

TRUSTEE REMOVED

C. E. Wood Not Acceptable to Creditors of Bankrupt.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT

He Denies Charges of Isaac M. Baird and Insists That Every Effort Was Made to Hamper His Administration of the Estate.

C. E. Wood, trustee of the estate of Isaac M. Baird, bankrupt, was removed yesterday morning by Judge C. B. Bellinger after a hearing in the United States Court. Wood was accused by Mrs. M. M. Brannon, one of the creditors, of having made an offer to Baird to close up the estate immediately in the event he were said to be offering as the alternative the threat to keep the estate tied up for a year or two and to further harass and annoy Baird, George Hutchins, a friend of Baird, and the latter supported the charges.

The hearing before Judge Bellinger did not bring out anything beyond the charges previously made against Wood. Both Baird and Hutchins testified that Wood had made the offer to close up the estate provided he were paid for so doing, and they accused the trustee of having declared that he did "not find much in it for him." For himself, Wood denied the charges, and accused Baird of having interfered with his management of the estate and failing to give the proper assistance to the trustee.

Judge Bellinger did not endeavor to pass upon the charges made against Wood to establish the truth or falsity of them. He removed Wood on the ground that the scandal growing out of the administration of the estate had created such friction that it would be difficult for him to proceed with the estate. All parties demanded the appointment of a new trustee. Judge Bellinger will name the new trustee later.

Baird filed a petition in bankruptcy last November, showing liabilities of \$14,310.00 and assets of \$775. The assets were claimed as exempt from execution. Wood was named as trustee to close up the estate.

A complication arose which delayed settlement. Young Wo, a laborer employed by Baird, claimed a prior lien upon \$400 worth of farm machinery, which Baird also insisted was exempt from execution. The Chinese laborer took possession of the machinery, and Wood as trustee sought to replevin this property, holding it belonged to the estate. In the charges filed against Wood and in the testimony given yesterday before Judge Bellinger, Baird claimed that Wood approached him on February 23 of this year and agreed in consideration of the payment to him of \$300 to disclaim the replevin suit against Young Wo and to immediately close up the estate. In the case this money was not paid to him, Baird claimed, Wood threatened to prolong the case for a year. Wood was accused of declaring he had taken the case believing there would be "money in it" for him, and failing to find the position remunerative sought assistance from Baird. Baird testified yesterday that Wood had instructed him to go to his friend George Hutchins for financial assistance in order to secure the \$300.

Hutchins claimed that Wood made a similar statement to him, as a friend of Baird's, Hutchins, however, insisted that he had favored Baird upon previous occasions and could not accede to Wood's demands.

Aside from his testimony in which he denied the charges made by Baird and Hutchins, Wood filed an answer yesterday wherein he charged Baird with failing to give him the assistance the Federal bankrupts are entitled to, and with having hampered him in every way. Wood accused Baird of having incited Young Wo, the Chinese laborer on his farm, to assault Wood and cited the municipal court records of Portland to show that the Chinaman had been fined for an assault upon the trustee. Ever since December, Wood claimed, Baird had interfered with his administration of the estate and had endeavored to prevent him closing up the affairs or showing that portion of the Baird holdings was liable for his debts.

May Work the Elder Mine. Judge Bellinger handed down a decision in the United States Court yesterday wherein he held that J. O. R. Gunn was entitled to work the Elder mine in Josephine County, otherwise known as the Waldo mine, and the claims in the south half of the same section. A. W. Fox had brought suit to compel Gunn to deliver to him the interest in the properties, but Judge Bellinger found upon investigation that Fox and Gunn had agreed the latter should work the claims and reimburse himself from the proceeds for money advanced by himself in developing the claims. T. W. M. Draper, who had purchased a one-fifth interest, was held to be entitled to that claim upon the property, and the court ruled that when Gunn had reimbursed himself, Fox should have a four-tenths interest. Fox was the locator of the properties, now valued at \$200,000.

United States Court Briefs. The libel suit brought against the ship Eskason by Michael Sheehan, a seaman claiming damages for personal injuries, was dismissed by Judge Bellinger yesterday.

Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed by Jeremiah Barnhart, of Pendleton, whose liabilities approximate \$12,000 and whose claims to date have been the result of the financial straits of Adolphus and Nathan H. Sams, of Milton, against whom there are unsecured claims aggregating \$115 and who has assets of \$15, claimed to be exempt. Both men are farmers.

Judge Bellinger yesterday reduced the verdict given Fritz Adolfsen, a seaman claiming damages from the British ship Matterhorn, from \$1000 to \$200. Adolfsen claimed he had been mistreated by Captain John B. Warren and libeled the ship. The ship's agents sought a new trial, but Judge Bellinger's hearing yesterday took the position that the verdict was excessive, though Adolfsen was entitled to at least \$50.

MRS. RICHTER'S STORY.

She Reports Charge That Son Was Murdered to Boston Antis.

BOSTON, March 20.—At the meeting of the citizens at Faneuil Hall last night to protest against the suppression of truth about the Philippines, and praying for further official inquiry into conditions there, the case of Mrs. Ellen Richter, of Syracuse, N. Y., whose son, an enlisted man, recently died in the Philippines, and whose death is said to have been the result of torture, was referred to by Herbert Welch, of Philadelphia. Mr. Welch said that Mr. Richter made every endeavor to obtain the records of the court and that which tried William Sinclair, of the Twenty-eighth infantry, who was charged with being responsible for her son's death. She was put off by many excuses, and General Davis laughed at her face.

"Is that not so?" asked Mr. Welch of Mrs. Richter, who was sitting on the platform. General Davis was the man," said Mrs. Richter, rising. Mr. Welch claimed that Lieutenant Sinclair ordered Richter brought out of the guardhouse, bound and gagged, and that ice water be poured slow-

ST. LOUIS STAYS BY 1904

DIRECTORS HAVE NO INTENTION OF CHANGING TO 1905.

President H. W. Corbett Receives a Telegram Decisively Quelling San Francisco Rumor.

TO WITHDRAW NEW STAMP

Nose of the Father of His Country Prints Too Red. The handsome new 3-cent stamp just issued by the Postoffice Department are to be of short duration. Already a storm of protest against the new label has made its appearance in the East and the officials of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving are at work on a design that will be more appreciated by the general public. The principal objection to the new stamp seems to be the portrait of Washington that adorns it. This picture is engraved after Stuart's likeness, and it was thought at first by the engravers that they had done a fine piece of work. The oval bearing the portrait is supported by a laurel wreath extending up the sides, and is decorated above with two American flags.

PIONEER EDUCATOR AND PHYSICIAN DEAD.

BAKER CITY, Or., March 19.—(Special.)—Dr. Nathaniel Hudson, who died at the home of his son, J. Nat. Hudson in this city, Sunday evening, March 15, was born May 11, 1820, near Peopole Bay, Long Island, N. Y. He was a graduate of the University of New York. After graduating in New York he went to France and studied medicine in Paris. He was there during the French revolution of 1848. On his return from France he became president of the New York University.

In 1850 he came to San Francisco by sailing vessel, and from there he came to Oregon, and settled in the Willamette valley, near Astoria, Ore. (1850) he taught the first public school in Salem. His wife came to the Coast by way of the Isthmus, and joined him in 1851, and they settled on a 40-acre tract on the whole Coast, Polk County, where their son, J. Nat. Hudson, was born, in 1852. About this time Dr. Hudson opened a small private school, and among his pupils were George L. Woods, afterwards Governor of Oregon, and Dr. L. L. Rowland. In 1860 Dr. Hudson joined with Professor John and George Hall in opening Christian College, at Bethel, in 1863, they moved to Monmouth, where the college was reopened. This college has since become the Oregon State Normal School. In 1861 he joined Bethel College, A. F. & A. M., and after it dissolved he affiliated with Amity Lodge, of Yamhill County.

