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THE BEE BUBLISHING CO., PROPS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor

THERE are some sins which even beile a member of the G A. R. cannot cover.

Honesty and ability are combined in James W. Savage. This is one reason why the people desire his election to the supreme bench.

MR. GRESHAM has been heard from. The reasons which he assigns for Vandervoort's removal will be satisfactory to every one but Vandervoort.

pertinent questions to Hon. James Laird twelve months. and they demand a reply. Mr. Laird sannot afford to pass them by in silence.

everhauling the metropolis.

ANOTHER lieutenant in the army turns up missing as a defaulter. The only difference between defaulters in the army and out of the army is that in the former and court martial.

of Vandervoort has reached Washington, and Postmaste-General Gresham promptly explains the causes which led to his removal. He charges that for years complaints of Vandervoort's inefficiency and disregard of orders have been on file in the Postoffice department, that continual neglect of his official duties have called for repeated censure from his superintendent, that during the year ending July 31, 1883, he was absent from his post 265 days, that he has lied to his superiors to cover official delinquencies and reporting himself on duty when junketing in the west. Inefficiency, absenteeism, insubordination and falsifying sum up the charges on which Vandervoort was removed.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Vandervoort will ask for an investigation and be promptly accommodated. A score of other and graver charges can be made and sustained, any one of which would be sufficient to warrant his removal.

DIPLOMATIC badgering still continues between the representatives of France and China, but there is a warlike cloud gathering which may burst at any moment. An interview lately published in the New York Herald gives the opinion of General Gordon that the only two powers capable of coercing China are England and Russia, the former because she can invade from the coast, and the latter because she can overrun from the land side. England, he says, could undertake such an invasion because-occupying the treaty ports-no foreign power would object; but France in a similar venture would continually be in hot water with Great Britain. Undoubtedly China counts on such a possibility very strongly in her relations with France. General Gordon does not doubt that the French could easily and rapidly overpower the Chinese forces, but the principal effort of the latter would be to force the French into such positions as would throw them into collision with the En-

General Gordon adds some valuable epinions on the aims of the European population in semi-civilized communities. The English and other foreign residents of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Canton, etc., have no interest in the Chinese except such as affect their own pockets. They would be glad to see a war involving any European nation with China, because thereby their opportunities for more virtuous because it reached money-making would be so much the more increased. General Gordon rightly has a men opinion of a colonial or foreign community which attempts to dictate to the people of the land in which they are temporarily living. He cites the cowardice add avarice of the foreign the cowardice add avarice of the foreign community in Egypt, and makes a shrewd guess at the cause of the French war with Madagascar by laying it to the fereign planters, who want the right to own slaves. Similarly, in China there is a powerful body of foreigners who attempt not only to govern themselves in their special settlements but to control the policy of the natives in their own self-government.

CONTINUE THE PAVING.

The letting of the contracts for the paying of the cross streets will dispose of all the proceeds of the paving bonds voted at the last election. If the city council are wise they will prepare at once a proposition for another \$100,000 in paving bonds to be voted upon this fall. No one believes Southern Pacific this vast unearned area. that the paving already done meets the present needs of Omaha or the of her citizens, and no expects that next year it is to pass without a further extension of the paved limits in the city. The paving of Douglas and Harney streets

THE CMAHA BEE. anyone else the damage to trade and traffie which a continuance of its filthy 83.00 street to remain unpaved another year would be a piece of costly Dodge street also demands a pavement and the property handed in their petition.

We must continue paving operations next year and the council will ac wisely in preparing in advance for the necessary funds. If the bonds are voted at the coming election, the contracts can be let during the winter and work can begin as soon as spring opens. If we delay submitting the proposition for bonds until the April election paving cannot be begun until the opening of summer. The delays necessary to secure petitions, to

until the beginning of June. For these reasons The Beg favors the submission of a paving bond proposition sufficient to pay for the city's share of THE Herald is putting some terribly can be laid in Omaha within the next glimpses of the post become visible, when

JUDGE SAVAGE'S RECORD.

