OFFICIAL WRECKS A BANK

COMMISSIONER CLOSES A BIG DETROIT INSTITUTION.

Vice-President Charged With Taking $1,000,000—Said to Have Gambled in Stocks.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—The City Savings Bank did not open for business this morning. The following notice was posted on the door:

"This bank is in the hands of George L. Maltz, Banking Commissioner."

Frank C. Andrews, vice-president of the bank, was arrested late this afternoon and arraigned tonight on the charge of "willfully, fraudulently and knowingly" securing from the bank, without security, and without the knowledge of the other directors, a sum exceeding $1,000,000. He was released on $10,000 bail, and his examination was set for February 21. Cashier Henry C. Andrews, through whom F. C. Andrews is said to have secured the money by means of overdrafts and certified checks, is seriously ill at his home with nervous prostration. In addition to a total indebtedness to the City Savings Bank of $1,158,000, to secure which Mr. Andrews has signed over to that institution all his real estate holdings and stocks, bonds and other securities, which, it is estimated, will total about $1,000,000, four local banks and a trust company hold his checks, certified to by Cashier Andrews, to the amount of $662,000. A considerable number of these checks are protected by securities deposited with them by Mr. Andrews.

After Andrews had signed over to the City Savings Bank all of his real estate holdings he held a conference with the directors of the Detroit Trust Company, the stockholders of the City Savings Bank and other creditors. Walking up and down the hallway outside the trust company's offices, he said: "Young men can point to me as an example of the result of speculation mania."

Said to Have Gambled in Stocks.

The Journal, of which F. C. Andrews is one of the stockholders, this afternoon says of the suspension:

"The whole trouble has been caused by the plunging of Frank C. Andrews in the stock market. Three months ago Mr. Andrews was a millionaire. This is speaking without exaggeration. He began plunging in the stock market. His phenomenal success had deserted him, and in a short time he became hopelessly entangled."

As soon as Commissioner Maltz took charge of the institution he began an examination of its books. It was found that Cashier Andrews had permitted F. C. Andrews to overdraw his acount $914,000. Other liabilities brought F. C. Andrews' total indebtedness to the bank up to $1,158,000. In addition to this, Cashier Andrews had certified to checks for F. C. Andrews, which he had deposited in banks, to the amount of $662,000. At the close of his examination Commissioner Maltz tonight issued the following statement of the bank's condition at the close of business February 8:

Resources—	
Total loans and discounts, bonds, mortgages and securities	$2,763,093
Overdrafts	913,803
Real estate	10,889
Cash in banks	288,697
Other assets	18,922
Liabilities—	
Stock, surplus and undivided profits	$ 226,212
Deposits	3,370,251

The examination showed that the record of F. C. Andrews' transactions was not kept in the regular way, but in a memorandum book. The first record of a transaction between Cashier Andrews and F. C. Andrews is January 11, but the Examiner estimates that the transactions have been going on for about six weeks.

Ways Checks Were Obtained.

President F. C. Pingree explained the manner in which the certified checks were obtained as follows:

F. C. Andrews would draw a check for the amount he wanted and have it certified by the cashier, Henry R. Andrews. He would present this certified check to the person with whom he was doing business and ask him to hold it out for that day, as the bank was not in funds to meet it. Perhaps he would thus hold it out for two or three days, and eventually, when there was money enough in the bank to meet the check, he would go in and take it out. There would be only a slip of paper in the drawer, and the withdrawal would be put down as a cash item. With this money he would in person pay the certified check and tear it up. This was done time and again."

Reason for Suspension.

Asked the reason for the suspension, Commissioner Maltz said:

"Frank C. Andrews, vice-president of the bank and Commissioner of Police, is the reason. The bank had total deposits of something over $3,000,000, and Andrews had more than a third of this money out on certified checks and overdrafts. Henry R. Andrews, cashier of the bank, advanced this money to Frank C. Andrews without the knowledge of the directors. They are entirely blameless in this matter. When I learned of the bank's condition I closed it."

Bank Commissioner Maltz said it did not look as though F. C. Andrews had much to cover the amount he has drawn from the bank.

The officers of the bank, which was organized in 1889, are: President, Frank C. Pingree; vice-president, Frank C. Andrews; cashier, H. R. Andrews; assistant cashier, Joseph A. Schulte. According to the statement of the bank's condition, printed December 17, the bank had total deposits of $3,062,405 30. The County Auditors have in the City Savings Bank one fund of $108,042, and a sinking fund balance of $42,774.

