

THE DAILY BEE.

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A NOTABLE ACQUITTAL.

The case of the state against Alvin McGuire, for attempting to rob the state treasury last March, was called in the district court at Lincoln Saturday. The witnesses examined by the state were Treasurer Willard and Deputy Treasurer Bartlett, while Governor Dawes, Sheriff Melick, Mrs. McGuire, and Alvin McGuire were examined for the defense.

The line of defense was that McGuire was made drunk and deceived into the commission of the crime by the detectives, and R. D. Stearns and C. O. Whedon made as strong a case as the facts would permit. The case was given to the jury, and somewhat to the surprise of everybody who had given the case any thought whatever, they brought in a verdict of "not guilty." McGuire is again at liberty.

A noble pros. was also entered in the case against Davis, the detective, who kept the governor posted as to the progress of the scheme before its commission, and he was set at liberty.

The only remaining court proceedings to arise out of that attempt to rob the state treasury is the trial of Detective Pound upon the charge of murder for the shooting of Griffin, the one-legged man who participated in the attempt. He will probably be acquitted also, as witnesses will testify that Griffin snatched his revolver at Pound before the latter killed him.

But how about the other accessories in this crime? What about those officials behind the screen, who knew all about the affair before it took place, and who must have been acquainted with the methods by which this man Maguire and his pals were made the victims of a conspiracy with a view of getting a large reward from the state? There is still a very deep mystery connected with this tragic occurrence which may possibly never be unraveled, but with proper court machinery and active prosecutors the real facts in the case may be ascertained and the men who are responsible for the death of Griffin may be brought to justice.

Robber though he may have been, he was entitled to life. No man or set of men, whether official or detective, had a right to take his life without due process of law. Much less was there any justification for any officer, high or low, in concocting a plot whereby he, Griffin, was inveigled into a trap and made to attempt the commission of a daylight robbery, and then killed in order to give the detectives notoriety and reward and the officials something to crow over.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

No material improvement is noticeable in trade circles since our review of a week ago. There is but little activity in any branch of business. This may in a large measure be accounted for by the fact that the dull summer season is near at hand. A conservative policy is being pursued by manufacturers and merchants. Owing to the restriction of overproduction during the past year, a scarcity in some lines of goods might be caused by a sudden demand, as the stocks have been kept down to the lowest possible limit. However, no immediate demand is looked for. While there will be a big shortage in wheat, other crops promise well, and the outlook in this direction indicates that the farmers will have upon the whole a prosperous season. The week's fallings show a slight decrease compared with the number of the week before. The dry goods trade has been very inactive. The only noticeable event in this line was the sale at auction in New York of 20,000 pieces of flannels. The prices realized were very low, a result to be expected from such an extensive forced sale. The goods were all disposed of, which is taken as an evidence that the stocks throughout the country had been allowed to run down to the point where replenishing became necessary. The same may be said in regard to cottons, a heavy sale of which was recently made. Dullness prevails in the wool markets of the seaboard, but in the interior markets the new clips are being purchased at good prices. This is considered as an indication of confidence of the wool dealers in a no distant improvement in trade. The favorable and improving prospects for growing cotton have encouraged free selling on the speculative market, as a result of which prices on "futures" have declined 25 to 30 points within the week, while actual cotton has been shaded 1-10 of a cent a pound, owing partly to the decline in contracts and partly to the continued dullness of trade. Of the present stock of less than 400,000 bales at the cotton ports, New York has 283,000 bales. Purchasers of anthracite coal are buying only what they need for immediate consumption, and the trade remains inactive, without prospect of early improvement. The iron trade is similarly situated. The western suspension has not stimulated business in eastern mills, owing largely to a prevalent belief that it will be of short duration. The Philadelphia Record in its weekly review says:

