SEVEN KNOWN TO BE DEAD

OVER SIXTY INJURED BY THE EXPLOSION IN PHILADELPHIA—MORE BODIES PROBABLY IN RUINS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—Seven dead, three or four probably fatally injured and more than sixty other persons hurt more or less seriously is the latest revised record of last night's explosion in the block of buildings in Locust-st., above Tenth-st., in this city. How many more victims, if any, are still in the ruins will not be known until all the debris has been cleared away, which will require many more hours of hard work. The latest find was made at 8 o'clock to-night, when the badly burned body of a colored man was found in the wreckage on the sidewalk.

Undeterred by the incessant rain, the work of searching for the dead has been kept up continuous during the twenty-four hours since the explosion occurred. The only person who was positively known to be in the ruins was Elizabeth Mountain, and a large force of men was kept constantly at work in the debris where her mother's house had stood. The efforts of the searching were rewarded at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when in a corner of the cellar, covered partly by broken bricks, the body of the unfortunate woman was found. Her mother and brother had stood by during the entire night and day watching the searchers at work.

One colored man was found in the ruins of the restaurant, which was patronized by negroes. He was supposed to be a helper in the place, but no one could be found to identify him. The man found to-night was about thirty-five years of age, and was apparently a bootblack.

Temporary electric lights have been erected at the scene of the explosion, and to-night two hundred men, under the direction of the Department of Public Safety, are vigorously pursuing the search. Many of the residents of the neighborhood believe there are more bodies in the wreckage. Several persons are missing, but as some of them had no known permanent place of residence, it cannot be said positively that they are buried in the ruins. The police and fire officials can give no opinion except what they gather from those who live near the scene of the disaster.

The police and fire officials are also making a search for the cause of the explosion, but to-night they have no positive proof as to its cause. They hold to the theory that gasolene did the damage, and that it had been stored in one of the three grocery stores. The officials are inclined to believe that the explosion occurred in the McClemmy store, which was in the middle of the block. McClemmy, who is badly injured, says that he had only a gallon of the oil in his place, and that he kept it in the rear of the building.

DOWNFALL OF A DOCK BUILDER.

DIVORCE AND FAILURE TO PAY ALIMONY FOLLOWED BY ARREST ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Isaac T. Scribner, once a prosperous dock builder, having a large business at Poughkeepsie and New-York, as well as at other points along the Hudson, is under arrest at Peekskill, where he has lived all his life, on a charge of forgery. The offence is the outcome of a divorce which his wife obtained last month, with the custody of the children and alimony of $100 a month. The amount proved a heavy burden, and when he failed to pay Scribner was threatened with arrest. He was arrested finally in Prospect-ave., Brooklyn, one morning recently at 2 o'clock and taken to Peekskill. The charge against him was grand larceny in forging the name of Robert McCord, a prominent lawyer of Peekskill, to a note signed by John C. Moore, also supposed to be fictitious. The note was for $684. Other complainants appeared, and it was found that Scribner had evidently forged quite a number of notes. The figures may run into the thousands.

Judge Nathan P. Bushnell, in the police court, set the preliminary examination for yesterday. Mrs. Jessie A. Murden, a sister of the defendant, furnished $500 bail. Scribner had no lawyer yesterday, and was not ready to go on with the case. He pleaded for delay, and another week was given him. The judge, however, declined to accept Mrs. Murden again, and raised the amount of the bail to $1,000.

MURPHY SHIFTS AND PROMOTES.

HE SAYS THE THREE PLATOON SYSTEM WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON THURSDAY OR FRIDAY.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday announced the promotion of three members of the Headquarters squad and two members of Captain Titus's staff to the grade of detective-sergeant. The men from the Headquarters squad are Thomas A. Butler, William Duggan and William Kinsler. The men promoted from Captain Titus's staff are Edward P. Hughes and Joseph Petrosino. The former salary of the men promoted was $1,400 a year. They will now receive $2,000. Under the new charter they cannot be degraded, and can be retired on request at half pay.

