



## SURRENDER UNEXPECTED. RUSSIANS DEMORIALIZED.

**Common Provisions Still Plentiful in Port Arthur—20,000 Sick.**

Tokio, Jan. 4 (evening).—The following report was received from General Nogai at 8 o'clock this afternoon:

Order is maintained at Port Arthur by the officers. The people are quiet. Our minute investigation was not finished until Tuesday night. The total number of inhabitants is about 35,000, of whom 25,000 are soldiers or sailors. The total number of sick or wounded is 20,000. Common provisions and bread are plentiful, but there is a scarcity of meat and vegetables. There is no medical supplies at Port Arthur. The Japanese are strenuously succoring the people. The capitulation committees are pushing their respective works.

Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army, at Port Arthur, Jan. 4, via Che-Poo, Jan. 4, 8 p. m. (censored).—The flag of the Rising Sun floats to sight over the captured citadel of Port Arthur. When the news of the surrender of the fortress reached the soldiers yesterday, leaping from mouth to mouth, the Japanese drew close to their late enemies and fraternized freely with them. When nightfall came, bonfires rose from the camp like a blazing sea, while great choruses of "Banzai!" echoed through the hills. The entire garrison and all the non-combatants will march out of the city on Thursday to the village of Yahutwei, near the shores of Pigeon Bay, from which place the Russian officers will be transported to Dalny, and thence to wherever they may desire. The prisoners of war will be detained at the Russian barracks in the village until they can be transferred to Dalny.

Thus has Japan won the great Russian stronghold in the Far East, after a five months' siege, in which she lost over 50,000 soldiers, who were put out of action in the most sanguinary and desperate fighting the world has ever seen.

Though the intimation that Russians were willing to surrender was known to the officers of the Japanese staff on the afternoon of January 1, it was not generally known to the hundred thousand of the investing army until yesterday (Monday).

**JAPANESE THEMSELVES SURPRISED.**  
The surrender of the fortress at the present time came as a surprise even to the Japanese, as the desperate determination and courage of the Russians, even in the last assaults, indicated that the struggle would be to the bitter end. It was well known to the Japanese that the destruction of the fortress guarding the main defenses of the western half of the eastern fortified ridge made the investment of the city on the east only a matter of a short time, despite the strongest efforts of the defenders, and also insured the segregation of the forts further east upon the ridge.

The steady advance of the besiegers upon the west flank since the capture of 203-Metre Hill, up the valley from the shores of Pigeon Bay to the outskirts of the new town, enabled them, with the capture of the north Tai-Yan-Kow fort, to close in on the city from the west, and to segregate the Chai Hill forts so that they could be dealt with in detail.

It was evident, therefore, that, despite the most determined opposition, the investing army could in a week or ten days closely invest and besiege Port Arthur City, the center of the whole system of defense, so that the powerful forts both east and west would be isolated.

This, however, did not warrant the assumption that the resisting power of the position was at an end. Though the Japanese hoped for the surrender of the fortress, they expected that another month would be necessary to reduce it, because of the evident intention of the garrison to fight to the last.

It has been evident since the capture of 203-Metre Hill, the destruction of the fleet and the awful manner in which the forts guarding the western half of the eastern fortified ridge had been captured by the explosion of dynamite mines, that the fighting ardor of the garrison was dampened, and that the helplessness of their position had robbed them of their dogged determination. This helplessness was shown in the weakness of the opposition to the rapid advance of the Japanese on the west flank since the fleet was destroyed.

**DEMORIALIZED BY EXPLOSIONS.**  
The tremendous effect of the explosions which wrecked Sun-Shu-Shan Port, the last of the forts guarding the main defenses of the eastern fortified ridge, in which half of the defenders were killed and the remainder captured or made prisoners, completed the disorganization of the defense.  
The subsequent spirited assault by the Japanese on the principal line of outer fortifications and the higher hills of the fortified ridge immediately after the capture of Sun-Shu-Shan was met with feeble opposition, and the night of January 1 saw the besiegers in possession of the upper line of the fortified ridge from East Kikwan Mountain to the western extremity. Had the garrison fought as it had previously done, this would have at least taken days to accomplish, and would have cost many lives.

