for children teething softens the gums and allays all pain.

25 cents a bottle. Dr. Sussdorff makes a specialty of diseases peculiar towomen. 1504 Farnamst.

been a kind of open secret that the United States was largely influenced in the purchase

STILL HAVE GRIEVANCES. The Conductors Insist that They

Shall Be Respected. Thirty-five or forty brotherhood conductors of the Union Pacific held a big meeting Sunday afternoon at their lodge room on Douglas street. They discussed pricy acces which they think need adjustment. Several members of the order were also present from

other roads though they took no part in the Among other things it was decided not to call Chief Conductor Clark here until the local committee had fully demonstrated that it was not capable of bringing about a satis-

factory set tlement. "The fact is," said a member of the order, "we have only one diffi-culty left against which to make serious complaint. When Vice President serious complaint. When Vice President Holcomb supulates [strongly in a set of rules that runs of 160 miles and over shall be made in the the chain gang—that is, first in, first out—we think these officials ought to be compelled to live up to it. Our kiek comes on trains 10 and 28, fast freight, and we have been accasing Trainmaster Foley of weeking the favoritism act on us. At first he assumed all responsibility, but has since dropped a few pegs, and now says the matter is controlled by higher authority. So far as the bays are concerned, I don't think the bays care very much about it, for ther than this: Should any of them violate a ther than this: Should any of them violate a single rule they would be discharged very quickely. We simply want the officials to act

Brakemen Have Grievances. The grievance committee of the Union Pacific brakemen will meet in Deaver this week to consider and adjust, if possible, trouble on the Oregon short line. What the complaints the Cargon short line. What the complaints are could not be learned, though they have reference to the running time and pay for extra hours. The chief of the brakemen's botherhood will be there. It is understood that during their session they propose also to consider the proposition of federation with the conductors, engineers and switchmen.

Pashing the Work.

The Union Pacific is pushing the work on its Salt Lake & Southern line at a rapid rate. The grading has already been completed a distance of 100 miles from Milford and large gangs of men and teams are strong along the balance of the route to Pieche. Track laying will be commenced at Milford this week. The company says it is short of men and would like to have 500 more.

Blessed With Rain. General Agent Phillippi, received a dis-dispatch yesterday morning informing him that the Missouri Pacific's territory from Atchison as far as Kerwinas well as along the boundary line between Nebraska and Kan-sas was blessed Sunday night with a heavy and timely rain

A Series of Concerts. The Union Pacific company has arranged with Signer Campobelle, to commence a series of fine concerts at Garfield beach, next

Wednesday evening. It is proposed to have two concerts every week during the balance of the season and some of the very best tal-ent to be had has been engaged. Notes and Personals.

The Great Northern, P. P. Shelby's road, has let contracts for the construction of seventy-seventy miles of new line from Seattle to a junction with the Northern & Fair-

H. B. Keoser, traveling freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, left Sunday for Sommer-sett, Pa., and will bring a bride back with E. A. Cooper, passenger agent of the B. & M. at Denver, is in the city.

General Manager Holdrege of the B. & M. went west yesterday morning. Platt's Chlorides as a Disinfectant for the sick room is invaluable.

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

The State Central Committee of the Farty Meets Today. The republican state central committee will

meet at the Millard at 10 o'clock this morning. It consists of the following:

