

FACTS OF THE CASE

Dr. Hutchinson Answers

SALEM WATER IS IMPURE

State Board of Health Unanimous on Question.

WILLAMETTE ONLY A SEWER

Secretary of Board Gives Complete Review of Investigation and Conclusions—Both City Water and Well Water Unsafe.

(To the Editor.)—So long as Mr. Albert confined himself to the realm of argument by waver, I, being neither a betting man nor a banker, was neither able nor willing to meet him. This style of controversy is too expensive for a mere professional man, besides it has nothing whatever to do with the facts in the case. The exclusively logical reply to a statement of this kind is to show that it may be valid on the street and by the racetrack, but is utterly out of place in the discussion of a serious public question involving the health of an entire community.

Now, however, that he has at last entered the domain of fact instead of simple willingness to back opinions, I am impelled to take issue with him. Upon the personal issue, which he has endeavored to inject into the controversy, I have nothing to say, first, because I think it does not interest the general public; second, because it has nothing whatever to do with the facts at issue; and third, because it is not, in my judgment, a suitable spirit in which to undertake a public question involving life and health. I will simply say that, from all that I can learn, I believe Mr. Albert to be a gentleman of high standing in the profession, and perfectly sincere in the position which he has assumed, and shall ask him to grant the same concessions to me and to my attitude.

No personal considerations should be allowed for a moment to cloud the real point at issue, namely, the occurrence in Salem and its state institutions during the last two years of nearly 200 cases of typhoid fever, and what is to be done about it?

Board of Health Unanimous.

The first statement upon which I take issue with him is that the statement of fact and opinions thereon given to the papers two weeks ago are simply my individual expression and not that of the State Board of Health. The facts are exactly opposite. The matter was carefully considered upon the report of a committee appointed three months previously, at the regular quarterly meeting of the Board in Portland on September 29 and 30. The board was absolutely unanimous, every member being present, with the exception of Dr. Alfred Kinney, who was on a visit to the East. It decided, as published in the papers, that in view of the excessive prevalence of typhoid fever in Salem during the past two years, and the fact that the water supply of the city was taken from sources which were liable to contamination, the city should be urged to adopt such measures to prevent that danger in future. Upon this there was absolutely no dissenting opinion in the board and every member is willing to stand by the decision.

How Investigation Was Made.

The history of the investigation in brief is this. At the meeting of the State Board of Health, June 15, on motion of Dr. Alfred Kinney, of Astoria, a committee consisting of Dr. Kinney, Dr. E. A. Pierce and the secretary, was appointed to investigate the water supply and prevalence of typhoid fever in the chief towns of the Willamette valley, especially those towns containing colleges and state institutions. This work was begun at once with a visit to the following day to Eugene, where the water supply was carefully inspected and the number of cases of typhoid fever ascertained. Our method of ascertaining the number of cases was the same in all the towns, namely, to call together as many of the physicians as possible and discuss the entire situation carefully with them, then to obtain from each one the number of cases of typhoid which he personally had seen and treated within the past two years. This method, of course, would not reveal all the cases, but, in view of the absence of any record of older diseases, it was referred to the institution of the State Board of Health six months ago. It seemed to be the only feasible plan. About ten days later a similar visit of the committee was paid to Salem, a meeting was held with the physicians in the evening, and the following day was devoted to a careful inspection of the water supply, both of the city and of the three leading state institutions, the Reform school, the Asylum and the Penitentiary. Samples of water were collected from each of these places and were sent for chemical analysis to Professor Colwell, of the Agricultural College at Corvallis, and Dr. L. Victoria Hampton, of Portland. At that time it was discovered that in the practice of nine physicians there had occurred during 1902 some 38 cases of typhoid fever. About two weeks later the State Biologist, Professor A. R. Sweetser, of Eugene, paid a visit, at our request, to Salem and spent two days in examining the water supply and collecting samples for bacteriological examination. As soon as reports had been received from these chemical and bacteriological examinations, which were, as has already been stated through the press, negative to which point I shall return—a second visit to Salem was paid by the Secretary, another meeting held with the physicians and the number of cases which had occurred during the summer ascertained, and, although the general impression among them appeared to be that the epidemic was not on the increase, the lists of 13 physicians added together showed the alarming number of 108 cases during the months of July, August and a part of September. The secretary then remained for two days, carefully re-examining the water supply of the city, investigating the situation, endeavoring to trace the causation of a number of the more recent cases, and inspecting the condition of privies, cesspools and sewers of the city. About a week later a similar visit of the committee was made to Albany and Corvallis, reports having in the meantime been received from the physicians of McMinnville, Forest Grove, Newberg and Philomath, this practically completed the list of towns in the valley containing colleges.

