

The Call

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1898

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.
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BRANCH OFFICES—527 Montgomery street, corner Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 339 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 621 McAllister street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock. S. W. corner Sixteenth and Mission streets, open until 9 o'clock. 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh st., open until 9 o'clock. 1505 Polk street open until 9:30 o'clock. N. W. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky streets, open until 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.
Baldwin—"The Man From Mexico."
California—"A Night in New York."
Alcazar—"Esmeralda."
Morosoff—"The Plunger."
Tivoli—"Mother Goose."
Orpheum—Yanderville.
Bush—"The Thalia German-Hebrew Opera Company."
Oberon—Cosmopolitan Orchestra.
The Chutes, Oakland and Yanderville.
California Jockey Club, Oakland Race-track—Races To-day.

AUCTION SALES.
By Frank W. Butterfield—This day, January 12, Furniture at 510 Geary street, at 11 o'clock.

MADE READY FOR THE JUBILEE.

RAPIDLY the day for the opening of the Golden Jubilee approaches. In a time comparatively short it will be here. Those who intend to contribute to the fund for the public demonstration or to decorate their homes and places of business have no time to lose in making preparations. Whatever is to be done must be done at once in order to have it timely and opportune for the great occasion.

The celebration is to be an important one for San Francisco. It will attract the attention of the whole country and the result will be used as a basis for estimating the civic patriotism and public spirit of the people. We must make the celebration something more than an ordinary street parade or disappoint popular expectation and feel the effect of the disappointment in a diminished attendance at the exposition of mines and mining.

Individual taste and skill should co-operate with the jubilee committee in the decoration and adornment of the streets. Along the whole line of march the city should show itself in brilliant array. What was accomplished during the convention of the Christian Endeavorers should be surpassed and eclipsed. We have invited people from all parts of the Union to come and take part in the festival, and it now behooves us to give them a reception sufficiently impressive to repay them for the journey, even if they have come all the way across the continent.

Although enough money has been contributed to the fund to assure a notable pageant for the parade, it is not yet too late to add further contributions to the amount and help to make the display more gorgeous and more beautiful still. As the celebration is to make a genuine popular holiday, it should have a liberal popular support. It is one of the movements in which all citizens can give help and take part, and it is to be hoped a sufficient number will do so to prove to all comers that civic pride and artistic taste are common to all classes of our people.

AN INCOMPLETE BILL.

IT is said there will be introduced into Congress a bill providing that every person who copyrights a book in this country shall, in addition to the two copies filed in the Library of the United States at Washington, deposit also a copy in the State Library of each of the forty-five States.

It is the opinion of the advocates of the measure that the bill will be of great advantage to the libraries of the various States, and there can be no question of the soundness of the belief. The bill however is incomplete. Why give an advantage to libraries not given to other State institutions? Why impose upon authors a burden not imposed upon other recipients of copy and patent rights?

The bill should be so amended as to provide that every man who takes out a patent for a farming implement should send one of the implements to each State Agricultural College. Every man who copyrights a brand of fruit, oysters, canned meat, soap, boots and shoes, hats, gloves or tobacco should be compelled to send samples to every poorhouse in the Union. Every man who patents a medicine should have to give samples to all State Medical Colleges. All the holders of patents to mines should send specimen ores to all museums of mineralogy. All inventors of any kind of mechanical appliance should send working models to all mechanical schools conducted under State patronage.

The proposed amendments would make the bill of advantage not only to State libraries, but to all schools, colleges, museums and poorhouses. It would place authors upon an equality with all other holders of patent and copy rights. It would confer benefits upon a wide class of citizens who do not read books. If we are going to give the States something for nothing, the more we give them the more logical will we be and the better will they like it.

In all seriousness, the bill shows an utter disregard of the property of authors. Its advocate evidently believes that books come by gift of nature and not by labor and industry.

We are as eager as any one to see all State libraries advanced, but we believe that can be done in a much better way than the one proposed. Instead of taking books from a poor author who cannot afford to give them, and whose books in all probability would be of little credit to the libraries, we suggest that each member of Congress be required to contribute a portion of his salary to each public library in his district, leaving the trustees to use the money in the purchase of such books as the library most needs.