Hon John C. Watson, chairman, Nebraska,
City; Lewis Herbert, Scotia; J. T. Maltalieu,
Kearney; J. C. Burca, Wymore; E. A. Gilbert, York; T. C. Callihas, Friend; W. H.
Needham, Coleridge; L. B. Cary, Sidney;
Ed. R. Sizer, John E. Haas, Lincoln; A. J.
Wright, Teumsch; W. A. Dilworth, Hastlags; Goorge L. Day, Superior; H. C. Russell, Schuyler county; Orlande Tefft, Avon;
J. A. Piper, Bloomington; W. R. Morse,
Clarks; C. D. Marr, Fremont; J. R. Wilhite,
Falls City; M. B. Malloy, Long Pine; L. T.
Shamer, O'Neill; J. L. Trober, Elwood; A.
L. Evans, David City; G. L. Carpenter,
Fairbury; H. H. Bartling, Nebraska City;
J. L. Chain, St. Paul; S. Skinner, Tekramah;
Jacob Horn, Broken Bow; D. A. Scoville,
Aurora; P. J. Hall, Memphis; W. F.
Bechel, William Coburn John H. Butler,
Omaha; James Britten, Wayne county morning. It consists of the following:

Omitha: James Britten, Wayne county. Hon John C. Watson, chairman, and two or three other members of the committee arrived in the city last night. It was ascer-tained that the purpose of the meeting is to elect a secretary, treasurer and executive committee, and to plan for the coming cam-

Aside from the election of officers, the meet-ing will be somewhat on the private order.

EXCURSION TO BOSTON.

Open to Everybody. On August 6 to 10 inclusive, the Chirago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railwaywill sell round trip tickets to Boston, Mass., and return for \$31.75. Good to return until September 30. The cheapest ex-cursion of the year. Don't fail to take it in. For further information apply at Jnion ticket office 1501 Farnam street. F. A. NASH, J. E. Preston.

Pass, Agt. Marriage licenses. Judge Shields issued the following marriage liceases vesterday: Name and address. Annie Toft, Blair......20

Dr. Sussdorff treats successfully all iseases of the kidneys, bladder and rectum. 1504 Farnam st.

SOUTH ON AHA NEWS.

Cut His Foot Nearly Off. A son of A. Boydson of Albright stepped on a piece of glass or tin Sunday and cut a

gash across the instep of the right foot. Be-fore surgical aid arrived the lad scarly bled Death's Doings. Henry Roese, aged forty years, residing in

the Third ward, father of three motherless children, died at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. John, aged three months, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ketrea or Boeleck, died Sun-day morning and was barled at 9 o'clock yes-

rday morning in St. Mary's cometory. Mrs. Fimple, wife of G. A. Fimple, died 6 o'clock Sunday morning and was buried in Laurel Hill cometery at 9 o'clock yesterday Injured at the Fienic. Mrs. Pivonka, wife of Vaclav Pivonka, on her way home Sanday from the Platts-

mouth pienic grounds, to the B. & M. depot, was badly injured by the carriage breaking down while the driver was racing. Mrs. Pi-vonki received a bad out over the eye and bruises on the face. Her right arm was so badly injured that it was thought to have been broken till a surgeon made an examina Anumber of other occupants were more or

less injured in the accident.

Passengers were highly incensed at the owner of the carriage line, who refused to carry the injured passengers to the depot in one of his other carriages, although the fares had been collected.

Impeaching Councilmen. The hearing in the bribery cases against Councilmen James J. Dougherty and Patrick

Rowley has been fixed by Judge King for 10 o'clock this morning. St. Agnes Piente. At meetings held in St. Agnes hall Sunday afternoon, further arrangements were made for the third annual picale and laws party tobe given in Syndicate park Saturday afternoon and evening August 16 The committee on arrangements reported prizes for contests as follows: Potato race, sack rack, wheelbarrow race, boys' race, putting the shot, swinging the hammer, tug of war and the bestlady and gentleman dancer.

Committees were also appointed to canvass the city and solicit contributions, Live Stock Exchange Meeting. The regular monthly meeting of the South Omaha Live Stock exchange was held Monday afternoon with President J. A. Hake in the chair. Messrs. George B. Greene, S. S. Heady, A. V. Miller, J. C. Birney and L.

