

ICE FLOES BAR THE WAY

Garonne Fails to Reach Cape Nome After Four Weeks' Cruise.

OBIGED TO PUT INTO DUTCH HARBOR

Attorney Isaac Adams Writes Entreaty of the People and Customs in the American El Dorado.

In a private letter to one of his friends Attorney Isaac Adams, who left Omaha on a pleasure and business trip to Cape Nome, May 16, relates his experience in the following interesting manner:

"STEAMSHIP GARONNE, June 15.—I had I ever thought to you a longing that lay some time cherished for a protracted sea voyage? My desires are in process of fulfillment. This is the second day of the fourth week that this ship has been the home of myself and 507 other voyagers aspiring to spend the summer in the fabled gold diggings of Nome.

"Night before last the Garonne anchored in Dutch Harbor, upon whose placid waters it is now at rest, after a week's cruise 600 miles to the north in vain attempt to find a way through the ice-flow that lay athwart its course to Nome for 150 miles. The situation was the more unpromising because much of the time all objects were wholly obscured by dense fog. As the huge ice cakes would bump against the ship's sides it trembled from stem to stern, but as no wood enters into its structure it was in no danger of shivering its timbers." On the 11th Commander Conradi gave it up and headed his ship for this port to replenish its supply of coal and provisions.

In an Ideal Port.

"Dutch Harbor is at longitude 166 degrees 59 minutes west, latitude 53 degrees 40 minutes north, 1,900 miles north of Seattle and 742 south by a trifle west from Nome. It is an ideal deep water port, three miles in length by two broad, opening into Bering sea through a passage half a mile in width. As ships enter mountains project directly from the water to the right and left, while in front and a couple of miles apart are the docks of the two commercial companies controlling the coast trade in Alaska—the Alaska Commercial company and the North American, or the 'A. C.' company and the 'N. A.' company, as they are generally designated. Both are San Francisco institutions. For twenty years prior to 1890 the Alaska Commercial company had the exclusive right of taking seals in the Pribilof islands, being twenty-four hours northwest of here. During that period fortunes were made by the Alaska Commercial company's stockholders, as seal skins commanded high prices, and there were few, if any, restrictions upon the number that might be slaughtered. In 1890 the North American Commercial company ousted its plethoric and less alert rival, wresting from it the franchise that had proved so valuable, but upon terms that have cut off most of the seal because of the greater restriction and restrictions."

As to sealing on the Pribilofs, you are aware that during the spring and early summer seals from the wide seas over are wont to congregate there for the purpose of giving birth to their babes, teaching them to swim and otherwise acquainting them with their surroundings. Seals are polygamous creatures, and since one male has numerous wives, it results that bachelors also abound. It is the poor bachelors whose warm coats protect and adorn so many fashionable muffs and mats, and thus it comes to pass that bachelors seek like bachelor men and women, often subservient a more useful, if less agreeable, end than their more fortunate rivals.

Trials of the Aleuts.

"While ashore yesterday I picked up some information about Unalaska, the Aleut village, where the docks of the Alaska Commercial company are located, and also about the Aleuts as a folk. Though I know by no means an Aleut, the settlement dates back to times when the memory of man runneth not. The permanent population numbers 375, of whom all are Aleuts but eight Russians and six Americans with their families. If there is any white blood in this settlement it belongs to the tribe of Benjamin. From Russia the Aleut has derived his religion and all he knows of law and order. He is invariably a devout adherent of the Greek church. The Russian missionary has not only given him his faith, but has made of him a peaceful and gentle being when not drunk.

"Unfortunately, however, the Greek church has so many holidays—200 out of the 365—that the poor Aleut indulges in frequent seasons of intoxication, as he knows no way of celebrating church festivities other than by quaffing unseemly large portions of a home-brewed beverage which he calls 'quass.' During the week of festivities at Easter and the fortnight at Christmas the Aleutians go from house to house drinking quass and dancing. Quass first exhilarates and then enervates, so each night's festivity begins with carousing and ends in deep slumber.