The Republican calls upon somebody FORTY-FOUR millions dollars worth of to publish the judicial record of James buildings have been constructed in New W. Savage, and threatens to perform that York since January. Chicago looks at duty itself if its request is not complied this item and weeps, when she thinks of with. The Republican cannot do the judge or his supporters a better service. The judicial record of James W. Savage is found in two terms of service on the bench of the most important district in Nebraska. During that period more cases were disposed of and punishment invariably follows detection weightier questions examined than in any two other judicial districts in the state. Elected first over such an able lawyer as Naws of the attempt to make a martyr John M Thurston, who was then supported by THE BEE, and knifed by the Republican outfit, at the expiration of such an endorsement from the bar and at the polls that it resulted in his return to in a district in which every other successful candidate was opposed to him in politics. The judicial record of James Savage was first of all an honest one. No lawyer or client ever questioned his sterling integrity his unvarying impartiality or his judicial fairness. No corporation held him in its grip and rings and rascals found no favor in his eyes. In the second place Judge Savage's judicial record was that of a cultivated and refined gentleman. The disgraceful travesties on judicial decorum which are seen in some of our western courts found no place in his presence. He presided with dignity and he enforced from others with dignity and he enforced from others tirely surrounded by a circle of buttes in corting the remnant of the Northern he respect due to the court.

> deny that the judicial record of Judge Savage was that of an able and learned banks to the river, man. The position was the most difficult brought before the Douglas county court are important and often exceedingly inlawyers in the state. Under these circumstances the success which attended Judge Savage during his incumbency of the office was a gratifying proof of his eminent fitness for the position. The charge made during the last campaign, that a number of his decisions were reversed, is probably true. The judge who is invariably sustained by the Supreme court has not jet been born. No judge is infallible, but the proportion of cases on appeal in which the decision of the lower court was reversed was no larger in Judge Savages istrict than it is in any important inferior court in New York or Ohio.

Judge Savage's judicial record may be condensed into a very short paragraph; honesty, impartiality, dignity and ability. These are exactly the characteristics which the people of Nebraska desire to find in the successor to Geo. B. Lake.

The Man, the Money and the Jury. Philadelphia Times.

The belated report that Stephen W Dorsey himseif bribed the last Star route jury, and thereby secured a favorable verdict, is an interesting suggestion of judicial methods as developed in the atmosphere of Washington. As the foreman and some of the members of the first jury are under indictment on a charge of bribery, it is difficult to under-stand why the latter one should be any ments as a purchaser of votes, may be assumed. That a Washington juror might be induced to sell is also assumed from former transactions. Both demand and

The Exuberant Land Policy.

holesale trade.

supply being in existence in the same place and at the same time it is not im-

possible that the retail dealing in Washington jurors has been supplanted by a

Boston Journal. The exuberant land policy of the past is to be checked. The lapsed grants to railroads which have never earned the land allotted to them, must be made to revert to the government and be thrown open to settlement. Public opinion de-mands that the next congress should give prompt attention to the matter, and it

A Family Trait.

Burlington Hawkeye. Young George Vanderbilt, fourth son of the millionaire, wants to be a newspaper reporter. There it crops out again; the natural, educated, and hereditary greed for gold; the insatiable thirst for wealth, makes the merchants on Farnam street anxious for the improvement of that thoroughfare. They understand better than

A FRONTIER POST.

condition brings during certain seasons of the the year. To permit Farnam The Location, Surroundings and General end of the front the Characteristics of Fort Robinson.

owners on Ninth street have already The Charms of Life at a Military Camp-Reminiscenses of Indian Outbreaks.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., September 7th,

Editorial Correspondence of THE BUR.

883.-Frontier posts are much alike in their general characteristics. The inevitable line of officer's quarters fronts the parade ground which is enclosed by the company quarters backed by the stables and corral and flanked by the hospital and laundry row. But all frontier posts advertise for bidders, and to let the con- do not possess equal advantages of locatracts will consume sixty days' time. In tion with Fort Robinson. No post in other words paving would be delayed the department of the Platte has a more charming natural situation. The stage road to Deadwood leaves the Fort two and a half miles to the west at Red Cloud to the voters of Omaha at the fall elec- station, a few rods from the old agency. tion. The proposition should be for From the station a buck board runs in \$100,000 of bonds. This sum will be twice daily to the Fort carrying the mail and express matter from paving for a year to come. With that the north and south. We pass hundred and forty-four women and chilamount \$300,000 worth of pavements over two rises of ground before the first party and party for Dakota, committing numa turn in the road shows us a neat bird's-Robinson was laid out by General John D. Smith, in 1874, point of view. Located about 70 miles east of Ft. Laramie in the extreme northwestern corner of Nebraska, it forms one of the chain of posts which stretch along our Indian frontier, and hem in the great which is nearly 160 miles eastward. stands as a guard against the Spotted Tail Sioux at Rosebud agency and Fort Robinson is the military his term Judge Savage's record received garrison nearest to Pine Ridge Agency with its 7,000 Indians. The three posts, Laramie, Robinson, and Pine Ridge, therefore guard a line of frontier over the bench by an overwhelming majority 275 miles in extent along which 15,000 simultaneous rush was made from doors