Considerable surprise was manifested when it was announced by Commissioner Murphy that he had transferred nine members of the squad to patrol duty in various precincts. The members of the squad have been doing detective duty, with the pay and rank of patrolmen.

It is said that recently a law was passed by the legislature, which the men believe provides that on and after January 1 they will be entitled to full pay as detective sergeants, and with that in view have already, it is said, entered suit in the Supreme Court to have them recognized as such.

The Commissioner also said that the three platoon system would go into effect either Thursday or Friday of this week.

HAT MAKERS TO COMBINE.

A CONSOLIDATION OF ALL MANUFACTURING INTERESTS PREDICTED.

It has become current talk in Wall Street that the large hat manufacturers of the country are preparing to consolidate their interests, and that the combination to be formed will include every branch of hat manufacture from fur cutting to the making of sweatbands. A meeting called by promoters of the new trust has been attended by representatives of most of the large manufacturers.

TO BUILD NEW SUGAR REFINERY.

The articles incorporating the Knickerbocker Sugar Refining Company have been placed on record in the County Clerk's Office, in Newark, N. J., and C. V. Childs, James R. Maplecroft and H. N. Smith are named as corporators. The corporation is said to be controlled by Western grocers. It is to have a capital stock of $1,500,000, and is to build a sugar refinery on the New-Jersey shore, opposite Grant's tomb.

RAILROAD HAY RATES COMPLAINED OF.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Complaint was instituted to-day before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the National Hay Association against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company and twenty-nine other railroads doing business in the Eastern section of the country, alleging unlawful discriminations against hay and straw. The complaint charges that for a long period of time hay and straw have been in the sixth, or lowest, class of freight, but that the carriers on January 1, 1900, placed these commodities in the fifth class of freight, thereby increasing the freight by a dollar a ton on hay from Chicago to New-York, and proportionately for other points. It is alleged, further, that commodity rates are given to Canadian hay, working a discrimination against the domestic product.

PALESTINE WAKING UP INDUSTRIALLY.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Ernest L. Harris, United States consular agent at Eidenstock, has informed the State Department that valuable mineral treasures have recently been discovered in Palestine, and that it is safe to say the industrial awakening of the Holy Land is no longer a dream. He says it is true that the great part of the once flourishing country is a barren desert; the lines of communication are miserable and traffic is unsafe, aside from the one from Yafa to Jerusalem. Mr. Harris says that the newly discovered mineral deposits lie on both sides of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. The salt deposits of the Dead Sea also could be developed into an industry.

The consul considers phosphate the most important of all deposits, and he says the immense fields of that mineral to the east and west of the Jordan need only better means of traffic and communication in order to insure their development. This, it would seem, is not far distant, as the Turkish Government is planning a continuation of the Yafa-Jerusalem railroad, and steamboats are already plying the Dead Sea.

PELL INDICTED AGAIN.

THE FORMER BANK WRECKER MUST ANSWER A CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

The grand jury yesterday returned an indictment against George H. Pell for grand larceny in the first degree for stealing from the United States Security Company one hundred shares of the preferred stock of the International Paper Company. The stock is valued at $6,400. The whole matter was threshed out several months ago before Magistrate Mayo in the Centre-st. police court, where Pell was held in $2,000 bonds for the grand jury. Pell is now out on bail.

Fourteen years ago Pell was a partner in the brokerage firm of Grovesteen & Pell. The concern collapsed in August, 1887, after a troubled existence of a few months. At that time Pell was president of the East and West Railroad of Alabama. Shortly before the failure he became a candidate for Congress, but was disastrously beaten. It was said at the time that his campaign cost him so much money that it assisted materially in bankrupting the firm. Later he re-engaged in the brokerage business at No. 47 Liberty-st., under the name of Pell & Wallack.

On January 31, 1890, the failure of the Sixth National Bank took place. Pell had been appointed agent by the bank's board of directors to dispose of $1,000,000 worth of the securities of the bank. Pell was indicted by the grand jury, charged with grand larceny in the first degree. He was convicted upon the specific charge of having stolen $31,000 in bonds. These bonds belonged to the Lenox Bank, which, together with the Equitable Bank, had shortly before purchased control of the Sixth National.