The request of the Russians for food, medicines and physicians for their sick and wounded has been granted. It is expected that the Japanese would be taken over by the Japanese at noon to-day.

**RUSSIA'S CREDIT POOR.**  
*She Had to Pay 6 1/2 Per Cent for \$81,000,000 Loan.*  
Berlin, Jan. 4.—The prospectus of the new Russian loan of \$81,000,000 will be issued to-morrow or Friday. Subscription lists will be opened in Germany, Russia and Holland on January 12. The price of the issue in Germany will be 95. The bankers' syndicate has paid into the Russian Treasury 90%.

These terms are considered here to be unfavorable for Russia, as the holders can demand redemption at par after six years, which is equivalent to a rate of 6 1/2 per cent interest. Recently bankers in Berlin having financial relations with Russia, when asked whether Russia would have to pay 5 per cent, replied, "Why, Russia is not bankrupt."

The financial press points to the uncertainty of Russia's military success in the coming campaign, and also to distrust of the country's internal political situation as reasons why she had to pay such unfavorable terms.

**PROTEST AT SELLING OF HOSPITALS.**  
Paris, Jan. 4.—The Russian Embassy has transmitted to Foreign Minister Delcasse a protest.

Continued on second page.

**FLORIDA LIMITED TRAINS.**  
The special Florida Limited trains between New York and St. Augustine, via Daytona Beach, will begin running January 9th. Full information from ticket agents.—Advt.



ELECTRIC SNOWPLOUGHS STALLED IN EIGHTH-ST.

## A RECORD MAKING STORM. DEATHS; TRAFFIC TIE-UP.

**Worst Blizzard of Twentieth Century—Snowfall Sets New Mark.**

A nine inch snowfall driven by a fifty knot gale yesterday formed the worst blizzard and contributed to the coldest winter New-York has seen this century. Death and untold discomfort were the results. Six persons perished in the cold. The hospitals overflowed with cases of asthma, pleuro-pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, erysipelas, directly caused or made acute by the intense cold, for the wind and snow and sleet had likewise lowered the temperature to 10 degrees above zero. Numbers of fractured limbs, too, caused by falls on the slippery streets and sidewalks, were reported.

From early on Tuesday until late yesterday the horsecar service was virtually discontinued; the surface car lines were practically paralyzed and the elevated trains blocked for hours. The subway, beset by multitudes of the living dead, alone seemed to remain unaffected by the record breaking storm. Even worse conditions on the surface roads prevailed in Brooklyn and Richmond boroughs, where for many hours the elevated and surface roads were completely demoralized.

All trains from the west west from one to three hours late, the suburban services being completely dislocated. On every road the mails were seriously delayed. So, too, were transatlantic and sound steamers.

While hospitals and charitable institutions are thronged with victims of the storm, its effect is not expected to become evident before to-day or to-morrow.

If the storm showed any silver lining to urban and suburban travelers, it lay in the unmistakable boon vouchsafed by the subway. Unexpectedly enough, the telegraph lines were little affected, and, aside from delays, the harbor traffic reports to the contrary notwithstanding, was much as usual.

Frozen and buried hydrants, snowdrifts as high as the engine wheels, as well as the slippery condition of the streets, seriously interfered with the work of the Fire Department.

It was the worst night in years. The treacherous streets—here slides, there skating rinks, and there again toboggans—formed on every side not the least evil of the storm. Horses fell in herds. All day long the hospital surgeons were busy setting the fractured limbs of men and women, sober and unsobber alike.

Some idea may be gained of the intensity of the storm when it is said that six inches of snow fell between midnight and 8 a. m.; that the snowfall this winter is now already 36.3 inches, against 33 inches for the whole winter of 1903-04, and that, with yesterday's contribution, it is the coldest winter New-York has witnessed since that of 1899-1900.

At 8 a. m. the thermometer registered 13 degrees above zero, against 30 the preceding morning. At the same hour the wind blew twenty-six miles an hour. By 9 o'clock the temperature sank to 10 degrees, remaining at this point until 11, when it rose one degree.

At the application bureau of the Charity Organization Society the Tribune reporter was told that the applications for relief were not above the normal. "It is a peculiar fact," said the superintendent, "that in a bad storm such as this it always takes two or three days for an effect on the applications to begin to pour in. To-day the applications will begin to pour in. To-day things have been very slow."

