

CLOTHING MEN HAPPY

TRADE NOW OPENING UP WITH A GREAT BOOM.

Greatest Demand in Ten Years for Wearing Apparel—Free Wool Reduces Cost About One-fifth—Mills Hardly Equal to Orders.

Woolen Mills Busy.

The opening of spring trade has been awaited with much anxiety by manufacturers of men's clothing. On Jan. 1 the new wool schedule went into effect, and aside from the new order of things brought about by free wool, the condition of the trade was such as to keep the oldest man in the business guessing. For two years the wholesale clothing industry, in common with almost every other, has felt the effect of hard times. A great many people have been doing what Jay Gould once said they would have to do under certain contingencies—"buy only one suit where they would otherwise buy two." Having passed through two years of one-suit times, the clothing manufacturers have been very anxious to know how soon the days of two suits would return.

Last year was a particularly severe one on most of the large manufacturers. Their credit losses were not so heavy as might have been expected, but still were larger than usual. Customers simply refused to buy. They brushed up old stock, making it as attractive as possible, and offered it frequently at lower prices than new stock would have cost, rather than make new debts. This naturally made wholesale business very dull. Several big houses, whose financial standing is such that they need have no fear of telling the truth about their losses in 1894, quit the year almost \$60,000 to the bad. Expenses ran on, but good sales were few and far between.

The opening this year, according to leaders of the Western trade, is all that could be desired. All the traveling salesmen are out now, taking orders for spring and summer goods. The reports they send in show that customers are buying more liberally than at any time in years. The revival of business is most general in Western and Northwestern States.

Two reasons are assigned for the boom in clothing. The one to which the trade attaches the more importance is that stocks were almost sold out all over the country. Retail dealers are simply compelled to buy new goods, having run through two seasons on slender purchases. The second reason, which is regarded as quite as important as the first, is that free wool prices will prevail on all goods sold this year. The saving to purchasers, under the new tariff law, varies with the weight of a suit, but in a general way it will be from one-sixth to one-fourth of the cost less than formerly. Ready-made suits that formerly brought \$15 ought to be had this year for from \$12 to \$13. These prices naturally tempt retail dealers, and the result is a decided boom in the clothing industry.

The outlook is most promising for American woolen mills. Already most of the standard mills have all the contracts they can handle. Orders have been tumbling in at such a rate that doubts are expressed whether the American mills will be able to turn out cloth as fast as the manufacturers require it. It is customary among all the big manufacturers to place a preliminary order for cloth, and then wait and see how the suits are selling before they order more. This first order varies, but it is generally about 60 per cent. of the season's supply. The remainder is ordered when salesmen make their first trips. Already these preliminary orders have almost reached the total capacity of American mills, and serious doubts are expressed by some manufacturers whether the second or final order for cloth can be promptly filled. There hasn't been a time in ten years when business opened so prosperously in the spring trade. Salesmen have been out since the first of the year—just long enough to get the temper of the trade. They are being favored with heavy orders everywhere.

"Coal-Barons" and Miners.

The Herald publishes to-day a masterly letter from Mr. B. D. Spillman, of Parkersburg, W. Va., on the question of encouraging coal miners and even "coal-barons" by granting them as a great boon the liberation of soft coal from all tariff duties.

This may seem a paradoxical position. But it is not. Hitherto the coal kings and miners have had few who could or would advocate their cause intelligently and show that every coal miner and coal mine owner would be greatly benefited by free coal. "Protectionist" politicians and newspapers have long posed as champions of mine labor and capital, clamoring against free trade in coal. Mr. Spillman, however, demonstrates from the facts and figures of the coal trade (in which he is evidently an expert) that "coal ought to be free in order to put the coal industry on a better footing."

He shows that "protection" is a fearful impediment and injury to the labor and ownership of coal mines. It seems to us, no disinterested man can read his letter without being convinced that the inaction of the United States Senate respecting the free coal bill is in direct and deadly hostility to the real interests of the coal industry and coal trade. Mine owners ought to memorialize the Senate to pass this bill at once.—New York Herald.

Spain's Tariff on Rats.

Spanish customs laws make no special provision for a duty on rats. This might at first appear strange; for duties, if high enough, will keep the articles on which they are levied out of the country. Rats being an undesirable importation, very high duties

should be levied upon them in order that very low duties might be levied upon the goods which are desirable importations. But tariff makers in all countries adopt some very mysterious system of reasoning; or at least no trace of ordinary logic can be found in any tariff system.

