

RUSSIA'S PLANS ARE NOT MATURED

They Are of Far Greater Extent Than Generally Supposed and Cover All Contingencies

ARMY CORPS IN MANCHURIA.

Four Already There and the Fifth on the Way—Will be Half a Million Men There by May.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—Exceptionally reliable information regarding the Russian military plans confirms the repeated announcements made by the Associated Press that these plans will not mature until late in the summer. They are of far greater magnitude than is generally believed abroad, and take into account all possible contingencies.

Gen. Kuropatkin, remembering the experience of Russia during her war with Turkey, when the Russian army of 300,000 placed in the field at the beginning had to be more than doubled, has insisted that the men and guns to be placed at his disposal shall cover the extreme limit required to settle the fate of the campaign.

The Russian plans are predicated upon Napoleon's dictum that "God fights on the side of the heaviest battalions," and they are being worked out and fitted so as to apply to a superiority of numbers on land and sea simultaneously. The army is designed to attain the enormous total of half a million at the time scheduled for the reinforcement of Vice Admiral Makarov's fleet with the Baltic squadron. The Seventeenth and Tenth army corps, now drafting, are expected to reach Manchuria by the middle of June. The mobilization of four other corps, at least two of which will be from the Volga, will be announced by the middle of next month and will start eastward a month later, reaching their destination at the end of August.

Rear Admiral Rojestvensky will hoist his flag as commander of the formidable Baltic squadron early in July, and will sail immediately for Port Arthur with the following vessels: The battleships Slava, Borodino, Orel, Kniaz, Souvaroff, Alexander II, and Oslavia, the last named being now en route here from Cherbourg; the cruisers Aurora, Dimitri Donskoi, Svetland, Almaz, Jemchug, and Izumrud, and the transports Kamchatka and Ocean, each carrying 1,000 tons of coal. The Temperley conveyors ordered in the United States are expected to arrive and they will enable the squadron to coal at sea.

The last possible difficulty regarding the passage of the Suez canal disappeared last week with the signing of the Anglo-French colonial treaty, by which Great Britain adheres to the convention of 1888 concerning the free passage of the canal.

ARMY IN MANCHURIA.

Paris, April 11.—The Echo de Paris this morning publishes the following dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent:

"The First, Second, Third and Fourth army corps have taken up positions in Manchuria and the fifth army corps is in western Siberia, advancing toward designated positions. These, with the Tenth and Seventeenth army corps, the Cossacks actually in the far east, and the Caucasian cavalry now being mobilized, will bring the total number of men in the army at the seat of war up to 400,000 men by the end of May."

Gen. Kuropatkin intends to have the Caucasian mountainers operate in Korea, which they will enter when it is considered that the decisive moment has arrived to drive out the Japanese, which will not be before August.

"I learn that is batteries of eight guns each are now between Liaoyang and Harbin. The engineers are doubling the line between Kuituk and Duhou."

"A large order for mountain batteries has been given to Russian firms."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Always keep it in the house. That is what the doctors say, too. They know it is the best family medicine in the world. Sooner or later some one in the house will surely need it. It has such wonderful strengthening power. Ask your doctor what he thinks about this.

21.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"The French ambassador, M. Bonhard, who is now in Paris on the pretext of spending the Easter holidays with his son, has really gone to consult M. Delcasse concerning the significance of the British entente with reference to the Russian alliance."

Hold-Up Mortally Wounded.

Chicago, April 12.—John Healy, one of five men who had held up and robbed two persons, has been shot and fatally wounded by Policeman Wiesen. The robbers, who were chased by three policemen, turned and fired at their pursuers, wounding Wiesen in the leg. He returned their fire, one of his bullets striking Healy in the back. His companions escaped.

Trouble With Buriats.

New York, April 12.—Difficulty is being experienced by the government with the Buriats, the aboriginal inhabitants of Transbaikalia, according to Times dispatches from Russian correspondents. The Buriats, who are Buddhists, are accustomed to a nomadic life and object to being organized into settled communities. Many have expressed a desire to emigrate to Mongolia, but the government has refused permission.

Meldrum Pleads Not Guilty.