The City Savings Bank was the depository for the funds of the County Auditors, their balance there being more than $250,000, and F. C. Andrews was arrested this afternoon on a complaint sworn out by Auditor Christian, after a long conference between the Auditors and Prosecutor Hunt. The warrant was served on Andrews, who is Commissioner of Police, by two of his detectives. The City Savings Bank was also the depository for the Board of Education, which had a total of $367,000 on deposit. Other local banks will temporarily advance funds to the Board of Education for salaries and running expenses. County Clerk McGregor has $2,000 in the bank as register in chancery.

At a meeting of the Clearing-House Association, this afternoon, the following statement on the suspension was issued:

"The disaster which has today befallen the City Savings Bank is the result of criminal irregularities confined entirely to that institution and caused by the rash speculation of its vice-president, who controlled the management and betrayed his trust. The management has been expelled from the association. The officers of this association desire to state to the public that there is no need of apprehension regarding any other bank in the city. The present condition of the banks, as shown by the weekly statements furnished the clearing-house, reveals an unusually strong showing in reserve and cash resources, and the fair name and good reputation of the banks of Detroit will not suffer by this trouble."

Other Banks Did Not Feel It.

There was nothing like a panic at any of the other banks in this city, and comparatively few deposits were withdrawn as a result of the excitement. At the Gratiot-avenue branch of the City Savings Bank, which drew its deposits largely from the laboring people, there were many pathetic scenes as the depositors learned that the bank had suspended. Policemen were in the vicinity to quell any disorder, but their services were not necessary at any time.

Causes Mines to Close Down.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 10.—The suspension of the City Savings Bank, of Detroit, has resulted in the closing down of operations at two prominent Utah mines—the Ophir, at State Line, and the Tiewaukee, at Bingham. F. C. Andrews, vice-president of the suspended Detroit bank, was heavily interested in these properties, both of which are considered valuable. The closedown will be temporary.

Lost $400,000 in Copper.

Unfortunate speculations, especially heavy purchases of Amalgamated Copper stock, are believed to be responsible for Mr. Andrews' ruin. President F. C. Pingree, of the City Savings Bank, says that Andrews told him that he lost $400,000 in Amalgamated Copper. Andrews has refused to make any statement as yet, either in regard to his failure or the bank's suspension. Mr. Andrews has been heavily interested in suburban electric roads and at present is a large stockholder in the road being constructed from Holland to Grand Rapids, in this state. Tonight Andrews resigned as Police Commissioner.

Although no warrant has yet been issued for Henry Andrews, an officer is stationed at his home as a guard. H. R. Andrews is in a serious condition. In addition to the nervous prostration, he has had a severe attack of heart trouble today. Much sympathy is expressed for Cashier Andrews, who, it is understood, became involved in his trouble through friendship for F. C. Andrews, and did not profit by the transactions. The $662,000 worth of certified checks are held by the following institutions:

Preston National Bank	$160,000
First National Bank	272,000
State Savings Bank	60,000
Detroit National Bank	160,000
Detroit Trust Company	70,000

PATRICK CASE RESUMED.

One-Time Friend of Accused Placed on the Stand by the State.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The trial of Albert T. Patrick, charged with the death of William Rice, was resumed today, after a lapse of six days owing to the illness of a juror. The most interesting part of the trial today was the move of the state in placing in the witness-box John R. Potts, a lawyer and banker, and at one time, at least, a friend of the accused. Mr. Potts said, among other things, that Patrick, a few days before his arrest, but after Mr. Rice's death, had retained him as counsel, and that the tie had not been severed. Mr. House, of counsel for the defense, objected strongly to the testimony being accepted by the court, on the ground that Mr. Potts' conversations with Patrick were privileged. The court, however, allowed Mr. Potts to testify to matters prior to Patrick's arrest.

The witness swore he had known Patrick since 1870, becoming intimate with him in 1890. He had never seen Mr. Rice in Patrick's office, though the latter was in the same suite as his (Potts'). Patrick had told him a rich client had died and made him residuary legatee. Patrick had also shown him many of the documents now in dispute, among them the "Patrick" will, and he had told Patrick he did not think the will would hold. Patrick replied: "That is all right; the estate is practically mine." Mr. Potts also advised Patrick not to fill out and use the blank checks purported to have been given him by Mr. Rice, and Patrick replied that he would use the money, as Mr. Rice had named him as residuary legatee, because of his personal regard for him. He also told witness the day before Rice died that he had not seen him for a week. Then Potts swore that on the day of the death Patrick had brought him a check for $25,000 and asked him to have it certified. This he had done, as he did with other checks. The defense confined itself to asking Potts if Patrick had told him he was to receive the estate as trustee, and the answer was that he had.