But to return to the rat duty. The other day an animal trainer, with 300 trained rats, encountered the Spanish customs officials on the frontier of Portugal. They were certain the trainer ought to pay duty on his rats, but they could find no rats on their schedules. After adjourning to a wine-shop, they decided to tax rats at about 40 cents each under the classification of "savage beasts." The trainer refused to pay and threatened to turn his rats loose. It was not until another session had been held in the wine-room, in which the trainer took an active part, that the officials concluded that the rats might pass free of duty.

Essence of Selfishness.

Protection is the essence of selfishness and greed. It was illustrated by the farmers of Middlesex, the county in which London is situated, when in the last century they petitioned Parliament against improving the abominable roads of England, on the grounds that so long as the roads were bad they would have a monopoly of the London markets for their produce, and that if the roads were improved the farmers of other counties could bring their stuff to London, thereby interfering with the industries of Middlesex. There wasn't much Christian charity in that, but it was protection—and protection is not a Christian institution. It is of heathen origin and flourishes in greatest perfection in heathen China and most heathen Africa.

When Sir Robert Peel was about establishing free trade a man engaged in the business of curing herring wrote to him as follows:

"I am a free-trader in every other respect, but with regard to herrings I caution you against the general ruin which you are about to inflict on those engaged in that branch of trade."

When illuminating gas was first used in the city of Paris, a tallow candle maker petitioned the city council to prohibit its use on the ground that it would break up his business of making tallow-candles. That fellow was a protectionist.

When the Christian religion was first proclaimed in this world Demetrius, the silversmith, fought it on the ground that it would break up his business of manufacturing silver images for the pagans to worship. He was the great, great grandfather of the whole protection gang, and his descendants are entirely worthy of such a sire.—Hon. Champ Clark, in Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1894.

"Not Ashamed of Protection."

The open rebellion of some protectionist newspapers against high protection duties and the half-hearted way in which many others advocate such duties is a source of annoyance to the comparatively few newspapers which remain faithful to McKinleyism. The New York Press is much worried at the outlook and devotes much space to bracing up its contemporaries. It says: "The Republican party is not ashamed of the McKinley law." It declares that "the McKinley law was based on a righteous and enduring principle" (selfishness), and that "the principle of protection must be the basis of all future Republican tariff legislation." "It is not a matter of favoritism to any section or to any class. It is a broad, definite and imperishable doctrine to which the Republican party has been inflexibly loyal since its birth." "Every intelligent American citizen knows that the Republican party is pledged to restore adequate and impartial protection to all American industries as soon as it has the opportunity to do so. That pledge will be faithfully kept in letter and in spirit. The Republican party does not apologize or retreat."

Perhaps also it will not advance. If it does not it will soon be out of touch with the people who are moving rapidly towards that goal towards which Garfield, Grant and Arthur pointed—ultimate free trade. If the Press wishes to keep in the procession it must soon get aboard the free trade band wagon.

Indian Shipping and Tariff.

The Committee of the Legislative Council of India has just recommended "the admission free of duty of all vessels intended for use in inland waters."

It thus seems that India also has found it to her profit to adopt absolute free trade in ships. The last thing monopoly will consent to is the freedom of ships "used in inland waters" or for the coasting trade. Though England adopted the policy of free trade generally in 1846, it took eight years to sweep away a preposterous and barbarous old law which secured a monopoly of the British coasting trade to British ships. The statute books of all countries contain such relics of mediæval barbarism—venerated by the ignorant, but not venerable.

The present movement to sweep away every vestige of protection, and to allow vessels built in any foreign country to ply the inland waters of India, is an evidence of good sense in the Indian government, by which the United States would do well to profit. Our navigation laws are now as preposterous and ruinous as were those of England or her colonies a century ago. If we are ever to have a share in the splendid empire of the ocean which England won by adopting the free-ships policy we must follow in her wise footsteps.—New York Herald.

In a cubic foot of phosphorescent sea water there have been found 25,000 living creatures. Yazoo means "River of Death," an allusion to the malarial diseases generally prevalent along its banks.

M. FAURE, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.



The result of the election in the French National Assembly was in its way nearly as surprising as the sudden desertion of his post by M. Casimir-Perier. M. Felix Faure, the new President of France, was probably the least prominent of the three candidates who showed strength in the contest. His own following in the Assembly gave him on the first ballot but 216 votes to 344 votes for M. Brisson and 195 for M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and it was only when the latter withdrew from the field that the second and decisive ballot gave him a majority of votes over M. Brisson.