"Unalaska is the chief town of all the Aleutian archipelago, as well as of the island of Unalaska. The institutions of the town are the cathedral, the Russian, Methodist and Episcopal schools for boys, the American public school and an orphan home. The first church building was erected in 1804 and the present structure in 1895. The building has two minarets after the fashion of the Greek churches. The priest, Alexander Kedrasky, visits all the Aleutian islands, performing marriage and other religious ceremonies for the natives. The building cost \$6,000 and was built from funds contributed by the Aleuts, the major portion in the form of furs, seal pictures alone having been donated from Russia. The Russian mission school is attended by twenty boys, who are under the tuition of Rev. John Veniaminoff."

Visit to the Chief.

"Afternoon the boys go to the public school taught by a smart black-eyed young woman from Oregon, who has an enrollment of seventy-six pupils, thirty-six being Aleuts, thirty-five Creoles and five Eskimos. The orphanage is one of the Home Missionary institutions sustained by the Methodist Episcopal church. It furnishes a home at present for twenty orphans picked up from natives in all this part of Alaska. I met the so-called chief of the Aleuts, a gentle old man who invited me to his home. He was born in Siberia but has lived in Unalaska thirty years and can speak English fairly. The chief decorations of the house consisted of two pictures of the czar and his pretty family. He showed me two books, one the publications of a religious nature, one in Russian and the other in the Aleutian tongue. I expressed my surprise that the Aleutian was a written language, whereupon the old gentleman summoned his wife, a woman young Aleut of 20, who claimed that she could read in Russian, Aleut and English. The Aleut book was published in Russia and I suppose was the work of some Russian missionary. The form of the letters was altogether different from those in the Russian book, some of the latter being duplicates of the alphabet of classical Greek. "Up in Bering sea, next to the ice fields, the thermometer ranged from 22 to 40 degrees; here it ran up to 71 yesterday. The region shows in interesting phenomena which I must refrain from mentioning this time."

CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT

Studies, Discipline and Recreation of Students at the Military Academy.

HARD TASK FOR PROSPECTIVE SOLDIERS

Armor Plate Rules and Requirements Which Cannot Be Dodged—Round of Study and Drill—Social Divisions.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 21.—(Correspondence of The Bee.)—The United States Military academy at West Point, N. Y., is a school by itself. There is no other institution like it in the world, nor is there another one to compare with it, with the exception of the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, Md., which in its line, is quite as excellent. To the uninitiated this may appear to be a reckless statement, but I shall be happy to point out to the readers of The Bee within the space of the next few columns, some of the reasons why it is so. The military academy is an institution of study and drill, and also of physical education, and the numerous advantages that are to be obtained only at West Point. Now, at the period of army and navy increase, additional interest centers at the great national academy, and there are many reasons why it is so. The military academy is an institution of study and drill, and also of physical education, and the numerous advantages that are to be obtained only at West Point. Now, at the period of army and navy increase, additional interest centers at the great national academy, and there are many reasons why it is so.

What is the first consideration of a young man when he looks about him for his college? Expense? It is a regrettable fact that with many circumstances require a respectful consideration of the financial side. At West Point the tuition is \$100, and an allowance of \$45 per month is granted the cadet for his expenses. Considering the necessary expenditures it is not a very munificent sum and it has been proposed to increase the pay to \$75. The cadet is not allowed to receive any money home. Even if his father is a millionaire and has been accustomed to make his son a yearly allowance of \$10,000, not one cent is permitted to receive now. His correspondence is not opened, but a page or two are read, and if prohibited articles around the cadet is directed to return them at once.

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE.

But probably the curriculum receives as much attention as anything. He looks at his catalogues and perhaps regards that most favorably that gives the highest Latin and Greek and elective studies. Whoever heard of a college without Latin and Greek? The West Point gets neither, and as for electives, practically nothing is left to the cadet that is elective. The whole course is prescribed, the mark must attain, and that is absolute proficiency in prescribed subjects. There is not another institution in the country, in spite of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which gets over nearly the ground in one year that is covered at West Point in the same time. The first year their studies are algebra, geometry, trigonometry, Latin, French, and mathematics. The second year is geometry, trigonometry, Latin, French, and mathematics. The third year is geometry, trigonometry, Latin, French, and mathematics. The fourth year is geometry, trigonometry, Latin, French, and mathematics.

