

PASS RATE BILL

ESCH-TOWNSEND MEASURE APPROVED BY HOUSE.

SEVENTEEN NEGATIVE VOTES

These Are Cast by Eleven Republicans and Six Democrats—Substitute Bill of the Minority Defeated 151 to 186.

WASHINGTON—After nearly four days of discussion the house on Thursday by a vote of 326 to 17, passed the Esch-Townsend bill providing for the regulation of freight rates. The negative vote was made up of eleven republicans and six democrats.

Closing hours of the debate were occupied by Messrs. Williams of Missouri, and the minority leader and Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the committee which reported the bill. Mr. Williams, while supporting the minority measure, even though he said he knew it could not pass, complimented the republicans for bringing in a bill which was much better than he expected would come from them. The speech of Mr. Hepburn was rather in defense of himself. He said that his deeds and acts were a sufficient answer to the "lies and slanders" which had been heaped upon him. The bill known as the Hepburn bill, he said, had been prepared by the attorney general, and he only yielded to his colleagues on the committee on the Esch-Townsend bill because he did not want the committee to be the target for scribbles who wanted sensational headlines. He devoted some time to a strong presentation of the merits of the majority measure.

The closing remarks for the minority were made by Mr. Williams (Miss.) who at the outset congratulated the house upon the fact that not only in the matter of rate legislation, but in several other particulars President Roosevelt, "nominated by the republican party and elected by the people," was beginning to assume a distinctly democratic attitude.

Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, closed for the republicans. He explained the difficulties of preparing such a measure as the bill reported, saying no two men entertained the same opinion either as to what was in the bill or what ought to be in it.

The substitute bill of the minority was defeated, 151 to 186. Messrs. Gaines (Tenn.), Rider and Scudder (N. Y.) and Livernash and Wyann (Cal.), voting with the republicans.

The roll then was called on the Esch-Townsend bill, which was passed, 326 to 17.

ONE OF ITS WEAK POINTS.

Esch-Townsend Bill Doesn't Reach Private Car Lines.

WASHINGTON—While President Roosevelt approves of the Esch-Townsend railroad freight rate bill, pending before the house of representatives, it is expected that he would like to have incorporated in it stronger provisions relating to private car lines. Representative Babcock (Wis.) had a talk with the president about the pending legislation. He holds the same views regarding private car lines as the president. They discussed the bill for some time.

Senator McComas (Md.) also talked with the president about the pending railroad legislation. The president is endeavoring to bring about action in the senate at this session on the rate question, hoping the senate may take up the Esch-Townsend measure when the bill reaches it.

SPENDS DAY ON AGRICULTURE

Senate Figures on Appropriations for Farm Experiments.

WASHINGTON—The senate devoted Thursday to debate on the agricultural appropriation bill, but did not complete the measure. There was a renewal of the discussion of the general policy of distributing the appropriation bills among a number of committees.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Spooner contended that the change had resulted in a vast increase in the cost of conducting the government. Mr. Hale agreed that in recent years there had been a great increase in the appropriations, but he attributed it to what he characterized as "the war craze."

Commerce of Korea.

WASHINGTON—The state department is in receipt of a long and interesting report on the commerce and industries of Korea and the effect of the war on the trade of Korea by Gordon Paddock, the American consul general at Seoul, Korea. Mr. Paddock says there being a large number of troops to be fed, and large railway and other undertakings being pushed forward in Korea, there has been much money distributed throughout the country and Korean laborers have been much benefited.

Early Action Necessary.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Hay has written a letter to Speaker Cannon calling attention to the necessity for action on a senate resolution now on the house calendar authorizing the state department to extend an invitation to the international prison commission to hold its eighth meeting in the United States. The secretary says that if the resolution is to be presented at the next meeting of the commission the resolution must be passed sometime during the present session of congress.

THEY COMPLY WITH CLOSURE

Rate Legislation in Line With Democratic Platforms.