Portland, Ore., April 11.—Henry Meldrum, formerly United States surveyor in this state, was arraigned today on an indictment returned by the United States grand jury for complicity in the land frauds in this state, and pleaded not guilty. Meldrum was indicted on 21 counts.

Postmaster's Son Arrested.

Nevada, Mo., April 11.—Edward Griffith, son of the postmaster at Great Bend, Kan., has been arrested here, charged with stealing a registered package of \$5,000 which was sent by the trader's bank at Kansas City to a banking house at Great Bend on Feb. 9. Griffith, who has confessed to the crime, was arrested last Friday, but the postoffice inspectors did not make that fact public until tonight.

FREEDOM FOR FILIPINOS.

Secy. Taft Says It is Several Generations Off.

Peoria, Ill., April 11.—Secy. Taft, speaking at a banquet of the Kickapoo club, outlined the course to be pursued by the administration in the Philippines and answered the challenge of critics as to the date on which the administration proposed to grant independence to the Filipinos by stating that the time for a final decision was not at hand, nor would it be for probably several generations.

He declared that at the end of that time, when the Filipinos had reached a stage where they were capable of self government, they might be so well satisfied with the government of this country that they would prefer to maintain a relation like that which now binds Australia and Canada with Great Britain.

NAVY GENERAL STAFF.

Secy. Moody Does Not Want One Like the Army Has.

Washington, April 11.—Secy. Moody is not in favor of the creation of a general staff in the navy modeled after the general staff organization in the army. The fact, he communicated to the house committee on naval affairs today in a hearing, granted him on a bill of his own drafting, "to increase the efficiency of the navy."

The bill authorizes the secretary of the navy to constitute a general board in his

discretion, by detailing seven officers on the active list of the navy and marine corps, not below the rank of captain for such duties as the secretary may from time to time direct.

The secretary explained that this bill did not really enlarge his present authority in the matter of an advisory board. He now has the right to create such a board of any number of officers and continue them on the board for any length of time.

Such a board, the secretary explains, was absolutely "in the shadow of the secretary of the navy." He could create it at will and discontinue it at will. Its functions would be purely advisory.

He said that a civilian had been and always would be at the head of the navy, and that it was proper he should have expert advice, but as he was responsible to the country he should be master of the situation. No board, he said, should be created which would usurp the powers of the secretary. It should have no executive power nor jurisdiction over the bureau of the navy.

The committee took no action on the bill, which has not yet been introduced in Congress.

Strenuous Life for Soldiers

Washington, April 12.—Soldiers serving under Maj. Gen. Wood, in the department of Minnesota, will lead a strenuous life, notwithstanding alleged peaceful conditions in the Mora country. If they strictly observe an order just issued by the newly promoted major-general.

"In order to have troops in this department," says Gen. Wood, "placed in the hardened physical condition needed by the best infantry for actual field service, the following requirements will be observed for the first month after receipt of this order:

"Except during stormy weather, for four days per week every infantry command will be drilled for at least 30 minutes with full field equipment, including 30 rounds of ammunition, full canteen of coffee, tea or boiled water and the equivalent in weight of three days' field rations. In each week a march of six miles will be made with the same equipment. Similar drills will be continued after the first month for one hour per day for four days each week, and the weekly march extended to 10 miles."

W. A. Clark Realty Co.

New York, April 12.—The W. A. Clark Realty company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, today, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The incorporators are Senator William A. Clark of Montana, James A. MacDonald and Pierre V. C. Miller. Both Messrs. MacDonald and Miller are associated with Senator Clark in the United Verde Copper company, with offices at 10 Wall street.

Atty. H. G. Atwater, to whom inquiries at Senator Clark's office were referred, said that the company had been formed to take over the real estate holdings of Senator Clark in this city, Washington and several western cities.

PLOT AGAINST DEMOLLI.

It is Believed That R. L. King Was Ringleader in the Assault.

It is believed in Pueblo that the recent assault on Carlo Demolli, the Italian labor agitator, was directed by Orreste Pagnini, otherwise R. L. King, who was under sentence of death in this city for the murder of Col. Godfrey Prowse. King was freed largely by the efforts of Dr. Cuneo, the Italian consul in Denver, and the doctor and Demolli are bitter enemies. Demolli is claimed to be a fugitive from Italian justice and a deserter from the Italian army, and that there is in all probability a scheme on foot to hustle him out of the United States and back to Italy, where he will be severely dealt with.