Church Factions Fight With Knives.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Rival factions of the Greek Orthodox Church had a fierce fight during a meeting and when the trouble was over one policeman was among the list of injured, while several Greeks suffered from bruises. Knives were flashed and fierce threats were made during the encounter. When the trouble began three policemen attempted to stop it, but the officers were pushed away and nearly 200 men were soon fighting. One policeman was struck by a chair and knocked down stairs. A riot call was turned in and on the appearance of a large body of policemen the rioters were panic-stricken and jumped out of windows and down stairways.

The police charged into the crowd, and after several minutes of fighting succeeded in restoring order.

Starving Himself to Cheat Gallows.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 10.—Andrew Billant, who is charged with the murder of Dave Davidson at Bridger last Thanksgiving night, is making a desperate effort to cheat justice by starving himself to death. Eight days ago Billant refused to touch food, after partaking of a heavy meal, and since that time has eaten nothing. The authorities are determined that Billant shall stand trial for his brutal crime, and will inject food into him by force. The alleged murderer beat the head of his victim into a pulp with a hammer. When captured it is said the brains of Davidson were sticking to his clothing.

Thieves Take Silver and Wine.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Thieves entered the residence of W. B. Leeds, president of the Rock Island Railroad, and carried off several hundred dollars' worth of silver. Before looting the place the burglars helped themselves to wine and the best the larder afforded, the servants in the morning finding several empty bottles and other remains of the feast. The family was asleep.

Entertains Pan-American Delegates.

MONTEREY, Mex., Feb. 10.—The members of the Pan-American Congress still remaining in Mexico, together with their secretaries and the members of their families, are the guests of this city. They arrived in a special train from Guadalajara, and will remain here until Wednesday. Monterey will expend $60,000 in entertaining them. The city is gaily decorated in their honor, and flags of the various countries represented in the congress are flying with the Mexican colors, about the principal plazas. The entertainment opened with a banquet at the Juarez Theater, at which 400 covers were laid. It was followed by a concert at the theater and an informan dance at the Casino, the fashionable clubhouse here.

"James Boy" Show Is Stopped.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 10.—Frank James, who at one time was a member of the famous James boys' gang, secured a temporary injunction in the Circuit Court here today, restraining a theatrical company now playing at a local theater from presenting the play, "The James Boys in Missouri," in which the members of the James family are made to represent train-robbers, banklooters and outlaws of the worst character. Mr. James says his main objection to the play is that it glorified outlawry and makes heroes of them, and it is injurious to the youth of the country.

Deming Learns of the Decision.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 10.—Peter C. Deming was notified by his attorneys today of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis. Except expressing his gratification over the decision he declined to talk on the subject. There are a number of private soldiers confined in the penitentiary who have been sentenced by similar courts, and it is expected that they will make application for their release under the decision. Warden McClaughrey has not yet received any notice of the court's action.

Its Seal Is White.

The standard among Champagnes is the Moët & Chandon brand, which has satisfied the palates of connoisseurs for a century and a half. Most famous in America is the Moët & Chandon White Seal, Epernay, France, of the celebrated Vintage of 1893, which is perfection in a Dry, Delicate, Delicious Champagne.—Adv.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS

TWO LOWER DECISIONS MODIFIED, ONE REVERSED.

Water-Course Dispute From Harney County—Suit to Collect on a Note.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 10.—The Supreme Court today handed down decisions in three appealed cases. They are as follows:

Homer B. Mace, respondent, vs. F. L. Mace, appellant; from Harney County, M. D. Clifford, Judge; modified. Opinion by Chief Justice Bean.

The object of this suit was to restrain defendant from interfering with the flow of water from Silvies River to plaintiff's land through an alleged natural channel. Some four or five miles below where the river turns into Harney Valley, it divides into two branches, called respectively the East and West Fork. From this point down to Malheur Lake the East Fork has a fall of not to exceed 1¼ feet to the mile, and its banks are somewhat higher than the land a short distance from the river. The land lying between the forks is known as "the island," and of this the plaintiff owns 160 acres. The defendant owns 160 acres of land on the East Fork a short distance below where it branches from the main river. The island land is naturally irrigated by water flowing from the river through natural sloughs or depressions. The island land owned by plaintiff adjoins the defendant's land on the south, and is about a quarter of a mile from the river. At the upper end of defendant's land there has been, from time immemorial a natural slough through which the water has been accustomed to flow during the high water upon plaintiff's land.