A similar view was expressed by Acting Superintendent Rickard at Bellevue Hospital. The influx of cold cases, he said, "is to-day much as usual. But wait for a day or two."

As a result largely of the condition of the streets, the poor, especially, suffered from a lack of coal.

"While coal is still \$6.50 a ton," the reporter was told at the Coal Merchants' Association. "We cannot supply the demand in time, and I should estimate that our deliveries to-day have fallen to 50 per cent. We have to use three horses instead of two, and whereas, under normal conditions, the delivery to one route should occupy only half an hour, on such days as this, it takes from three to four hours."

**Milk companies declared they had delivered their full supply, but belatedly, and as a result many a West Side father, not blessed with a frightened wife or housekeeper, had to do without milk in his breakfast coffee, and many an East Side "little mother" was not able to obtain the baby's staple for all meals until the afternoon.**

The same conditions are expected to-day, but to-morrow it is thought normal conditions will be resumed.

## MAYOR-MURPHY SPLIT. CAUSE, CITY LIGHTING.

**Warfare May Force McCarren and Tammany Leader To Be Allies.**

Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, no longer are on cordial terms. The municipal lighting issue has brought a coldness between them. Mr. Murphy advised Water Commissioner John T. Oakley to sign secretly the lighting contracts, and Oakley signed them, without consulting the Mayor. In fact, the Mayor did not know that Oakley had signed them until two weeks afterward. Mayor McClellan decided to come out for a municipal lighting plant without consulting Charles F. Murphy.

The Tammany Hall and McCarren men were in favor of the East River Gas bill, which Governor Odell vetoed, after the legislature passed it and sent it to Mayor McClellan, who indorsed it. That was extremely agreeable to Charles F. Murphy. It allowed him an opportunity to demonstrate to the friends of the bill that Tammany Hall was for it. Tammany's campaign treasury was filled to overflowing in the campaign of 1903, because Charles F. Murphy convinced certain corporate interests that Tammany was friendly to them.

Now, however, it is different. The secret signing of the lighting bills created a campaign issue that immediately began to worry Mayor McClellan. Charles F. Murphy early in December declared that the Mayor would be nominated. That was before it was decided to commit the McClellan administration to a municipal lighting project. There are many people who believe that the city will not build a lighting plant of its own. That does not alter the fact that the fight begun by Mayor Low two years ago for a reduction in rates has become a mighty issue in local politics, and promises to dwarf other issues. When this became more and more apparent the Mayor's intimate friends advised him to get on the popular side of the issue and advocate municipal lighting. This is what he has done, regardless of the embarrassment of Charles F. Murphy.

The seriousness of Mr. Murphy's predicament may drive him and Senator McCarren together again for the municipal campaign. Senator McCarren has been informed, it was said yesterday at the City Hall, that he must hold himself in readiness to defeat any municipal lighting bill that reaches Albany. To do this he will need assistance from the Tammany members of the legislature. As Mr. Murphy's warfare is more fully wrapped up in the defeat of a municipal lighting bill than even Mr. McCarren's, it looks as if Murphy and McCarren would have to work in accord this winter in Albany.

The opinion of Corporation Counsel Delany and John F. Dillon that the city, under the charter, may go ahead and build its own lighting plant, is not considered wholly sufficient. Because of the belief that the city has not full power to embark on an enterprise of this sort, the Mayor sent a municipal lighting bill to Albany. If the bill becomes a law, doubtless the McClellan Board of Estimate and Apportionment will try to build a lighting plant. If it should not pass, the probability is that Tammany leaders would charge the failure to the obstructive tactics of the legislature, and that, in the judgment of Mr. Murphy's friends, would leave things in fairly good shape for the fall campaign. It would not be carrying out the McClellan programme for a municipal lighting plant, but it would divide the responsibility for the failure, and that would be a "good enough Morgan" until after election.

The action of the Mayor in favoring a municipal lighting plant makes it practically certain that the Tammany managers will nominate for president of the Board of Aldermen next fall a man who is not given to advocating municipal government ideas favored by Single Taxers and Socialists. It may be that Borough President Ahearn may be "promoted" to the place now occupied by Mr. Forney. In that case Mayor McClellan might be nominated for Governor and Mr. Ahearn would succeed him as acting Mayor for one year. Mr. Ahearn is the candidate of the Sullivan for Mayor.

