

THE DEMOCRAT.

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PUBLIC DEBT.

The Chicago Times says; the statement of the public debt, on the beginning of the present month, shows an increase of over fifteen millions of dollars.

On the 1st day of January, the debt less cash in the treasury, was \$2,540,707,291 23.
On the 1st day of February it was \$2,556,205,652 08.
Increase \$15,498,360 85.

The February statement, as compared with that of January, shows that the debt bearing coin interest has increased \$14,700 00. The debt bearing currency interest has \$1,545,000 00. The debt bearing no interest has been decreased \$43,178,088 10. It is noticeable that, while the debt bearing interest has been increased both in the gold and currency bearing obligations, that portion which bears no interest has been decreased. It is not possible to control the increase of interest-bearing indebtedness during a single month, but the general policy of the treasury seems to be directed, when the matter is within its control, at aiming to decrease only those obligations which bear no interest, and which are therefore less felt by the people. If the interest-bearing debt could as regularly be contracted as the non-interest debt, we should soon begin to feel the benefit of the policy.

On the 1st of February the amount of coin in the treasury was less by \$10,030,652 47 than it was on the 1st of January. The amount less in currency for the same time was \$4,498,240 54. It is thus seen that, while there has been a decrease of the amount in the treasury of \$5,528,902 22, there has been an increase in the public debt to the amount of \$15,498,360 85.

These public debt statements are anything but encouraging. They demonstrate that neither sagacity nor economy is engaged in the management of the finances. There is always shown the policy of endeavoring to increase the value of the interest-bearing debt, already burdensome in the character of much of its interest, and the effort to lessen that which bears no interest and upon whose continuance at its present dimensions the business of the country depends for its healthful existence. The lack of economy is equally marked. In the February statement, it is shown that something like \$8,000,000 was issued for the war and navy departments; and this at a time when the nation has no war save an insignificant difficulty with a few half-starved Indians. Alongside this statement of a payment of \$8,000,000 in a single month, for departments which ought to be approximately shut up, there is the statement of \$30,000,000 paid out as interest on the public debt. There is no reason whatever, save in the obstinacy of the treasury department, backed by the demands of the bondholders and national bank interests, together with a policy that necessitates the support of an extensive army and navy, to prevent a material reduction in expenses, and a reduction, in some cases, of rates of interest, and in other cases their entire abrogation. The payments for civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, for January, amounted to some \$45,000,000.

Who can doubt that either repudiation or bankruptcy must follow a policy in which lavish expenditure is the invariable rule? It is not enough that the nation must pay a round bonus to national banks for the privilege of allowing them to issue their notes without interest; that we must support armies and fleets in time of peace; that we must have a civil service which is twice or thrice as expensive as that of any other nation of equal size; that our circulating medium must be contracted and the interest on our debt be constantly made more burdensome. In addition to all this, the nation is called upon to afford more outlay, to grant more subsidies, to endure a larger burden of taxation.

If the next congress and the next administration be no more wise or economical than the present one, then will the people have good reasons to fear the worst.

CATTLE DISEASE.

New York, Feb. 3.—Several cattle have recently died from some unknown disease on Haight's farm, at Fishkill in this state. There is much excitement among the farmers.

FARMERS are making preparations for the manufacture of maple sugar. Advice from some parts of the state mention small quantities already manufactured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8, 1869.

Ed. Democrat:

The house of representatives has accomplished very little the past week of general interest. The contested election case of Beatty vs. Peale, from the counties of LaPorte and Starke, resulted in the ousting of Mr. Peale, the democratic sitting member, on the ground that he was constitutionally ineligible. He holds a commission as justice of the peace in Starke county, which does not expire until sometime in April next. On this ground Mr. Beatty made the contest and obtained the seat on a strict party vote. Mr. Coffroth made a most exhaustive argument in favor of referring the matter back to the people of that district, showing plainly that although Mr. Peale could not hold the seat, Beatty had no more legal or moral right to represent that district than any other man who was voted for. I have nothing to say against Mr. Beatty. His bearing since he has been here has been that of a gentleman. He looks "like a cat in a strange garret," and I am satisfied that if he had carried out the dictates of his own conscience he would have abandoned the contest long ago. The speaker got considerably mixed up in stating the questions in the reports of the majority and minority committees. The minority committee reported that Mr. Peale was not entitled to the seat, and also that Mr. Beatty had no right to it. The House refused to concur in this report. The majority report stated that Mr. Beatty was entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Peale was not. Mr. Coffroth asked for a division of the question which was granted, and the first part of the proposition was put first, of course, and was carried. So Beatty was in before Peale was out, and for the space of ten minutes the house was composed of 101 members. The report as a whole was then put, and the democratic members found themselves in a considerable of a mix. They desired to vote "no" on the first part of it, and "yes" on the last part. Some of the members refused to vote while others explained that believing Peal had a better right to the seat than Beatty, they voted that Peale was entitled to the seat. Mr. Beatty was then sworn in, and Mr. Coffroth asked for a permanent leave of absence for Mr. Peale, which was granted, and the house adjourned amid much merriment and general good feeling.