Dr. Hudson followed the medical profession for many years in Polk County. His first wife died in 1857, and in 1852 he married Miss Lydia Ann Jones, of Bethel, now deceased. Two children were born to them, Mrs. Arthur Philbrick, of this city, and George Hudson, who was killed at Corvallis, near Manila, in August, 1898, while serving as a member of Battery B, Utah Light Artillery. In 1854, in company with his brother, Phineas Hudson, Dr. Hudson built the first sawmill in Polk County, on La Croix River, about three miles above Dallas, which was marked on the maps of those days as "Hudson's Mill." Despite his four score years, Dr. Hudson was a hale and hearty man up to the morning of the day of his death.

received last night by H. W. Corbett, president of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. In a dispatch to Mr. Corbett Secretary W. B. Stevens, of the St. Louis fair, set at rest the rumors started in San Francisco, and made it certain there will be no counter attraction offered to the Portland Fair in 1905.

Officers of the Lewis and Clark Fair have never entertained the idea of a postponement of the St. Louis exposition, and they have regarded reports that such action was contemplated as idle rumors, or "hot air," as some have characterized it. But even if the St. Louis should postpone its fair they have no intention of changing their dates. It has always been regarded as certain that the fair would be able to regulate the ink supply more accurately. With this proposed diminution of ink it was also supposed that the red nose would disappear. But not so. Experiments were made with a smaller quantity of ink, but with no success. The nose still remained red. The laurel leaves still looked like bananas, and the engravers decided that nothing short of re-engraving could make matters better. That is what will be done.

The picture of Washington used on the new stamp was the first ever used on an American stamp, and was for many years the principal decoration for the postal stickers. The 10-cent black denomination of the first regular issue in 1847 carried the Stuart picture, and four years later, a 10-cent green stamp appeared with the same portrait. It was used continually until 1869. It was in that year that Uncle Sam issued the finest engraved stamps that he has ever placed in use, and the 3-cent denomination carried the Stuart picture. Since that time the familiar boat picture has been used on all occasions, and it is only the old-timers who remember the Stuart likeness. Evidently the people have become rather fond of the new nose, and do not care to have the old one thrust upon them. Whether or not the design will have the same picture or the bust is not known, but it is thought at the present time that the Stuart likeness will be used, with the few alterations that have become necessary.

Of the new series, there have been already placed in use the 1-cent, 3-cent, 4-cent, the 8-cent, 10-cent and 15-cent, together with the special delivery stamp. There seems to be no objection except to the 3-cent denomination, and that will probably be the only one re-engraved at the present time.

Law Against Insurance Trust.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—The Assembly committee on insurance has decided to report favorably the bill providing that fire insurance companies that combine to regulate rates shall forfeit their charters and be liable to punishment for a misdemeanor. The bill also provides that the State Superintendent of Insurance shall, on or about July 1 of each year, address a letter to each company inquiring if they are interested in any combination, and to require an answer under oath on or before September 30, signed by the president and secretary, or those acting in their places.

Denver Retains Home Rule.

DENVER, Colo., March 20.—The United States Circuit Court today refused to interfere with the consolidation of the city and county governments of Denver under the home-rule constitutional amendment adopted at the late state election.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

It is a well-established fact that pneumonia can be prevented. This disease always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip. Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past few years, you will not find a single case that has ever resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dread disease. The fact is it counteracts any tendency of a cold or attack of the grip toward pneumonia. It is far above its curative. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

ATTACK ON PORTAGE ROAD

Columbia River Men Answers the Baker City Democrat.

ARLINGTON, Or., March 20.—(To the Editor.)—Our attention has recently been called to a copy of a petition asking that the portage railway bill, providing for a portage railway at Celilo, be referred to the people with a view of its defeat, and in this connection we desire to say that the proposition appears to come from Baker City. The petition is written by some individual who claims to be the city editor of the Morning Democrat, published at Baker City, the very satisfaction of which is the statement is made that this measure, together with House Bill 2, providing for the regulation of corporations "are a mere graft on the people for certain political reasons." This is interesting.

For 40 years Eastern Oregon has been clamoring for an open river to the sea, and now when the Legislature of the state has heeded this almost universal demand, and afforded all the relief in the power of the state, we believe the people, regardless of party, will demand that the measure well calculated to afford relief to the whole Coast, from the Columbia River basin, but to the great City of Portland, shall not be annulled by any clique or combination, with its headquarters at Baker City, or elsewhere.