On June 10, 1890, after a trial of nine days, Pell was sentenced by Recorder Smyth to seven years and six months imprisonment at Sing Sing.

A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

POLICE THINK WOUNDED MAN LIES WHEN HE SAYS HE DOES NOT KNOW WHO HIS ASSAILANT WAS.

While on post in East Thirteenth-st. near Avenue A early yesterday morning Patrolman McNeil, of the Fifth-st. station, heard the report of a pistol. On a coalbox in front of a saloon kept by an Italian, at No. 443 East Thirteenth-st., he found a man bleeding from a wound in the left side of his head. The wounded man said he was George Kelly, a bricklayer of No. 208 East Eighty-fourth-st. He said he was passing through the street, when he was shot from the other side of the thoroughfare by some unknown person. He did not know why he was shot. Dr. Rogers, of Bellevue Hospital, who was called, found that the bullet had entered behind Kelly's left ear, and was lodged in the cheekbone. The police think that he knows who shot him and why he was shot. Kelly refused to see a detective when he called at the hospital.

BOTTLE MERCHANT'S DEATH WAS SUICIDE

The death of William E. Whiteman, the bottle merchant of No. 32 East Forty-fifth-st., who was found dead in bed in the boarding house there, was reported as a case of suicide yesterday by Dr. Daniel E. Barry, of No. 447 Lexington-ave., who said the man had taken carbolic acid, and that a bottle that had contained the poison was found in the bed.

CALIFORNIA WINEMAKERS ALARMED.

TO APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THREATENED FRENCH COMPETITION.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Representatives of California winemaking interests have learned that French exporters propose to enter into active competition with the winemakers of this State. It is asserted that in some districts of France the crop of grapes has been so enormous that the price of wine has fallen to less than one cent a gallon. The French growers, it is said, do not intend to ship wine to this country, owing to the tariff, but they propose to send over condensed must. This is unfermented grape juice which can be quickly converted into fair wine by the addition of water. The duty on must is only 20 per cent ad valorem, it coming under the head of "unenumerated articles" in the tariff schedules. The wine interests of California will at once take steps to have the omission of must from the tariff rectified by Congress, and it is likely that the measure to that effect will be placed in charge of Representative Kahn on his return from the Philippines.

THROWS SILVER ON COURTROOM FLOOR.

PRISONER ARRESTED AND RELEASED, REPEATS PERFORMANCE WHICH CAUSED HIS DETENTION.

William L. Harkness drove to the Jefferson Market court yesterday and staggered in. No sooner had he taken a seat than he pulled out a roll of bills and a handful of silver, and began to throw money on the floor of the courtroom.

Harkness was followed by the cabman, John Carter, who demanded his pay. Harkness started to pour coin in the outstretched hand of the cabman. "Say when," remarked Harkness, as he dropped silver piece after silver piece into the palm before him.

The cabman neglected that little formality, and an officer performed it for him, making him restore all but a dollar. Harkness was then locked up. He refused to pick up his money before being led away, and the officer did it for him. Harkness was arrested on Monday night by Officer Behr while he was giving away money at Sixth-ave. and Twenty-fourth-st. He obtained his release on bail soon after being locked up.

WHALEN'S DEMURRER SUSTAINED.

CONGRESSMAN FOWLER WANTED TO RESTRAIN THE CITY FROM USING "ISLAND PLATFORMS" IN THE SUBWAYS.

Corporation Counsel Whalen received word yesterday that his demurrer in the case brought against the city and the Rapid Transit Commission by Congressman Charles A. Fowler, of New-Jersey, owner of the Carpenter patent of the so-called bi-transit railway system, had been sustained by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court.

Congressman Fowler declared that he was the owner of the patent for so called "island platforms," and sought to enjoin the Rapid Transit Commissioners from using them in the subway.

Corporation Counsel Whalen demurred on the ground that the patent showed on its face that it was invalid, and Judge Lacombe takes the same view.

SCENES AFTER THE EXPLOSION IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Photographed for The Tribune.)

MAY SPARE THE VERMONT.

PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST HER DESTRUCTION LIKELY TO BE HEEDED.