Saturday the legislature to the number of about 130 took a free ride to Terre Haute to visit the state normal school building, now partially completed. One hundred thousand dollars is wanted from the state to complete it. Dinner was served at the Terre Haute House. The good things were discussed as only hungry legislators can. Champagne flowed like water, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. If the bill appropriating the amount had been presented to the members at 3 o'clock it would have passed without a single dissenting vote. Sunday morning not more than 50,000 could have been appropriated, while this morning I think it doubtful whether a bill appropriating a cent could be passed.

The Clem murder trial begins to-morrow. About 250 witnesses have been subpoenaed. If that is not enough to baffle a jury it is strange to me.

Miss Clara Louis Kellogg, the great American Prima Donna, and her troupe gave a concert here on Saturday night. Three concerts in Chicago brought her \$3,000. How's that for high?

DANBURY FLOOD.

New York, Feb. 3.—Full particulars of the disaster at Danbury, Conn., state that the upper reservoir, which was first to give way, is situated 250 feet above the level of the river, which runs through the town, and is distant from it about five miles. The loss on property by the torrent is estimated at \$100,000. Thirteen lives were lost. Only five bodies have been recovered. The others it is supposed, have lodged under cakes of ice and the timbers, which were swept down stream a great distance. Three dams and five bridges were swept away. Danbury would now be helpless in case of fire.

INDIANAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.—Our regular correspondence from Indianapolis will be found in this issue of the Democrat, and contains all of any especial interest that has transpired there during the past week, in the legislature.

We received another communication from there, but it came to hand too late for insertion, as our forms were about up, when it was handed to us.

All articles intended for publication in our paper, should be directed to the PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT, and sent in time to reach us on Tuesday at the furthest.

FINANCIAL.

The task would be both difficult and useless to keep track of the various projects that have been laid before the public, during the past two months, for the liquidation of the national debt, and a resumption of specie-payment. To illustrate the diversity of opinions that prevails upon this important question by persons claiming to have some practical knowledge of finances, it will only be necessary to glance at the propositions advanced by members of congress. Senator Sumner proposes that the country resume specie-payments on the 4th of July next; Gen. Butler's idea is not to resume at all, further than fractional currency is concerned, which he proposes to retire, by debasing minor coin, to an extent sufficient to meet the emergency; Senator Edmunds proposes a law legalizing gold contracts, to be followed by an immediate resumption; Senator Morton's and Sherman's plans are more comprehensive, and have deservedly attracted more attention, and stand a fairer chance of adoption than any others.

Both of these propositions require several years preparatory to resumption, during the interval of which the coin of the country is to be hoarded in the national treasury, losing sight entirely of the inevitable derangement to the foreign and domestic commerce that would follow such a result. Both bills also contemplate a system of contraction that would, if adopted, paralyze the business of the country. As before stated, however, these two last propositions are less open to objection, and, with some modifications, would recommend themselves to the country as practicable: Then there are some persons out of congress, who jump at resumption immediately, leaving both principle and detail in the background, trusting entirely to time and circumstances for the result. Among this class Horace Greeley stands prominent.