In 1888 the defendant constructed a ditch near the south line of plaintiff's land, so as to utilize the surplus water. At the same time he put in a short flume and headgates so as to regulate the flow of water where it enters the slough from the river. He also built dams to increase the flow through the slough. In 1899 he closed the headgates so that no more water flowed across defendant's land to plaintiff's land. The lower court found that plaintiff was entitled to have the water flow through the channel as was wont to flow through a headgate put in by defendant in 1898, four feet deep and four feet wide, with the gate raised four inches from the bottom of the flume. The decree also gave the plaintiff authority to enter upon defendant's land to regulate the flow of water, repair the headgate, etc.

The Supreme Court holds that plaintiff is entitled only to the natural flow of water, which would be through a channel two feet deep and fifteen feet wide. It also holds that plaintiff has no right to regulate the flow of water or go upon defendant's land, and that all the court can do is to compel defendant to restore the river bank to its normal condition and permit it so to remain. As the dam was put in by defendant, he can take it away if he wishes.

John Patterson, administrator, substituted for Harriet Patterson, deceased, appellant, vs. John Patterson and M. L. Chamberlin, respondent; from Marion County, George H. Burnett, Judge; reversed. Opinion by Justice Moore.

John Patterson, plaintiff, is the same person as John Patterson, defendant, and was the husband of Harriet Patterson. Patterson and Chamberlin executed a note for $239 20 in favor of the Capital National Bank. Later Harriet Patterson paid the bank the amount due, took an assignment of the note and brought suit thereon. In the Circuit Court, Chamberlin set up the defense that he was only a surety on the note, that John Patterson, the principal, had induced his wife to take up the note, and that it had in fact been paid. In the reply, these allegations were denied, and it was alleged that Harriet Patterson did "purchase said note and pay the balance due thereon to the said Capital National Bank with her own founds, and took an assignment of the same." The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $257 15, but the court set this verdict aside and entered a judgment for defendant on the pleadings, on the ground that plaintiff had admitted that the note had been paid.

The Supreme Court holds that the allegation contained in the words quoted, when liberally construed, should not be taken as such an admission as will overcome the allegation of assignment. The opinion says:

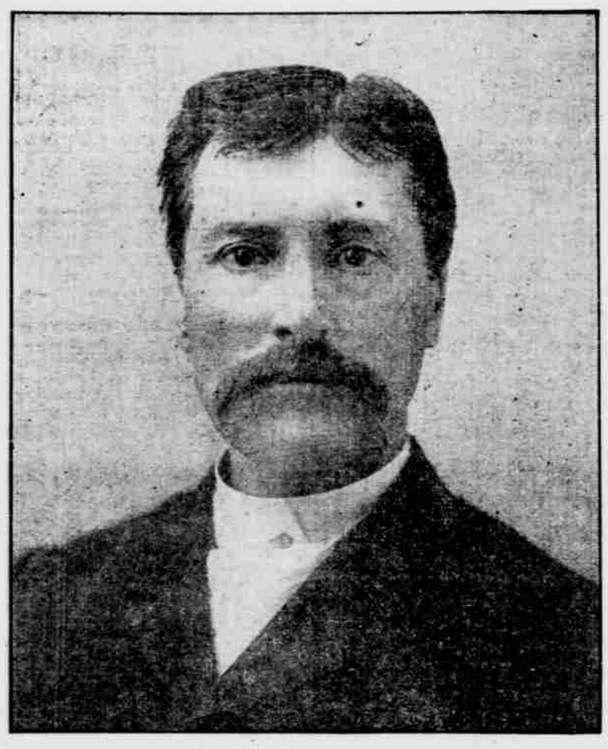
"If it be assumed that there was a defect in the statement of facts in the reply, no objection thereto having been taken, the verdict necessarily cured it, and hence the act of the court in setting aside the verdict and dismissing the action must be held erroneous."

A petition for rehearing was denied in the case of Pacific States Savings, Loan & Building Company vs. J. L. Hill.

W. J. Gohres, respondent, vs. the Illinois & Josephine Gravel Mining Company, appellant; from Josephine County, H. K. Hanna, Judge; modified. Opinion by Justice Wolverton.