No Discrimination Against Salem.

This statement is made in order simply to show what basis there is for the furious and reiterated allegations of Mr. Albert that Salem has been especially discriminated against and persecuted. It is simply included in the investigation

of all the towns and the large amount of attention which it has received from the board is mainly due to the fact that its sanitary condition, as illustrated by the number of cases of typhoid, was found to be the worst. The report of the board, it will be remembered, included all of these towns in its statement and was the deliberate action of the entire board, with the exception of the absentees, Dr. Kinney. Instead of the premature "stopping over" of a "loquacious clerk," as Mr. Albert elegantly terms it, an opinion based upon an investigation extending over a period of three months.

Now, as to the alleged suppression of some of the facts in the case, this is an utterly unfounded as the other charges, being based simply upon two facts; one, that the results of the chemical and bacteriological analysis were not specially studied in this report, because they had already been made public on the occasion of the secretary's visit to Salem some two weeks before; and second, that the fact that certain items of the investigation were not included in the report, the possibility of covering the whole ground in a single statement. The tests with the dye stuffs were one of these, and the possibility of continuing until the source of being carried through milk was another. With all that Mr. Albert has to say in regard to the possibility of typhoid being conveyed through milk, I have no quarrel, but this imposing question from the reports of the Senate committee showing that 800 cases of typhoid have been traced during the last ten or 15 years in all perfect certainty, I would like to remember that at least 100,000 to 125,000 cases of typhoid occur in the United States every year. It will be seen at a glance that the number of cases in the bucket these 800 milk cases are.

Water Chief Causes of Typhoid.

This brings us to the crux of the entire position of the board, and that is that it is an absolutely accepted axiom with sanitarians the world over that from 85 to 95 per cent of all cases of typhoid fever are caused by contaminated drinking water. The evidence upon this point is simply overwhelming. Typhoid may also be conveyed by milk but this would not cover more than 5 or 10 per cent of the cases. It has been found, it may also be carried by flies, but this again would not account for more than 1 or 2 per cent of the total number of cases. In fact, it has become a trite saying among sanitarians that, whenever typhoid is found to occur in a community, the first thing to do is to suspect the water supply. The next thing is to inspect and investigate the milk.

The very first thing that was done in Salem, after looking over the general question of the water supply, was to investigate this possible source of spread through milk. This was carefully carried out by several of the local physicians, inquiries were set on foot by the secretary and by the local member of the board in Salem. The result was that, while typhoid had occurred in the families or among the employees of two of the dairies supplying Salem, yet in neither case was it traced to the milk. It has been a case of typhoid developed, the one probably to which Mr. Albert alludes. On the other hand, in no instance was more than one case found among the customers of any of the dairies and large numbers of the cases reported were taking milk from their own cows or cows kept by neighbors. So that any attempt to connect the cases of typhoid with the milk supply failed utterly. Furthermore, it must be pointed out that, even in the event of the infection spreading through milk, the original source of that infection is the water supply. It is quoted by Mr. Albert, that it could be communicated through the milk of cows which had drunk of infected water in pure superlatives and was dispersed by the action of the water supply. This is back to the water supply once more.

How Water is Contaminated.

The situation simply stands thus: That in Salem and its state institutions there has occurred during the past two years, and we presume that even in Mr. Albert's hardy optimism and vigorous patriotism, "my city right or wrong" would have been the ideal of the ideal of affairs. It must be due to some defect in the sanitation. Milk having been excluded, the presumption is at least ten to one that it is the water supply which is at fault.

Now, let us look for a moment at the source of this supply. So far as could be gathered from the estimates which were made by the water company, the works, Mr. Park, and those given by the physicians consulted, not more than one-fourth to one-third of the population of Salem is supplied by water from the pipes. This is simply a rough estimate, but probably approximately near the truth. The supply then of from two-thirds to three-fourths of the population of Salem is well water, and we will consider this first.