Coltrin were elected members. A written complaint about irregularities in the yards brought out an animated discussion. Charges or complaints of delay in handling and unloading stock, and instances cited where stock had been lost under such circumstances as to cast suspicton on employes of the stock yards company, were made. A committee, consisting of Messrs, E. P. Savage, W. B. Wallwork, Andrew Gillespic David L. Campbell and Joseph B. Blanchard, was appointed on abuses in the yards. This committee will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon to receive written complaints and will hold a session daily. The committee will make a written report at the next meeting of the exchange. The committee on railroads made a report and was continued. in the yards brought out an animated dis-

1602 Sixteenth and Farnam streets is the new Rock Island ticket office. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates.

Baby Bear is Gone.

The little black bear presented to the City park of Portland by Councilman Seoggins some weeks ago is no more, says the Olympia (Wash.) Tribune. Its career as a pet and a ward of the city was brief and its end was sad—very sad. It died and was buried within the stomach of the large cinamon bear. It is the same old story—"big fish eat little fish," only in this instance it was a bear instead of a fish. Park Officer Meyers had the cub in the bear pit several days, and as the large bears seemed to be pleased with the increase of the family, and none of them ventured to lay a paw on it, he thought his cubship was perfectly safe. But one morning the cub was gone. My Meyers looked high and low—no bear. Taking a look at the other bears he noticed an abnormal enlargement on one side of the body of the guilty-looking cinnamon. This solved the mysterious disap-pearance. Little "Pete" (that was the cub's name) was eaten for breakfast, and as Mr. Meyers examined the floor of the pen more closely he found a few hand-fuls of hair, all that was left of Pete.

The new offices of the great Rock Island route, 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam street, Omaha, are the finest in the city. Call and see them. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates

The Proper Way to Study Europe. Among the renovating forces of my later years I must name three seasons of European travel and sojourn, each of them when I was in special need of rest and relaxation, writes Prof. A. P. Peabody in the Forum. I returned each time with the feeling that I had thrown off a full half-score of the years reckoned as mine. I was between fifty and sixty years of age when I first went abroad, and I have been glad that I first saw Europe solate in life. What a man

gets by foreign travel depends on what he carries with him. He finds answers only to the questions which he is prepared to ask, and the longer he lives the more numerous are the interrogations which he has to his mind to put to and concerning the places and objects that he visits. Then, too, the power of enjoyment as to whatever is grand or beautiful grows, or ought to grow, with one's years, and a lake or mountain, a palace or cathedral, a picture or a statue, is more, means more, and tells more to a man of fifty than to a man of twenty-five.

G. A. R. Excursion to Boston via the

Wabash Line. Everybody invited to join the Wabash excursion for Boston, leaving Omaha August 6-7-8-9 and 10, gives choice of routes. Rates at low as the lowest. Reclining chair and Pullman buffet sleep ing cars on all trains. All agents in the west sell tickets over the Wabash via St. Louis or Chicago. sleeping-car berths and folders giving routes, limits, time-tables with a correct map of Boston, showing locations of depots, etc., call at the Wabash ticket office, 1502 Farnam st., or write G. N. CLAYTON,

Northwestern Pass, and Ticket Agent.

Through coaches—Pullman palace sleepers, dining cars, free reclining chair cars to Chicago and intervening points via the great Rock Island route. Ticket office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam.

Labor-Saving "Oars."

Rather a novel method of sailing was seen in the harborthis week, says the Marblehead (Mass.) Messenger. A party of boys and girls from the Neck raised : huge kite and attached the string to the bow of their boat. The wind was about quite strong and the boat was drawn through the water at a good rate of speed. Whenever the kite dropped from its elevation it was made to rise again by dragging an oar, thus causing a backward pressure. On nearing the opposite shore the kite was made to drop by rowing straight ahead and relieving the tension of the string. The beat would then be rowed back against the wind and another trip enjoyed.

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Backache. Backache.

Cures

Mattinez Cal, October 2, 1888,
I could hardly walk or the down from hame-back; suffered several weeks, S. Jacobs Oil permanently cured me, other remedies hav-ing failed to do so. FRED HITTMAN.

