

KAISER WILHELM IS AROUSED.

Demands Full Reparation for the Outrage to the German Flag.

BRITISH ACT DELIBERATE.

Boers Have Planted Entrenchments to Avoid a Flank Movement—Recounts from Butte.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The seizure of the imperial steamer General has considerably aggravated the situation here, and the indignation against England is intensified. The government is still earnestly endeavoring to preserve correct official relations, but England will do well to hasten to make amends honorable to Germany.

On absolutely reliable authority the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William is now thoroughly aroused by the repeated seizures of vessels, not one of which, he has been assured, is guilty of carrying contraband. He regards the seizure as high-handed proceedings which England would not have dared to undertake if the German navy were more powerful than it is.

His majesty is said to be particularly incensed because information has reached him showing that the seizures were not due to the blundering of British naval officers, but to strict orders from headquarters, which the officers are merely carrying out. He has therefore instructed Count Von Buelow, the foreign secretary, to demand exact and full reparation for the outrage done to the German flag.

No answer that is considered satisfactory has yet been received from London and according to advice here none is to be expected for several days longer.

Today's news, however, induced the German government to send another and more strongly worded protest to London. Significant of the intensity of Germany's indignation against England is the fact that the German colonial society, among whose 30,000 members are a number of reigning German princes, which says: "England's recent proceedings against German vessels are a direct insult to the German flag, and the small respect which the English people feel for Germany because of her deficiency in naval power has taken such a deep root that the commanders of English warships hasten to commit breaches of international rights so long as only Germany is thereby touched. This lack of fear to touch the German flag must be thoroughly and speedily cured."

Indignation meetings have been called by branches of the colonial society. The German press, with hardly an exception, thunders against England. Even the semi-official Berliner Post says: "It cannot be denied that the indignation aroused by the wilfulness of the seizures by British commanders is spreading in wider and wider circles."

Vienna, Jan. 4.—Diplomatists here seem to consider that Great Britain ought not to have searched a German steamer in the Suez canal. The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung says: "It looks as if Great Britain cared less for the cargo in question than for demonstrating before the world that, although most unlucky on the land, she is the unchallenged mistress of the sea, a demonstration which will do more for the German navy than all the speeches of Emperor William."

Hamburg, Jan. 4.—The German East African company published a statement in the Hamburger Nachrichten saying that immediately upon the declaration of war, the company voluntarily refused to forward to South Africa two consignments of arms already on board their vessels, simply to avoid trouble and delay in connection with the other portions of the cargoes.

A copy of the manifest of the Bundeswehr has been published, showing that her cargo did not contain contraband. The owners declare that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement that saddles and other war materials have been found amid the cargo of the Bundeswehr.

London, Jan. 5.—This morning's news throws no further light upon the war situation. The exact position at Moltke and Cyperberg is not yet clear, but in any case these little engagements are of small importance, beyond proving that the British forces are beginning to attain a greater degree of mobility.

It is fully expected that next week will see a heavy battle on the Tugela river, which is now the real pivot of the campaign. The Boers appear to be working incessantly with shovel and pick.

Lord Methuen's cavalry scouting has developed the fact that the Boers' entrenchments extend some forty miles, far overlapping the British positions, and making flank attacks exceedingly difficult. Military analysts affirm that the Boer trenches confronting General Buller stretch away some seventeen miles, and that work upon them is pushed unrelentingly. While the advance is delayed, flank movements are rendered most difficult, because long marches are not done with certainty, and it is hard to time an attack with certainty.

The extent of the Dutch rising may now be measured by taking a line from Prieska on the west, to Henschel on the east, along the whole of this line, except at points actually occupied by the British, the population remains for the most part, hostile.

New recruits are being built at Kimberley, and seventeen miles of works now encompass the town. The admiralty program embraces the stationing of small squadrons at Durban, Simons bay, Port Elizabeth, Lourenço Marques, St. Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands, and Capetown, and sending an additional ship or two to Aden.

It is announced that Great Britain's agents and detectives are secretly watching all Italian ports.

It now appears that it is John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill, and not Winston Spencer Churchill, who has been given command of a squadron of the South African light horse.

Lord Rosslyn has thrown up his engagements at the Court theatre in order to join the yeomanry. The offer of Lord Rosslyn to provide at his own expense a completely equipped hospital for use in South Africa has been accepted.

The war office has invited Sir William Thompson to accept the post of chief surgeon to the forces in South Africa, instead of consulting surgeon.

WATCH YOUR KIDNEYS.

The Most Important Organs in the Human Body—They Throw Out All Disease.

Swamp-Root Cures Weak Kidneys.

Does your back ache?

Do you have pain across your kidneys?

Is your complexion chalky, gray, white?

Is your skin dry or feverish?

