

STRIKE BRINGS

Sixteen Men Are Wounded at New Orleans.

STREET-CAR MEN STILL FIRM

Militia Is Expected on the Ground Today—Local Company Resigns Out of Sympathy—Mass Meeting Denounces Employers.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The attempt this morning of the New Orleans railway companies to start cars on its line, which has been completely tied up for 11 days, precipitated a long-impending conflict between the strikers and those who attempted to fill their places. Although a few shots were fired, nobody was killed, but the following persons were injured: Policeman John Kordyce, ribs fractured and scalp wound; Policeman Blouin, leg and hip fractured; Policeman Hester, hit in the eye and on leg with brick; Policeman Schlessinger, hit in neck with brick and bruised on head, shoulder and wrist; Policeman Hittler, scalp wound from a brick; Patrol Driver Brown, arm broken; Peter Jensen, Chicago, strike-breaker conductor, jaw broken by a brick; Louis Christensen, of Chicago, badly bruised by bricks; Thomas Jones, of Chicago, badly bruised by bricks; Charles Ferguson, Chicago, conductor of car, shot in foot; A. M. Clark, of Chicago, assistant to Jensen, hit in eye with a brick; Charles Ferguson, of Chicago, elbow broken by a blow; Budd Lynn, striker, shot in leg; Alexander Derba, laborer, shot in leg; unknown striker, shot in head, scalp wounds.

Mayor Capdeville, who requested Governor Heard to order the militia, has been advised that Major-General Givry, in command of the First military district, would report to the Mayor tomorrow morning. The street railway company announces its intention to start tomorrow. The strikers are as determined as ever, while the citizens, who have been walking and riding in all manner of conveyances for four days more than a week, confidently expect trouble. The riot this morning occurred in the same neighborhood as the one of the day before.

Tonight a mass meeting was held in Washington. Arrived at 8 o'clock. The meeting was attended by 3000 workmen and many women. It was presided over by Robert E. Lee, the Republican candidate for Congress and president of the Central Trades and Labor Council. The addresses were temperate, considering the situation, except when reference was made to J. H. Edison, the St. Louis strike-breaker. The crowd shouted "Hang him!" "Kill him!" "Kill him!" etc. The first three speakers denounced the imprisonment of the strike-breakers. The authorities were denounced for calling out the militia. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the railway company and protesting against the importation of outside labor. The crowd dispersed without disorder.

All the militia in the city was ordered under arms tonight, and a corporal guard is rounding up the men. The plan of operations for tomorrow has not been determined. One company, C, of the Third Regiment, wants to evade service because of sympathy with the strikers, and all of the officers and men resigned in a body. The Governor has not been heard from on this, but it is understood the resignations will not be accepted.

The militia under orders tonight include the naval battalion, 400 men; Washington Artillery, 400 men; Louisiana Field Artillery, 400 men, and the First Troop of Cavalry, 100 men, mounted. They are all at their armories.

At midnight, Herman Corbush and Harry Fellman, nonunion men from Chicago, were walking out Canal street toward the harbor, at the intersection of Basin they were accosted by two men who drew a revolver and fired two shots at them and escaped. Corbush was badly wounded in the groin and was taken to the hospital. Fellman was taken to the Central Station, which is only two blocks distant. The two men had only just reached town, and were waiting to report for duty to take out cars tomorrow.

**SALE OF RESERVE TIMBER**  
Ample Provision Has Been Made by the Department.

KOOSKIA, Idaho, Sept. 27.—(To the Editor)—I have read with much interest and pleasure your editorial on "The Blue Mountain Reserve Project." You have stated a great deal of truth in a few sentences. Permit me to say, however, that in one particular I fear you have not been correctly informed. In the first place, the reserve system makes, as yet, no provision for the use of timber under rules assuring forest protection, possibly inadvertent, apparent, or erroneous. An illustrative of the policy of the reserve system in this regard, I invite your attention to the several circulars of instructions relating to sales of timber and to the free use of timber on forest reserves. The circular of February 2, 1902, is calculated and intended to provide rules on the point in question. It will be observed that as rapidly as practicable forest reserves are to be surveyed and mapped, and accurate estimates of timber made, showing the timber conditions in every reserve. With such data in hand, expert foresters will be able to determine to the minutely the annual growth in any given area. Having this information, the department can apply the rule that "the amount of timber disposed of in any one year in a given basin or watershed should not exceed the estimated annual timber increment of that basin or watershed," which is now in full force and never lost sight of in determining the advisability of granting or refusing an application for sale or free use of forest reserve timber.