Exactness in Examinations.

The examinations at the Point are most exacting, sometimes consisting of a single question. In geometry, for instance, a single question is often given to test the cadet's knowledge of the entire text. There are two examinations, the January and the June. A failure in any subject at either one means that the student must wait one year and repeat the course. This kind of exacting study has its disadvantages as well as its merits. Last January one cadet who had been given up as doomed, who had no hopes at all, was lucky enough to draw the one problem in physics which he was able to demonstrate and so escaped. Several cadets received the first prize at the examinations. It is safe to say that no one is graduated from West Point who does not thoroughly master every item of the mental discipline.

Mathematics is the most important study.

Mathematics is the most important study of the first two years, engineering, civil and military, the last two. Spanish is learned the second year through French text books. Drawing, natural and experimental physics, chemistry, geology, natural history and astronomy are also part of the studies. But of course everything is arranged from a military standpoint and a mastery in both theory and practice of the drill regulation of all arms of the service is eminently essential. There are about 200 cadets at the academy, governed and instructed by an academic board, consisting of the superintendent and seven professors, assisted by about sixty instructors and assistant instructors. There are plenty of teachers and each has but one lesson a day to which he directs his undivided attention.

Physical Tests.

The physical education received at the Point is not less valuable than the mental. How often we hear of the sunken chest, and the round shoulders of college men. The cadets drill all summer and to a much less extent in winter. The amount of endurance is required every day and one must put through exercises until he is almost competent to go with a circus as an athletic performer. Fencing is carried to a high degree of perfection and horsemanship is thoroughly taught. The cadets are also encouraged in all sports which are commendable, but very reckless. Running and swimming are practiced in the summer to a great extent. The intercollegiate athletics, which are of so much interest to the colleges, are not so flourishing at West Point, simply because the cadets do not have the time to spare to them. Saturday afternoons are much spent in foot ball and this is really the only time available for practice. Still the football team is well played. At the football match with Annapolis at Philadelphia last year West Point was the victor.

The social advantages to be had at the Point are exceptional.

The social advantages to be had at the Point are exceptional. The fact is not to be overlooked that the cadets gather from every state in the union and occasionally from foreign countries. There are attending at present a Central American, one or two South Americans and perhaps other foreigners. It has a broadening effect to discuss questions with representatives from all points of the country and tend to undo national prejudice and habits. The southern question was presented to me in quite a new light by a Maryland friend, whose only regret was that his state did not succeed in '61. And it will also be found that the New Englander, the New Yorker, the southerner, the westerner, have reciprocal ties of speech, which are by companionship neutralized to a degree and rendered less offensive to sensitive ears.

Summer Recreations.

During the summer, when the cadets live in camp and all studying is laid aside, there are usually three hops a week alternating with band concerts. They do not often last beyond 10:30, for the regulations are rigid and all lights must be out at 11 p. m. There is no society of girls, for West Point and the neighboring villages swarm in summer with fair ones from New York and in fact the rest of the country, all who dance being friends or relatives of the cadets or the officers of the post. Often the Vassar girls come down from Poughkeepsie, those of the Episcopal church, and sometimes the West Point friend perhaps securing an acquaintance through the mediation of a common acquaintance. Occasionally some social event

enlivens the monotony of winter study.

enlivens the monotony of winter study. There were three hops and a theatrical play by the cadets during two months' stay at Highlands Falls last winter. Besides the regular United States Military Academy chaps, which I have mentioned the Episcopal service and which by the way is decorated with war relics, flags taken from the British and French and Mexicans, the Roman Catholics have just completed a fine church edifice for use at West Point. The cadets have a Young Men's Christian association meeting twice a week throughout the year, in which those interested take part. But the literary societies so prominent in other colleges are lacking. There is a secret society or two, the most prominent being that of the Holderness.