The soil upon which Salem is built is for the most part a deposit of sand and gravel, and is everywhere underlain by layers of clay or concrete, some of these layers being more or less waterproof, but not until a considerable depth is reached. Consequently a well dug in Salem simply becomes a settling basin into which will percolate through the highly porous soil all the water which falls or is thrown upon the surface within an area of from 50 to 150 or even 300 feet from its mouth. Imagine a dir. of typhoid fever occurring in the middle of a block, the discharge from that case being thrown upon the ground, or what amounts to the same thing, emptied into a cesspool, or some privy. It is only a simple question of arithmetic how long it will be before that well will become infected with typhoid germs. So that any surface well in a city where the state sewerage system of typhoid fever patients has occurred in Salem for at least two years, and as far as I can gather, for 19 or 22 years past, must certainly be regarded as an unsafe and dangerous source of water supply. It seems to us, indicate that surface well in a city in which typhoid fever is prevalent, or in which it has been filtered, or, if possible, abstracted, and together, in fact, it is the undisputed principle of sanitation now the world over that wells in cities of more than 2000 inhabitants should be regarded as an unsafe source of water supply. The average privy vault and the average well are simply a deep pit and a shallow pit dug side by side in a porous soil, and it is simply a question of gravitation where the contents of the shallow pit are, certain to turn up sooner or later. As an illustration of the porousness of the soil in Salem, where the state sewer was dug wells 300 feet away, that had never failed in 20 years, went dry.

Water Causes Most Cases.

Now let us turn to the relation between this water which we regard as liable to contamination at any time and the occurrence of typhoid fever cases. Out of 108 cases reported in 1902, 82 were reported as having drunk well water and 45 city water. Out of the 108 reported in the Summer of 1903, 78 were reported as using well water and 30 city water. This makes out of the total number of cases whose water supply could be traced, 128 had been using city water and 48 well water. This would give a preponderance of nearly three to one against the city water, and when we further remember that this city water is used by probably not to exceed one-third of the total population, it makes the apparent proportion of occurrence of typhoid between users of city water and users of well water as nearly nine to one. The position of the board, then, is simply this:

There have been an excessive number of cases of typhoid fever in Salem. In nine cases out of ten, typhoid fever is due to water contamination; the well water supply of Salem is liable to contamination at any moment and can only be regarded as entirely unsafe. The water company's part of the water supply being taken from a river which is nothing more than a common sewer for the entire valley above it, and is subject to contamination at any time. Therefore the urgent advice of the board is to take prompt steps to purify and place beyond the possibility of danger the water company's supply and to close altogether the wells in the densely populated parts of the city.

Facts Are Against the Water.

The board has not stated and does not

state that the water in the city mains at Salem is contaminated, all that it does is to report the facts and allow the public to draw their own conclusions, advising that steps be taken at once to render future contamination impossible. This will explain its position in regard to the results of chemical analysis and bacteriological examination of the water. All that any of these results can determine is a discovery or failure to discover the presence of typhoid bacilli. If these latter be discovered, it is of course a decisive proof. If, however, they are not discovered, it by no means renders the water above suspicion; it simply places the burden of proof again upon clinical evidence. No matter how many times the water may be examined and found free from bacilli, if the drinkers of that water are suffering from typhoid fever, and if that water, from the nature of its source, is liable to contamination, it would be unhesitatingly condemned by any sanitary body. The detection of either typhoid or common colon bacilli in large bodies of swiftly-flowing water, like the current of the Willamette River, is as difficult as to be almost impossible. This is due both to the exceedingly minute size of the organisms and also to the further fact that they are now believed by our leading sanitary authorities, such as Professor Victor C. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, Mich., to undergo changes

Gravel-Bed Not a Filter.

As to Mr. Albert's allegation that the



FIVE-MILE RAPIDS ABOVE THE DALLES.