Are there puffiness beneath your eyes?

Do your eyes feel dull, listless and dead-looking?

Are you irritable and hard to please?

Do you feel as though you have heart trouble?

Do you have to urinate several times in the night?

Is there ever a scalding burning sensation there?

Do you feel the desire immediately to urinate again, with no result?

Is your urine clouded, thick or milky?

Is there any sediment or do particles float in it?

Don't neglect these conditions, and if they or any part of them are yours, Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, will be found just the medicine you need.

Here's a simple test for the kidneys, just as certain as though a physician were in personal attendance on your case: Pour some of your "morning" urine in a glass or bottle and allow it to stand twenty-four hours. Then hold it up to the light, and if you find any settlements or sediment, or if it is thick or milky, or if small particles float about in it, don't hesitate for a moment but write at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., mention the Salt Lake City Deseret Evening News, and immediately begin using the same of Swamp-Root which you will receive at once, absolutely free, by mail.

The results will surprise you. Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and is for sale by druggists everywhere in bottles of two dollars and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Bear in mind the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Birmingham, N. Y.

ing on them were enlisted. They will leave as soon as an agent of the Trans-Atlantic government, who is on his way here, arrives.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4.—A very enthusiastic pro-Boer mass meeting was held in Music hall tonight, about 2,000 people being present. The principal speaker was George W. Van Sien, of New York, who, in a dispassionate manner, described the situation in South Africa and the causes leading up to the present war.

A resolution protesting against the misrepresentation of the English government that the people of the United States were not in sympathy with the Boers in their conflict was adopted and an outburst. The fact remains that the small respect which the English people feel for Germany because of her deficiency in naval power has taken such a deep root that the commanders of English warships hasten to commit breaches of international rights so long as only Germany is thereby touched. This lack of fear to touch the German flag must be thoroughly and speedily cured."

Capetown, Jan. 3.—Intelligence has been received here from the Free State of the fact that President Steyn has issued a proclamation declaring that every white man, irrespective of nationality, is to be considered a burgher, and is liable to be compelled to fight for the defense of the country.

New York, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin quotes the Berliner Tageblatt as saying:

"The measure of patience of the German nation is full. Does England want to drive Germany violently into the arms of the Russian-French coalition?" The Lokalanzeiger says:

"England has always carried out a ruthless maritime policy, and England, whenever her interests have demanded it, has always violated the rights of others."

The Journal then reminds its readers of the case of the Alabama, and it continues:

"Before the Bundesrath was captured a number of other ships, Russian, American and French vessels, were taken. It is to be hoped that the powers will unite for their common protection. For this, however, France and Germany must give up disturbing each other."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung "regrets that the emperor made a journey to England which has not even prevented her open hostility."

The German colonial secretary has sent a protest to the press and intends to hold a series of indignation meetings.

Dynamite a Street Car.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—For the third time since the street carmen's strike was inaugurated, dynamite was resorted to tonight, being placed on the street car track and exploding beneath a car containing twelve passengers. No one was injured, but the car was badly wrecked. The outrage created great excitement.

WHAT WAS UNDERSTOOD.

Senator Rawlins States Facts in Relation to Polygamy and Statehood.

Understanding was That Polygamous Marriages Should Cease—Did Not Say Should Break Up Families.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In the Roberts case today the afternoon Rawlins was enlightened when Senator Rawlins of Utah was drawn into a discussion of polygamy. Mr. Schroeder had continued his argument when Mr. Rawlins interrupted to correct a detail as to when certain statements were given before a congressional committee relative to polygamy.

Chairman Taylor thereupon asked Mr. Rawlins, who was once a delegate from Utah, if it was not understood at the time the State was admitted that polygamy was at an end.

"It was my understanding," said Mr. Rawlins, "that the solemnization of polygamous marriages was prohibited by the Mormon Church, and that this would have a salutary effect in terminating the practice. But I did not hold out to Congress that family relations already established would be broken up."

Mr. Taylor asked if it was expected that the law against polygamy would be violated.

Mr. Rawlins answered that it was thought there might be sporadic cases, but as a general system polygamous relations would gradually terminate.

"Do you think," continued Mr. Taylor, "that Utah would have been admitted if it had been understood that Congress a man maintaining polygamous relations?"

Mr. Rawlins said he did not think Congress believed the practice of polygamy would be continued. The course of events in recent years had clearly shown that the practice would end in time.

"Did you not believe and state at the

time," asked Mr. Taylor, "that the polygamous system was dead and buried?"

Mr. Rawlins did not recall such statement. Mr. Taylor read from the speeches of Mr. Rawlins in those days to the effect that while polygamy had only existed the world was progressing, and that the discussion was becoming "ancient history."