An examination of the circular of January 22, 1902, will show that paragraphs 5, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16 and 18, on page 5, are especially designed to prevent the cutting of young or immature timber, except when such cutting is desirable for thinning dense growth; and to guard as far as possible against fire by requiring all refuse left by cutters to be collected and carefully disposed of, the prime object of all those paragraphs being to assure forest preservation.

Every forest officer knows that it is the declared intention of the department to maintain and utilize the forest products of forest reserves in a state of the highest continued production for the direct benefit of the people dependent thereon, to supply local demands within the state in which the timber grows.

F. A. FENN,  
Forest Superintendent of Idaho and Montana.

**RULES FOR TAKING TIMBER.**

Sales From Forest Reserves When Not Detrimental.  
The circular of the General Land Office, issued last January, referred to in the foregoing letter, provides as follows: Timber may be sold both live and dead, wherever the removal of such material will be beneficial, or at least not detrimental, to the forest reserves.

In the disposition of this material the local demand will have preference, and, in localities where this local demand is so great that all available timber is likely to be needed, applications involving the export of the material to distant points will be refused.

assistant will go over the ground with the applicant, and determine whether the timber may be sold, under what conditions, and at what price.

After an agreement is reached the applicant should sign a definite application, prepared on the regular form, with the assistance of the forest officer.

When the timber is marked out the block or area where the timber may be cut maps it and estimates the amount of timber on the whole, and also the particular kind applied for. He also makes a general description of the tract, block or quarter section.

Then the application, together with the forest officer's description and recommendation, is sent to the department at Washington.

If approved, the timber will be advertised in a local paper for 30 days (90 days in California). This advertisement will be waived only in cases where the amount involved in the sale is of \$100 stumpage value, or less.

Bids on this timber will then be in order. These bids, together with a deposit (fixing the good faith of the bidder), should be sent by the bidders to the receiver of the local land office, and the bid will be forwarded from that office to the department.

At the end of 30 days (90 days in California) the timber will be awarded to the highest bidder; and if the applicant is successful, he will deposit the amount of the sale; if not, the money will be refunded.

When the timber is awarded the applicant will sign a contract containing the specifications contained in the original application, as to manner of cutting, scaling and cleaning up, etc., and, if the case seems to justify it, an amount double the value of the timber, to secure the proper fulfillment of the contract.

Cutting may then begin.

The material will be skidded or piled in the customary manner, and the purchaser is required to mark the tops of the logs to facilitate scaling.

The scaling will be done in the customary way by the old Scribner rule. Right trees simply counted, and 20 ties, eight feet long, 1000 feet board measure; 40 ties, six feet in length, equal 1000 feet board measure. Cordwood is measured in the ordinary way. Where green timber 10 inches and over in diameter is cut into cordwood it is charged as timber, and two cords are considered equal to 1000 feet board measure.

The scaling according to the conditions of the case. If the cutting is on a sufficiently large scale, it will be done in such a way as to keep up the work; otherwise, the scaling will be done at set times.

All timber must be marked with the United States stamp before it may be removed.

The contract provisions agreed to by Mr. Fenn are the following:

To cut only timber on the area agreed upon and blazed and marked, and not to cut any of the live trees bounding this area.

To leave no trees lying in process of felling. Tops to be dragged bodily into openings ready for burning.

To be lopped and brush piled on entire area.

No having contract at sideways in openings. Cut all dead material sound enough for fuel.

**INCANDESCENT LIGHTS.**  
They Generate Heat, and Are Dangerous When Carelessly Placed.

London, Lancet.