At Five-Mile Rapids above the Dalles the great flow of the Columbia River narrows to 100 feet and deepens to 150 feet. Captain Harts planned to dam the river here so as to "draw out" the rapids above. This project has been abandoned for a continuous canal and locks nearly nine miles long between Big Eddy and the head of Cello Falls. For half the length the canal will be sunk in basaltic rock and the work will be highly expensive. The accompanying picture gives an idea of the character of the rock.

layers of gravel surrounding the crib are sufficient to act as a filter, it would not be considered worthy of a moment's consideration by any competent sanitary body. The layers of gravel surrounding the crib are composed of pebbles ranging from the size of a pea up to that of a hen's egg, nearly one-third of them being about the latter size. Filtration through a bed of this description is at best extremely imperfect and would have little more effect in purifying the water than would the layers of soil surrounding an ordinary surface well. It will strain out, of course, most of the coarse impurities, but against disease germs and their toxins it is as useless as a pile of straw or mass of brush. Filters composed of gravel and sand are effective only when first put into use, in other words as long as they contain air and oxygen in their meshes. The moment this is exhausted they need to be opened and cleaned. What happens in a filter of this description in a short time is that the water makes little channels varying in size from that of a timothy straw to that of an inch pipe, or even larger, through which the water rapidly flows, leaving thousands of typhoid bacilli could march abreast through the smallest possible channel of this description. So that the board objects to the Willamette River as a source of supply for any city upon its banks, and would regard itself as lacking in the plain discharge of its official duty if it failed to warn cities so drawing their supply of their danger.

Water Pipe Was Leaky.

The verdict of the board against the safety of the Willamette River water does not therefore rest upon the alleged leakages in the pipe. But though this is really aside from the main line of my argument, I would like to bring to your attention or two in regard to it in passing, as Mr. Albert's statement on this point is so crammed full of inaccuracies that I cannot forbear briefly calling attention to them. The pipe, instead of being laid for five years, as he states, has been there for nine years; so far from "lying in exactly the same position as when placed in," it has a sag of nearly two feet on the surface and been bored full of holes to allow it to fill itself with water and sink again. The marks of these holes, plugged up, were shown to Professor Sweetser and Dr. Pierce on their visit of investigation. Instead of being "periodically examined for the water company by a diver," I was informed by the company's engineer at Corvallis, on the first visit of the committee in June, that no diver had been along it for five years. This Summer, however, after the visit of the committee, the company procured a diving suit for its own engineer who had had some experience in this sort of work, and had him make an investigation of the pipe, which he reported to be perfectly tight and free from all leaks. Since his inspection this has probably been the case, but two reputable and responsible citizens of Salem have informed two different members of the board that they had seen water dripping during this past Summer one of them found a strawberry hull and the other a prune-skin in the water which came out of his faucet.

City Water Causes Most Cases.

Now let us turn to the relation between this water which we regard as liable to contamination at any time and the occurrence of typhoid fever cases. Out of 108 cases reported in 1902, 82 were reported as having drunk well water and 45 city water. Out of the 108 reported in the Summer of 1903, 78 were reported as using well water and 30 city water. This makes out of the total number of cases whose water supply could be traced, 128 had been using city water and 48 well water. This would give a preponderance of nearly three to one against the city water, and when we further remember that this city water is used by probably not to exceed one-third of the total population, it makes the apparent proportion of occurrence of typhoid between users of city water and users of well water as nearly nine to one. The position of the board, then, is simply this:

There has been an excessive number of cases of typhoid fever in Salem. In nine cases out of ten, typhoid fever is due to water contamination; the well water supply of Salem is liable to contamination at any moment and can only be regarded as entirely unsafe. The water company's part of the water supply being taken from a river which is nothing more than a common sewer for the entire valley above it, and is subject to contamination at any time. Therefore the urgent advice of the board is to take prompt steps to purify and place beyond the possibility of danger the water company's supply and to close altogether the wells in the densely populated parts of the city.

Facts Are Against the Water.

The board has not stated and does not

FACE A HARD TASK

Engineers' Big Job to Open Columbia River.

NINE-MILE CANAL TO BE BUILT

Cost Will Be Between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000—Steamboats Will Then Run to Priest Rapids, and to Lewiston and Beyond.

Uncle Sam's engineers will undertake a big job in opening the Columbia River to navigation below Cello Falls. The canal, which they are going to build, in



FIVE-MILE RAPIDS ABOVE THE DALLES.