WILL THERE BE AN INVESTIGATION?

Senate Spends the Day Discussing Question of One With Post-office Affairs.

GORMAN INSISTED ON ONE.

Declared Conditions Were Such as to Make it Imperative—Aldrich Wanted Explicit Charges.

Washington, April 11.—The Culberson amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, providing for a commission to investigate the postoffice department, was before the senate all of today, and after being ruled out of order in modified form, was pending when the senate adjourned. Mr. Gorman made an earnest plea for an investigation, saying the postoffice department had cast reflections upon members of Congress and that a thorough examination should be had. Mr. Aldrich answered that the amendment finally modified meant nothing; that if an investigation was to be had it should be "a live one." He said that if any specific charges were brought in they should be looked into by Congress, but that the demand should not be made a part of a general appropriation bill.

Semi-political speeches were made by Messrs. Teller and Simmons.

At the conclusion of Mr. Simmons' speech Mr. Lodge urged his point of order against the Culberson amendment, and Mr. Gorman insisted that under a liberal construction of the rules, the chair or the senate could hold anything in order.

The point of order was sustained, but Mr. Gorman persisted and made various modifications of the proposition in order to bring it within the rule, and finally eliminated all provisions for appropriations. Mr. Gorman said conditions were such as to make an inquiry imperative. The report of the fourth assistant postmaster general practically charged members of Congress with being confederates of Machen and Beavers, and on this account Congress could not in justice to itself refuse to make an inquiry. The president's memoranda in the Machen case, he said, also raised a question as to the conduct of members, and under these charges Congress could not afford to let the matter rest. The department's reflections upon Congress he denounced as an "outrage," and said that instead of there being a question of politics involved, the honor and integrity of Congress were in question. He denounced the postmaster general as an honest man, but said he was to be criticized for failing to demand a congressional investigation. With only four Democrats out of nine members of the commission, nothing would be permitted to rest out. If the matter was to have any effect in the present campaign it was now in the best condition to accomplish that end, because as it stood now, he said, the Republican party refused to permit an inquiry.

"Senators on the other side," he said, "may regard their case so desperate that they will not permit any peep into the books. Well, you have the power, of course, and you can prevent an inquiry if you wish to do so, as you have two-thirds of the members of the senate."

Mr. Aldrich replied: "The amendment in its present shape shows the Congress in question. He pronounced this an appropriation bill. Mr. Gorman has emasculated it so that it is of no effect whatever. If we are to have an investigation, let it be a live one."

"Then let us have one," suggested Mr. Gorman, and Mr. Aldrich continued: "Give us explicit charges and we will take it up, though not on an appropriation bill. There never has been a case like this. I hope to God there never will be, a time when this senate has refused to investigate a charge of misconduct against an officer of the government. But if we are to have an inquiry, let us have a genuine one, and not an inquiry to meet a mere political exigency."

Mr. Culberson said that if explicit charges were necessary they could be found in the case of Montague and Pettit. In the former case there is, he said, according to the Bristow report, a mystery as to whether former First Assistant Postmaster General Heath had received \$2,000 of the shares of the stock of that concern. In the case of Pettit, that individual, it had been developed, had been on the payroll of the Baltimore postoffice for four years without doing any work, and it never had been shown whether he had been appointed to this work by Mr. Heath or by Mr. Beavers. He added that the case was all the more pertinent because Pettit at the time he was getting pay from the government had been in the employ of the Republican national committee, and not an inquiry to meet a mere political exigency.

Mr. Lodge said that both Heath and Beavers are out of the department and that Beavers is under arrest. Pettit, he said, he did not consider the charge of a character to affect the present conduct of the department. Moreover, the Pettit case had been thoroughly investigated by the postoffice department and also by the department of justice, with the result that a proceeding against the bondsmen of the Baltimore postmaster to recover the money paid to Pettit had been instituted. He considered the character of the demand for an investigation to be a sham.

Mr. Allison opposed the amendment as untenable, contending that the post-office committee is perfectly competent to make any desirable inquiry. To adopt the amendment would be for the senate to surrender its powers to the house of representatives.

