

THE BLAZE WAS DESTRUCTIVE.

Gallacher's Restaurant Destroyed by Fire This Morning.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$3,000.

Only \$500 Insurance Was Carried—Each Sympathy Felt for the General Restaurant.

John Gallacher's restaurant, on East Temple between First and Second South streets, was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire was discovered by three persons almost simultaneously—the night watchman, a policeman and a messenger boy. The alarm was given as quickly as possible but the restaurant was practically a wreck by the time the fire fighters reached the scene.

The origin of the blaze is a profound mystery, and that the flames could gain such awful headway and cause such thorough and complete loss before discovery is even more mysterious.

DEVASTATION AND RUIN.

The main dining hall and the lady's room were reduced to a mass of cinders. The tables, chairs, stools and fixtures were completely consumed, and so intense was the heat that every mirror, the glassware and even the large quartered plate glass window were shattered to atoms. As has been the custom, the restaurant was closed at a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night by Samuel Gallacher, and the fire in the ranges and in the stove in the main eating room was almost if not entirely out and it is absolutely certain that the blaze was not started from the stove.

WHERE THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

In the center of the main room behind the counter stood a large French coffee urn which was connected with a gas pipe, and it is the theory of some that the gas was not entirely turned off and in some manner the flames were more force in the center of the room than in any other place for a large hole was burned in the floor and the counter was turned almost in twain.

A COMPLETE LOSS.

About nine months ago Mr. Gallacher had the restaurant remodeled at a cost of nearly \$2,000 and since that time his business has been steadily increasing. The loss is a hard blow to Mr. Gallacher and he feels it keenly. The place was insured for only \$500.

No damage whatever was done to the Vienna Cafe or to the loan office adjacent to the restaurant. It is not improbable that the blaze was caused by defective wiring, as the building was a network of electric wires. Mr. Gallacher stated that he was quite sure the gas was shut off before the restaurant was closed for the night, and if so, the fire must have started in some other manner than had been intimated. At present Mr. Gallacher is unable to say what his plans are for the future. His numerous friends sympathize with him in his ill fortune and hope to soon see him on his feet again.

FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

Americans at Manila Lose Three Men in Beating Filipinos.

Claims for Catholic Church Titles in the Philippines—Native Territories.

Manila, Jan. 10.—Later reports from the movements of the American commanders south of Manila show that Gen. Bates and Gen. Wheaton are at Berez des Marinas and Gen. Schwan at Saling, all awaiting the arrival of provision wagons. Reconnoissances have shown that 2,000 armed insurgents have retired to the mountains from the district between Indag and Maig, and that others have retreated along the coast from Novleta toward Batanes.

Last night Holan's squadron of the Eleventh cavalry drove a body of insurgents from Maig. One American was killed and two were wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found.

The movement largely resembles Gen. Schwan's experience in the same country, except that the towns are now being garrisoned and that the insurgents refuse to fight, retreating southward and dividing into small bands, with the apparent intention of retreating later. The plan of catching a large number between two brigades has failed. About a hundred insurgents have been killed, but comparatively few arms have been taken. The region is full of armies who doubt they have been bearing arms, which they have hidden. The women and children remain in their homes and the insurgents as they fall back release all prisoners who have been captured.

It is asserted on high authority that Archbishop Nozalida contends in his interviews with Monsignor Chapelle, the papal delegate on behalf of the Roman church and the brotherhoods, that the titles to all property held by the church and the brotherhoods in the Philippines should be recognized, that the Roman church should be taught in the primary schools; that the existing religious orders should continue to administer the parishes; that other parishes should be established under the same control and that the parishes should be established under the same control and that the parishes should be established under the same control.

He also lays stress in his contentions upon the importance of allowing the church to administer its own affairs without state interference, and upon the necessity of a regime that will guarantee the liberty of the church upon the desirability of European priests and the continuation of indirect contributions for the maintenance of churches and clergy, and upon the expediency of maintaining the system of parochial fees, including revenues from births, marriages, funerals, dispensations and apostolic indulgences.

In addition Archbishop Nozalida advises the archbishop of the church's control of pawnshops and certain details of the establishment of a special form of parochial administration, and that the actual administration of the parishes should be recognized, that the parishes should be established under the same control and that the parishes should be established under the same control.

The inhabitants of the islands of Leyte and Samar are suffering from lack of food, resulting from the long blockade, the arbitrary confiscation of property and the levying of tribute by the so-called government of the Philippines. The governors of both islands are Tagalogs who are appointed by

FRIED ONIONS

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach it is claimed also, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence in this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort whether it be fried onions or beef steak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion, some stomachic lack, peptone, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack Hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia, which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

Aguañado, and they hold the territory completely in their power, administering local laws according to their own whims and accountable to no one. They have armed forces which terrorize the peaceful inhabitants.