At Five-Mile Rapids above the Dalles the great flow of the Columbia River narrows to 100 feet and deepens to 150 feet. Captain Harts planned to dam the river here so as to "draw out" the rapids above. This project has been abandoned for a continuous canal and locks nearly nine miles long between Big Eddy and the head of Cello Falls. For half the length the canal will be sunk in basaltic rock and the work will be highly expensive. The accompanying picture gives an idea of the character of the rock.

lieu of the Harts' submerged dam at the head of Five-Mile Rapids, will be nearly nine miles long. Half of that length will be excavated in basaltic rock. The cost of the improvement is likely to be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, though this is yet to be determined upon by the special Board of Engineers. The board is composed of Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Hiner of San Francisco, Major W. L. Marshall, of New York, Major Ed. Burr, of Washington, D. C., Captain C. E. Gillette, of Newport, R. I., and Captain Charles McKinstry, of Washington, D. C. The board will meet at New York next Monday to consider the report of the surveys made by Major Langitt. The report contains estimates of the cost of the work which will be passed upon by the board.

By Captain Harts' plan a canal and locks was to be built between Big Eddy and the head of Cello Falls, a distance of 900 feet. At the head of those rapids, the Columbia River was to be dammed, so as to "draw out" the rapids between that place and Cello Falls. By another canal and locks at the Falls, boats were to pass that obstruction. The whole Harts' project, therefore, rested on the feasibility of the dam. But the dam has been rejected as impossible by the special Board of Engineers. In its stead they propose to build a canal the entire distance between Big Eddy and the head of Cello Falls, on the Oregon shore. The latest project will be virtually an extension of the canal which Captain Harts proposed between Big Eddy and the head of Five-Mile Rapids. Captain Harts' canal was to be 900 feet long. By the modified project the canal is to be 45,000 feet long. The engineers will encounter their

WOODS HUTCHINSON, Secy. State Board of Health.

TAKES SIDE OF CHINESE.

Boston Mass Meeting Denounces

Raid of Immigration Men.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The arrest of 250 Chinamen in this city last Sunday night was characterized as "high-handed and outrageous," and the United States immigration officers and the Boston police officials were severely criticized by various speakers in Panell Hall today. The meeting was called in protest against the proceedings of the authorities in an attempt to find Chinamen who had no registration papers, by Colonel S. W. Nicolson, Chinese Consul in this city. William Lloyd Garrison presided and speeches were made by several prominent speakers. Resolutions were adopted by the 500 persons present, condemning the acts of the officials concerned as dangerous to personal liberty, and in defiance of constitutional rights, and invoking public sentiment against a possible repetition of "such an outrage."

Price of 'Change Seats Falling.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A sale of a seat on the Stock Exchange, \$100 was reported at the close of the market last week. A year ago memberships were held at over \$20,000.

FLOATING SPOTS BEFORE EYES.

Dimness of vision and weak eyes, cured by Murine Eye Home Remedy. Sold everywhere.

FOR THE FALL TRADE

An Immense Line of Fine Pianos

In Special Art Styles.

Low Prices on Them All, Moderate

Payments and a More Than Reasonable Length of Time in Which to Complete Purchase.

Eilers Piano House saves many dollars on the cost of every piano and organ it buys. All its purchases are made direct from the factory, going away with minimum men and his heavy commission. It buys heavily to supply four of the largest stores on the Pacific Coast—one at Portland, Ore.; one at San Francisco, Cal.; one at Spokane, Wash., and one at Sacramento, Cal. It also secures the very low car-load freight rates by buying in quantities of the railway companies. Instead of paying the expense of boxing the instruments and the additional freight on the boxes, our instruments all come to us in our own patented harness device, which makes an immense saving in the cost. We own our own warehouse, drays and teams, all of which are material money-saving items. Taken all together, these items involve a great saving to us in the actual cost of a piano or organ. Add to this a policy always addressed to quick sales, small profit, and many of them, and you can readily understand why we save purchasers all the way from \$50 to \$250 on the pianos they purchase.

THE PIANOS

We are now showing some especially choice styles of pianos, such as New York, the Chickering of Boston, and the Kimball of Chicago. Designs are the choicest, and the instruments are guaranteed never to fall to delight Colonial, Renaissance and Louis XIV. all of them artistic and popular styles.