The incandescent electric lamp is essentially a device which transforms electricity partly into light, but mostly into heat. As is well known, the carbon filament of the lamp is a substance offering great resistance to the passage of the current, and the product of this resistance is light and heat. It is an instance of the translation of one form of energy into another, may not however, generate heat, all the light energy is, after all, but a small percentage of the energy thus manifested—some 5 or 6 per cent only at the most.

This fact is very important, bearing in mind the common notion that the electric incandescent lamp is free from the heat rays. It is true that the lamp, when working, is not comparable with a flame or naked light, but at the same time the great heat which it generates may lead to serious accidents. We are disposed to emphasize this point because the incandescent electric lamp is used for the purposes of illumination in shops, in houses, and in public places, and the possibility of a probability of fancy goods being fired which happen to be contiguous. Indeed, so firm is the idea that the incandescent electric lamp is free from heat that it is frequently found buried in a mass of easily ignited and highly inflammable material. This is a mistake, and care should be exercised with the electric lamp in its application in connection, but the risk, of course, is not so great as where naked lights are employed.

We have found by experiment that an immersing a 15-candle-power lamp (100 Watts) in a half a pint of water the water boils within an hour, and in proportionally less time when a 25-candle-power lamp is substituted. If, again, the lamp is buried in cotton wool the wool soon begins to scorch, and ultimately to burst into flame. In one experiment which we tried the bursting into flame of the wool was accompanied by a loud report, due to the explosion of the lamp. It clearly appears from these facts that the incandescent electric lamp cannot be regarded as an unlikely means of starting a serious fire, and shop-keepers, especially those who exhibit highly inflammable fabrics, should know that there is a risk in placing such goods too close to the lamp. The latter in contact with celluloid fires in less than five minutes, and, therefore, the danger is particularly obvious in the case of toy shops, where electric incandescent lamps are often suspended in the midst of toy celluloid balls.

**TO SHORTEN ITS LINE.**

Northern Pacific Will Go Over Coeur d'Alene by Wallace to Spokane.

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 8.—R. L. Gleason, consulting engineer of the Rocky Mountain division of the Northern Pacific, has started out on the Coeur d'Alene branch with a large party of engineers to make surveys along the line, looking towards making important changes. The party consisted of 30 men, and it is said in railroad circles here that the Northern Pacific will take a step that has been contemplated for several years, that of changing the main line business and run it over the Coeur d'Alene line via Wallace, Idaho, to Spokane. This plan has been considered feasible for some time, and would shorten the run between here and Spokane by 80 miles.

The Coeur d'Alene branch as it runs at present has some curves that are too short and some grades that are too steep to be acceptable for main-line business and it is reported that it is expected to make important changes on the line that will shorten the run between here and Spokane by 80 miles.

Government Agent Ends Life.  
ST. PAUL, Oct. 8.—L. C. Hayes, supposed to be a Government agent in Montana, committed suicide by shooting at the Merchants Hotel today. He left a note asking that his wife at Elizabeth, N. Y., be notified of his death. He had a ticket calling for him to travel to Harlem, Mont. He came to the hotel last Monday, and last night complained of an ailment of the house of not feeling well.

Newspaper Begins Operative Tour.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Pietro Mascagni tonight opened his American operative tour with the performance of two of his own presentations at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was literally crowded from parquette to gallery. The audience gave the composer a wonderfully warm and enthusiastic welcome. The evening entertainment opened with the one-act love story "Zanetto," the bill being completed with "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Rumor of an Agreement.  
VIENNA, Oct. 8.—The Mitteleuropa asserts that a provisional agreement has been arrived at between Austria and Hungary, but no statement is doubted in the press. It is reported that at the same time there is no ground for regarding the situation as desperate, both governments being convinced of the absolute necessity of arriving at an agreement.

MINERS ALL VOTE "NO"

ROOSEVELT'S PEACE PLAN BADLY DEFEATED.

Will Not Return to Work Unless Concessions Are Made—President Is Commended.