In the French political turmoil of the last ten years M. Faure has played a comparatively inconspicuous part and outside France his name is almost unknown. At the age of 54 he looks back upon a long career of public service, both military and civil, but curiously free from sensational successes or defeats. In the Franco-Prussian war he was a chief of battalion and later was an active participant in the work of putting down the commune. It

was not until 1881 that he made his first appearance upon the floor of the Chamber of Deputies. Since that time he has been an Under-Secretary of State in three Cabinets, serving in the intervening periods as a Deputy, and for a brief time as Minister of Marine in the Dupuy Cabinet. Until the temper of the French people can be ascertained it will be impossible to foresee the possible effects of the election. What is most important just now is that a definite and early decision of the Presidential contest is a good thing for France. It was more important that the Presidency should be filled than that the man elected should be exactly the right man to fill it. The avenue through which danger menaced the Constitution lay through a possible deadlock in the Assembly, with the result of a final usurpation of authority. This danger has been averted. Whether M. Faure is the man to conciliate opposing factions and maintain a neutral, conservative government is yet to be seen.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Riotous Mobs in the City of Churches Charged by Militia and Police.

Brooklyn, N. Y., is virtually under military rule. Streets are blocked against pedestrians by squads of soldiers, and any one who stops to argue the point is told to walk around the block, while a glistering bayonet is held within two inches of his face. Thousands of morbidly curious citizens flocked to the scenes of Saturday night's riots and helped to swell the crowds that gathered to do mischief. The green hands had some rough experiences all through the day and a breakdown of any kind was the signal for the formation of a savage mob for the demolition of all the glass work in the car. On the Court street and 5th avenue lines fully half the cars are in a very dilapidated condition. The various mobs that gathered at the car stables and along the tracks of the tied-up lines contained at least 30,000 persons.

Many cars went astray Sunday. The switches were broken and obstacles were reaped on the tracks, wires were cut at various points, and on the whole the day was full of annoyances for the railroad companies. Motormen abandoned their cars at various points and in some instances left the city as soon as they possibly could, so serious did the situation seem. Blood was spilled, but no one was seriously hurt.

Saturday was filled with exciting incidents. Early in the morning the militia, 3,000 strong, were sent to the assistance of the street car companies. There were a dozen or more conflicts with the strikers, in which the soldiers used their bayonets and the mob hurled stones and bricks. Probably twenty persons were seriously injured, but no one was killed.

Every effort to settle the strike has been without result. The strikers, through their executive committee, have made concession after concession, and the only point upon which they stood out was that the companies should re-employ all their old men. This was flatly refused by the presidents of the companies at the conference with Mayor Schieren, at which were present Messrs. Connelly, Best and Giblin, of the strikers' executive committee, and Presidents Lewis, Norton and Wick, of the Brooklyn Heights, Atlantic and Brooklyn and Queens County systems of trolley cars, respectively. President Lewis made it a point that he is in honor bound to retain the men he has employed since the strike began. This the strikers will not accede to.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning a mob of strikers marched down 9th avenue to 5th avenue and 24th street. They numbered 300 and were supplied with drums, with which they made the night hideous. They filed by the militiamen and jeered them, but as the soldiers paid no attention to the abuse the strikers soon grew tired and dispersed. An effort was made by the strikers to coerce the men who were at work on the 2d avenue line, which starts from the 89th street ferry, South Brooklyn, into joining the ranks of the Knights of Labor. Considerable excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the violence displayed by the strikers. A large crowd of riotous strikers began to force back the soldiers defending the stables. They were kept back at the point of the bayonet and desisted from their hostile demonstration. The strikers continue to tear down and cut the electric wires, but as the cars were not running on the Fulton street line no great inconvenience was caused.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock a Vanderbilt avenue car was derailed at Vanderbilt avenue and Bergen street. A large crowd of disorderly characters was attracted to the scene and threw stones at the cars, demolishing every pane of glass. The police charged, but the men made a determined stand, being led by a man named Gallagher. He was placed under arrest by Officer Staats, of the Twenty-second Precinct. The strikers attempted a rescue, but Policemen Cowan and Connor went to Staats' assistance and marched

Gallagher off to the Twenty-second Precinct police station. Several of the policemen were cut by flying stones and pieces of brick, but none seriously. The neighborhood is now patrolled by a strong force of police. In this instance pots, pans, kettles and other household goods were hurled at the police from the windows of houses in the neighborhood, and boiling water was thrown from the upper floors.

SCOTT'S BODY FOUND.

Remains of the Missing Treasurer of Holt County, Nebraska, Found.