Mr. Gorman referred humorously to Mr. Allison's power to postpone that which is unpleasant. He was familiar with "that splendid gesture of the senator from Iowa in waving things off."

Mr. Aldrich questioned Mr. Gorman as to what particular investigation he wanted.

"All of it," said Mr. Gorman. "I want to know whether all of the appropriations in this bill are proper. I do not believe that they are." He cited a number of appropriations in the bill and several cases in the office of the sixth auditor which he said he wanted investigated.

Mr. Gorman charged that reports in regard to the New York and Washington postoffices had been withheld from Congress.

At 6:15 the senate adjourned, with the postoffice appropriation bill still pending.

GEN. S. M. BELL IS ALL READY TO DIE.

Sheriff Corbett May Have to Walk Over the Dead Bodies of His Soldies.

GOV. PEABODY TAKES A STAND.

Will Not Recognize the Writ and Military Authorities Will Not Appear in Court.

Telluride, Colo., April 11.—When Gen. Sherman M. Bell was informed today that Judge Theron Stevens, in the district court of Ouray county, had ordered himself and Capt. Bulkeley Wells arrested and confined in the Ouray county jail on the charge of contempt of court, he said:

"If Sheriff Corbett takes us to Ouray, it will have to be over the dead bodies of all the soldiers under my command in this county. He has not got men enough to do that. The situation demands that we stay in Telluride."

"Mr. Moyer will never be produced in court until Gov. Peabody orders me to do so, unless he escapes and goes over the range on snow shoes."

GOV. PEABODY'S POSITION.

Denver, April 11.—When Gov. Peabody was informed of the action of Judge Theron Stevens of Ouray ordering the arrest of Adj. Gen. Bell and Capt. Bulkeley Wells for contempt of court in not complying with the writ of habeas corpus in the Moyer case, he said:

"We will not recognize the writ of attachment and the military authorities will not appear in court. Neither will we give up Moyer. We will claim that the courts have no right to enjoin or arrest the officers or members of the military while they are on duty. They are not subject to attachment or injunction at this time. If the district court of Ouray is to be allowed to interfere in the carrying out of the plans of the military under martial law there is no reason why justices of the peace might not with equal authority intervene and render the military absolutely powerless and impotent. The court made known its wishes in the matter and we have stated our position. It is now up to the court to make the next move in the matter. What that will be I am unable to say."

Not having heard from Atty. Gen. Miller, who is representing the military in the habeas corpus hearing at Ouray, the governor could not say what course the attorney general would pursue since Judge Stevens refused to allow his answer to the writ to be filed with the court.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

Denver, April 11.—Gov. Peabody today ordered all the remaining troops in the Cripple Creek district, about 50 in number, withdrawn and returned to their homes. The men are mostly recruits from Denver and nearby towns. Since the order abolishing martial law these few soldiers have been kept at camp Goldfield for any emergency, that might arise. The unusually peaceful conditions prevailing in the district since the exodus of the main body of troops has convinced the governor that soldiers are no longer needed.

WANT TO TEST GOVERNOR'S RIGHT.

Denver, Colo., April 12.—Secy. Hayes of the Western Federation of Miners, in speaking of the habeas corpus case of President Moyer, now held by the military authorities at Telluride on the charge of deserting the flag, said that in all probability the next move on the part of the federation would be an original application for a writ of habeas corpus before the supreme court of Colorado.

"The federation," he said, "has tried a number of times to get the matter of the governor's right to declare martial law and suspend the writ of habeas corpus before the supreme court for decision, but each time Gov. Peabody has checked it. The action of Judge Stevens of Ouray in ordering Gen. Bell to bring President Moyer into court places Gov. Peabody in a position to prove that he is for law and order. Let him show it by directing Gen. Bell to obey the mandates of the court."



FIBROID TUMORS CURED.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time."

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes' Second Letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman."

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letters proving genuineness cannot be produced.



The Red Cross of Japan.

PROFIT BY AMERICAN LESSON.

WOMAN is forever a chief and inseparable factor in the warfare of nations. The Red Cross knows no friend, nor foe, nor does it recognize the word enemy. In Japan the Red Cross Society is under the patronage of the Empress of Japan. During Japan's war with China something like ten thousand women volunteered to go out as nurses to the front, and this number has been increased for service in the present campaign. There is no more efficient hospital service in the world than the Japanese, for they have profited by the knowledge of American nurses.