This was a suit to restrain defendant from trespassing upon plaintiff's mining claim and to recover $500 damages alleged to have been suffered by reason of the defendant company's action in dumping gravel on plaintiff's property. The trial in the court below resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, as demanded. The Supreme Court agrees with the lower court as to the title to the property, and affirms the injunction, but modifies the amount of the damages. In the lower court the allegation of the amount of damages was not controverted, and the court gave judgment for the amount demanded. The defendant claimed that under section 249 of Hill's Code, subdivisions 1 and 2, the court should have assessed the damage according to the evidence. The Supreme Court takes this view and fixes the amount at $100 instead of $500.

WASHINGTON'S NEW GRAIN INSPECTOR



JOHN W. ARRASMITH. Photo by Rogers, Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 10—John W. Arrasmith has not yet notified Governor McBride whether he will accept the office of State Grain Inspector, tendered him January 30, but it is expected that he will make known his intention on the return of the executive from the tour of the state institutions which he is now making. Mr. Arrasmith did not seek the office—the office sought him—and for that reason it is not known whether he will accept it. Mr. Arrasmith is one of the largest wheatgrowers in Whitman County, Colfax is his home. He is one of the most prominent Republicans in the state. He was Speaker of the House in 1893, a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1896, and is now Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. The announcement of his selection has been received with words of approval in all parts of the state, and by wheatgrowers especially. George W. Wright is the present Grain Inspector, and was appointed in 1900 by the late Governor Rogers for a term of four years.

LIBERTADOR AGAIN FIGHTING

Believed to Have Engaged Venezuelan Gunboat.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Feb. 10.—Cannonading has been heard here from early morning in the direction of the Venezuelan coast. It is believed that the Libertador has been engaged with another Venezuelan gunboat.

The report of the engagement between the Libertador and the General Crespo appears to be confirmed. It is further asserted that the Crespo sank in the roadstead of Cumarebo.

Revolutionists Gaining Ground.

WILLEMSTAD, Feb. 10.—General Andrade, ex-President of Venezuela, who reached this island recently, embarked on board the revolutionary steamer Libertador during the night of February 7-8. The Libertador some days ago landed a force of insurgents on the Venezuelan coast, and they subsequently took possession of the village of Cumarebo, situated near Lavela de Coro. The Venezuelan gunboat General Crespo, which attempted to prevent the landing, was fired upon and badly damaged by the Libertador. The Crespo had her propeller shaft broken.

The success of the Libertador has caused a sensation at Caracas, where great commotion prevails. The news received here from the interior of Venezuela is not favorable to the Government. It is announced that the insurgents are very active, especially in the vicinity of Barquisimeto. The revolution against President Castro is gaining ground visibly.

Chile to Reopen Negotiations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—It is reported that Chile intends to reopen negotiations with Peru to settle the Tacna-Arica question and to revise the treaty of Ancon, which was signed in 1883 by both Governments to end the war, according to a dispatch from Valparaiso to the Herald. It is also stated the Government will endeavor to arrange a treaty with Bolivia on an ampler and steadier basis than the present one. Neither Peru nor Bolivia his diplomatic representatives in Chile. Chile has ordered the construction of only one battle-ship, not two as reported. The vessel will be built in England.

See that your hotel keeper has Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne on his menu. It has no superior.

Lazy Liver

When the liver goes wrong, everything is wrong. You have dyspepsia, coated tongue, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, general debility. One of Ayer's Pills each night, just one, gently starts the liver and removes all trouble.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for liver complaint, and have found them to be the best thing I have ever tried."

E. N. North, Sidell, Ill.

25c. a box. — J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

WHO IS THE MURDERER?

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE WANT MAN NAMED BENNETT.

He Is Believed to Be the Slayer of Nora Fuller—The Girl Was Strangled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—There have been few developments today in the case of the mysterious murder of Nora Fuller. Dr. Bacigalupi, autopsy physician to the Coroner, has officially announced that the girl's death was caused by strangulation. The crime was evidently committed by some one familiar with the anatomy of the throat, as the murderer's fingers had been applied at just the right place to cause death with the least pressure. The police favor the theory that the assassin is a moral pervert, such as Jack the Strangler, who recently terrorized Denver.