**BRYAN DANDES GRANDDAUGHTER.**  
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
New-Orleans, Jan. 4.—William Jennings Bryan, was here to-day on his way from Texas, where he has been duck hunting for the last few days. It was the first time he has seen his daughter since his marriage to Mr. Leavitt, in October, 1903, and he was delighted with his granddaughter, now two months old. He spent nearly his entire visit with the child on his lap. He left here this evening for Vicksburg, Miss., whence he will go straight to Lincoln.

**A SOUTH SEA ISLAND WRECK.**  
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
San Francisco, Jan. 4.—The remnants of a four masted British ship, the name of which is unknown, lie on the reef that surrounds Mangala Island, in the Cook Group. The schooner O. M. Kellogg, arriving to-day from Raratonga, brought the first news of the ship's loss. Mangala is six hundred miles from the latter part of September, and was quickly broken up by the giant breakers. All hands were saved by the natives. The ship is said to have been bound from Australia to a South American port.

**THE MANHANSET AGROUND.**  
Fallmore, Jan. 4.—The British steamer Manhanset, from Baltimore for Daiquiri, Cuba, went aground on Sparrow's Point Channel, having been blown from the channel by a high northwest wind.

**CALIFORNIA VIA SUNSET ROUTE.**  
Sunset Annex Sleeping Car leaves N. Y. daily 4:35 p. m. via Southern R. Y. & W. P. W. of A. L. & N. via Washington and New-Orleans. Dining car service. N. Y. offices 21 and 115 Eway.—Advt.

**FLORIDA, CUBA, NASSAU, AIKEN AND AUGUSTA.**  
Southern Railway's superior service for 1905. Two trains daily. Effective Jan. 9, inauguration of the famous Southern's Palm Line. Manatees in dining car. N. Y. offices 21 and 115 Eway.—Advt.

## LAST RITES PREVENTED. Bodies Unburied Because Snow Fills Graves in Queens.

The blizzard of yesterday has stopped the burial of the dead in the cemeteries of Queens, and unless traffic is soon relieved it will be more than a week before the dead of the city of New-York who were to be buried yesterday will be put in graves. In all cemeteries Sundays and Wednesdays are the busiest of the seven days of the week, there being the greatest number of funerals on those two days, but there were few funeral processions yesterday.

## G. H. WILLIAMS INDICTED. Accused of Malfeasance as Mayor of Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 4.—George H. Williams, once Chief Justice of Oregon Territory, ex-United States Senator from Oregon, Attorney General in President Grant's second Cabinet, and now Mayor of Portland, a man who is eighty-two years of age, was to-day indicted by a grand jury of Multnomah county on a charge of malfeasance in office.

The indictment states that on July 13, 1904, Judge Williams, while Mayor of Portland, refused to enforce the statute regulating gambling. This law, which was passed at the last session of the legislature, gives the Mayor power to close disorderly houses within four miles of the city, and it is alleged that he failed to avail himself of that power.

An indictment against Hunt, Chief of Police, is almost identical with that returned against Mayor Williams. It charges that he knowingly permitted a gambling game to be conducted at the Portland Club.

Indictments were also returned against W. C. Elliott, recently deposed as City Engineer, his inspectors, J. M. Caywood and Henry Chandler, and E. W. R. M. Riner, contractors. The indictments against Elliott, Caywood, Chandler and the Riner charge obtained money from the city by false pretenses, and are the result of the investigation of the alleged Tanner Creek sewer frauds. J. N. Flesman and M. C. Nease, managers of the Warwick Club, a turf poolroom, were indicted on a charge of maintaining a nuisance.

George Henry Williams was born in 1823 in New-Lebanon, N. Y. From 1847 to 1852 he was judge of the First Judicial District of Iowa, and from 1853 to 1857 Chief Justice of Oregon Territory. While United States Senator, he was a member of the Joint High Commission, which in 1871 prepared the Treaty of Washington as an adjustment of the "Alabama Claims."

He was Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Grant in his second term, and was nominated in 1873 by Grant for Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, but the nomination was not confirmed, and his name was withdrawn.