That the building and maintenance of this portage railway at Celilo would result in saving to the farmers and others of Eastern Oregon, each season, more than \$1,000,000, is a statement in itself of the road no one with any knowledge or honesty will deny, yet some vaporing upstart furnishes the valuable information that this is "mere political graft," and imagines that the people of Eastern Oregon will do everything possible to prevent competition in freight and passenger rates; that they will now repudiate and reject the relief they have been demanding for 40 years.

That a portage railway will not be as beneficial as a canal will admit, but it is a step in the right direction that will materially aid the development of the Columbia River basin, and will not retard the work of building a canal by the Government. Those of us who were in Oregon and watched the building of the canal at the Cascades remember the long weary years of waiting between the commencement and completion of that great enterprise, and while the work at Celilo will be in all human probability, require so many years for its completion, yet most of us know the canal will not be completed for some years to come. If we are to maintain the portage railway will, after it is operating, save each year more than enough to pay for its entire cost, then we ask, in all seriousness, why not aid in the development of the portage? Why not afford relief to the great industries of Eastern Oregon and the whole of the Columbia River basin?

The little clique of political moralists, evidently headed by the Morning Democrat, advises us that this bill is also the "Portland portage railway bill," thereby endeavoring to arouse some opposition to the measure, and to suggest that it will result in benefiting Portland. The argument that, although this measure will benefit the great country east of the Cascade Mountains, yet because it will also benefit Portland, it must, therefore, be defeated, is, we submit, about as refreshing as the further assertion that the people of Eastern Oregon are to be benefited by the measure.

We are glad there are so many people in Eastern Oregon who are so narrow-minded that they do not desire to see the City of Portland keep pace with the remainder of the state in whatever tends to the development and improvement of the whole people, financially or otherwise. The people of the City of Portland and the whole of Multnomah County never did them any greater credit than when they came to the assistance of Eastern Oregon and helped to pass the portage railway bill at the last session of the Legislature.

It is a well-known fact that the sentiment in Eastern Oregon has for years been so strong for the opening of the Columbia River that any candidate for the Legislature knows he will be defeated if he does not favor the opening of the Columbia, either by the state or Nation, would have been defeated at the polls. We very much mistake the people of Oregon if they do not endorse the almost unanimous action of the last session of the Legislature in providing for a portage railway at Celilo. No bill that has ever passed the Legislature of this state has brought such hope and encouragement to the farming interests of Eastern Oregon as has this portage railway bill, and no appropriation ever made by this state will result in such manifold blessing to the people whose territory is drained by the great river of the Pacific.

IDAHO'S NEW SENATOR.

Political and Professional Career of Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn.

Washington Post. John Jay Curtis, formerly private secretary to the Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn, nominee for Senator from Idaho, and now in the War Department, gives additional facts concerning the career and personal life of Senator Heyburn. "Mr. Heyburn," said he, "is one of the most successful mining lawyers in the Far Northwest. He was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and early began the study of law in conjunction with which he took a full course in mining engineering. Thus thoroughly equipping himself for his profession.

"He returned to Leadville, Colo., when that camp was at the zenith of its fame. When the mines of Leadville began to play out his attention was attracted to the rich strikes that were being made in the Colorado district in the State of Idaho. In this district within a radius of 40 miles are some of the richest lead and silver-producing mines in the world. "Mr. Heyburn took up his residence at Wallace, Shoshone County, in the heart of this rich section. During his residence here of over 20 years he has been identified, on either one side or the other, with the big mining litigation that has come from Northern Idaho.