The rebel forces on the other hand, have no lack of food or money. They have no lack of food or money. They have no lack of food or money. They have no lack of food or money.

Week commencing Monday, Jan. 8, Rarest Bargains ever offered in this city.

WARS FOR A TRIFLE.

Mr. Chamberlain's parliamentary apology for the Transvaal war on the ground that he meant to grant the Boer concessions but was misunderstood, recalls the war between Poland and Sweden in 1655.

In that year, a Polish nobleman became obnoxious to the laws of his country by reason of his having committed a crime. He fled to Sweden, whereupon John Casimir, king of Poland, wrote to Charles Gustav, king of Sweden, demanding the surrender of the criminal. The king of Sweden, on reading the dispatch, ordered that his own name and titles were followed by two "et ceteras," while the name of the king of Poland was followed by three. The missing "et ceteras" so enraged the king of Sweden that he at once declared war against Poland.

The war was carried on with great bitterness until 1660, when a peace was signed at Oliva, near Dantzic. A contemporary writer, (Kochowski) poured out his lamentations on the war in these terms: "How dear has this 'et cetera' been to us. With how many lives have these two potentes paid for these missing eight letters. With what streams of blood has the failure of a few drops of ink been avenged?"

Collier's Weekly.

ANNUAL MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE

Week commencing Monday, Jan. 8, Rarest Bargains ever offered in this city.

AS A SATIRE.

The Song Which Is Now "England's Marseillaise" Was Written.

Lester Stewart is the author of "The Soldiers of the Queen," a song which is now on every one's lips in England. Concerning it he said recently:

"The funny thing about the song is that originally I wrote it as a satire; it wasn't at all the patriotic song it has since become. It came out in the 'Artists' Melod' and it fell flat. The public wouldn't stand the satire. No wonder I withdrew and rewrote it. I felt sure I had a good inspiration in the tune and now I think my belief has proved right. Of course, I am very grateful to Queen Victoria for having a diamond jubilee at the right time. That began its popularity, and now I tell myself that it has become 'The Marseillaise' of England."

The song is selling at an average rate of 12,000 copies a week.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS

Of Trial Bottles of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy Sent Free, for the Asking.

The Only Medicine that Positively Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

By a special and particular arrangement with the manufacturers of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, free trial bottles of this great medicine for the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Constipation, will be sent absolutely free, postpaid, to all persons suffering from any of the diseases mentioned above who will send their full name and postoffice address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., providing they mention this paper when they write.

A very simple test to determine whether your kidneys or bladder are diseased is to put some of your urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand a few hours. If it has a sediment or a cloudy, rosy or stringy appearance, if it is pale or discolored, you do not need a physician to tell you that you are in a dangerous condition. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy promptly cures such serious symptoms as pain in the back, inability to hold urine, burning scalding pain in passing it. Frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, the staining of linen by your urine and all unpleasant and dangerous effects produced on the system by the use of whisky and beer.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per large bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC VIEWS.

In the "News" recently I noticed a communication signed by the secretary of the State Board of Health, and being so signed it is natural to assume that it is an official declaration of the opinion of that body. This communication, after reciting the fact that the board of health introduced in the last Legislature a bill for the better (?) protection of the public health, informs us that one of the provisions empowered the board to reject "any children who otherwise would fall victims to the prejudice of ignorant parents."

Of course the parents of Utah can offer no remonstrance at being characterized "ignorant" when such characterization emanates from such an august body as the State Board of Health. No doubt all will admit that an extraordinary amount of learning and dignity is wrapped up in the Board of Health, yet there are perhaps many who will hesitate to believe that all intelligence and authority is confined to this distinguished body, without regard to the opinion of the Legislature or the wishes of the people of the State.

The theory of vaccination has been known so long that many look upon it as one of the positive achievements of medical science, yet like all things earthly it loses much of its vitality with the declining years. In time gone by people were inclined to believe in the theory of vaccination because its advocates were so intent upon proving it that statistics were so distorted and the facts relating to its practice were so warped as to be of little practical value. Today, while there are many able, conscientious, painstaking people both within and without the medical profession, who are ardent advocates of the practice, there are also many, and we are of opinion equally as intelligent, as honest and as deeply interested in the public health, who are firmly convinced that the practice is not only a relic of barbarism, but is fraught with incalculable danger to the life, health and happiness of a people on whom it is imposed.