Notwithstanding the bolstering the wheat market has received from bad crop reports and the bullish talk of holders, the net result of the week's business shows a decline of 1 to 1 1/2 cents per bushel. Nearly everybody who knows anything about crop conditions at home and abroad professes confidence in the belief that wheat prices are likely to rule higher during the next twelve months than they have been during the past year, but the speculative public is loath to invest in the chance of a rise in prices while foreign buyers maintain their present attitude of indifference and the volume of old stock to be carried into another harvest season remains so large. The national bureau report for June was more favorable for spring wheat than had been expected, and the probable decrease which it indicated in the yield of winter wheat was not so great as the more rampant "bulls" had predicted, so that, had

as it was, it failed to stimulate speculative buying or to advance prices. Present stocks are a drag on the market, and the fear of deliveries and of the effect of warm weather on grain now in store has caused a good deal of "switching" of speculative contracts from July to August and later months, and the difference in price between the options has increased in some markets in favor of the late deliveries. This is a weak feature of the situation, and exposes the purely speculative character of the present supports of the market. Corn prices have advanced from one-half to one cent per bushel for immediate deliveries, but the reported increase in planted area has caused some weakness in late futures. The strength of actual corn comes from the moderate stocks and a well-sustained demand for export. Whatever may be the extent of the invisible supply hanging over the market, it is certain that the movement from farmers' hands has not materially increased, although the cheap freights now available have offered an extra incentive to shippers, and the receipts at seaboard markets are promptly taken for export. Latest cables indicate large arrivals of Danubian corn off the coast of the United Kingdom, and this may temporarily lessen demand for prompt shipment.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

This is a busy practical age, in which a useful, rather than an ornamental, education is demanded, and in response to this growing demand manual training schools are being established in connection with the high schools in nearly all the large cities. The manual training school is not any longer an experiment. It has been demonstrated to be a success, and hence it is bound to become an important branch of our common school system. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montclair and Newark, N. J., Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and other cities, manual training schools are now in successful operation at comparatively small expense. In Cleveland an independent manual training school has been incorporated, with a capital of \$25,000. It is intended to erect immediately a three-story brick building at a cost of \$15,000. No special trades are to be taught in the school, the main object being mental and physical development, and the acquisition of skill in the use of tools and materials. It is the intention of the men who are promoting this commendable enterprise to secure the attendance of public school pupils, who will thus be enabled to gain some knowledge of practical work, and to acquire habits of accuracy and industry. They will be taught self-reliance, and will be assisted in choosing a vocation for which they may be best fitted. The work will consist of carpentry, wood turning, and pattern making, forgery, vice work and metal working. While thus providing for boys whose theoretical education is being cared for, it is also proposed to aid those who, being at work during the day in shops, receive practical education, but not theoretical, by giving courses of evening lectures on mechanics, physics, and chemistry, and instruction in mechanical drawing. The Cleveland school will no doubt be the model institution. It is the outgrowth of the efforts of twenty boys who voluntarily organized a manual school for their own benefit in a barn. The fact became known to some public-spirited citizens who thereupon decided to establish such a school on an extensive basis.

We are gratified to see that Omaha is about to follow in the footsteps of the eastern cities in regard to industrial education. The action of the board of education in this matter will be heartily endorsed. The special committee, having this subject under consideration, has reported in favor of making manual training a part of the high school course for boys, and that carpentering, joining, pattern-making, turning and wood-carving be taught. The committee recommends that a room be fitted up for this department in the Central school building, and that the sum of \$2,500 be appropriated for the salary of a teacher and for tools and equipments. This department will be opened at the fall term and we have every reason to believe that it will prove a great success.

A HARD HUSBAND.

Mrs. Louise Homan petitions the Court for a Divorce. In the district court yesterday afternoon Mrs. Louise Homan filed a petition praying to be divorced from her husband, Henry A. Homan. She alleges that of late he has been an extremely cruel and hard husband. On the 24th of May, 1882, they were married at Glenwood, Iowa, and almost immediately thereafter moved to Omaha where they have been living ever since. For a time their domestic career was smooth, peaceful, and full of bliss. But about one year ago, he commenced to get abusive, and steadily grew worse in his manners until he could stand it no longer. Her conversation may be guilty of adultery, that he repeatedly applied to her names of the most heinous and vile of names, and furthermore, that he choked her, and beat her, and kicked her, and raised thunder generally, on every occasion that it was possible for him to do so.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

How He Spends His Time—His Professional and Social Duties. New York Letter to the Utica Observer.