WASHINGTON—The democratic members of the Missouri delegation in the house forwarded the following telegram to the Missouri state legislature acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of that body favoring President Roosevelt's policy on rate legislation:

"We are in receipt of copy of joint resolution passed by legislature asking us to support the recommendation of the president to regulate freight rates. As democrats, it affords us pleasure to comply with this request and we can support such legislation the more zealously since the president's message is simply a reiteration of the declaration in the last three national democratic platforms as well as the frequent utterances of Mr. Bryan."

FRANCE JEALOUS OF GERMANY

Intimacy of Berlin Government With Turkey is Growing.

WASHINGTON—Considerable interest has been aroused in diplomatic circles by the dispatches telling of the French crisis at Constantinople and news of the movement of M. Constans, the French ambassador there, is being anxiously awaited. Although diplomats here are without official information regarding the situation, it is known that the French government has for a long time been concerned over the increased activity of German interests in the Ottoman empire and Germany's latest victory in securing the contract for the re-arming of the Turkish artillery is looked upon as the culmination of a series of German triumphs in Turkey, which, in the opinion of some, are due to the growing intimacy of the Berlin government with the porte.

ALMOST KILLS HIS KEEPER.

Chadron, Neb., Insane Man Attacks St. Louis Hospital Guard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Guard Andrew Gavin of the observation ward of the emergency hospital was attacked by Guy Long of Chadron, Neb., an insane patient, and almost killed. Long was exercising in the corridor of the cell division when, without warning, he jumped upon Gavin from behind. With maniacal strength he bore the keeper to the floor and began jumping up and down upon him. Gavin was almost dead when other attendants heard the exulting cries of the maniac and rushed to the former's aid. Six men were roughly handled before Long was safely strapped to a cot in his cell. Gavin's body is almost entirely covered with black and blue spots.

Long has been a patient for several days. He was allowed the freedom of the corridor because the physicians considered him harmless.

ROSEBUD BILL IS SIGNED.

Homesteaders Now Have Until May 1 in Which to Make Settlement.

WASHINGTON—The president on Tuesday signed the bill granting an extension of time to claimants in which to make settlement on lands on the Rosebud reservation in Gregory county, South Dakota, and also on the Devil's lake reserve in North Dakota. The bill affects all who filed prior to November 1, 1904, and extends the time for making settlement to May 1.

Wyoming Anti-Christian Science.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The Christian Scientists osteopaths, magnetic healers and others who treat the blind, halt and sick without the aid of surgery or medicines are up in arms as a result of passage by the legislature of a bill which prohibits them from practicing in Wyoming. Under the act, which only lacks the signature of the governor to become law, Christian Scientists, osteopaths and others can be fined and imprisoned for administering to their patients if they collect fees therefor.

Orders an Investigation.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Wynne has ordered an investigation of the incident that occurred at the railroad station here, when a carrier said to August W. Machen, on the latter's departure for the penitentiary, that the latter had the sympathy of a large number of free delivery letter carriers. The postmaster general feels that the sentiment does not represent the sentiment of that branch, and that the employees have no sympathy for Machen.

Operations at a Standstill.

ST. PETERSBURG—Military operations in Manchuria continue at a standstill. No importance is attached by the war office to the Japanese movements on the Russian center and left, which are regarded as merely demonstrations. General Heismann, a war critic, expresses the opinion that the Russians are not likely to surrender the positions captured north of Sandepas, and that a series of encounters there will probably continue until the weather is favorable for a general advance.

Will Try to Adjust Rates.

CHICAGO—Traffic officials of the gulf roads will meet in St. Louis to decide how much lower the export rates on corn from Omaha to the gulf shall be than those to Atlantic ports. At a meeting of executive officers of the eastern roads urged their western connections to reduce rates to prevent the gulf lines from having a differential or lower rate by more than three cents. It was decided that no further cuts should be made to the Atlantic ports until after the meeting at St. Louis.