Her rare appearance on the battlefield or in the hospitals—nursing, cheering and comforting the wounded or dying—is a very small part of what woman does to promote a country's fighting capacity. She does more than roll bandages, scrape lint and send out dainty boxes of provisions for husbands, brothers and sweethearts in the field. The wives and mothers, and the sisters and sweethearts that will become wives and mothers—contribute something more in addition to this cheering comfort and inspiration.

Every male fighter, however brawny and heroic was born of woman; was once a feeble infant, drawing—along with his very breath of life from his mother's own physical resources—the hardihood, mental stamina and high courage that becomes a nation's final and impregnable defense in the last dread arbitrament of war.

Shall we say that women contribute the bandages and provisions? No! They contribute the fighters!

What sort of men will the women of this present day contribute to the nation and the world? What sort of help and encouragement and inspiration can a woman be who is enfeebled and broken down by the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Can such a woman maintain the position that belongs to her on the battlefield of everyday exertion and struggle? Can she hope to be a capable mother or efficient wife?

The dreadful sufferings which women endure solely because of the delicate, special organization which makes them wives and mothers, leads a thoughtful person to consider whether it is most woefully deplorable on their own sad account or for the sake of the other lives that are sooner or later dependent on their own.

It is certain that the great work which has been done toward restoring the physical capacity of women in the last thirty-eight years, by Dr. R. V. Pierce,

of Buffalo, N. Y., has had a phenomenal share in building up the courage and power of the present generation. But there are fifty thousand more women who ought to know what Dr. Pierce's extraordinary medical insight and experience and his "Favorite Prescription" have done for their hopeless, discouraged sisters throughout the world.

Every woman knows that the average doctor cannot understand her case. He is too busy; he has too many other cases of an entirely different nature; he lacks understanding which are necessary to a complete appreciation of her troubles. A life-time of experience and constant study has made Dr. Pierce the acknowledged expert authority in this particular field of practice. Write him at Buffalo, N. Y. Your letters will be held sacredly confidential and there is no charge for such consultation and advice.

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE.

Mrs. Mary J. Beard (Trained Nurse, Washington Hospital), of 1706 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I am satisfied that thousands of women suffer with the troubles peculiar to our sex because they do not realize how much they really need treatment and feel a natural delicacy in consulting a physician."

"I felt badly for four years, had terrible pains at times and was often unable to be about attending to my duties; appetite was poor and sleep little. Tried to cure myself in various ways but without success, but finally my attention was called to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and I decided to try it. I certainly glad that I did for I began to improve with the first bottle and gradually became better until I was entirely cured of the old trouble. Am well and can enjoy life once more."

BEFORE OR AFTER MARRIAGE.

Persons of either sex should know themselves. Ignorance of the laws of SELF AND SEX leads to misery and FALSE MODESTY TO DOUBT. Know about the Process of Generation, Physical and Vital Properties of the Blood, the Organs of the Body.

A great deal of science and a great many doctors' pills might be saved to any family by buying a copy of Dr. Pierce's Great Discovery. The Common Sense Medical Adviser, a hand-book of facts for curing the diseases that are curable without a doctor and comprehensive information about Anatomy and Physiology with over three hundred illustrations. The Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. 3 medical stamps for the book in paper covers, or 11 stamps for the cloth-bound volume.

\$3.50
Foster Specials.

We have these in new toes and heels: Patent and plain tips. New styles for Spring Wear. After thirty-three years test, FOSTER'S stand today, the unrivalled and unquestioned BEST. Fit—Absolute Comfort—Durability—Style.

THE MOORE SHOE CO., 258 So. Main St.
Sign of THE BIC SHOE.

AT BARTON'S STORE.

"Go."

Young men want suits with "Go" worked right into them. It takes skill and artistic tailoring to build such suits. The makers of our clothing understand their business perfectly, and we have just the suits young men

Delight To Wear.

Suits as well, smart and tony as it is possible to make. Reasonable price range, certainly, when we say \$10, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$18, \$20.

BARTON & CO., 45-47 MAIN STREET.

"The Good Clothes Store."

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 practical 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.