Ex-President Arthur had none of the prevailing Anglomania, so far as I know, and yet he was strictly English in the style of his whiskers and the longings of his appetite. Before his election to the vice presidency he used to eat most of his luncheons in a down town shop house of the London sort, and since his return to private citizenship I have seen him several times over his steak or chop and beer in the same old place. Arthur has not yet appeared in court in resumption of his law practice, but he is regularly in the offices of his firm, and the understanding is that his services are in fair demand. Having been the collector of the port, and therefore familiar with the laws and usages of the custom house, he expects to strike right into remunerative cases involving import duties. That there was a difference of opinion as to what share of the firm's profits he deserved was proved by the fact that up to within a few days of the issue of a circular announcing the co-partnership the other members declared positively that he would not re-enter the concern. Socially Mr. Arthur is leading a quiet life. Many have been curious to see whether he would resume half-fellowship with some of the local politicians with whom he used to be cronies, for it was known that his offhandness toward them while in the white house had angered them. The upshot seems to be that he has kept up his close friendship with the dozen polite and cultured men out of the lot, and has dropped the mere hangers-on in the box; and never any thing aside from the machinery of political control. He spends some of his evenings congenially in the Union League club, the members of which stood by him pretty firmly in his campaign for a renomination; he goes to the theatre once in a while, always sitting behind the drapery of a private box; and has been at the Jerome Park horse races, where I saw him win fifty dollars one day on a chance risk of ten.

A Sheriff of Good Intentions.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—The hour of 11 o'clock today was the time appointed for flogging Henry A. Myer, convicted yesterday of wife-beating. Sheriff Artz provided for the whipping of Myer for the first time in a new trial will cause delay. The sheriff says he will obey the order of the court and do the work thoroughly.

MANUAL INDUSTRY.

A Report From the Special Board of Education, Committee.

Some of the Many Reasons Why American Boys Should be Taught How to Work and be Made Good Mechanics.

The subject of "manual training" in Omaha's public schools, is attracting considerable attention and will probably become a feature of next season's courses of learning. When the matter was first brought up some time ago in the board of education, that body selected from its members, with Mr. Crawford as chairman, a special committee to investigate into the system as carried on in other cities and make a report of their investigation to the board. That report was made at Monday night's special meeting and reference was made to it in these columns, but following is the report in full:

To the Honorable Board of Education of the City of Omaha: Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of manual training in connection with the public schools, have carefully attended to the subject. The chairman has visited the manual training schools of St. Louis and Chicago, and had a conference with the teachers of these institutions, as well as a careful investigation of their methods of work. Your committee corresponded with the principals of the manual training schools of Eau Claire, Wis.; Toledo, O.; and Baltimore, Md., and have read with care that has been written upon the subject, especially "Education and Its Relation to Manual Industry," by Arthur McArthur, which contains an exhaustive treatment of the whole subject, and the report of Mr. John D. Pillsbury, published by the bureau of education, which has many pages devoted to the subject. But one opinion prevails among those who have given the matter their attention, which is that manual training, in connection with public schools, is both practical and valuable. These students are of the opinion that, apart from the practical bearing of such training, in fitting the youth of America to pursue some trade, its effect on the mind is of the greatest value. Herbert Spencer tells us that the perceptive faculties should be trained first of all, while in the ordinary school work they receive scarce any attention; but manual training secures for these faculties equal development with all the other powers of the mind. The testimony of all, who have had an opportunity of testing the matter, is that boys who receive manual training, excel in their other studies, the comparisons, who do not have the advantage of exercising their hands and the powers of perception. The hours spent in manual training seem to clear the mind and to enable the student to succeed better in his other studies. Of the value in after life to the young people of such training, too much cannot be said in favor of manual education. The complaint has been made for years of the scarcity of skilled mechanics of native birth. Our skilled workmen are imported, and master mechanics are unwilling to take our boys in their shops, since in the absence of any apprentice system it does not pay them to teach them, when they have half learned the trade will leave. The knowledge of the use of tools, method of work imparted by manual training fit the boy on graduating to rapidly acquire the technical part of any trade and in a remarkably short time to earn wages as a journeyman. There has grown up among young Americans a distaste for working at a trade, and the distaste seems to be fostered by our present school methods, which tend to increase the class that seeks for a support without any great exertion of muscle. Whatever be the cause, the evil is great and needs a remedy, which is found in manual training elevating the work of the hand to its proper place. One great difficulty with the schools of Omaha as at present conducted, is that the boys are not made to work through the sixth grade. The lower grades are crowded while in the upper grades the classes are small. The main reason for this condition of things is the need felt by the parents of fitting their sons as soon as possible to earn their own living and contribute something to the common income. Your committee believe that the introduction of manual training will go far to remedy this evil, since the boys will gain a dexterity in the use of tools which will greatly shorten their apprenticeship in any particular trade. When parents know that by remaining in school after the sixth grade, their sons will not only be gaining a better education, but also a preparation for rapid advancement in some mechanical pursuit, we shall find the seventh and eighth grades filled up and a largely increased attendance in the high school. The experiments in Eau Claire and Boston are especially interesting and instructive. In Eau Claire instruction in wood work has been given during the past year to pupils in the high school to both boys and girls, with excellent results so far as the other studies are concerned. In Boston certain classes of the boys in the Dwight school have been instructed in wood work with such success that the system is to be more extensively introduced.