The man who asks "What is the matter with Hanna?" will merely be showing that he does not read the papers. The outlook was a little dark for a time, but friends of Hanna, observing that he had won the dislike of Hearst's papers, never faltered in their belief of success.

PLANS FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

THE standard of value and the place proposed for the silver currency, in the plan of the Currency Commission, have been considered. The effect intended is to find use for the silver owned by the Government by retiring all paper currency of less than \$10 denomination and filling its place with silver certificates of less than \$10. There will be no contraction of the currency, because the greenbacks, national bank notes, etc., of small denominations retired will be reissued in denominations of \$10 and over.

The next point to be considered is the obligations of the Government which the treasury is compelled to redeem on demand and to reissue. The commission proposes the gradual retirement of these demand obligations which now constitute "the endless chain" by which the gold reserve of the treasury is drawn out without reducing the volume of demand obligations used for that purpose.

The demand notes of the Government, payable in gold on presentation and required by law to be immediately reissued, are the greenbacks and coin notes of 1890, amounting to \$455,094,296. The commission proposes to create in the treasury a division of issue and redemption, separate from the ordinary fiscal functions of that department. To this division the gold reserve held against the demand obligations will be transferred, and they will be handled, redeemed, issued or canceled in this division.

The gold reserve is to be maintained from the revenues when they are adequate, otherwise by the sale of short time bonds.

When the notes are redeemed in gold they are to be canceled up to \$50,000,000, and thereafter for five years the amount canceled shall only equal the increase in bank notes, thereby avoiding contraction of the currency. After five years the notes redeemed are to be canceled at the rate per annum of 20 per cent of the whole amount of notes then outstanding. At the end of ten years the legal tender quality of the notes still outstanding is to cease.

No note once paid in gold is to reissue except in exchange for gold, provided that if uncanceled notes accumulate unduly in this division of issue and redemption the Secretary may use them in the purchase of United States bonds for the benefit of that division, such bonds to be held and sold when necessary for the replenishment of the redemption fund.

It will be seen that this plan intends to retire the unfunded Government debt due on demand, and to as far as possible do this without funding it in the form of an interest-bearing debt. When the burden of these demand obligations is lifted from the treasury there may be expected less difficulty in maintaining the stable standard of value and there may be even anticipated an increase in the coinage of silver on Government account, if demanded by the needs of business, because parity may be easier maintained.

WORDS TO THE WISE.

THE organization of the Board of Freeholders recently elected, with Joseph Britton as president and J. Richard Freud as secretary, foreshadows the adoption of the charter prepared by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. Both these gentlemen took an active interest in formulating the instrument referred to, and it is presumed that their influence in their new situations will be sufficient to secure its indorsement substantially as it passed the committee. No one will complain of this, for it is quite clear that in forcing that charter they are following out the logic of the late charter campaign. There is a strong presumption that a majority of the people who participated in the election held on December 27 favored the instrument prepared by the Citizens' Committee. At all events that is the sense of the result. If the 13,000 and odd persons who voted for the successful Board of Freeholders did not favor that charter a very light-view of their sanity must be accepted.

But, notwithstanding this logic, Mr. Britton, Mr. Freud and the Freeholders should remember that only about one-third of the voting population of this city went to the polls on the occasion of the late election. Over 50,000 men either did not understand the questions at issue or did not take sufficient interest in a charter to vote. All, or nearly all, of these will vote in November. Therefore, according to our notion, the board should carefully consider a new organic law, not from the standpoint of the apparent verdict rendered amid the indifference of the holidays, but from broad considerations of public utility.

The city is woefully in need of a new charter. History shows that no instrument can be adopted which contains either an autocratic Mayor or innovations that engender political antagonisms. The first charter submitted to the people of San Francisco was defeated because it proposed the arbitrary removal of the cemeteries; the second because it reduced official salaries; the third and fourth because they introduced innovations and an autocratic Mayor.