A number of detectives, including some of the best men from Police Headquarters, were put on the case, with instructions to spare no expense. Several Italian detectives took part in the hunt. The police were confident that they had a real "Black Hand" affair this time. They promised especially vigorous work.

## BOMB THROWN AT SHOP. FILLED WITH BULLETS. Attempt to Wreck It Follows "Black Hand" Dispute.

A mysterious explosion last night in the five story tenement house at No. 1143 First-



A SLUMP IN THE LEMONADE MARKET.

ave, perforated with about six holes the window of the shoe shop of Joseph Kuder, on the ground floor. It threw Kuder and a customer to the floor. The police say "Black Hand" members threw a bomb loaded with small bullets. "Sam" Fassett, who also has a shop on the ground floor, and two of his barbers were shaving two patrons. The force of the explosion hurled them to the floor. Fassett said his customer had an extremely narrow escape from having his jugular severed, as his throat was being shaved when the explosion took place.

Fassett screamed, "The Black Hand! They have done it! They have done it!" he cried. "They have tried to blow up my shop and kill me."

The police soon appeared. The large pane of glass in the shoe shop, they found, contained at least six holes, as if made by .22-calibre bullets. The two framework had ten holes, and the panes in the sidewalk cases were likewise perforated. All the perforations were clear cut. The glass was not shattered.

**LETTERS FROM THE "BLACK HAND."**  
It was learned when the excitement had subsided that Fassett was the object of a plot by the "Black Hand." He had received four letters of the usual sort. For a month detectives, working with the barber, had tried to arrest the men who were sending the letters.

On December 6 Fassett received this letter:  
Dear Friend—Meet us at the end of the Third-ave. route at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., and please bring \$300 in a basket. Failure to come means an injury.

**THE BLACK HAND.**  
The letter was in Italian. Fassett laughed at the threat. On December 10 he got this letter:  
Dear Friend—We notified you to come with \$300. You did not show up. But we will give you one more chance. If you do not show up we will kill you. We will kill you, and we don't care for the police. So it will do you no good to tell them. We will meet you at the same place.

**THE BLACK HAND.**  
Detectives then had Fassett take a bundle of brown paper with a dollar bill on the outside and go to the Central Bridge. They said they would take the next car. Fassett reached the place named at 2 o'clock in the morning. He waited until 3:30 o'clock. The detectives were not far distant. Nobody appeared, and Fassett and the detectives went home.

On December 20 Fassett got still another letter. It read:  
You cowardly ———. We want you to come, and this time we will be there sure, whether you bring the police or not.

Fassett was thoroughly frightened when he got this note. Then the detectives disguised a man to resemble the barber. They tried, with him, to find the Black Hand letter writers, but vainly.

Yesterday another "Black Hand" letter came. It said:  
You miserable car. You did not show up. Now we will blow up your shop and kill you.

Attached was the usual signature, but this time appeared a red skull and crossbones rudely drawn. The ink used was thick.

After getting the letter Fassett was in a pitiful condition. He could hardly hold his razor, and shaved a customer only when the other barbers were too busy.

## HIGGINS'S MESSAGE READ. THE LEGISLATURE OPENS. Governor Recommends an Honest and Economical Administration.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
Albany, Jan. 4.—Governor Higgins's first message to the State Legislature was read in both houses at the opening session to-day. As told in The Tribune forecast two weeks ago, this message makes no startling recommendation for new or unexpected legislation, but in its essence is a recommendation for honest and economical administration of new legislation. It makes only two suggestions, both outlined in The Tribune forecast: First, the repeal of the tax on savings banks surplus, and second, the restoration of local boards of managers or commissions having charge of the internal affairs of the institutions for the insane, but in no way disturbing the financial control and administration now existing.

In the matter of State revenue the Governor's message does not go beyond a statement of the existing conditions—the decreases in revenue forecasted by The Tribune, resulting from adverse decisions in the Court of Appeals, and a shrinkage in the receipts from the transfer tax amounting in all to upward of \$3,000,000. To meet this the new Governor recommends a vigorous practice of economy and a limit of \$22,000,000 for State expense, but he points out that a crisis is at hand in financial affairs, and leaves it to the legislature to meet this by legislation.