Manual training in connection with the public schools no longer an experiment, it has been successfully adopted in too many cities for any one to doubt its utility. Your committee have consulted with the superintendent and with some of the teachers of the high school and it is agreed that the course of studies can be arranged to admit of introducing manual training. Your committee have inquired as to the expense of providing rooms for manual training in wood work and find that a competent teacher can be secured for from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum, that the benches, tools, and material will cost from \$1,200 to \$1,500; \$2,500 will provide for all expenses. Your committee would recommend, first, that manual training be made a part of the high school course for boys, and that if there be sufficient room, the boys of the eighth grade be allowed the privilege. Second, that carpentering, joining, pattern-making, turning and wood carving be taught. Third, that the superintendent arrange a course in the high school system of studies, which shall give opportunity for the pupils to enter the manual training department. Fourth, that the sum of \$2,500 be appropriated for the salary of a teacher of manual training and for the fitting up of work rooms in the Central school. Fifth, that the superintendent be instructed to correspond with the faculty of the St. Louis manual training school and secure the

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Items of a General and Personal Nature.

C. M. Bissell, superintendent of the main line and all branches of the New York Central railroad south of Albany, and also of the Harlem division, passed through this city yesterday enroute for California. He was accompanied by his wife, who goes out to that country for her health.

The superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Union Pacific road seems to be a man whose wit and humor boil over, even under the most trying and saddest of circumstances. In reporting to headquarters yesterday an accident by which one of his men had a shin broken, he says, "It was caused by a stone turning over without letting the victim know that it was going to turn."

The storm of Sunday morning blew down four hundred and eighty panels of snow fence along the Omaha & Black Hills branch of the U. P. road.

L. H. Kory, assistant superintendent of telegraph for the U. P., went to Chicago yesterday.

Fifty excursionists from St. Louis to California will go out over the U. P. road to-morrow.

The Iowa editorial excursionists have been heard from. They arrived at Portland, Oregon, last Sunday, and are now making a trip up to Puget Sound, Ashton, Astoria and various other points of interest in the far northwest.

It is reported that Mr. Geo. B. Harris, assistant general manager of the Santa Fe road has tendered his resignation, and asks that it take effect at once. The same authority says, also, that Mr. Harris intends to quit railroading and go into some other line of business. But this is not altogether probable. Mr. Harris is entirely too good a railroad man to think of going into any other business. He will more than likely be heard of next as the general manager of some road.

BASE BALL NEWS:

An Interesting Game to be Played Next Saturday—The Western League.