Resumption at once, regardless of the coin ability of the government, is his theme. Every plan presents points more or less objectionable, either in principle or detail, and are chiefly important as affording material for the elimination of some new and better system to be adopted for the liquidation of the national indebtedness.—Times.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3.—The republican state convention met here to-day—Gen. J. R. Hawley presiding. The following nominations were made: For governor, Marshall Jewett; lieutenant governor, Francis Wayland; secretary of state, Hiram Appleman; treasurer, David P. Nichols; comptroller, J. W. Manning.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the confidence of the convention in Gen. Grant, and pledging him their support; asking full freedom and citizenship for all citizens, and that the conditions of suffrage shall apply impartially to all men; condemning repudiation and corruption, and recommending that the national debt shall be paid in gold, except when the original contract otherwise provides. They also call for the exercise of the strictest economy in the management of the government; oppose all subsidies and appropriations to enterprises outside the indispensable machinery of the government; ask an impartial collection of the taxes, and an honest application of the funds so collected to the reduction of the national debt; also a resumption of specie-payment, a uniform currency, and the removal of taxation from labor and the necessities of life; congratulate the state on its good credit, and call for a more rigid economy in the administration of its affairs; renew their thanks to the soldiers and sailors, and express sympathy with those who have suffered bereavement in the country; assert that the purity of the ballot-box is indispensable to the perpetuity of republican institutions, and heartily endorse the candidates nominated by the convention.

ST. DOMINGO.

THE attempt to establish a quasi-protectorate of the United States over St. Domingo having failed, an effort was made, in congress, on Monday, to secure the annexation of that delectable republic to this country. This effort—singular to relate—met with no better fate than the former proposition, the vote against it being nearly four to one. Is it possible that the radicals have come to the conclusion that the negro business is ceasing to pay fair profit? Or, do they think that they have already sufficient capital in the Ethiopian line? Is there to be no more extension of "the area of freedom"? Where Wendell Phillips? And where—oh! where—is his watering-pot?

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The senate passed an unimportant appropriation bill, and discussed the constitutional suffrage amendment.

The ways and means committee this morning discussed at length the banking and currency question, together with the various bills before them pertaining to that subject. That of Mr. Schenck, however, was the main one considered. The republicans on the committee evince some reluctance to taking action on the finances.

The proposition of the Louisville capitalists to buy the canal around the falls at that point has been communicated to the senators informally, and has led to much inquiry and discussion. The impression prevails that congress will extend the time for the withdrawal of spirits from bond, by the payment to the government of 10 per cent. on the value of the same.

Owing to the payment of over \$39,000,000 interest on bonds, the public debt statement for last month will show an increase on the total amount of debt of about \$15,000,000.

Senator Wilson is of the opinion that the time has come for erecting the revenue bureau into a district department of the government, with a secretary at its head, holding a seat in the cabinet. He believes there is no man in the country to-day adequate to the responsibility of managing the treasury as it ought to be managed while it is encumbered as at present.

Thus far political disabilities have been removed from about 100 persons. Some 300 or 400 applicants are pending in the committee on reconstruction. One third of them are from Virginia.

SENATE.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill providing for the payment of the salaries of employees in the patent office for January and February, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees. Referred.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to furnish a list of the claims and claimants for compensation for depredations committed by Indians in northwest Iowa, during 1857, and since. Adopted.

Mr. Ramsey offered a resolution providing for the payment of the messengers, clerks, &c., employed by the senate, for the recess from July to December last.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the senate took up the bill for the relief of Margaret Hall, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Grimes gave notice that if the bill to repeal the tenure of office act was not soon brought up by the committee having it in charge, he would call it up himself at an early day.

Mr. Williams said he believed the chairman would call up the bill as soon as he could have an opportunity.

Mr. Warner introduced a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the constitution:

ART. 15.—The right of citizens of the United States to hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any state, on account of property, place or color, or previous condition of servitude; and every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, or over, and who is of sound mind, shall have an equal vote at all elections in the state in which he shall actually reside for a period of one year next preceding such election; except such as may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous crime.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—New bills from 161 to 173, were introduced and referred.

The special joint committee on finances recommended the adoption of a joint resolution instructing our senators, and requesting our representatives, to oppose the passage of any bill that shall legalize coin contracts until the legal currency shall be redeemed in coin. The report was concurred in, and the resolution passed, by yeas 30, nays 6.

The bill to facilitate the making of civil actions was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to authorize the city of Indianapolis to occupy part of the state grounds in said city was laid upon the table.

The joint resolution instructing and requesting our congressmen to make

proper efforts to secure a second district for the court of the United States in Indiana, and that the court be located at Evansville, was passed by yeas 32, nays 3.