If the Board of Freeholders persists in providing machinery for purchasing public utilities, forfeiting street railway franchises, enforcing civil service reform or investing the Mayor with extraordinary powers, it will simply sow dragons' teeth, which will develop into armed men to defeat its charter. If these propositions are to be placed before the people at all they should be submitted in the form of alternate sections. That method is perfectly practicable as to all of them, except possibly that which in the citizens' charter confers autocratic powers upon the Mayor. But experience shows that the people do not favor political bosses. This being granted, how can any sensible person contend that they will adopt a charter which provides for a boss with powers far exceeding those enjoyed by any political potentate we have ever known?

If the Freeholders desire to see their charter adopted they will modify the citizens' draft so as to avoid antagonisms. Mr. Britton has already presided at the funeral of two charters. We hope he will be wise enough to change his system this time and give us an organic law which will stand some chance of being adopted.

Among the Klondike miners who laugh at stories of starvation are those having the discretion to get away before they became hungry. To the miners who remain behind on short rations, or to the others lying dead along the trails over which they tried vainly to escape, there has been no feature of the situation suggestive of hilarity.

Senorita Cisneros appears to be much concerned about the starving Cubans. The very fact that she would permit a yellow journal to drag her into notice again seems to point to this conclusion. However, she will never be restored to public favor unless she offer herself to the cause in the form of sandwiches.

An American circus has captured London. We have always contended that there was a weak spot in the boasted civilization of England.

SEASONABLE RAINS.

F EARS of a dry season have gone glimmering from all parts of California. There is now every prospect that showers will be forthcoming sufficient for the needs of all kinds of rural industry and in all localities. It is true the danger is not past, for we may yet lack the spring rains. That, however, is another story. For the present everything looks satisfactory.

The notable feature of the season is the fall of snow in the southern portion of the State. Here is another striking lesson for Eastern people in the varieties of climate in California. Snow covers the ranges of hills and mountains that girdle San Diego, and those that surround the blooming valleys back of Los Angeles, while those around San Francisco are free from any suggestion of winter.

It is gratifying to learn by the reports from the southern counties that no damage is expected to result to orange or other trees from the snow that has fallen. The people seem, in fact, to have been made jubilant rather than depressed by the appearance of snowflakes among their hills and even among their flower gardens. It is to them truly a "beautiful snow," and they count it among the attractions of the season.

Dispatches from San Diego announce that Lyons Peak, twenty miles from the coast, is covered with snow, but the lemon and orange trees at the base of it have not been touched by frost. At Riverside the orange trees were white with snow when the people rose in the morning, but no damage was found when the snow was cleared away by a heavy rain that followed. At Visalia snow was noted on the foothills where it has not been known to fall for twenty years, but here again the reports announce the cheering news that no damage has been done.

In every locality the fall of rain or snow has been propitious to the hopes of the husbandmen. Both the grain growers and the orchardists rejoice in it. It is stated that in some localities the grain crops were suffering from a lack of moisture. To the owners of these crops the coming of the rain and the snow were genuine blessings. They have changed a fear of bad harvests into an assurance of good ones.

It seems, in fact, that everything is working for the good of California this year, and we can well believe the report from San Diego that Eastern visitors to that city as they stood amid summer flowers and looked upon the snowy hills around them were amazed at the striking proof before their eyes of the truth of the stories they had never believed of the wonderful climate of California.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

R EPORTS from the East are to the effect that while the year 1897 was one of the most eventful ever known in the iron and steel trade of the United States, the present year is likely to surpass it in all respects. The outlook is promising for a record breaking trade, and the chances are much of it will be made up of exports to foreign countries.

The export of iron and steel was in fact one of the notable features of the trade of last year. It is said there is hardly a country of importance on the face of the earth that did not receive more or less iron or steel from the United States during the last twelve months. In the aggregate these shipments were very large, and according to the estimates of experts at Pittsburg the total amount for the year was not less than 500,000 tons.

However large our foreign trade may be during the present year, it is still to the home market that our producers of iron and steel look for the greater portion of their orders. The revival of this business in the industry during the last six months has been something remarkable, and the movement is still going forward. It is calculated by leading authorities in the trade that the consumption of iron during the year in this country will be about 14,000,000 tons.