Coventate, ind., Feb. 8, 1857.

From a bad cold pains settled in my back and I suffered greatly; confined to bed and could hardly move or mrn. I tried St Jacobs Oil, who houred me. I do not fear recurrence.

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spurious article. LOOK AT THE CORK,

which, if genuine, is branded with the name of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, and the words "Apollinarie Brunnen" around an anchor.

The Chastly Record of deaths that result from malaria is frightfol. There is no disease that is sains identifol. There is no disease that is sains identifol. Its approach is stead by and it permeates every fibre of the body, and remedies, which frapplied at the outset, by delay lose their power. Dr. Tut's Liver Fills have proven the most valuable malarial antidote ever discovered. A noted elergyman of New York pronounces them "the greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says: 'in these days of defective plumbing and sewer gas, no family should be without them." They are pleasant to take, being covered with a vanilla sugar centing.

Tutt's Liver Pills, SURE ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. Sold Everywhere, 25c.

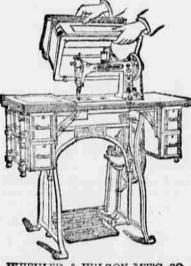


THE FIGURE "9."

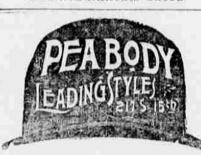
The figure 9 in our dates will make a long stay. No man or woman now living will ever date a document without using the figure 2. It stands in the third place in 1860, where it will remain ten years and then move up to second place in 1900 where it will rest for one hundred years, There is another "9" which basalso come to stay.

It is unlike the figure 9 in our dates in the respect that it has already moved up to first place, where It will permanently remain. It is called the "No D" High Arm Waccier & Wilson Sewing Machine. The "No. 9" was endorsed for first place by the experts of Europe at the Paris Exposition of 1889. where, after a severecontest with the leading ma thines of the world, it was awarded the only Grand Prize given to family sewing machines, all others on exhibit having received lower awards of gold medais, etc. The French Government also recognized its superiority by the decoration of Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the company with the Cross of the Legion of Honer.

The "No. 9" is not an old machine improved mon, but is an entirely new machine, and the Grand Prize at Paris was awarded it as the grand estadyance in seveng machine mechanism of the age. Those who buy it can rest assured, there fore, of having the very latest and best.



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#PVAN HOUTER's Cocoa ("once tried, always used") possesses the great advantage of leaving no injurious effects on the nervous system. No wonder, therefore, that in all parts of the world, this farener's Corea is recommended by medical men, instead of tea and coffee or other eccousor chocolates, for dally use by children or adults, hate and sick, rich and poor. Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S and sake to other.

When slovens get tidy they polish the bottoms of the pans:-When are given SAPOLO they are never tired of cleaning up.

Two servants in two neighboring houses dwe But differently their daily labor felt; Jaded and weary of her life was one, Always at work, and yet 'twas never done. The other walked out nightly with her beau, But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO.



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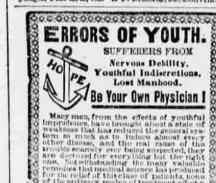
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Gelssmin, 8 grains,

Ext. ignains amorso (abodolic),2 grains

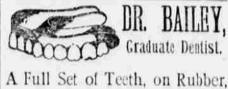
Ext. ignains, a grayies,

Glycerine, g. 8. Ext. typalades amarso (abcaholic), grains
Ext. typalades, R sorrpiese.

Mix. Makes pills. Take 1 pill at 3 p. m., and an
other on going to bed. In some cases it will
be necessary for the potient to take two pills
at beddime making the number three a day.
This remove is adapted convery condition of
ner considerity and weakness in either sox,
the considerity and weakness of this restorate
the case in the case of the control of the considerity and the
languid, debilitated nervices condition to
one of removed life and vigor.

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inquiry relative to this removir, we would
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