The house concurrent resolution, looking to the erection of a monument over the remains of Gen. Hackleman, was concurred in.

The joint resolution on the national finances, favoring the receipt by the United States treasury of the United States bond coupons for the payment of duties, &c., after a lengthy discussion, was laid on the table.

The state rights resolutions offered by Mr. Sherrod, involving the suffrage question, came up on the pending motion to lay on the table, which was agreed to by yeas 19, nays 17.

Mr. Kinley offered a resolution embracing the first sentences of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Carson moved to amend by inserting after "men" the words "without distinction of race, or color."

Mr. Hughes proposed to add after ward "men" the word "women."

Mr. Kinley thought the meaning of the Declaration so evident that the amendment was unnecessary.

The motion to lay Mr. Carson's amendment on the table was agreed to by yeas 24, nays 12.

Mr. Hughes moved in all seriousness to insert the words "and women" after the word "men," not that he expected to improve upon the Declaration of Independence as it was at that time; but, as we are trying to make a declaration of what is right now, his object was to bring before the senate the rights of women. The word men was not intended to include women in the administration of the government. He was unwilling to say he was in favor of female suffrage; because he was in favor of restricted suffrage among males; but he was in favor of females voting over a great many men.

Mr. Kinley believed the word men included the whole human race; but, not to consume time, demanded the previous question on Mr. Hughes' amendment, which was agreed to, by yeas 29, nays 7.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted by yeas 24, nays 11.

The bill to prohibit the consolidation of railroads was considered at length, and made the order day for Tuesday next.

HOUSE.

New bills from 133 to 171 were introduced and referred. The special railroad committee reported two bills for the amendment of the Terre Haute railroad charter.

A resolution was adopted for a committee for a monument to the memory of Gen. P. A. Hackleman, to be erected by the citizens.

A bill, appropriating \$12,000 for furnishing the wards and subsisting the patients in the north wing of the hospital for the insane, was recorded and ordered to be engrossed.

A joint resolution proposing the disbanding of the armies in the southern states was indefinitely postponed, by yeas 45, nays 38.

The public printing office bill was taken up and made the special order for to-morrow.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—The proposition of the Monroe county commissioners, bidding \$50,000 for the location of the agricultural college and the State university, was referred to the joint committee thereon.

The committee on prison were authorized to appoint a sub-committee of their own number to examine the condition and management of the state prison south, with full powers.

Mr. Hughes proposed a bill, which contemplates a radical change in the educational system of Indiana, by increasing the endowment of the state university at Bloomington, and endowing a law school and law library therein; by appropriating thereto any net revenue that may arise from the state prison, or either of them; providing free tuition in said university; establishing and endowing at Indianapolis a medical department of said university; providing \$50,000 for contingent expenses connected therewith, and for the sale or lease of square No. 25, in Indianapolis, and empowering the city of Indianapolis to purchase said square, and for the investment of the proceeds thereof for said medical department; declaring the state normal school at Terre Haute a branch of said university, and appropriating \$75,000 for the benefit thereof and adding a trustee; accepting certain donations from the commissioners of Tippecanoe county, and others; establishing an agricultural college in connection with said state university, and fixing and pledging its location at Tippecanoe battle-ground; and providing for its organization and government, and adding a trustee;

providing for matters pertaining to said subject, in case of an emergency. The bill appropriates \$25,000 annually hereafter, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made, for the support of the state university, and pledges the faith of the state that they shall never be withdrawn without the consent of the trustees and faculty of the university. It was made the special order for Thursday next.

Fifteen new bills were introduced, making 211 in all.

HOUSE.

The whole afternoon was consumed in the discussion of a proposed amendment to this 147th section of the common school law, so that where the parents or guardians of 25 scholars of one district demand it, the trustees shall provide for the teaching of the German language, therein, free of cost. The proposed change in the law was not to make German the language of the school; but only an additional branch of tuition in the school. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

TRANCE.