The body of Barrett Scott, the defaulting treasurer of Holt County, Nebraska, who, while out riding with his family on New Year's eve, was fired upon by a party of vigilantes, and after being wounded was dragged from his carriage, blindfolded and then placed into another vehicle and taken in a northerly direction, was found about 10 o'clock Saturday night in the Niobrara River, about 300 feet below the bridge on the Boyd County side, close up to the bank and in about seven feet of water. He was in his shirt sleeves, but had his watch and chain and other personal effects on just as he wore them in life. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment and there placed on a board, just as taken from the river, frozen and disheveled, the rope around the neck, hands tied behind him and clothing and hair filled with sand. Wounds in the right ear and back of the head are plainly visible, but there is no other evidence of violence. Yet to what torture he may have been subjected before death came to his relief can only be conjectured by his friends and revealed by his murderers. The body was immediately taken charge of by Coroner Hoover, of Boyd County, and an inquest was begun.

The credit of finding the body was largely due to the energy and enterprise of the citizens of the vicinity of Northern Holt and Southern Boyd Counties. The day after Scott's disappearance some of the parties who have since been arrested for complicity in the murder were seen lurking around in the vicinity of the Niobrara bridge, and suspicion was aroused that the body had been thrown into the river. A week last Friday the search began. The weather at that time was so cold that many of the searchers froze fingers, noses and ears, and work was temporarily suspended. Saturday morning by concerted action by citizens of that vicinity and delegations from O'Neill, Atkinson, Spencer and Butte the work was resumed, with above result.

BILL COOK CAPTURED.

The Notorious Desperado Says He Will Do Better.

Bill Cook, the notorious desperado, whose name has been in the papers oftener during the last few weeks than that of many men more deserving of public notice, has been captured in New Mexico and taken back to Oklahoma. When he was captured he confessed his identity and declared that if he ever got out of prison alive he would reform and live a new life. As a leader of one of the most successful gangs of robbers and desperados that ever operated in the West Cook has gained wonderful fame, but he declares he is not as black as painted. "I have not committed half the crimes charged to me," says he. "I have done all my work on the open highway, never killed anyone, nor have I ever robbed a poor man, unless it was of a horse or food that I was compelled to have when dodging the officers. My mother and father are both dead. I have one brother, Jim, younger than myself, now serving an eight year sentence in the penitentiary for manslaughter. Somehow I got a bad name in the Territory and was always being charged with something I had not done, and came to the conclusion that if I was to have that reputation anyway I might as well deserve it."

FIRE INTO THE MOB.

TROOPS USE THEIR GUNS ON BROOKLYN STRIKERS.

Day of Riot and Bloodshed—Seven Thousand Soldiers and the Entire Police Force Fail to Cope with the Street Car Strikers.

Strike May Spread.

Violence and bloodshed marked the eighth day of the electric street railway operatives' strike in Brooklyn. Three militiamen are in hospitals with broken heads, two having suffered at the hands of riotous men and women, while the others were the victim of their own carelessness, or was the victim of a second-story window having fallen out of a second-story window. A score or more of policemen are suffering from bullet wounds or contusions of the head and body, disabling them for the time being. To what extent the strikers have suffered cannot be conjectured. If they escaped punishment it was not the fault of the militiamen, who, in accordance with orders, fired as directly at their assailants as a dense fog, which completely hid objects at thirty yards' distance, would permit. The strike is not ended and order is not restored.

Seven thousand national guardsmen and 1,500 or 1,600 policemen were not on Monday strong enough to make the resumption of the street railway traffic in Brooklyn practicable. In fact, says a dispatch, the gain over last Saturday is scarcely perceptible. The calling out of the First Brigade, composed of New York City regiments, has seemed rather to add to the tension than to bring a solution of the difficulties. The task of restoring peace and order along nearly 200 miles of street car line is a vast one. The new levy numbered not far from 4,000 men. They were moved across the great bridge early in the day. The various companies went by elevated trains whenever it was possible to the points to which they had been ordered. Generally speaking, the greetings they met with on the streets were far from friendly. Boys gazed and men jeered them as they passed through the sections inhabited by laboring people.

The elements which early in the day were suspicious soon took on an unfriendly aspect. A Scotch mist settled down on all the city, increasing in density as the evening approached, and added to the difficulties which attended the carrying out of the announced intention of the street car companies to run cars upon lines not operated since the strike was declared. Such attempts in this direction as were made were futile. A car started from the Ridgewood station of the Brooklyn Heights Company a little after 5 o'clock and was assailed with volleys of stones and bricks from windows and vacant lots before it had proceeded far on its way down-town. A private soldier was struck in the head with a stone and disabled.