A gratifying feature of the reports of the industry is the showing made of the manufacture of tinsplate. Our imports of this material for the decade ending 1892 averaged 275,000 tons per annum. This was reduced to 119,000 tons for the year 1896, and was still further reduced during 1897, besides which exports of tinsplate are being made, which during 1898 are likely to be of considerable magnitude, sufficient, at all events, to offset any imports that may be made.

Rarely in any line of industry has the advantage of protection been so strikingly shown as in the development of the manufacture of tinsplate in this country as revealed in the statistics given. Six years ago we were importing large quantities of that material, and now, notwithstanding the intervening years of Democratic free trade and depression, the home manufacture has increased to such an extent that we can expect to export tinsplate instead of importing it.

It is an established principle in commercial circles that the condition of the iron trade serves as a barometer of the total trade of the country. Iron is the basis of nearly all modern industry. It supplies the material for the construction of almost everything we use, from railroads to bootjacks. When there is a large demand for iron it is a sure thing there is a large demand for articles made from it. The cheering reports from the iron and steel industry are therefore doubly gratifying inasmuch as they carry with them a promise of prosperity for all.

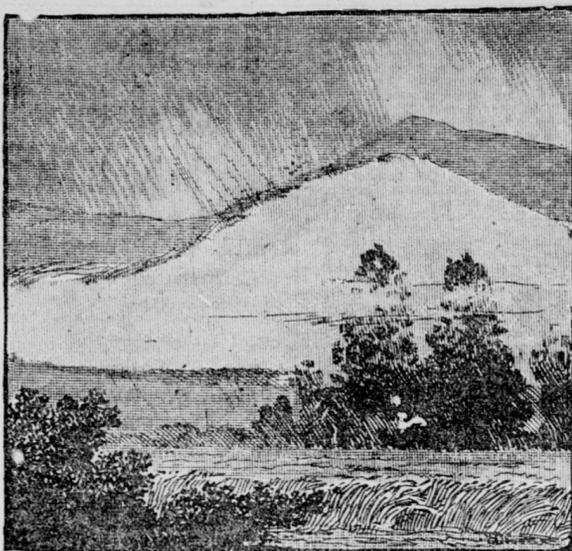
There is a rumor that Uncle Sam has so little powder on hand that if all his warships were to be engaged in a ten-hour battle the remaining supply would not last more than thirty minutes. There is no immediate occasion for distress. In the first place the probability of such a battle is more than remote. Samuel's warships will not be at any one station when an engagement shall occur. Those happening to be there will not stay ten hours, for they will lick, be licked or at the bottom of the sea in much less time.

Weyler's voice is still loud for war. It was in the same state when the Cubans were making the island too hot for him. A really brave enemy does not fly even from such a voice as Weyler's. Why does not the gentleman make some practical use of his vocal equipment? The world still has room for a good auctioneer.

The Panama swindler, Herz, has a very slim claim to American protection, if, indeed, he has any. However, there are many people in this country perfectly willing to waive a point and give him the best protection an American jail can afford.

If Russell Sage happens to see the rumor that he has been shorn of power he will button his \$9 overcoat around him, go into Wall street and make sick some of the people who think they did the shearing.

Several sharpers have succeeded in beating the nickel-in-the-slot machine. To chide them is impossible, but we make the concession of refraining from congratulating them.



RAIN UP THE MOUNTAIN.

Along the serrated slopes a white shape creeps,
Up oak-fringed canyon sides and up the steep;
A mystery of silent, shrouding deeps,
Like spirit touching earth while nature sleeps.

It stirs beneath the laurels, stirs within
The redwoods' circling shade, and light and thit,
Where the brown woodthrush builds and spiders spin,
Shuts the twist manzanita's tangle in.

With swaying tops and quivering leaves adart,
Held for a time within the mist's white heart,
Like shadowy travelers ready to depart,
Tall, waving shapes of eucalyptus start.

From far below, where level spreads the plain,
Trav'ling with jeweled feet the ripening grain,
Touching the slumbering hills to life again,
Filling the earth with gladness, comes the rain.

ADELINE KNAPP.



GRAVEYARD GOSSIP.