Habits of neatness, cleanliness, method, precision, thoroughness and a high sense of honor are thoroughly ingrained in the character of the cadet. The most insignificant tie, the least discovery, secures the instant denunciation of the military code. If the cadet arrives at drill ten seconds late, if a speck of dust is found in his room or on his accoutrements he is given demerits. If his collar is not spotlessly white, if his uniform is not faultlessly adjusted, he is given demerits and obliged to go to the ranks to properly arrange his toilet. There is no limit to the number of demerits and if the limit is reached the cadet is immediately discharged. The discipline is more rigid than that of any other school in the world—much more iron-like than that of the most severe boarding school. The discipline is early severe, but the results as shown forth in the West Point graduate are certainly admirable. ROLLA F. ANDERSON.

The blood is strained and purified by the kidneys. No hope of health while the kidneys are wrong. Kelly's Kidney Cure will make healthy kidneys and pure blood. For sale by Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha, and Dillon's Drug Store, South Omaha.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

In Vienna telephone booths are furnished with napkins bearing the inscription: "Napkins, if you please, are for the napkins. Napkins, if you please, are for the napkins. Napkins, if you please, are for the napkins." At a ball of some Nanking Chinese porcelain in London the other day a set of silverware worth \$200,000 was stolen. It was brought from the Atlantic coast by a sailor.

A substituted forehead was shown by a Kentish doctor at a surgical congress in Berlin recently. He had cut off the patient's second eye and sewed it to the stump of the missing finger, and the operation was successful. The doctor did not explain to the public why he had cut off a new toe for the patient, as it looks like a new toe for the patient.

Every man to his trade. The big sale of Kentucky state treasury stamps began at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and lasted for two weeks and failed to open it. Then somebody had a bright idea. A messenger was sent to the post office with a check for \$200,000. The messenger was met by an expert safe opener in twenty minutes. The great door opened and out came the money. Then the expert returned and was taken back to his narrow quarters.

Pipes lined with glass were found recently by workmen repairing the plumbing in a house. The pipes were lined with glass and were found to be in perfect condition. The house was originally built about 1840 by the late General Burnside. At that time there was a panic in regard to lead pipes and the contractor had lined the pipes with glass. Mr. Price was wealthy and decided to have his pipes lined with glass. It is an odd story and one that is well known in the neighborhood.

In 1878 there was a bill passed by the Wisconsin legislature that virtually gave the state of Wisconsin the right of a motor vehicle. The Motor Vehicle Review has been made possible by any citizen of Wisconsin who might invent a machine and sell it for \$500. The machine must be a cheap and practical substitute for the horse and carriage. The machine must be run by steam or other motive power and conforming to the track of the horse and carriage. It was forbidden to use a machine that would be able to run back ward and turn out. It must be able to travel at least 20 miles an hour and it must be able to travel at least five miles an hour on one continuous journey before being accepted. As yet no candidate has been found.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

A St. Louis judge has declared the union label law unconstitutional. A new electrical process for tanning hides has been patented in Germany. The United States pays now an average of \$1.00 a day for tropical productions. A million dollars for strawberries, N. C. shippers. According to Bradstreet's wages have advanced 25 to 35 per cent. Uncle Sam's exports of manufactures of steel this year will be about \$130,000,000, or more than 20 per cent in excess of last year. The Governor of Vermont and other American capitalists have completed arrangements for the construction of a \$2,000,000 power plant at Grand Falls, N. B., which is located in a great timber region. There are fully 100 tons of plates of steel in the country at the present time. The total number of separate pieces of steel in the main structure of the ship is not less than 10,000. The number of rivets is not far short of 1,200,000.

A block of stock for the workers is the result of the settlement with window glass blowers and catheters. Five thousand shares of stock have been issued to the workers and the deal is said to include purchase of all co-operations. The annual shut-down in the glass industry has occurred, the factories to reopen in September. The industry has been a most active and prosperous one and, with a scale signed for the next year, its future indications appear favorable for a continuance of these conditions. The Chicago Tribune summarizes the financial results of the labor fight which has just been closed as follows: Wage loss in twenty weeks, \$120,000,000; cost of strikes, \$100,000,000; total loss to industry, \$220,000,000. The indirect losses to other branches of trade not immediately involved must have been very great. An interesting fact shown by the report of the Labor Commissioner Wright, which is just out on the subject of labor-saving machinery, is the enormous reduction in the cost of many articles. The cost of making 100 pairs of shoes is now \$35, a reduction of \$12 from the \$47 cost of 1905. The labor cost of 100 pairs of shoes is now \$35, a reduction of \$12 from the \$47 cost of 1905. The labor cost of 100 pairs of shoes is now \$35, a reduction of \$12 from the \$47 cost of 1905.