(Continued from First Page.)

United States went here, until they are granted some concessions. Additional troops for this region have not arrived, and the general strike situation remains unchanged.

National President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, and the three anthracite district presidents returned to this city from Buffalo this morning. The chief of the mine had nothing to say regarding yesterday's trip, and also declined to discuss President Roosevelt's proposition for ending the strike.

The mail matter received at strike headquarters is increasing as the thermometer goes down. Scores of letters are from eccentric persons giving advice as to what to do, and many are received from persons who want the strike ended so that they can get coal. One postal card reached headquarters from Canada on which was written:

"Please take the advice in third chapter, 14th verse, St. Luke's Gospel, and let us have some coal."

**MITCHELL IN NEW YORK.**

He Confers With Quay and Penrose, But Will Not Talk.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, arrived at the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City tonight, having come on a Lehigh Valley train from Wilkesbarre. With him were District Presidents Nicholas Fahy and Duffy. They went immediately to the Ashland House, this city. Mr. Mitchell was asked if he had come to hold a conference with the operators, but he declined to say. He refused to answer all questions, and say how long he would be in the city. Mr. Mitchell had the appearance of having been under severe mental and physical strain, but assured questions that he was in good health, though tired.

At 10 o'clock this evening, Mr. Mitchell called up Wilkesbarre by telephone, the reason being that he had expected some telegram which he did not find waiting him. Shortly after this he turned to the newspaper men and said:

"The information has been conveyed to me by telephone that a total of 250 local unions have reported unanimous votes against resuming work. The men are not deterred from going to work through any fear of bodily harm, but are resolved to remain out until the differences between them and the operators are arbitrated, or until they are ordered to return by their leaders. This leaves about 40 or 50 local unions to hear from yet. The unanimous action includes the votes of strikers not members of the union, but who were present at the meetings and voted with the union men."

At 11 o'clock, President Mitchell and two of the district presidents went from the Ashland House to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Senators Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Louis N. Hammerling, of Wilkesbarre, were registered. Mr. Mitchell's conference with Senators Quay and Penrose lasted for an hour and three-quarters. At its conclusion, Mr. Mitchell returned to the Ashland House. He declined to say a word as to his talk with the Senators and the latter left word with the clerk at the Fifth Avenue that they would not see anyone.

The clerk refused to cards of any persons who might wish to interview them.

**NO NEWS AT WHITE HOUSE.**

If Roosevelt Has Any Other Peace Plan, It Is Not Known.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—There have been no further developments here in the coal strike situation. The President has received no response to his suggestion, submitted Monday evening to President Mitchell, and no new propositions have come from the operators, nor are there any in prospect, so far as the Administration is concerned.

Ordered by Governor Stone, it is presumed the operators will try to make good their assertions that they will supply the country with coal. If President Mitchell returns to the White House, it is said that developments in the coal region must solve the problem. If President Roosevelt has any other plan, no intimation of it has been given.

**Mitchell's Reply Still in Mail.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The answer of President John Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers to the letter of President Roosevelt requesting that the anthracite miners be asked to return to work immediately, had not been received at the temporary White House up to 11 o'clock tonight. Secretary Cortelyou expects that the letter will be in the regular morning mail.

**Roosevelt and Root Confer.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary Root was in consultation with the President for more than two hours tonight and it is thought that the strike situation received the attention of the President. President Roosevelt, of Columbia University, also called, but declined to indicate the object of his visit to the White House. Early in the evening Attorney-General Knox was at the White House for an hour.

**Rumor That Baer Has Resigned.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—A rumor was current here tonight that George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, had submitted his resignation to the board of directors. Inquiry at Mr. Baer's residence here elicited the information that he had retired for the night, leaving strict orders that he was not to be disturbed until the evening. Two members of the board of directors, however, emphatically denied the rumor. The Reading directors met today to consider the annual report of the company and it was stated that no other business was discussed.