BY MIRIAM MICHELSON.
"The thing I can't understand is what difference does it make to our quiet population whether he is buried here or not," said a newly made grave, looking wistfully up to a tall, beautifully polished granite shaft.
"No, I suppose you couldn't understand," answered the monument, scornfully.
"But, really, when people come to us, don't you think it's about time to cease trying to make distinctions?" asked the grave, quite humbly.
"I find," said the monument, drawing herself up haughtily, "that it's always those who have no social position who are ready to ignore the claims of wealth and culture."
The modest little grave was quite crushed and the subject would have been dropped had it not been for a white marble tomb, a Ned Greenway of tombs, the leader of all cemetery functions, the molder of graveyard ethics.
"It's a question of morals," said the tomb's cold, deep voice. "Leaving apart the dead man's social position, his crime makes him wholly unfit for entrance here."
"His crime?" echoed the grave, bewildered. "Why, in mercy's name, hasn't he given his life in atonement? Shall a murderer be buried at the cross-roads beneath a heap of stones in the nineteenth century? The criminal is condemned to suffer while he lives, not after his death. And since when, anyway, has there been a censorship appointed for the revision of the lists of those who would enter here?"
"The vulgar are so stupid!" exclaimed the shocked tomb.
"A parvenus, my dear," whispered the monument, consoling. "A very late arrival, as is clearly evident."
"Of course," said the tomb. "An opinion from such a source is of no value, whatever. But it sets one thinking of the radical tendency of the day. A cemetery is naturally the stronghold of conservatism. If liberal ideas enter here, we are doomed. I observe with pain the frequency of incinerations. That is evidence alarming evidence, of change."
"Not at all, not at all," the monument assured the tomb. "The crematories are quite as cautious as ourselves. A sparrow told me, in confidence, this morning, that cremation, as well as burial, would be denied the murderer. My friend, the sparrow, came direct from the columbarium. So the news is authentic."
"I hope so," said the tomb, stiffly. "Where is one to draw the line if not here?"
"But why should a line be drawn?" asked the grave. "Will you explain to me what's the difference between a box of clay and a box of clay?"
"The outraged tomb took refuge in disdainful silence. The monument gazed stonily at the offender. And the grave was so insulted that it lost its temper and sneeringly added:
"Just the same he will be cremated. And at Pasadena."
"Pasadena?" said the tomb and monument, together.
"Oh, the contempt in that one word! The southern crematory had utterly lost caste. In the high court of cemetery opinion it was socially damned."
"What are they talking about?" a lizard asked a garter snake that was gliding along the grass at the foot of the monument.
"I don't know. Ask the worms. They can tell you."

COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS.

L. Monte Verda, a miner of Angels, is at the Lick.
H. Lindley, the Oregon lumber man, is at the Palace.
Lloyd England, U. S. A., is a guest at the Occidental.
Sol Boellner, a miner from Dawson, is at the Baldwin.
H. W. Crabbe, an Okaville mining man, is a guest at the Grand.
W. H. Topley, a leading druggist of Vallejo, is at the Grand.
T. B. Dillon, the owner of the Columbia mine, is at the Grand.
L. F. Ralston, a well-known resident of Georgetown, is at the Occidental.
E. L. Finley, a newspaper man of Santa Rosa, is registered at the California.
W. W. Douglass, Assistant State Controller, is at the Grand from Sacramento.
Colonel C. C. Royce, a member of the National Guard, of Chico, is at the California.
J. M. Molina, a prominent lawyer and coffee man of Guatemala, is at the Occidental.
Dr. George T. Hunter, a well-known physician of New York, is at the Occidental.
Charles Watson, one of the best-known business men of Seattle, is a guest at the Palace.
George Murphy, a merchant and mining man of Grass Valley, is staying at the Frank.
Frank Watson, a well-known horseman of Paris, Ky., arrived at the Baldwin last night.
W. J. Martin, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will be registered at the end of the month. He has been