The order from the Naval Board at Washington for the burning of the old receiving ship Vermont, whose decks have been trod by a quarter of a million of enlisted naval men and boys since the Civil War, is being reconsidered by the board, it is believed. There is a good prospect, according to advices received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, that the part of the order calling for the destruction of the old ship will speedily be withdrawn. The Tribune's article yesterday suggesting that the Vermont might not after all be destroyed caused much comment and commendation. It was urged that while the Navy Department can properly regulate the housing of its sailors, its right to destroy an historical "water mark" like the Vermont is debatable, to say the least.

Colonel W. C. Church, of "The Army and Navy Journal," seconds the suggestion of W. H. Stayton, former commander of the Brooklyn Naval Militia, that the Vermont be used as a museum for naval relics. Captain Jacob W. Miller, of the New-York Naval Militia, wants the Vermont turned over to that body. Edward Hagaman Hall, secretary of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, being asked his opinion, said:

While our society believes strongly in the preservation of landmarks and relics having an historic or educational value, yet zeal in this direction should always be tempered with reason. If, as is alleged, the Vermont is saturated with the germs of disease and cannot be disinfected, sentiment ought not to stand in the way of her removal. On the other hand, if the old ship can consistently be saved, there is no doubt that she would excite a great deal of interest, notwithstanding her somewhat prosaic history. Her war record consists chiefly of being stationed at Port Royal. After the war she was brought North and converted into a receiving ship. If, by the use of concrete filling or the application of fire proofing treatment, the danger of destruction by fire could be diminished, she would make an interesting depository for naval relics.

Colonel Church said:

I certainly am opposed to the destruction of the old Vermont. If the navy wants to house its men differently, well and good, but the Vermont should not be destroyed. I suspect that certain influences in the Navy Department which are working for barracks for the sailors are back of the order for breaking up or burning the Vermont. The Vermont should be made into a museum for naval war relics. Hundreds of interesting relics are now covered up or rusting to pieces because there is no suitable place to put them on exhibition. There was talk of making the top of the proposed Dewey arch into a naval museum. The Vermont would be a better one. As a type of the old fighting frigate the Vermont should be preserved. It may be that some future generation will want to restore her rigging and sails. She will be much more of a curiosity fifty years from to-day than she is now.

Captain Miller said:

I have not paid particular attention to the case of the Vermont and her prospective destruction. She is a fine old vessel, though, and has done good service. It seems a pity that she should be broken up. If the government has no better use for her she might be turned over to the Naval Militia, and would probably be of great use to the service. The old New-Hampshire has been most valuable in our work, and it is fortunate that she was not destroyed.

COLUMBIA IN THE NAVY YARD

THOSE WHO GOT ABOARD THE CRUISER PRONOUNCE HER TO BE IN A DIRTY CONDITION.

The handsome grayhound of the navy, the cruiser Columbia, which holds the speed record for war vessels between America and Europe, is now lying at the Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and within a short time will be turned into a floating barracks for green sailors. The orders have not arrived yet for the transfer of the men from the Vermont, but they are expected at any time.

The Columbia had a hard passage from Philadelphia. There was some trouble with her sea valves, and as there was not enough steam in the boilers to work the pumps the men were obliged to man them. The result was that the crew was worn out when the Columbia reached Brooklyn at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Strict orders were given that no one should be allowed aboard the boat unless on urgent official business. Lieutenant-Commander Atwater and most of the crew went to bed at once.

Several persons who did get aboard the vessel said that she was in an exceedingly dirty condition and that it would take a week or more to get her into good shape. Officers in the navy yard were much surprised at the condition of the Columbia, because here vessels out of commission are carefully looked after. What is known as a preservation squad makes a daily inspection of all ships in ordinary.

Rear-Admiral Barker believes that the people have got a wrong impression from the fact that the department has ordered the Columbia to be used as a receiving ship.

"She is not a failure," said the admiral to a Tribune reporter last night, "and no indignities are being heaped upon her by using her temporarily as a receiving ship. She will not be injured in any way or remodelled at all, and will be kept in better shape than she would be if laid up in ordinary with only a keeper or two aboard. The five hundred men who will live aboard the vessel will keep her in excellent shape."