VOTE IS COUNTED

THEODORE ROOSEVELT FORMALLY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

CONGRESS IN JOINT SESSION

Official Canvass of the Returns Brings Great Crowd to Galleries—Senator Frye Recapitulates the Vote and Makes the Announcement.

WASHINGTON—Although the result of the presidential election was known early in the evening of November, it was not until now, when the senate and house met in joint session, that Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks were officially declared elected president and vice president respectively for four years, beginning March 4, 1905. This quadrennial function of congress attracted to the house chamber, where the electoral vote was canvassed, an immense gathering, prominent among the auditors being Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, the president's sister, Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the vice president-elect.

President Pro Tem Frye of the senate, presided and delivered the announcement of the result of the count which showed that Roosevelt and Fairbanks received 336 electoral votes and Parker and Davis 140. The whole proceeding consumed exactly fifty minutes, thereby establishing a new record in counting the electoral vote.

At 1 o'clock Doorkeeper Lyons of the house announced the arrival of the president pro tempore and the senate of the United States. President Pro Tempore Frye at once mounted the rostrum to the right of Speaker Cannon. At the same time the inlaid mahogany box containing the electoral votes was deposited on the speaker's table and opened, the senators in the meantime taking seats on the right side of the chamber. While they were being seated the members of the house stood up. President Pro Tempore Frye presided.

The tellers of the two houses, Messrs. Burrows (Mich.) and Bailey (Tex.) of the senate and Gaines (W. Va.) and Russell (Tex.) of the house, then took their places at the speaker's desk and the certificates were read by each teller in turn.

The state was called in alphabetical order. The first mention of President Roosevelt's name came when the vote of California was announced. It was the signal for applause from the republican side.

When the total vote was ready Senator Burrows announced that of the total electoral vote of 476, of which a majority was 239, Theodore Roosevelt, for president, and Charles W. Fairbanks, for vice president, had each received 336, and that Judge Alton B. Parker, for president, and Henry Gasaway, Davis, for vice president, had each received 140 votes. Senator Frye recapitulated the vote and then made the following announcement:

This announcement of the state of the vote by the president of the senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected president and vice president of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1905, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes on the journals of the senate and house of representatives.

OBJECTS TO LAWYERS' FEES.

Choctaw Indian Enjoins Members of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON—Summons were served on Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and United States Treasurer Roberts in proceedings instituted against them by Richard McLeish, a Choctaw Indian, to enjoin them from drawing and paying warrants to satisfy the award of a fee of \$750,000 to law firm of McMurray, Mansfield & Cornish of South McAlester, J. T., for services in "purifying" the citizenship rolls of the Choctaw Indians.

McLeish charged that the firm secured this fee by fraudulently concealing and withholding the fact that the firm already had been paid salaries aggregating \$15,000 a year for their services, and sums aggregating approximately \$200,000 for their expenses, etc. He alleged that the citizenship cases, on account of which the fee has been allowed, are not yet finally determined and that the rights of enrollment etc., of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian funds are not yet finally settled.

Nobility with the People.

MOSCOW—At a private meeting of the provincial nobility after a discussion of reform proposals, it was decided to vote for a modified form of an address to the government to the effect that the members of the nobility are eagerly awaiting a word from the emperor which would show that the bonds uniting the throne and the people are still unbroken and that the emperor would, when he deemed it advisable, summon representatives of the people to participate in the government.

Panama Act Constitutional.

WASHINGTON—Justice Stafford of the equity court decided against Warren B. Wilson, a Chicago lawyer, who sued for an injunction to restrain the secretary of the treasury from paying the republic of Panama any of the amounts of money provided for under the treaty of the United States with Panama, Wilson, in his suit, which he brought at his own initiative, alleged that the Panama canal act was unconstitutional and that the United States was without right to acquire foreign territory.

NOBLES TO CZAR

Emperor Assured of Confidence of the Nation.