From a picturesque standpoint the location of Robinson was no less fortunate. The post stands in the valley of the White river. To the west and north the buttes rise to a height of from 300 to 500 agged into curious shapes by the inhe respect due to the court.

A plain of less than three miles square, Cheyennes on their way from Indian

No lawyer of standing in Omaha will carpeted with a fuxuriant growth of grass Territory to their friends at Pine Ridge

We approach the post from the east, in the State to fill. The questions and after a ride of a half an hour from the stage station our team brings us to double row of white tents, where Capare important and often exceedingly in-tricate. The bar contains the ablest camping pending the construction of week the company gave a very enjoyable their new quarters. As we drive past ball to Company M, of the Fifth cavalry, the officers' row we are enabled to take in the entire post, which stretches in a ready appeared in the Beg. To the regular quadrangle to the banks of Solsouth of Captain Hamilton's company's

and watered by numerous springs, which agency. find their way through verdure-lined or more

lier's creek below. The OFFICERS QUARTERS are neat, adobe buildings, with accom-modations for two sets of quarters in single hall. With the exception of the commanding officer's building they are Col. Carpenter's quarters which are comprised in a two story hip roof structure at the extreme west end of the row, there are seven buildings in the line furnishing Payne's command has necessitated an adin the spring a new commanding officer's house will be built west of that now occupied by Col. Carpenter, while the

hauled in by government teams and sawed, planed, tongued, and grooved in the post saw mill. The garrison has every reason to be proud of the result which was obtained at an actual expendition.

The formula in the canyons west or the fort, and the military martinet of a commanding officer has not taken up his quarters in the building occupied by Major Louis, H. Carpenter, the hospitable, soldierly and genial post commander.

W. E. A.

ture of about \$200 in money appropriaface the parade ground on the east, west and south. They are 130 feet long and 30 feet deep, built of unsquared logs, each containing accommodations for one company. The quarters to the east are occupied by Troop H., Fifth cavalry, Captain John M. Hamilton commanding. Captain Hamilton's troop has the distinction of being the recipient of special mention from the division inspector for their soldierly appearance and the neat condition of their quarters and stables. A long dining hall and kitchen runs along the THE MEN'S QUARTERS

rear of the sleeping apartment; a nest His view of the wisdom and fairness of the located in their cleanliness is visible as one enters and of one of the most soldierly and pop-ular company commanders in the depart-or concert of action. ment. The quarters occupied by Com-pany C, 4th Infantry, Captain Edwin M. coates commanding, are located opposite to officers row on a line with the adju tant's office, the guard house, the commissary building and the hospital. They are the historic quarters of the garrison or here on January 10, 1879, occurred the remarkable

INDIAN OUTBREAK the Northern Cheyennes under "Wild Hog." It will be remembered that in August, 1877, some eight hundred of the Northern Cheyennes were sent from Dakota to the Indian Territory. On Sept. 9, 1878, eighty-nine bucks and two northward for Dakota, committing numerous depredations on their route and eluding all pursuit in Kansas and Neeye view of the garrison lying directly in | braska until October 18th, when ten were our front, about a mile distant. Fort taken near Red Cloud agency. On October 23rd one hundred and forty-nine inson, and two days later were removed shortly before the outbreak of the Sioux to that post and placed in confinement troubles which culminated in the Rose-bud campaign. The situation selected was an excellent one from a military inJanuary they were informed that the Indian department had ordered their return to the Indian Territory. They refused almost to a man to consent to re-moval. On January 9th, "Wild Hog," the ring leader was ironed after a strug-Sioux nation with a circle of bayonets, gle in which a soldier was stabbed, and through which it will be difficult, if not the Indians began to barricade the quarimpossible, to break. Fort Niebrara, ters, To the surprise of all it was found ters. To the surprise of all it was found that they had succeeded in concealing a o'clock occurred the desperate and gal-lant attempt of the Cheyennes for liber-ty. Two of the sentinels were killed, the barricades were thrown down and a Indians rove within their reservations and windows towards the creek, the through a small portion of Northern Nesquaws covering the retreat of the bucks through a small portion of Northern Ne-braska and a large portion of Southern Dakota. squaws covering the retreat of the bucks and dropping bravely in their places as the chiefs fled toward the water under a heavy fire from the guards. Before the band could reach shelter thirty-two were killed and seventy-two recaptured. The remainder fled to the hills and entrenched themselves where in a series of engagefeet above the plain, their sides cut and ments lasting until the 20th the entire band were either killed or recaptured. fluences of water and atmosphere and their rounded tops crested with the deep green peration to the last, refusing all of the mountain pine. A break in the terms of surrender. Scarcely a corporal's