The officer in command ordered his men to shoot, and two volleys were fired in the direction of the rioters, who, however, were hidden by the dense fog. About 250 bullets were sent in search of victims, but how many of them found human targets the militiamen's orders were if they shot it would be to kill. Policemen also did some shooting at this point, with what effect is as uncertain as in the case of the militiamen. It is ascertained by the militia officers that they only ordered the volley when the violence of the mob made it necessary to do so.

EUROPEAN GRAIN CROPS.

Interesting Statistics Gathered by the Agricultural Department.

Grain statistics of foreign countries for the past year are given in a report issued by the Agricultural Department. In European Russia the estimated output for 1894 is as follows: Rye, 821,534,004 bushels; wheat, 282,642,040; oats, 687,876,308; barley, 186,718,218; buckwheat, 43,309,650. The production of Great Britain is estimated as follows: Wheat area 1,927,962 acres and production 31,037,927 Winchester bushels; barley, 2,005,771 acres and 74,553,897 bushels; and oats, 3,253,401 acres and 139,732,723 bushels. In France the output was a round number 343,350,000 bushels of wheat, 76,500,000 of rye, 56,550,000 of barley and 278,938,000 of oats. The wheat product for the year in Germany aggregated over 126,400,000 bushels; winter spelt, 33,336,000; rye, 528,633,000; spring barley, 130,000,000; oats, 452,000,000; potatoes, 1,239,704, and meadow hay, 22,238,500 tons. The Roumanian Government estimates the principal crop of wheat 43,584,000 bushels, rye 5,769,000, barley 16,906,000, and oats, 10,019,000. In Italy wheat aggregated almost 123,000,000 bushels, oats almost 16,000,000, barley over 8,000,000, maize 54,763,000, and rye almost 15,000,000. Wheat exports from the Argentine Republic for the first seven months of the year aggregated 678,573 tons. In Ontario wheat aggregated over 20,500,000, barley 11,300,000, oats over 72,000,000, potatoes 17,000,000, and peas 14,400,000 Winchester bushels. Manitoba produced 17,700,000 Winchester bushels of wheat, 12,200,000 of oats, and 19,900,000 of potatoes and other root crops.

Reports from European agents of the department show that there is a more hopeful feeling in the grain markets of England and that the farmers there are expecting better prices. In Southern England great floods have overrun large expanses of arable land and have limited somewhat the area intended to be devoted to winter wheat. The development of winter seedings of crops in France is rapid, and the condition of next year's crop is generally reported as highly favorable. Excess of rain has proved unfavorable to seeding operations in the north of Italy, and in Roumania the wheat area is considerably reduced. In Germany mild weather has made the development of plants unusually rapid, and the sowings in Spain are reported by telegraph as completed under favorable conditions. The extreme wet has compelled a large number of farmers in Belgium to postpone sowing until very late.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company has withdrawn from the San Francisco insurance compact and announces it will write policies independent of the combine with the privilege of cutting rates if it so desires. Other companies are expected to take the same attitude.

The six \$10,000 damage suits filed against the Alexandria Natural Gas Company as a result of the gas explosion which occurred at Elwood, Ind., last March are to come up for trial in Tipton County before Judge Kirkpatrick.

MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR.

AN OFT REPEATED STORY OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Chas. H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan.

(From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.) The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1856, and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of the purse strings which is generally a marked characteristic of rich men. It is no wonder, then, that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, also troubles of the lower limbs, so much so that it has been only interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again, and to have recovered the health which he had in youth.

To a reporter for the Press Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said, "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgia and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs, with only partial relief, and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still, and my sufferings began to make life look very blue. Two years ago, in September, I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote to one who had given me a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply he received was even stronger than the printed testimonial and it gave me faith in the medicine.

"I began taking the pills and found them to be all that the professor had told me they would be. It was two or three months before I experienced any perceptible betterment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery, and was thankful even to be relieved. I progressed rapidly, however, towards recovery, and for the last six months have felt myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people, and only too glad to assist others to health through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered vitality. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Encouraging.

When Judge Buxton, of North Carolina, as a young lawyer made his first appearance at the bar, the solicitor, as a customary in that State, asked him to take charge of a case for him. The young lawyer did his best, and the jury found the defendant, who was charged with some petty misdemeanor, guilty. Soon after one of the jurors, coming round the bar, tapped him on the shoulder. "Buxton," said he, "the jury did not think that man was guilty, but we did not like to discourage a young lawyer."

A FIRM of papermakers have introduced a grease-proof parchment which they call glassine. It is very transparent, and its chief use is a protective covering to valuable books, through which all details of binding and title can be seen.

They always speak of it as Love's young dream, because it so rarely lives to be old.

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost every one. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, bunches, pimples and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

with Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing their cause—impurities in the blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.