**OPERATORS FAIL TO SHOW UP.**

Manufacturers' Visit to Philadelphia Fruitless Thus Far.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The visit to this city of the committee representing the National Association of Manufacturers for the purpose of conferring with the presidents of the coal-carrying roads, who last week met President Roosevelt and the officials of the Miners' Union at Washington, appears to have been fruitless. The committee arrived here early this morning and spent the greater part of the day at the Manufacturers' Club awaiting the appearance of the presidents, but none of the latter appeared, in person at least, at the request of the committee for a conference. Then the committee issued the following statement:

"The committee of the National Manufacturers' Association came to Philadelphia after meeting John Mitchell and his associates at Buffalo on Tuesday, for the purpose of conferring with the operators of the coal strike could be ended, and this committee will meet again October 14."

"D. M. PARRY, President.  
"GEORGE H. B. BROWN, Detroit.  
"RICHARD LEAKE, New York.  
"FRANK YOUNG, Philadelphia."

After the members of the committee had eaten breakfast, they dispatched a messenger to the office of President Baer, of the Reading Company, announcing that they were ready to meet the operators. The nature of Mr. Baer's reply is not known, but in answer to a question the railroad president said: "I know nothing about a committee." He declined to make any further statement.

President Parry said invitations to meet the committee had been sent to all the presidents who had met President Roosevelt last week, and that favorable replies had been received from three of them. He would not, however, divulge their names.

During the afternoon President Parry, in an interview, said: "This strike has reached what we now believe is the crisis. We were in hopes of meeting the operators today, but, owing to the short notice they had, they were unable to be present."

**Invitation to Operators.**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The presidents of the anthracite and coal roads and John Markle have received the following telegram from the committee of the National Manufacturers' Association, which met yesterday with Mr. Mitchell and the district presidents of the United Mineworkers at Buffalo:

"Albany, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Our committee of conference here desire to meet you tomorrow at 10 A. M., Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia. This is very urgent." Two of the operators named here announced their intention to decline the invitation.

President Fowler, of the Ontario & Western, said there was nothing new in the situation, so far as his road was concerned.

"This is not the time to talk," said President Fowler, "it is the time for action. We are trying our best to mine coal and will help all our energies in that direction."

There was an informal conference of the leading interests today, but nothing of interest developed.

PEACE DELEGATES ARRIVING.

Five Hundred Men Expected at Detroit Meeting Today.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—Delegates to the interstate conference on the coal situation, called by Mayor Maybury and a special committee of the Common Council, are arriving tonight on almost every train. The conference will be called to order tomorrow morning in the Masonic Temple by Mayor Maybury. No plan of action for the conference will be presented by the local committee. It is expected that by tomorrow noon there will be 500 delegates present.

**SUIT UNDER TRUST LAW.**

Action Commenced Against Railways in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Frank H. Thompson, of this city, began proceedings today in the United States Circuit Court to have the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley road, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Companies declared an illegal combination, because they are engaged in an unlawful restraint of interstate commerce.

Mr. Thompson also requests that the representatives of the companies be restrained and prohibited from meeting either for the purpose of fixing the rate of coal or anti-trust price thereon.

**New York Anti-Trust Action Put Off.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The hearing which was to have been given today by Attorney-General Davies on the application to commence proceedings under the Donnelly anti-trust law against the coal-carrying roads operating in this state, which control the anthracite fields in Pennsylvania, has been adjourned until October 15, at the request of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Companies.

**Soldiers' Train Stopped.**

HAZELTON, Pa., Oct. 8.—The First Regiment of Philadelphia arrived here this morning. The only incident of the trip was the stoning of the second section, near Bethlehem. Several car windows were shattered. The regiment will be concentrated at central points and details will be sent by railroad or trolley to collieries where their services may be required.

Everything is quiet in the Hazelton district today.

**Operators Make Gains.**

TAMAQUA, Pa., Oct. 8.—The Second Regiment of Philadelphia, National Guard, arrived here this morning, and the Sixth Regiment from Chester. No threats are against the guardsmen and little trouble is anticipated. The general feeling is one of apathy. Business is at a standstill. Reports from this region indicate that the operators made a slight gain in their working force today.