Information obtained today tends to show that the girl was acquainted with the man calling himself John Bennett before she answered his advertisement for a girl, and it is thought the advertisement was a ruse to account for her absence from home. The detectives are now concentrating their efforts to discover the identity and whereabouts of this man Bennett, who is believed to be identical with the C. B. Hawkins who rented the house where the body was found and the Mr. Scott who bought the furniture it contained.

The result of the autopsy has made it almost certain that the girl was chloroformed and then strangled. Although she disappeared four weeks ago, when she met a man calling himself John Bennett, in answer to an advertisement for a girl to care for a child, the autopsy surgeon is positive that she was killed within the last 10 days. This tends to confirm the statement of Locksmith Bertrand, who said he visited the house where the crime was committed about a week ago and found it vacant. This leaves three weeks of the girl's time since she left her home yet to be accounted for.

Evidence that she was strangled is found in the fact that there were two abrasions on her neck, and that a cord, small but strong, measuring several feet in length, with a bow knot at one end, was found in the toilet. On the strands were found red stains. To add to the certainty that the stains were made by human blood, two handkerchiefs were found, all covered with the red fluid. A clumsy attempt had been made to burn the handkerchiefs, but they were only partially destroyed. There was nothing to indicate that the girl and Bennett, who, under the name of C. B. Hawkins, is believed to have rented the house, lived there. Neither the water nor the gas had been turned on, and the neighbors heard no sound from the place. The noise of a struggle is said to have awakened a family living near by about two weeks ago, but it may not have been in the house of mystery.

Among the few things found in the place was a large scrap of paper torn from the Denver Post. It had been issued from the press on the afternoon of January 9, and it could not have reached San Francisco before the evening of January 11, and it was probably not delivered before the morning of the following day. The man known as Bennett or Hawkins secured the key to the house on the day before the paper left the press in Denver, and as he alone had access to the place, it was only he who could carry the scrap of paper there. The police think he is known in Denver or has interests there.

A dispatch from Muncie, Ind., says that three months ago there disappeared from that place a man named Charles R. Hawkins, a barkeeper, who is alleged to have taken away $2600 belonging to Mrs. Sarah Williams. The police of the country, it is stated, have been requested to arrest him. His description answers that of the C. W. Hawkins, or John Bennett, who rented the Sutter-street residence. The police, however, are without a positive clew to the supposed murderer's identity.

One of the girl's friends says she had spoken of an acquaintance named Bennett, and a street-car gripman declares a few days ago he saw an old woman carry a basket up the steps of the house where the crime was committed. Beyond these few facts there is no light on the sensational tragedy.

An alibi has been established for M. A. Serebrenik, whose card was found in the purse of the dead girl. It was ascertained that he sailed for China on the Peking on the afternoon of the 11th of January.

ONE WOMAN'S ADVICE TO ANOTHER.

Immediate Relief from the Use of

Paine's Celery Compound.

BOSTON, Jan. 13, 1902.

TO THE SUFFERING PUBLIC: It is with a feeling of extreme gratitude and thankfulness and a humane desire to benefit others that I write out my own experience in the use of Prof. Edward E. Phelps' wonderful preparation, called "Paine's Celery Compound." Owing to a fall from a horse several years ago, I became a nervous invalid, and last year I entered a hospital as a patient, where I was operated on by a famous New York surgeon.

The surgical operation was successful, but nervous prostration followed. A summer in Newport, with the best medical attendance, failed to restore my nerves to their normal condition. I was absolutely unable to digest any solid food, and this weak condition of my digestive organs, combined with insomnia, caused the deepest depression. A constant tenderness and soreness in the region of my stomach, with a dull headache and extreme weakness, created a feeling of hopelessness, from which I was unable to rise.

It was in this melancholy frame of mind that I chanced to meet a Boston lawyer, who said to me, "I was in almost the condition that you are now in, and after spending hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit I was induced by a friend to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial, which I did, and it cured me completely when everything else had failed."

I was rather skeptical about trying a prepared medicine, but I ordered a bottle from my druggist and began to take it according to directions. Much to my surprise I slept soundly at night and did not wake in the morning with the usual dull headache. Then, too, I developed an appetite for solid food and soon I was able to digest a course dinner without any unpleasant sensations. I am now completely restored to health after about two months' use of the Compound. Sympathizing deeply with all who may be suffering as I did, I take this method of reaching strangers, after writing personal letters to my particular friends.

With the sincere hope that others may be benefited as I have been by the use of Paine's Celery Compound, I am

Very truly yours,

382 Newbury St. MRS. FRANCES L. BERNHARDT.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.