ST. PETERSBURG—The assembly of the nobles of St. Petersburg adopted an address to Emperor Nicholas congratulating him on the birth of the heir to the throne and assuring him of the confidence of the nation. The address asserts that the union between the autocratic monarch and his devoted nation is unshaken by recent events at home and abroad; points out that officials and statesmen cannot solve all questions, and begs his majesty to permit of representatives of the whole people participating in the discussion and legislation on government measures, and says:

"Sire, we have met in troublous times; foes are attacking us, their aim being to bring Russia to a shameful peace, wring from her distant territories and bring to naught the system of government which has been sanctioned by centuries.

"A way out of the difficulties must be found. We realize that every word addressed by your majesty in this painful hour is wrapt with grave responsibility. We are all witnesses to your majesty's efforts to secure the welfare of Russia. The decree of December 25 revived the hopes of your subjects, who saw therein the true salvation of the fatherland. This is not the first time dark clouds have lowered over Russia; but, despite former efforts to shake the basis of the government, the country became stronger and advanced proudly and piously along the path of progress. From union between an autocratic monarch and a devoted nation, Russia has ever derived a strength which neither the foreign foe nor trouble at home could exhaust.

"Sire, the nobility of St. Petersburg are convinced that this union is unshaken and must prevail. With the aid of God, our valiant troops, who are not sparing their lives for the emperor and the fatherland, will crown the Russian arms with fresh glory and troubles at home will cease.

"Sire, the whole nation awaits with eagerness the fulfillment of the imperial will, but officials and statesmen of whatever qualities and zeal cannot solve all the questions of the nation's life. Your forefathers harkened to the voice of Russians elected by the nation, and this custom, so far from weakening, strengthened the autocracy and aided it to attain its present greatness.

"Sire, order now that elected representatives of the country may raise their voice to the throne and participate, in accordance with your sovereign direction, in legislation and direction of governmental measures. The nobles of St. Petersburg sincerely believe that, provided union of the throne and nation is supported by confidence on the part of the emperor, internal troubles will vanish and all Russia will rise and serve the sovereign faithfully for the salvation and glory of the country and the confusion of its enemies."

NEBRASKA MINISTER DIES.

Rev. C. E. Bentley Passes Away at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Immediately after entering a room in a cheap lodging house with a young woman heavily veiled, Rev. C. E. Bentley of Lincoln, Neb., dropped dead in this city Sunday night. His companion attempted to restore him, but, seeing he was dying, fled. Detectives have been unable to find her. An autopsy revealed symptoms of heart trouble.

Rev. Bentley and his wife had been here four days. He was candidate for president on the silver prohibition ticket in 1896, and has been prominent in temperance work in Iowa and Nebraska.

The woman with whom he entered the lodging house and asked for a room was about 30 years old and handsome. Bentley's widow says her husband was innocent of wrong. She says he has been afflicted with heart disease for months. An inquest will be held and the widow will take the body to Lincoln for burial. The police do not suspect murder, but are scouring the city for trace of the woman.

General Matsumara Dies.

LONDON—General Matsumara, according to the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, has died at the front from congestion of the brain. He commanded the operation at Two Hundred and Three-Meter hill and was decorated and promoted for heroism.

Identified By One Wife.

NEW YORK—Johann Hoch, who is being held by the authorities in this city as a fugitive from justice, awaiting extradition papers from Chicago, and who is suspected of having had a great number of wives, the deaths of some of whom are regarded as suspicious, was identified by Mrs. Mary Hendricks of Chicago today as the man who married her on January 2, 1904, in Hammond, Ind. Mrs. Hendricks said that Hoch married her under the name of Jacob Schmidt, who deserted her in three weeks.

Servian Cabinet Resigns.

BELGRADE—The cabinet formed December 11 under the premiership of M. Pasic has resigned because of court intrigues against the premier. The king has requested the ministers to retain office until he was conferred with the politicians. M. Balongdics, King Peter's private secretary, has resigned the secretaryship at the request of leading politicians. It was announced January 31 that minister of Finance Pasic had resigned in consequence of a campaign against him by M. Balongdics.