It will be remembered that last week we gave publicity to a remarkable case of suspended animation, of a young Wisconsin girl, named Mina Rash, wherein it was stated that the subject "had died." The following later despatch to the Chicago Times explains itself:

"MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—Believing that you are interested in anything that pertains to the case of Mina Rash, the girl who is now lying in a trance at Burlington, I take the liberty of informing you that, according to a letter received Saturday last, she still remains in the condition reported some time ago. Quite a number of physicians—over twenty—have visited her, but could not arrive at a definite conclusion in relation to the case. There is no perceptible case of decomposition. Her right arm reddens for hours at a time, and, on one occasion, assumed and retained the color for an entire day. Her father is decidedly opposed to any experiments with a view to reanimation, proposed by those who do not believe that she is dead. This opposition to an investigation of the kind, gives rather a suspicious aspect to the case. Another physician claims that the girl is dead and has been for weeks."

Cases of the foregoing character bear upon their face the stamp of curiosity. Judging from cases recorded in the past, we may justly believe that this body, dead to all aggressive or active purposes, still reasons in the body, hears the conversations about her, and mentally revolts at the repeated suggestions having in view her burial. This is not a rare case. A few cases are recorded of trance, where the subjects remained a "netted cloud" for months, and even exceeding a year, without food or drink, finally awakening rather weak for lying dormant so long.

BALLOON TRIP.

The fascinating problem of the navigation of the atmosphere is about to be brought again before the attention of the public by an attempt to cross the Atlantic from New York in a balloon, which enterprise is to be undertaken by Mons. A. Chevalier, an aeronaut of extended European reputation. M. Chevalier arrived in this country about a week ago, and has already succeeded in gaining the confidence and support of some of our first scientific men. He is by birth a Swiss, about 30 years of age, of a modest, yet self-possessed demeanor, short in stature, with black hair, eyes, and mustache, and a pleasing and open expression of countenance.

For a dozen years past Chevalier has been an enthusiast in aerostatics. He spent his inherited fortune (for he is of noble extraction) on flying machines, and has ever experienced on account of his penchant a succession of ups and downs in the extraordinary, even for an aeronaut. M. Chevalier's latest invention is a steam flying machine, which may be briefly described as being constructed after the model of the bird—long wing-like sails project from either side of the iron body of the ship, and a fan-like arrangement at the stern stands in the place of the tail of the bird, and serves its purpose in raising or depressing the machine in its course through the air. Looking at the fine picture representing it soaring in mid air, over plains and mountains, as it appears in a French periodical, the only really astonishing thing about the air monster is, that it would not soar when Chevalier tried it, but broke down and left its sanguine inventor "dead broke," too. This and similar accidents have not in the least succeeded in disheartening him in his life-search for the solution of the great problem; they only throw a stronger light on the obstacles in the way. After such mishaps, Chevalier bounds aloft elastically in his balloon, for the delight of the million, on some *fete day* in Paris, or Marseilles, or Lyons, or

London, or Dublin, and thus repairs the losses of his exchequer for a fresh overhauling of his flying steamship. In this way he has made hundreds of ascents in every country in Europe and Australia. Once he sailed in his balloon from Paris beyond the boundaries of Russia. On another occasion he crossed the St. George's channel from Dublin into England. In one of his trips he made the extraordinary flight of 700 miles in four hours. In another ascent made for the marquis of Bute, just before coming to this country, he was driven 45 miles an hour. One can readily believe, in looking at Chevalier's clear, pleasant eyes, and firm, quiet mouth, that he is a stranger to physical fear.

But about this trans-Atlantic trip from New York. He undertakes it partly for the great effect it will have, if successful, on his business on the other side of the water, and not less to determine the existence of a continuous belt of westerly currents which the philosophers say must exist at the height of 800 to 10,000 feet above the surface of the earth. M. Chevalier has brought with him, in complete readiness, the balloon in which he proposes to make his long and perilous journey. It is of a peculiar shape and of these dimensions: 90 feet in height, 150 feet in diameter; capacity for gas, 125,000 cubic feet. The car being made of bamboo, and in the shape of a house, resembles a long bamboo hut, and will probably accommodate as many passengers as will desire to go upon the voyage. M. Chevalier is desirous of making the start at as early a date as possible, and at all events before the return of warm weather. His reason for this is that the balloon would suffer a dangerous loss of gas by expansion in the heat of the warm suns. As stated above, Chevalier has shown some of the scientific men of this city that he is not a mere showman. He has interested them in his undertaking and will proceed to perfect the preparations for his interesting and unprecedented voyage, under propitious circumstances.

BOOKS.

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