company of infantry at the post. It is much reduced in number, owing to the discharge of many of the men, but will of which I see that an account has al can, south of Cap.

quarters the new Company C, Fifth cavan, Captain Payne, when completed when completed new quarters for Fifth cavalry, comrising. These when completed will be each, a common doorway leading to a the most substantial log quarters in the department. They are built throughout of sawed logs with the joints tightly filled with mortar, the roof shingled and all one story in height, with filled with mortar, the roof shingled and a steep pitched shingled roof, light from both the east and west sides. which projects sufficiently to afford shel. The quarters are to be 125 feet long and ter for a neat porch below. Including 25 feet wide, with an L for kitchen and 25 feet wide, with an L for kitchen and dining room purposes 80 feet long. Upon their completion Captain Payne's company propose to give a grand opening ball which it is rumored will be the fair accommodation for a garrision of grandest affair of the kind ever witthree companies. The arrival of Captain nessed at the garrison. The adjutant's office, guard house and prison, the comdition to the present accommodations and missary and quartermaster's buildings, two long frame structures painted red, two company stables to which a third is to be added, a half a dozen isolated log building which he now uses will be re-converted into two sets of quarters, its original condition before changed into one dwelling by Col Sumner the late cemmander. Between the commanding officer's residence and the post traders garrison, which, it will be seen, is quite smith shop, a corral, and a line of houses a large settlement in itself. almost omitted mention of the post trader's residence and establishment, which This structure, for whose erection stands on a line with the officers' row This structure, for whose erection preparations were begun by Col. Sumner, has been built by Col. Carpenter since his arrival last May, and is just completed. It is a neat two story frame building, designed to accommodate the building, designed to accommodate the Post Adjutant, the Sergeant Major and his family nave been spending the the cost library. A broad hall runs the post library. A broad hall runs through the center. To the right as we enter, a door opens to the Adjutant's room which is neatly finished with black walnut grained wood work with hard finwalnut grained wood work with hard finished walls, narrow pine flooring and a ten foot ceiling. It communicates directly in the rear with the Adjutant's clerks room where the records of the post are kept. Across the hall and taking in one half of the building down stairs is the post library of some seven hundred volumes. Up stairs are sleeping rooms for the Sergeant Major and a clerk. The administration building has been erected administration building has been erected speak more in detail in another letter. I almost entirely by soldier labor. All the will only say in closing that the alleged wood used in its construction came from lazy army officer of the soft service brigthe neighborhood. The logs were cut by ade is not stationed at Fort Robinson, soldiers in the canyons west of the fort, and the military martinet of a some

Among the number are a dozen

break at Fort Robinson in 1879.

Captain Coates' company is the only

Jay Gould on Economical Questions.