"One of the first obstacles that confronted him upon his arrival in the territory was the crudeness of the mining laws. He immediately undertook the task of transforming the method of 'shotgun litigation,' which had been in vogue for so many years, into law and proper rules and regulations. "Within a few years he had taken such high rank as a lawyer that during the constitutional convention which met in August, 1890, at Boise City, to frame a new constitution for the state, he was unanimously chosen chairman of the important committee on the judiciary. It may be said that it was chiefly due to

have never believed there was any danger of the postponement of the St. Louis fair nor have we feared to go ahead with the preparations for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, even though we had to face such a danger as removal. "Following the announcement that there will be no conflict of dates between the two fairs comes an announcement that Missouri has taken steps for making complete exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. A telegram was received yesterday by Secretary Reed announcing that an item of \$10,000 was contained in the general appropriation bill passed by the Missouri Legislature for making an exhibit at Portland in 1905. This appropriation is declared to be equivalent to an appropriation of \$100,000 made under ordinary circumstances. The sum is sufficient to provide for the removal of the exhibit of the State of Missouri made at St. Louis to this city. The exhibit made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the State of Missouri will be the most complete the state can collect and promise of its display in Portland is regarded with satisfaction.

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DRINK "Mayflower" MISSOURI'S BEST BOTTLED BEER. Carefully brewed, aged and bottled by expert brewers in the Model Brewery Plant of America. For sale by W. J. Van Schuyver & Co., Portland, Oregon. CALL FOR IT IMPERIAL BREWING CO., OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Brewers of High Grade Lager Beer.

him that Idaho today has upon her statute books a code of mining laws not excelled by any state in the Union. "Mr. Heyburn is a bachelor, a little past the meridian of life, large of stature, of fine appearance, with a soft, yet strong, well-modulated voice, which carries conviction and sincerity with every utterance. The personification of dignity, there is a charm about him that makes him the most congenial of company. "He has always been an unwavering Republican, and has found time during campaigns to assist his friends politically—to defend by speech and by pen the principles and policies of his party."

TO CONFER ON CHARITIES

Programme is Arranged for a State Gathering. The programme committee of the Oregon State Conference of Charities and Correction met at the City Board of Charities yesterday afternoon and formulated a programme for the Conference of Charities and Correction which will be held in this city on Monday and Tuesday, March 30-31.

On the opening session at 8 P. M. Monday, March 30, Dr. Stephen S. Wise will preside. Thomas N. Strong will read the report of the president, Dr. T. L. Elliot, Governor Chamberlain will introduce the speaker of the evening, Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, pastor of All Souls Church, of Chicago, and general secretary of the Congress of Religion, who will speak on "The Obligations of Nobility." The programme of the other sessions follows: Tuesday, March 31. Morning session, at 9 o'clock—Appointment of committee on resolutions and organization. "The Need of a City and County Hospital in Portland," by Dr. E. P. Geary, County Physician. "Truancy; Its Cause and Its Cure," by Professor Frank Rigler, City Superintendent of Schools. Paper on same subject by W. T. Gardner, Superintendent of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon. These papers will be followed by a general discussion. Afternoon session, at 2 o'clock—Subject, "Oregon's Duty to Feeble-Minded Children." Papers will be presented by Dr. J. Allen Gilbert, Mrs. B. H. Trumbull and Dr. W. T. Williamson, of the Oregon State Insane Asylum. The discussion will be opened by Dr. Woods Hutchinsou. Evening session, at 8 o'clock—Mayor George H. Williams will give a short address, after which a paper will

be read on "Prisoners and Prison Work," by Rev. E. T. St. Pierre, of Salem. The discussion on this subject will be opened by Rev. W. H. Winans, of Salem. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, of Chicago, will in all probability deliver the address of the evening. Musical numbers will be rendered at the evening sessions. The following have signified their acceptance to speak or read papers at the conference: Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, Dr. E. P. Geary, W. T. Gardner, Rev. E. T. St. Pierre, Dr. J. Allen Gilbert, Mrs. B. H. Trumbull, Dr. W. T. Williamson and Dr. Woods Hutchinsou. The committee endeavored to procure a theater for the first meeting, on the evening of March 30, but, having failed in this, the Unitarian Church will in all probability be substituted and the day meetings will be held in the Unitarian Chapel. Large audiences are expected at these sessions, as the committee believe that the public is becoming interested in this line of work, and it is hoped that it will respond as it should.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT. Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maidens, wives, or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired. Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy—Syrup of Figs—and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels. Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.