The trouble between the old U. P.'s and the Athletic association bids fair to be settled at an early day. The difficulty has been so far adjusted that the two have arranged a game to be played on the Athletic grounds next Saturday afternoon, between the U. P.'s and the Athletics. Both nines will appear in strong trim, ready to pull each other's hair in a lively manner. The positions of the U. P.'s have not yet been exactly determined, but Bandle will probably catch to Rockwell's and Salisbury's pitching, with McKelvey holding one of the bases, and Funkhouser in the field. Other material will be selected, of such quality as to strengthen the nine. It will be a source of pleasure to local base ball enthusiasts to know that Omaha will not be entirely dead to base ball this season, even though she can not be represented in any one of the league organizations.

The Omaha boys will not go to the Hastings tournament on the Fourth, as they cannot get away from their work. This is a pity. It would cause the Hastings to make pitifully wry faces to swallow a good old dose of Union Pacific. Omaha has no regularly organized club, but she could easily get together a team which could send every member of the Hastings nine to the hospital for a year.

The dissolution of the Western League is at hand. The only two clubs now remaining are the Milwaukee and Kansas City. The Indianapolis team has been transferred to Detroit, taking a place in the National League.

Military Matters.

Recruit Emil Fisher, enlisted at Fort Douglas, Utah, assigned to company A, Sixth Infantry.

In addition to his duties as acting assistant quartermaster at these headquarters, First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp, will take command of the company of the general of the department until the arrival of Major Robert H. Hall, Twenty-second Infantry.

Clap Trap at Washington.

Chicago Mail. The fact that the sale by auction of a few old horses and the discharge of a few \$35 a month clerks in the department have not created any large amount of enthusiasm throughout the country, must be a sore disappointment to members of the cabinet who had determined to conduct this mighty government on the tin dinner-bucket simplicity system. It has finally dawned upon the minds of the Jacksonian ministers of state that the people do not want to see their government managed as if it didn't know where the next dollar was coming from. There is a natural born pride in the heart of every good citizen which revolts against the introduction of cheap clap-trap into the affairs of the nation. Were the best interests of the people watched with the same jealous care that has been displayed around the bars of the cabinet officers, and among the small-salaried clerks, there would be some excuse for the vulgar display of economy at Washington, but when the treasury is full of gold, silver and bank notes—so full that new vaults to hold the overflow surplus have become necessary—the people are bound to arrive at the conclusion that the democratic administration had better turn its attention from the petty details of house-wifery to the nobler pursuits of statesmanship. After spending four months in cutting down the expenses at Washington the cabinet officers have not saved as much to the taxpayers as the government is losing every day in interest on outstanding bonds, which should be called in. The hundreds of millions in the treasury are lying idle, while the country is passing through a period of depression likely to prove as disastrous as any as we have ever experienced. Surely the great men of the nation ought to find something better to occupy their thoughts and station than the saving of a few dollars a day in the running

NEWSPAPER OFFITS.

The Western Newspaper Union, at Omaha, in addition to furnishing all sizes and styles of the best ready printed sheets in the country, makes a specialty of outfitting country publishers, both with new or second-hand material, selling at prices that cannot be discounted in any of the eastern cities. We handle about everything needed in a moderate sized printing establishment, and are sole western agents for some of the best makes of Paper Cutters, Presses, Hand and Power, before the public. Parties about to establish journals in Nebraska or elsewhere are invited to correspond with us before making final arrangements, as we generally have on hand second-hand material in the way of type, presses, rules, chases, etc., which can be secured at genuine bargains. Send for the Printer's Directory, a monthly publication, issued by the Western Newspaper Union, which gives a list of prices of printer's and publisher's supplies and publicly proclaims from time to time extraordinary bargains in second-hand supplies for newspaper men.

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION.

Omaha, Neb.

PERSONAL.

L. E. Behr, of St. Louis, is a Millard guest. John Hess, of Plum Creek, is at the Paxton.

J. E. Markel has gone on a fishing expedition to Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Homan, of Yolkahoma Japan, are at the Paxton.