There being those who advocate the practice and who believe in the protection it affords, shall we call upon our Legislature to deny them that right? Shall we, who believe the reverse, call upon the law to protect them against such an unwarranted invasion of their rights and dangerous? On the other hand, shall we who are by this practice rendered immune against the ravages of variola, invoke the power of the law to compel us to accept protection—which in our opinion does not exist—under a law that we shall give them a disease which they cannot contract because of their immunity by vaccination? If they are already protected by the practice why appeal to the law for additional protection? A child of Denver, for example, is for the sole benefit of us disbelievers, why be so solicitous of our welfare, unless they can first prove by reliable statistics that we are less protected without vaccination than they with.

It has long been conceded by its advocates of this practice that it is attended with more or less danger of communicating other diseases such as erysipelas, scarlatina, tuberculosis, catarrhus and infectious diseases which are let in the system from which the lymph was obtained. But the advocates of the custom may say that with proper care in the selection of lymph the danger of communicating such diseases is reduced to the minimum. Admit, if you please, that such is the case, and yet if one child out of each thousand vaccinated should become the victim of one of the most loathsome diseases known to medical science, what have we gained when we take into consideration the slight danger of such a child under proper sanitary conditions and with proper facilities for isolation? Who of us are willing to risk our own child being that victim? It is the opinion of many—and that opinion is shared by the writer—that isolation and sanitation have done more to lessen the ravages of smallpox than all the vaccination practiced from the time of Jenner to the present.

Dr. E. J. Clark, in a paper read before a medical club of Denver in December last, relates the case of a patient under his own care who has been an invalid for fourteen years, dating from his vaccination, and to whom he can offer no hope of recovery. He further relates a case reported in the New York Medical Journal of a girl whose mother had enjoyed perfect health all her life; her parents were of unusual health and vigor, which they had enjoyed since childhood. In the public school she was vaccinated in accordance with the usual vaccination law, and twelve days later, in spite of medical skill, died a victim of one of the most cruel laws that ever marred a statute book.

Prof. John W. Shoemaker, A. M. M. D., of Philadelphia, says that "either bovine or humanized virus may be employed, but in using the latter, care must be taken to select only that which has been obtained from healthy persons, uncontaminated by syphilis or scrofula."

But who is to decide this important question when we are aware that the "transgressions of parents are visited upon the children of the third and fourth generations," and when it is well known that some of these diseases may remain latent in the system for years, and no skill on earth be able to detect its presence?

Dr. Alexander Collie, in writing concerning the selection of virus to be used, expresses his preference for humanized virus, or lymph. He states that "in the selection of lymph, whether bovine or human, the important point is the selection of healthy subjects and it is probably as easy to select a healthy infant as a healthy calf. If the bovine lymph be preferred for general use, it will still be well to choose infants and young children of delicate children because of the severity of the effects when bovine lymph is used. If erysipelas be, from any cause, set up during vaccination, it will occasionally be serious and even fatal just as if it followed on another kind of wound."

Dr. C. G. Raue says that "the statistical assertion that smallpox epidemics have become milder since the general introduction of vaccination is flatly contradicted by the results of the foremost statistician of Germany, Dr. Engle, in Berlin, who, in 1882, said: 'There has no change occurred in the coming and going of smallpox epidemics, nor in general in the number of smallpox patients since the introduction of vaccination.' He further says: 'My belief is that vaccination after a few generations will be as obsolete in medical therapeutics as inoculation, blood-letting and kindred barbarism of olden days.'"

Alfred Russell Wallace, in an article on this subject and touching the report of the royal commission of England, gives many valuable statistics. With reference to the statement that "the care in the performance of the operation (vaccination) no risk of any injurious effects need be feared," he says that the report of the registrar-general for 1885 gives the number of deaths from 1881 to 1885 from vaccination alone as 785, an average of fifty-two children annually murdered every year and officially acknowledged. He further says: "Those who disbelieve in the efficacy of this system are under disadvantages owing to the prac-

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Possibility that American Senate Will Not Ratify the Treaty.

SENTIMENT IS AGAINST IT.

Mr. Kasson Urges Reasons Why It Should be Accepted—Question of Mutual Advantage.

New York, Jan. 11.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The reciprocity treaty with France is proving a hard nut to crack and the prospect of its ratification by the senate and its approval by Congress, as required by the provisions of the tariff law of 1896 by virtue of which it was negotiated, have not greatly improved, although Mr. Kasson, the commissioner plenipotentiary who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the United States, in his statements to the committee on foreign relations of the Senate, impressed some of the members with views less unfavorable than they had hitherto entertained. He was not, however, provided with data to remove some of their more serious doubts. He explained the difference between the maximum and minimum rates of the French tariff, which, he said, ranged from 75 per cent to 15 per cent, and read a long list of articles the duties on which were to be reduced to 15 per cent, and the various percentages of reduction, if the treaty should be ratified and become operative.