As The Tribune predicted, home rule plays no part in the message, and the general subject of canals calls forth no further recommendation than that of memorializing the national government for larger appropriations for the benefit of New-York waterways. Governor Higgins also recommends the abandonment of a portion of the Black River Canal north of Boonville.

On the subject of banks, the message makes a number of important recommendations in line with those contained in the report of Bank Superintendent Kilburn, all in the nature of restrictive measures. The whole subject of election law is called to the attention of the legislature, with especial emphasis placed on fraudulent naturalization and his recommendation that a law be enacted regulating the issue of duplicate papers.

As a whole, the message is distinctly the work of the trained public official. It shows no unusual or drastic suggestion; it contains nothing that would disturb the present property, and it is stamped with the well known prudence and careful conservatism of its author.

(For the text of the Governor's Message see third page.)

## OPENS 128TH SESSION. Speaker Nixon, Although Ill, Presides in the Assembly.

Albany, Jan. 4.—The legislature, opening its 128th session to-day, effected permanent reorganization and made the official acquaintance of the newly inaugurated Governor, Frank W. Higgins, through his first annual message. The new Senate, beginning to-day its two years' term, was presided over by the new Lieutenant Governor, M. Linn Bruce, of New-York, and the Assembly for the seventh successive year elected as Speaker S. Fred Nixon, of Chautauque, who now passes all previous records in that respect.

The only final act of the Senate was the immediate confirmation of Governor Higgins's nomination of N. V. Franchot to succeed Charles S. Boyd as Superintendent of Public Works. In both houses a number of bills were introduced, including an important measure creating a municipal water supply commission for the city of New-York; also one to enable that city to maintain a municipal lighting plant. Senator Ambler introduced his anticipated bill to repeal the barge canal act of 1903, and Senator Brackett a bill providing for forfeiture of the charter of corporations contributing to political campaign funds.

The Senate was in session about one hour, the Assembly nearly three hours, much of its time being consumed in the drawing of seats. The Senate seats are arranged in numerical order by Senate districts. Both houses adjourned until 8:30 o'clock next Wednesday evening, January 11, when the committee appointments will be announced and the business of the session taken up in earnest. While it is generally supposed that there will be few important changes in the committee chairmanships, nearly all of the last year's chairmen having been returned this year, the schedule is not yet fixed.

Lieutenant Governor Bruce as president of the Senate, Senator Raines as president pro tempore, Speaker Nixon and other prominent members of both houses will confer in New-York City to-morrow, Friday and Saturday with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee and with United States Senator Platt about the personnel of the committees.

**A GORGEOUS DISPLAY OF FLOWERS.**  
The legislature began sessions in both houses in the midst of a gorgeous display of flowers sent to the various members by admiring constituents. Back of Speaker Nixon's desk was a floral design bearing the figure 7, in recognition of his election to the Speakership for the seventh consecutive year, thus far surpassing previous records, no previous Speaker having held even six Speakerships in succession, although there have been totals of six terms in all. In the Senate the desk of Lieutenant Governor Bruce was profusely decorated, as were those of several well known Senators. Assemblyman Rogers, the Republican leader, was among those recognized in this way.

In both houses the nominees of last night's Republican caucuses were elected. The Democratic Senators caucused this morning, and in the Senate supported as the caucus nominee Senator Thomas F. Grady, of New-York, for president pro tempore; John H. Douglas, of Kings, for clerk; Robert McLaughlin, of Queens, for stenographer, and John J. White, of New-York, for sergeant-at-arms.

**THE SESSION OF THE SENATE.**  
The Senate began its session after 11 a. m. with forty-eight of the fifty members present. Prayer was offered by the Right Rev. William Croswell Deane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany. In making the chair Lieutenant Governor Bruce spoke briefly.

"I shall at all times," said he, "appreciate that you are the Senate and that I am your presiding officer. We have but one duty—the welfare of the State. May we so serve that we shall advance the best interest of the people."

The officers were then elected. The members

**DEWEY'S PORT WINE & GRAPE JUICE.**  
Cannot be excelled for the sick. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton Street, New-York.—Advt.

Most cathartic purgatives disturb the digestive functions. Bohn's Laxatives never do.—Advt.