C. P. Stacy, Des Moines; Geo. D. Gould, Moline, are at the Millard.

W. F. McMillen, of the U. P. general freight office returned from Chicago Monday evening.

C. J. Pierson, Jefferson; E. E. Hale, Chicago; C. M. Case, Battle Creek, Mich., are at the Arcade.

W. H. Griffith, assistant general freight agent of the U. P. road, started to San Francisco, Cal., Monday.

Mrs. Strickland and her daughter Mrs. J. B. Hayes, returned Monday from a visit to friends in Aurora, Neb.

Charles Gratton and Will Champlin who have been engaged in surveying for the Union Pacific between this city and Cheyenne, have returned.

Judge Andrus and Paul Weinagen and wife leave to-day for Newark, N. J., to attend the national Turn-Fest. Mrs. Weinagen will spend the summer with friends in Boston.

Judge Dundy, of the U. S. district court, returned home from Topeka, Kas., Monday, where he held court for Judge Foster and tried a Star Route case.

Joseph Smith, editor of the Herald, a Mormon organ at Decatur, Ill., passed through the city yesterday enroute to Salt Lake City. He goes there as a missionary to abolish polygamy and preach the more modern and elevated idea of Mormonism.

L. H. Smith, F. L. Cotter, Kearney; Clark Moore, Atchison, Kan.; J. J. Sauer, North Platte; D. A. Wheeler, Plattsmouth; Chas. Fugel, Lincoln; Frank Sanders, Rockport, Mo.; S. O. Raymond, Columbus; H. H. Marsh, Chicago; G. H. Kincaid, Sioux City, are at the Canfield.

At the Metropolitan: H. W. Menkin, Red Cloud; Fred Lavin, Lincoln; L. D. Woodruff, York; Willie Morris, Lincoln; R. S. Spurgeon, Grand Island; Mrs. E. A. Hall, Walkov; J. H. Powers and wife, Lincoln; H. E. Hansen, Andrew France, Ottumwa; Frank P. Miller, Paris, Ind.; J. C. Perry, Denver; A. E. Duncan, Ottawa, Ill.; H. L. Omsley and wife, Mitchell, Dak.; J. Jacobs, Milwaukee; George Reilly, Blencoe, Ia.; F. J. Clarke, George Ferrine, Chicago; C. H. Norris, Atchison, Kan.; R. J. Lindsey, C. H. Turner, Council Bluffs; D. C. Stover, Freeport, Ill.; O. N. Reed, Des Moines; H. E. Holbrook, Detroit; A. M. Mead, Sioux City, and C. F. Miner, of Chicago.

ECZEMA

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Itch Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cuticura the great Skin Cure. This remedy is sold in two to three doses of Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, to clear the blood, cure the perspiration cure and under the microscope the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples, Lichen Pruritic, Scabies, Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

Wm McDonald, 5243 Dearborn Street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Itch Rheum, on head face neck, arms and legs for seven years, not able to move, except hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless, permanently cured by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the granu skin cure) externally.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street, Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the Cuticura Resolvent, leaving a clear and healthy skin.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit Mich., suffered untold tortures from Salt Rheum which appeared on his hands, feet and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. After the most careful doctoring and a consultation of physicians failed to give relief, he tried Cuticura Resolvent, and was cured, and has remained so to date.

Mr. John Thiel, Wilkesboro, Pa., writes:—I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, as times, so that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of Cuticura and four bottles Resolvent, have entirely cured me for this dreadful disease.

Sold by all druggists. Cuticura, 50 cents; Resolvent, \$1.00. Foreign Agents: Anglo-Siam Dispensary, London, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAU TIF

Takes the Complexion and Skin by using the Cuticura Soap.

CONSUMPTION

Consumption, or Phthisis, is a disease of the lungs, which is caused by the action of the bacteria of the tubercle bacillus on the lung tissue. It is a disease of the lungs, which is caused by the action of the bacteria of the tubercle bacillus on the lung tissue. It is a disease of the lungs, which is caused by the action of the bacteria of the tubercle bacillus on the lung tissue.

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