He also explained that all the countries of Europe except Portugal enjoy the advantage of minimum rates under the French tariff by virtue of arms and treaties that had been made from time to time, whereas, with a few exceptions, and those not consisting of manufactured articles, all grades imported into France from the United States are subjected to the operation of the maximum tariff. France, he said, imports about \$100,000,000 worth of manufactured products a year, of which about \$40,000,000 in round figures came from the United Kingdom, \$30,000,000 from Germany, only \$2,000,000 from the United States, and the remainder from other countries. He was not supplied with data, showing what were the principal manufactured goods imported to make up the total of \$40,000,000 from the United Kingdom, or the \$30,000,000 from Germany, or the \$2,000,000 from the United States, or the respective maximum and minimum rates on such principal articles. Neither was the commissioner plenipotentiary prepared, when questions were asked, to show the amount of goods imported from France last year on which it is proposed to lower the rates of duty for the benefit of the manufacturers and exporters on such articles and goods when imported into the United States. He was not supplied with figures showing the exports to France from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States respectively, of articles which will be required to pay the maximum rates of duty even in case the treaty shall be ratified and become operative, or the respective maximum and minimum rates on said articles, which, if imported into France from the United Kingdom, Germany and all other countries of Europe except Portugal, enjoy the advantages of the minimum rates.

Of course the information and facts above are essential to any intelligent consideration of the pending treaty by Congress, and the commissioner promised to supply them as soon as practicable, in response to the request of the committee.

Mr. Kasson's argument in favor of the treaty is said to have been earnest and skilful as well as strong in some respects. One statement he is said to have made, however, which will be sharply challenged by the Republicans in both branches of Congress who were actively identified with the tariff legislation of 1896, and that was that many of the rates were purposely made higher than necessary in order to make it easier and more desirable to negotiate commercial reciprocity treaties with France and some other European countries.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The reciprocity treaty between the United States and France is in a hazardous position, with more than the possibility of a defeat when it comes to the final vote in the French chambers.

Admiral Dewey on Duty.

New York, Jan. 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: If Secretary Long approves the recommendation of the board of officers engaged in revising the naval regulations, Admiral Dewey will continue to be available for sea duty. A previous recommendation of the board of officers engaged in revising the regulations permits his assignment to command a fleet and to a sphere of duty as the secretary of the navy may direct. It is not expected that the admiral will again go to sea, though if he were to make application for a sea assignment the department would undoubtedly be glad to give it to him.

Sympathy for the Boers.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—A special to the Tribune from Alton, Ill., says the Alton city council last night adopted a resolution expressing its sympathy with the Boers in their war with England and extended the hope that they might win. The resolution was presented to the council by fifty citizens, with a request that it be adopted.

DEFEAT THE SUTRO WILL.

Mother of His Children Proposes to Make the Attempt.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11.—The Cal says that Mrs. Clara Kluge will early next week file suit in the superior court to break the will of the late Adolph Sutro, whom she claims as her husband and the father of her two children. In addition to the widow's dowry—one third of the estate, which is valued at \$2,000,000—Mrs. Kluge seeks to establish her claim that her children were born in wedlock and are entitled to one quarter of the estate. It is claimed that she will offer evidence of the existence of a missing will in which Adolph Sutro gave to the municipality of San Francisco to Cliff House, the Sutro Heights and his library. An alleged offer of \$25,000 to compromise the share is said to have been declined by Mrs. Kluge.

Save your money, and when you get a dollar deposit it with Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. DODGEN, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain.

16 kinds of Caramels, 25c lb. Saturday from 2 to 6 p. m., at Koltz. Both stores.

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pills.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Ayer

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Yoo Drops

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SMALLER

Pumpkin Seed - 1 lb.
Almonds - 1 lb.
Syrup - 1 lb.
Ginger - 1 lb.
Cinnamon - 1 lb.
Cloves - 1 lb.
Peppermint - 1 lb.
Mastic - 1 lb.
Turpentine - 1 lb.
Sassafras - 1 lb.
Sage - 1 lb.
Rue - 1 lb.
Wormwood - 1 lb.
Yucca - 1 lb.
Zinc - 1 lb.
Iron - 1 lb.
Copper - 1 lb.
Silver - 1 lb.
Gold - 1 lb.
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Sulfur - 1 lb.
Phosphorus - 1 lb.
Carbon - 1 lb.
Nitrogen - 1 lb.
Oxygen - 1 lb.
Hydrogen - 1 lb.
Helium - 1 lb.
Lithium - 1 lb.
Sodium - 1 lb.
Potassium - 1 lb.
Calcium - 1 lb.
Barium - 1 lb.
Strontium - 1 lb.
Bromine - 1 lb.
Iodine - 1 lb.
Fluorine - 1 lb.
Chlorine - 1 lb.
Sulfur - 1 lb.
Phosphorus - 1 lb.
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