The growth of the trades union movement in this country is so rapid that definite figures are hard to obtain. The American Federation of Labor on May 1, 1900, numbered 1,044,000. The Knights of Labor still claim 250,000. The railway brotherhood, 115,200. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 100,000. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 100,000. The International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, 100,000. The International Union of Bricklayers, 100,000. The International Union of Painters, 100,000. The International Union of Shipbuilders, 100,000. The International Union of Shipfitters, 100,000. The International Union of Shipyard Laborers, 100,000. The International Union of Shipyard Workers, 100,000. The International Union of Shipyard Hands, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardHelpers, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardBoys, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardGangmen, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardCarpenters, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardJoiners, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardPainters, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardShipfitters, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardShipyarders, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardHelpers, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardBoys, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardGangmen, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardCarpenters, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardJoiners, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardPainters, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardShipfitters, 100,000. The International Union of ShipyardShipyarders, 100,000.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co. 1414-1416-1418 Douglas Street. A few very special things at prices worth coming out in the heat to get. Monday we put on sale a few pieces of Linoleum, that the manufacturers sold us at a "damaged" price. This is Nairns best goods. Sold at 50 cts to \$1.00 per square yard. This lot, consisting of all grades—all they had go in these lots at 30c and 48c per yard. If you can find the imperfections we will cut them out. 25 full pieces to select from on 2nd floor.

Stock Rugs MADE-UP RUGS—We want to close out during the dull season every made-up rug in our store—in order to do this we have reduced prices on them making every rug a great bargain. Come Monday and look them over at such prices as follow— 8-2x8-3 Brussels \$10.50 8-2x12 Brussels \$14.25 8-2x12 Velvet \$19.50 8-2x8-6 Brussels \$11.00 8-2x10-6 Axminster \$16.00 8-2x12 Axminster \$11.50 8-2x12-9 Brussels \$16.50 8-2x10-6 Brussels \$17.00 9x11 Brussels \$17.00 8-2x11-6 Brussels \$15.50 8-2x11-6 Brussels \$18.00 9x12 Brussels \$23.00 8-2x10-6 Velvet \$16.50 8-2x10-6 Axminster \$15.00 10-6x12 Brussels \$17.00 8-2x10-6 Brussels \$17.50 8-2x12 Velvet \$15.00 10-6x12 Axminster \$20.00 8-2x8-6 Brussels \$12.50 8-2x12 Brussels \$15.00 9-9x11-6 Brussels \$14.00 8-2x10-6 Brussels \$17.50 8-2x11-6 Axminster \$20.00 10-6x12-6 Axminster \$20.00 8-2x10-6 Axminster \$15.00 10-6x12 Axminster \$20.00 8-2x11-4 Brussels \$15.50 10-6x11-4 Axminster \$17.50 8-2x10-6 Brussels \$17.00 10-6x11 Velvet \$18.00 8-2x12 Brussels \$16.00 10-6x11-9 Brussels \$16.00

Sample Rugs-Real Bargains 7-6x10-6 Smyrna Rug \$14.75 6x9 Smyrna Rug \$8.25 6x9 Smyrna Rug \$8.25 6x9 Smyrna Rug \$8.25 6x9 Smyrna Rug \$8.25 8x12 Axminster Rug \$22.00 8x12 Khorrasian Axminster Rug \$25.00 8x12 Smyrna Rug \$10.00 8x10 Smyrna Rug \$14.75 500 1-yard square samples of Ingrain at 10c each. 350 1 1/2-yard samples of Brussels, Axminsters and Velvet Carpets, knotted fringe, at \$1.25. 400 1 1/2-yard samples of Brussels, Axminsters and Velvets, without fringe, \$1.00. 300 1 1/2-yard samples of Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Borders, fringed, at 85c—without fringe, 75c.