Admiral Barker declared that the Columbia was in no sense a failure, but that she was of a type which was the least valuable to keep in commission in times of peace. The large amount of coal consumed by the cruiser makes her too expensive to keep in commission. In times of war, however, she would be invaluable as a commerce destroyer.

As to the proposition that the Vermont be preserved as a relic, Rear-Admiral Barker did not care to say much. Clearly he was not enthusiastic over it.

"Of course," said he, "I have no idea what the department will finally do with the Vermont. They will not burn her, I am sure, but it hardly seems to me that there is enough historic interest connected with her to warrant any great effort at preservation."

The fact that the old Constitution was being preserved was recalled to his mind.

"Well," said the Rear-Admiral, "I understand that they are having some difficulty keeping her. It is quite a task. Of course, if anybody wishes to buy the Vermont and keep her as a relic, we shall have no objections."

WORK ON EAST RIVER BRIDGE APPROACH.

Work was begun yesterday on the approach to the new East River bridge. There was an entire absence of ceremony. At a signal given by D. L. Hough, president of the United Engineering and Contracting Company, some forty workmen dug their picks into the ground at Delancey and Mangin sts.

The contract for the approach is held by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which will put in the iron work, and has sublet the contract for the substructure to the United Engineering and Contracting Company.

DOES NOT WANT TO CONSOLIDATE.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY DEPOSITS STOCK WITH FIRST NATIONAL TO PROTECT ITSELF FROM OTHER COMPANIES.

The plan for depositing stock of the American Cotton Oil Company with the First National Bank for three years, under an agreement that the stock may be sold at not less than 105 for the preferred and 60 for the common, as described in The Tribune, was accepted by the directors of the company yesterday. A report that the plan was designed to aid in the consolidation of the company with the Southern Cotton Oil Company or the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company was contradicted yesterday by officials of the company. On the other hand, it was said, the company wished to protect itself against the outside companies securing a controlling interest in it.

The other companies, it was said, had been combining their interests until they controlled twenty-nine mills. It is said to be the plan of the American Cotton Oil Company to increase its facilities until it has sixty crushing mills and ten refineries.

George Austin Morrison, chairman, Harris C. Fahnestock, Edward Winslow and J. Kennedy Todd have consented to act as a committee representing the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of the American Cotton Oil Company, who have entered into an agreement for furthering a consolidation or other disposition of the property, or for the acquisition or lease of property by the company and for the general advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action. Copies of the stockholders' agreement may be obtained from R. F. Munro, secretary to the committee, at the office of the company.

BATTLE ON IN MARYLAND.

REPUBLICANS IN CONVENTION DENOUNCE MR. GORMAN'S POLICY.

"WHITE SUPREMACY" ISSUE RIDICULED—CANDIDATES NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

Baltimore, Aug. 6.—The Republican State Convention, held here to-day, placed the following ticket in nomination:

For State Controller—HERMAN S. PLATT, of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—THOMAS PARRAN, of Calvert County.

Both nominations were made by acclamation. Interest therefore centred mainly in the platform and the speeches, all of which teemed with denunciation of the Democracy in general and of ex-Senator Gorman in particular. The "white supremacy" issue raised by the Democrats in the platform adopted by them at last week's convention was ignored in that on which the Republican candidates will stand, but it came in for its share of unfavorable mention in the speeches. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, indicated clearly the course to be pursued by his party in the coming fight with regard to this issue in his opening address to the convention.

"To the cry that this is a white man's State," he said, "we answer that the negro bogie will scare no man. It is disgusting, but humorous; it is a sham and fraud; it is without force. The suggestion that the more than 80 per cent of white population of the State is in jeopardy from any standpoint from the less than 20 per cent of negro population is an insult to a brave and intelligent people, who are justly proud of the glory of their State, that as a colony was the first to ordain liberty of conscience and freedom of religion. It remained for the present boss governed Democratic machine, in order to hide its own hideousness, to conjure such a spectacle. There has never been a time when there has not been a white man's government in Maryland, and as the percentage of colored people has steadily decreased in the State each decade since 1810, when it was 38.22 per cent, to the present time, when it is but 19.78 per cent, the puerility and absurdity of crying aloud a white man's government are apparent."