H. G. Harrison and Mrs. R. H. Passmore, of Minneapolis, are at the Palace.
George L. Hoxie, a prominent lawyer of Fresno, and F. W. Street, a mine owner of Sonora, are both staying at the Lick.
General J. B. Martin, one of the best-known and most public-spirited citizens of Sacramento, is in town for a few days.
John Markley, secretary of the State Board of Examiners, is in the city for a few days from his home in Sacramento. He is staying at the Lick.
Dr. Harry P. Carlton, who has been attending the annual convention of the National School of Dental Technicians in Chicago, returned to the city yesterday.
G. F. Richardson, master of transportation of the Southern Pacific Company, has gone to Honolulu on his vacation. Mrs. Richardson accompanied her husband.
R. R. Nelson, a retired Judge of the United States Circuit Court, is at the Occidental with his daughter. They have just arrived from their home in St. Paul, Minn.

The well-known New York business man, J. Goodman Darden, who has been seriously ill at the Palace for the past two months, has so far recovered that he has gone to Paso Robles for a few days.

T. O. Kerrill, an old frontiersman, who has been in about all the Indian troubles that have occurred along the border for the last forty years and who is in the city at present on one of his periodical visits to civilization, was discussing the negro as a soldier yesterday in the billiard room of the Occidental Hotel. "From what I have seen of the negro as a fighter," said Mr. Kerrill, "I think he makes a man properly trained, the very best kind of a soldier for rough work. The impression the average man has of the race is derived from what he reads in the comic weeklies and from the poorer specimens he sees loafing around the streets of the big cities. Nothing could be finer than the conduct of the colored troops at the defense of Fort Pillow in the civil war, and the black cavalry in later years have made a name for themselves that has become famous in military circles. When the Apache trouble in Arizona broke out the black troops were far away when ordered to the scene. They at once hurried to the front, and after a march which is in itself famous arrived within a short distance of the enemy and were just going into camp when a messenger arrived on a foam-covered horse with the news that the scrap had commenced. Boots and saddles at once sounded and the troops, leaving their coffee boiling over the fire, sprang on their horses' backs without waiting to saddle them, and dashed out over the twenty miles that separated them from the conflict. When the Indians saw them coming on the dead run, yelling like demons, their white eyeballs gleaming from out their shaggy skin, and their dusky faces alive with the zest of battle, they thought that Uncle Sam had called on Hades for reinforcements, and I don't think that idea was at all lessened by the subsequent proceedings."

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—B. Schweitzer of Schweitzer & Co. of San Francisco is in the city. W. Swanson of Los Angeles is at the St. Denis. M. Cohen of Los Angeles is at the Hotel Jefferson and J. B. Luther of San Francisco is at the Holland House.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—L. S. McClure of San Diego and W. B. Wightman are at the Raleigh.

FOR PURER JOURNALISM.
COTTONWOOD, Jan. 10.
To the Editor of the San Francisco Call: I wish to express to you my personal appreciation and thanks for the absence of sensationalism in the report of the hanging of W. H. T. Durrant. It certainly is a step toward a purer journalism. Sincerely, S. R. WOOD, Evangelist.

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.
Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery st., Tel. Main 1042.
The United Service Magazine of London claims to have discovered the ill-breeds for California written by the Duke of Wellington. The subject is "Pandora and Prometheus."

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the Bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhoeas, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

CORONADO—Atmosphere is perfectly dry, soft and mild, being entirely free from the mists common further north. Round trip tickets, by ship, including fifteen days' board at Hotel Coronado, \$5; longer stay, \$2 per day. Apply 4 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, or A. W. Bailey, manager, Hotel del Coronado, late of Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secured with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HENDERBORN'S, the best cure for corns, 15c.

Fremiet, the French sculptor, has finished the head of the enormous statue of the late Comte Ferdinand de Lesseps, which is to be placed at the entry of the Suez canal. The canal projector is to be represented standing, covered with an Arab burnous and pointing toward the new waterway opened up to navigation.

NEW TO-DAY.

How a person can gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's Emulsion is hard to explain, but it certainly happens.

It seems to start the digestive machinery working properly. You obtain a greater benefit from your food.

The oil being predigested, and combined with the hypophosphites, makes a food tonic of wonderful flesh-forming power.

All physicians know this to be a fact.
All druggists; 50c and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.