Live Stock Trades

SOUTH OMAHA.

CATTLE—There was a very moderate run of cattle, but the same as yesterday, the trains were so slow in arriving that the opening of the market was delayed until a late hour. When buyers did start out, however, it did not take them long to buy up most everything in sight. Only a few cars of beef steers were included in the receipts and most of those were of only fair quality. Buyers, though, took hold fairly well and paid just about steady prices. Some of the cattle that did not just suit them were neglected and hard to move at steady prices. The cow market was also just about steady. The demand for the more desirable grades was active and such kinds changed hands very freely. When it came to the common and medium kinds there was not quite so much activity noticeable, but still the prices paid could not be quoted anything but steady. With the exception of some very late arrivals a fairly good clearance was made at a reasonably early hour. Bulls, veal calves and stags did not show enough change to be worthy of mention. There were only a few stockers and feeders in the yards, and as supplies have been light all the week speculators were all willing to take a few cattle even though it was Friday. As a result the good heavy cattle sold at good strong prices with other just about steady.

HOGS—There was a very light run of hogs and with a good demand from both packers and shippers the market ruled fairly active at the opening, with prices strong to be higher, or generally 25c higher, as the trains were so slow in arriving that only a small portion of the receipts was on sale at the opening and it took but a comparatively short time for most of the early arrivals to change hands. Light weights of good quality showed the greatest demand, as the demand for that kind, particularly at the opening of the market, was very brisk. They sold largely around \$4.70, and from that down; butchers and mixed hogs sold from \$4.70 to \$4.75, hives \$4.75 to \$4.80, with a top at \$4.82.

SHEEP—Quotations for fed stock: Good to choice yearlings, \$6.00@6.50; fair to good yearlings, \$6.00@6.25; fair to good yearlings, \$5.50@6.00; good to choice wethers, \$5.00@5.50; fair to good wethers, \$4.50@5.00; good to choice ewes, \$4.50@5.00; fair to good ewes, \$4.00@4.40; common to fair ewes, \$3.50@3.90; good to choice lambs, \$7.00@7.50; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@7.00; feeder yearlings, \$4.50@5.00; feeder wethers, \$4.25@4.50; feeder ewes, \$3.25@3.75; feeder lambs, \$5.50@6.25.

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Market steady; native steers, \$3.50@5.65; southern steers, \$3.25@4.50; southern cows, \$2.25@3.25; native cows and heifers, \$1.75@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.25; bulls, \$2.25@3.75; calves, \$3.00@5.50; western fed steers, \$3.50@5.25; western fed cows, \$2.00@3.75.

HOGS—Market steady; bulk of sales, \$4.65@4.90; heavy, \$4.85@4.90; pigs and lights, \$4.00@4.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady; muttons, \$4.25@5.65; lambs, \$6.50@7.50; range wethers, \$5.00@6.50; few ewes, \$4.50@5.15.

INDIANS FOR THE INAUGURAL.

Money Appropriated to Bring Them to Washington.

WASHINGTON—The inaugural committee has appropriated \$2,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of six noted Indians in coming here to participate in President Roosevelt's inaugural parade. The Indians who, according to the present plan, are to accompany the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., and who are to be accompanied by 350 cadets and a band of six attendants or interpreters, are Geronimo, the old Apache chief, now at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Quannah Parker, a Comanche, at Anadarko, Oklahoma; Buckska Charlie, a Ute, at Durango, Colo.; Little Plume, a Pigeon or Black Feet, at Browning, Mont.; American Horse, a Cheyenne, at Rushville, Neb., and Hollow Horn Bear, a Sioux, at Valentine, Neb. These Indian warriors will ride Indian ponies in the parade.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON—The senate confirmed the following nominations: James Johnston, New Jersey, consul at Algiers, Algeria.

To Mark Battle Scenes.