and well-stocked library and reeding room submitting disagreements to the arbitranorth tion of competition is based on the somebuilding, while in what common idea that labor is a company orderly commodity in the same sense that its room is situated. Directly opposite across products are commodities. This estimate the parate grounds are the quarters of of labor is true only with a great many Company M, Captain John B. Babcock qualifications and limitations. The whole commanding. To a civilian eye there is stock of ordinary commodities which are little difference in appearance between the quarters of Company M, and those of control of a few persons. Such commodi-Company H. The same neat sleeping room with its long line of beds and army at least. Labor possesses no such advanchests, blankets rolled up at the head, and the floor and woodwork shining cannot decline all offers of purchase for one week, or even for one day. Without the door. Here too is a well lighted those very combinations, or tradesunions, dining room and capacious kitchen, a for whose existence, except for benevolent carefully selected libra, and a well purposes, Mr. Gould sees no use, the stocked reading room. Company M labor of the country is in the hands of boasts of the best cellar in the garrison and under the control of a multitude so numerous as to be incapable of any unity While those who employ or buy labor are comparatively a small and compact band, those who sell labor are a disunited, necessitous mass. It must be plain, therefore, that labor cannot be regarded in all respects or even in most respects as a simple commodity. It demands a degree of consideration and benevolence in statesmanship have been unable to fully confer but which the most enlightened would gladly bestow were the way made plain. Mr. Gould declares that he thinks "labor gets its just share of the wealth which is the product of labor." There is a large amount of egotism in this remark. The disparity between what he thinks is his own proper reward and that which fairly goes to the great mass of common laborers is as intinity to nothing. It may be difficult to tell how such inqualities in the distribution of wealth as are shown in his and the case of an intelligent and faithfull common laborer could be avoided without creating Cheyennes were captured near Fort Rob- greater evils, but it is marvellous that he should regard the sharing as fair and satisfactory. It is entirely certain that the world will not accept as sound such an opinion. From the most obvious considerations of political economy it can be shown that such private fortunes as have been accumulated in the United States in the last twenty years by a large number of persons involve an enormous waste and loss of human labor. The wealth of the unduly rich is the evidence of a debt against future production, which, if it is not returned to the people by benevolent gifts and bequests, must be paid to the last farthing. The principal of this wealth must be enjoyed by its conlarge number of rifles and any attempt to enter the building would have been certain death. The following night at 10 perpetual interest on it out of the fruits of their toil. The tax upon the production of the country, on this account, now is very great. It is conceivable that it may become vastly greater. But that its form is not favorable it might descend from generation to generation a greater incubus than the feudal inheritances of

an age to which we look back to with amazement and horror. Mr. Gould thinks there is no such thing in this country as monopoly. In the sense that nobody is inhibited by law from engaging in any lawful industry, and may, by invoking the aid of the state in the exercise of the power of eminent domain, build a railroad anywhere, even alongside his own great lines, the remark is true; but in the sense that it denies that the powers and privileges evils which Mr Gould denies have any most that can be said is that the spirit of \ \bullet \bullet \ \bullet \ \bullet \ \bullet \ \bullet \b unrest under them will no: be quieted till results are reached which the common understanding of mankind can ac-

English Poverty and Crime.

yet been evolved.

cept as wiser and more just than have

Of every 1000 persons in England and Wales, about twenty-seven receive relief from poor funds. two divisions of Great Britain an average of about 725,000 who may be considered as paupers in a population of less than 27,000,000. This is but a single item showing the troubles and sorrows of the suffering poor in a great and wealthy kingdom. The average mortality among infants in England and Wales during the period of three months, on which a recent estimate is based, was 125 in every 1000 under one year of age, the aggregate being nearly 29,000. This was largely in the manufacturing districts, being 141 in 1000 in Lancashire, 146 in Staffordshire, 147 in Leicestershire, 151 in the East Ridding of Yorkshire, 168 in Bristol and 147 in Hull and Huddersfield. That is, of every 1000 children born this number die in these places before they reach the age of one year. In one locality not mentioned in the list the rate reached 190. Without entering into an accurate calculation, we may say that the deaths of infants under one year of age may possibly average from fifty to sixty per 1000 in San Francisco. Our conditions of life are much easier than in England, and not only here, but throughout all the states of the Union, children are much better cared for. Philanthropists estimate that at least 50,000 English infants die annually in their country under circum-stances that may be mildly described as nfanticide. Children are born to young mothers anxious to get rid of them. Mothers who work in factories cannot take proper care of their infants and are obliged to leave them alone or with nurses who are not expected to return them to their homes alive. Infants are a burden which it seems desirable to get rid of as expeditiously though as decently as possible; therefore they are starved to death by degrees, dosed with opiates, or neglected and maltreated with the hope or expectation that death will come as a relief to them as well as to the mothers who bore them. Yet with all this poverty and crime in her midst, England sends out her missionaries and poses as the Pharisee before the nations of the world, saying constantly, not only in speech but by her manner, "I am better than

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