Lace Curtains. Mid-summer opportunity for money-saving on your lace curtains. All patterns not coming for next season, will be closed at a great reduction in prices. The quantities are from one-half pair to four pairs of a kind, and the prices from 25c each to \$25 a pair. See the assortment displayed in our windows \$6.75 at per pair.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL Entertainment for Lawn or Parlor is a GRAPHOPHONE 33 1-3 per cent reduction on Columbia Grand and Records. 25 per cent reduction on Edison Grand. 40 per cent reduction on Edison Grand Records. Columbia Graphophone Company, 1515 1/2 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb. ONLY \$5.00 A MONTH.

RELIGIOUS Theodore Roosevelt belongs to the Dutch Reformed church. Rev. Curtis A. Jenkins, president of the University of Indianapolis, has resigned that position to accept the pastorate of the First Christian church in Buffalo, N. Y. The Apostleship of Prayer of the Roman Catholic church now has over 2,000,000 members. Under its auspices, thirty magazines are printed in various parts of the world, in nearly all the languages of civilization. Rabbi Max Heller of New Orleans has started a museum for the collection and preservation of articles used in worship. The collection will be kept in Saint Thomas church in New Orleans. The Apostleship of Prayer of the Roman Catholic church now has over 2,000,000 members. Under its auspices, thirty magazines are printed in various parts of the world, in nearly all the languages of civilization. Rabbi Max Heller of New Orleans has started a museum for the collection and preservation of articles used in worship. The collection will be kept in Saint Thomas church in New Orleans. Paris is greatly disturbed over the action of the archbishop of Rouen in denouncing the wearing of divided skirts by women. The archbishop has sent letters expressing his views to all the clergymen of his diocese and has declared that he will not allow women to wear divided skirts. The clergymen are to be forbidden to wear divided skirts. Some Luther autograph manuscripts have been discovered in the Vatican library by Professor Ficker of Strasbourg. There are two commentaries on the Epistle to the Romans, one on the text and the other on the Epistle to the Hebrews. They were written in 1516 and 1517, shortly before the burning of the ninety-five theses at Wittenberg. The will of Baron Adolph de Rothschild provided that the interest on \$200,000 francs should be applied to aiding poor priests, rabbis and ministers of the religion existing in France. In working the cause relating to this request the baron says in the will "I hope that the Catholics will be tolerant and religious liberty will be maintained. The gift was made in 1890 and was left unaltered, although Baron de Rothschild kept making changes to his will till shortly before his death. It is said that the Methodists have raised about one-third of the 20th-century fund of \$2,000,000 which they began to collect some more than a year ago. This money is wanted to pay living debts, strengthen educational institutions and support missionary and charitable work. About \$1,000,000 has been raised by the sale of securities. \$2,000,000 has been paid on the debt of the fund. The fund was established for philanthropic endeavor. Methodist churches in twenty-six cities have united to raise funds to free all from debt, while in two cities this object has been accomplished. The venerable Father Dowling, pastor of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic church in Chicago, whose death occurred last week, was one of the best-loved priests in the country. He was vicar general of the archdiocese and was one of the oldest priests in point of age in service under Archbishop Peahan. Father Dowling left behind him a large family of boys, who were to study for the priesthood. He joined the Jesuit order and spent three years at Mount St. Mary's in Baltimore. He was a student in Baltimore for the study of the law. He was a student in Baltimore for the study of the law. He was a student in Baltimore for the study of the law. He was a student in Baltimore for the study of the law.

Something to be proud of is an office in THE BEE BUILDING. Not only are the offices so light, clean and healthy, but the approaches and surroundings are really most beautiful. There is nothing which compares with architectural beauty of the court, with its fountain, palms and sunshine. people will enjoy coming to your office in a building like this. Your clerks will enjoy working for you, and it will be a pleasure for patients, clients or customers to call and see you. R. C. Peters & Co., Rental Agents. Ground Floor, The Bee Building.

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