WASHINGTON—General S. B. M. Young and Colonel Webb Hayes called on the president. They will start for Cuba in a few days, accompanied by Colonel Arthur L. Warner, to mark the principal points where fighting occurred between the Americans and the Spaniards.

Rules Against State of Iowa.

WASHINGTON—Assistant Secretary Oliver of the war department has decided the long pending controversy between the Iowa authorities and the Shiloh national military park commission in regard to the inscriptions proposed by the commission on the regimental monuments of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa volunteers on the battlefield of Shiloh. The state authorities wanted the inscriptions proposed by the park commission to show the hours during which the two Iowa regiments participated in the battle.

Mormon Measures Passed.

BOISE, Idaho—The senate, by unanimous vote, passed two bills known as Mormon measures. One is a bill providing that any person found guilty of polygamy shall be sentenced to pay a fine of from \$200 to \$2,000 and suffer imprisonment from six months to five years. The other measure makes adultery a crime punishable by imprisonment of from three months to three years or by a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000. The motion for the passage of the bills was made by Senator Hart, a Mormon.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

A TRIAL FREE.—Address Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy, but passing it over, he is superior.—Bacon.

In Winter Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder. Your feet feel uncomfortable, nervous and often cold and damp. If you have sweating, sore feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The American Ankle.

Our transatlantic cousins have certainly cultivated to perfection the art of looking dainty as they cross the street. Somehow they always contrive to look attractive while engaged in this usually unbecoming action.—London World.

Eye Strain in Children.

If one remembers the fact that not more than 10 per cent of all persons have normal eyes and takes into consideration the sensitive organism of the growing child it is not difficult to believe that many children suffer from eye strain.

Millinery Trade Not Popular.

While women are invading nearly all of the employments heretofore belonging to men, milliners, both here and abroad, report a growing difficulty in finding girls willing to devote themselves to the art of making hats.

London Policeman is Fined.

For unnecessarily striking a man with his club a London policeman has been condemned to pay his victim \$100 and costs of court. The man had resisted arrest violently, but was on the ground when struck.

Adulteration of Liquors.

A New York physician says: "The greater part of the whisky, brandy and beer sold in New York today is chemically prepared and is absolutely unfit for the human stomach."

A FELLOW FEELING.

Why She Felt Lenient Towards the Drunkard.

A great deal depends on the point of view. A good temperance woman was led, in a very peculiar way, to revise her somewhat harsh judgment of the poor devil who cannot resist his cups and she is now the more charitable. She writes:

"For many years I was a great sufferer from asthma. Finally my health got so poor that I found I could not lie down, but walked the floor whilst others slept. I got so nervous I could not rest anywhere.

"Specialists told me I must give up the use of coffee—the main thing that I always thought gave me some relief. I consulted our family physician, and he, being a coffee fiend himself, told me to pay no attention to their advice. Coffee had such a charm for me that in passing a restaurant and getting a whiff of the fragrance I could not resist a cup. I felt very lenient towards the drunkard who could not pass the saloon. Friends often urged me to try Postum, but I turned a deaf ear, saying, 'That may do for people to whom coffee is harmful, but not for me—coffee and I will never part.'

"At last, however, I bought a package of Postum, although I was sure I could not drink it. I prepared it as directed, and served it for breakfast. Well, bitter as I was against it, I must say that never before had I tasted a more delicious cup of coffee! From that day to this (more than two years) I have never had a desire for the old coffee. My health soon returned; the asthma disappeared, I began to sleep well and in a short time I gained 20 pounds in weight.

"One day I handed my physician the tablets he had prescribed for me, telling him I had no use for them. He stayed for dinner. When I passed him his coffee cup he remarked: 'I am glad to see you were sensible enough not to let yourself be persuaded that coffee was harmful. This is the best cup of coffee I ever drank,' he continued; 'the trouble is so few people know how to make good coffee.' When he got his second cup I told him he was drinking Postum. He was incredulous, but I convinced him, and now he uses nothing but Postum in his home and has greatly improved in health."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."