**WILL EXPEL MILITIAMEN.**

New York Trades Assembly Move for Street-Car Strikers.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Trades Assembly tonight decided that all members of the militia on duty at Glens Falls should be expelled from their respective unions.

**CITY HAS CONSIDERABLE COAL.**

New York Not Worrying About Public Inconvenience Now.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Statements made today by the heads of the various city bureaus indicate that there is no immediate danger of public inconvenience from the coal shortage. The Superintendent of Public Schools said that they had enough on hand to run the schools for two months. The Fire Department has coal enough to last until January 1.

**Drivers Will Not Work Under Guard.**

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 8.—Two companies of the Fourth Regiment were on duty at the Royal Oak colliery today keeping strikers bent on mischief away from the mine. The Llewellyn Coal Company intended to start up the colliery today but failed, the driver boys refusing to go to work under armed protection.

Six companies of the Sixteenth Regiment arrived here today and camped on the outskirts of the town.

**Big Fire From Explosion.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 8.—An explosion today in a one-story warehouse of the Moore & Handley Hardware Company, adjoining the other buildings of the company on Powell avenue, near Twenty-first street, caused a fire that destroyed property valued at \$200,000. Insurance about 25 per cent. The company's main building, a three-story brick structure, narrowly escaped destruction. C. M. Eyce, a clerk, and John Simpson, a salesman, were hurt. Several heavy explosions occurred during the progress of the fire, causing a panic among the thousands of spectators.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

Mrs. H. B. Chase has left town to spend the winter at Pacific Grove, Cal.

Major L. D. Kinney, of the Great Central Railroad, has gone to Roseburg for a few days to look after organizing operations for the Coos Bay line.

Ben G. Rosecrans, of Portland, has received news of a rich copper strike on the property of the Park Copper & Gold Mining Company, located near Mullan, Idaho, in which he owns a ninth interest. The new vein is fully 10 feet wide, and the owners are enthusiastic over the new discovery.

**TRouble in Royal House.**

Queen Draga Seeks Revenge on King for Stopping "Pin Money."

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—The correspondent at Belgrade, Servia, of the Nues Wiener Tagblatt, says that to revenge herself upon King Alexander for stopping her "pin money," Queen Draga created scandalous scenes before the courtiers. The King reproached the Queen with being the cause of his life. Queen Draga retorted in coarse abuse, accusing the King of a life of dissipation with her sister Helen, and even boxed the King's ears.

**Declare Against Educational Bill.**

BIRMINGHAM, England, Oct. 8.—The British Baptist Union, which is now in session here, passed resolutions declaring that the government's educational bill violates the fundamental principles of the constitution, and pledging the members of the assembly to a determined endeavor to make the measure if enacted ineffective, and to suffer distraint of property rather than to pay the school rate.

**Still Under Semi-Marital Law.**

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—This city is still under semi-marital law, because of the strike of the motormen of the Hudson Valley Electric Railway, the militia patrolling the streets after dark. Henry L. Ramsey, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Association, was arrested today charged with rioting.

Malta-Vita advertisement featuring a woman in a dress and a box of the product. Text includes: "The Perfect Food" for Brain and Muscle, PURE, PALATABLE, POPULAR, Millions Are Eating MALTA-VITA, Removes the Cause of Dyspepsia and Insomnia, Perfect Health is Sustained by a Perfect Food, Malta-Vita Pure Food Co. Battle Creek, Michigan Toronto, Canada.

keeping strikers bent on mischief away from the mine. The Llewellyn Coal Company intended to start up the colliery today but failed, the driver boys refusing to go to work under armed protection. Six companies of the Sixteenth Regiment arrived here today and camped on the outskirts of the town.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative Because Its component parts are all wholesome. It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects. It is wholly free from objectionable substances. It contains the laxative principles of plants. It contains the carminative principles of plants. It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste. All are pure. All are delicately blended. All are skillfully and scientifically compounded. Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination. To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine. Manufactured by CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. San Francisco, Cal. Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.