Congressman George A. Pearre, who presided, also characterized the issue as puerile and ridiculous, as did former Attorney-General George R. Gaither, who placed Mr. Parran in nomination.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform is the work of Senator McComas and Phillips Lee Goldsborough, chairman of the State Central Committee, who is regarded as a candidate for the seat of Senator Wellington. The plank which especially refers to Mr. Gorman is as follows:

We appeal to all good citizens to unite in defeating the selfish political bosses in their conspiracy, begun with the extra session, to perpetuate themselves and their methods by one-sided elections, and to thwart the first purpose of that conspiracy by defeating the election to the United States Senate of the Democratic leader who dictated the disfranchising election law to a servile Assembly. Their victory would again fasten upon our State the reign of corruption and violence overthrown in 1895, and enable them to intrench themselves for a generation behind a far worse disfranchising election law than the un-American law we are pledged to repeal. If we succeed we will defeat the election to the United States Senate of a man whose views on tariff and finance fluctuate with political exigencies, who is stable only in unvarying control of the Democratic party machine.

Other planks pledge the party's representatives in Congress to uphold the policy of President McKinley; promise that the Republicans, if put in control of the legislature, will immediately repeal the new election law and re-enact the one in force before the recent special session of the legislature; to pass laws to prevent corrupt practices in elections; to regulate primary elections; to take the public schools and the police department out of politics; to suppress all combinations of trade which are intended to create a monopoly; to amend the present oyster laws so as to provide for the replenishing and revival of the barren oyster beds at public expense and to secure to oystermen and crabbers full rights and privileges on those beds.

THE ROUGH ON'S Never Fail.

BEWARE of any "Rough On" not bearing the name E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J. All others are Spurious.

ROUGH ON Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs,

Is Not a Poison.

Bugs and Insects do not necessarily eat it, but it is Offensive and Destructive to Insect Life.

It exterminates Bugs and Insects by external irritation. Guaranteed to do the work quickly and effectively.

Is Cheapest and Most Economical

Because highly concentrated and promptly effective. Don't mix it with anything. Use as it is.

THIS IS QUITE ANOTHER PREPARATION.

"ROUGH ON" MOTH, FLY & FLEA.

It is Not Poisonous. Has no Offensive Odor.

And though stronger, more pungent, penetrating, persistent and more lasting than Camphor, or Naphthaline, the odor is pleasant and agreeable to persons. Will not soil nor injure clothing.

TEN TIMES CHEAPER

Because more effective and ten times more lasting than Camphor. It is in fact the only effective protection against Moth. Pack your things in it and don't worry. Knocks fleas from dogs and cats instantly. Keeps mosquitoes, flies, gnats, ticks, etc., from persons, or these and lice from horses. 50c. boxes, at Druggists. By mail, 65c. Rough on Rats clears out Rats and Mice, 15c. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

ROUGH ON BUNIONS

Marvellous in quick relief of a sprained Ankle, a Sprained or Bruised Tendon, Ligament or Muscle, a Black Eye, any Contusion, Sprain, Bruise or Mash, where the skin is entire.

Any Honest Physician

will admit he can't cure a bunion, unless he uses Rough on Bunions. Any druggist will tell you no remedy heretofore devised will *cure* a bunion.

Rough on Bunions is the Only Cure,

and for a sprain, bruise, mash or black eye, it is surprisingly effective, and for aching, sore, tired, tender feet it beats the world.

35c. at druggists, or by mail for 35c.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

ROUGH ON CORNS

SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

Does Not Evaporate.

Cures without making the feet sore. Relieves pain and soreness the instant applied.

Corn remedies may come and go, but "Rough on Corns" goes on forever, and in spite of unheard-of competition it remains the standard, the old and ever reliable, never-failing cure for hard or soft corns.

"Rough on Corns" could not be the standard of the world without unusual merit. 15c. at druggists.

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