OTHER PIANOS

The Vose of Boston, Haddorf, Hobart M. Cable, Bush & Gertz, Lester, Weser, and many others. Terms \$10 to \$25 down and \$5 to \$10 a week, according to instrument chosen. See our pianos, get our prices and compare them with those of other dealers. We guarantee satisfaction.

Eilers Piano House, Washington street, corner Park.

PLEADS FOR THE DRUG.

Morphine Fiend Narrowly Escapes Death, and Goes to Poor Farm.

Clinging with pained hands to the drug which he had used for so long, Harry Randolph, an habitual user of morphine, was taken to the County Poor Farm yesterday afternoon from the City Jail, where he had been confined for a week, the poor helpless victim of the drug clasp in his hand the hypodermic needle, still charged with a sufficient "shot" of morphine to keep him in the beautiful dreams of the drug fiend.

"You can't use that out there," said Superintendent Courtney, of the Poor Farm.

Randolph whimpered at the thought of losing his dose of the poison. But Jailor Ben French stretched out his hand and took the nauseous, gummy tube from the addict's grasp. Randolph, who had a world of anguish in his eyes, Randolph saw the morphine needle disappear. Then with the poor victim looking tremulously at the spot where he had lost his precious drug, Superintendent Courtney drove to the Poor Farm, whose regulations do not permit the use of morphine.

Wandering in a half-dazed state, brought on by the constant use of morphine injections, Randolph lay upon the Northern Pacific track near the North Pacific mill yesterday afternoon. The engineer of a freight train, running nearly an hour, did not see the prostrate form of the helpless fiend on the rails. Startled, from his drug-induced slumbers by the roar of the locomotive, Randolph tried to leap from the track just as the train caught his right arm. Thrown high in the air and landing in a ditch at the side, Randolph, through the protecting care of that providence which always watches over drunkards, escaped with nothing more than a broken wrist.

POLICEMEN MAY GET PAY

Change of Charter Discovered Which Seems to Authorize Extra Pay.

Through a section of the City Charter apparently undiscovered hitherto, the policemen who did extra work and were then forced to turn the money thus earned over to the relief fund, may be repaid, and in the future will probably be allowed to keep what they earn by doing police duty for private persons outside work hours.

Loud have been the complaints arising from the fact that the members of the first night relief who did police duty at the recent Irvington track races before they went on duty had to give up the money they earned in this way. Chief Hunt told them it was give up or get out, and so the policemen paid in the few dollars they had earned by doing sleep.

Mayor Williams and Chief Hunt had read section 197 of the charter, which says that:

"All fines and forfeitures from policemen shall be paid to the relief fund, proceeds of gifts, and amount of compensation for any extraordinary service of any member of the po-

lice or fire force, all moneys arising from the sale of unclaimed property or money, after deducting all expenses incident thereto, shall be paid into the City Treasury to the credit of the police and fire relief fund.

Another section of the charter, however, has something to say on the subject. It is section 183, as follows:

"No member of the police force shall for his own benefit, under any pretense whatever, receive any extra work, or any extra fee, gift or emolument for public service other than the regular salary and pay, except by the consent of the Executive Board and the Chief of Police, publically given."

The attention of Big Sichel, of the police committee of the Executive Board, was called to this section. Seeing that it placed a restriction upon the requirements of the charter, he asked Mayor Williams for his opinion. The Mayor promised to give his opinion as a lawyer upon the section in question. It is probable that the next meeting of the Executive Board will take up the matter.

"If the rule stays as it is now it will mean that the policemen cannot be compelled to do extra work outside their eight hours of regular work," said Mr. Sichel.

If policemen cannot be obtained at theaters, games, races, etc., there will be many "holders" among the managers of these affairs. Heretofore officers could always be obtained for extra work on account of the extra pay. If this is cut off they can refuse to accommodate any one, and still be backed by the charter, which specifies eight hours work a day for all employees of the city.

Cabinet Meeting Unimportant.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Owing to the absence of four members, nothing of special consequence was discussed at today's Cabinet meeting. The Postmaster-General went over some phases of the postal investigation. The statement was made that this was a matter of detail and of no public concern.

Knights of Golden Eagle Adjourn.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 15.—The Supreme Castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle of the United States closed its sessions today, and adjourned to meet at Washington, D. C., the first Tuesday of October, 1904. William H. Ruf, of New Jersey, was elected supreme chief.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or official names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup" which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.