Mr. Roberts here asked to put a question to Senator Rawlins, and asked: "I will ask the senator if he thinks Congress understood at the time Utah was admitted that the President of the United States would appoint to federal offices in the State of Utah men practicing polygamy?"

There was some question as to whether Mr. Rawlins should answer the question. He finally proceeded, saying that the years polygamy had prevailed in Utah. Under it many people had established strong conjugal relations and ties. But the proclamation of the Mormon Church forbidding further polygamous marriages had given a partial satisfaction, and it was commonly accepted that the practice would come to an end.

Mr. Schroeder concluded his argument as to the historical aspect of polygamy and the law in the case. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster addressed the committee in behalf of the great number of women interested in the case, and who were not represented before the committee. She spoke vigorously, dealing with the Roberts case and the general moral interests it involved. This concluded the day's proceedings and the committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock.

TRAGEDIES IN THE NORTH.

Four Men Frozen and One Killed Accidently.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 4.—The steamer City of Topeka from Alaska ports brings information of five recent tragic deaths in the north, four of which were due to freezing.

The bodies of three men were found frozen and were reported by telegraph on the day the Topeka sailed. They died on the summit of White Pass, apparently overcome by a blizzard. In a will about the body of one of the men was found a check upon the Alaska Commercial company for \$8,000. The check was issued in favor of R. C. Jennings. His residence is not given in the reports. The bodies were discovered by a party of snow-shovelers working for the railroad. The two men are believed to have been returning Klondikers. The check was dated November 7th.

Another man, D. R. Richter of San Francisco, is reported frozen in his cabin near White Pass. His body was found by an acquaintance living in a large cabin. The dead man was 65 years of age.

William Summerville, a well-known Dawsonite, was picked up by a squad of the north-east mounted police just below White Horse. He had frozen during the night. Summerville was superintendent of the British American corporation's extensive copper mines back of White Horse rapids. Summerville left White Horse about December 20th.

Andrew Andochuk, a laborer on the White Pass and Yukon extension to White Horse, was killed by a stone from a blast last week.

PLAGUE IN LEZON.

Disease Reported to be Epidemic in Several Towns Near Manila.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4.—Manila papers say that an epidemic like plague is threatening Manila. The Manila Times states that "it has been learned from various authentic sources that in many of our closely settled towns, a serious epidemic, bordering on plague, is raging. The towns principally affected are Guadalupe, Mandalagana, Pineda and Malabon, besides a number of others. The cause of the disease is due to eating the flesh from animals which have died from disease."

"Whatever the cause, there is little doubt that a species of plague exists which in some cases proves fatal. It is said that the disease carries off its victims within thirty-eight hours from its attack, and in these country towns medical aid or supplies are not to be had readily, and then to have a limited way. Not only this, but burial of the corpses of those who have died from this disease is carelessly conducted, and absolutely no precautions are taken. Natives do not understand the cure which should be taken, but rely too much on their faith and superstition."

It has been decided at the instance of the Russian minister of finance, to dispatch a sanitary corps of doctors and sisters of mercy to Manchuria to combat the plague, which has broken out among the Chinese laborers on the Manchurian railway.

WHISKY MADE THE TROUBLE.

Two Indians Dead and Others Badly Injured.

Pineville, Ore., Jan. 4.—A tragedy occurred near here among a circle of Plute Indians, that has so far resulted in the death of one Indian, one squaw, and the probable fatal injury of another man and two women. Whisky is at the bottom of the trouble. Matthew Wewa did the shooting with a Winchester rifle, which he turned upon himself, with fatal results.

Wewa had a tepee near here, with some other Plutes and a few Warm Springs. On the evening of January 2nd Wewa returned to his tepee badly intoxicated, and his savage temper caused him in the family circle, consisting of his brother Charley, his wife Hattie, and two squaws named Tyler and Susie, who were gambling.

Wewa took offense at something his wife was doing, and commenced beating her. His brother Charley interfered in her behalf. This enraged Wewa, and he seized his Winchester, rushed outside and commenced shooting. Raising the flag of the tepee so he could point his gun in, he shot his brother Charley, who fell to the ground seriously wounded. Then Wewa shot his wife, Hattie.

The two other squaws made wild rushes for the tepee, but Wewa was too quick for them, however, shooting each of them before they could get away.

Then he walked some distance from the scene of his bloody work, turned the rifle upon himself and ended his life with a single shot. Hattie died before help could arrive. Charley, Tyler and Susie were given what medical attendance could be secured, but their cases seem hopeless.

CARTER'S LITTLE PINK PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MASSACRE BY THE ZAPPO ZAPS

Congo Free State Troops Destroy Fourteen Villages.

CANNIBALS ATE VICTIMS.

Take Right Hands as a Prize to State Officers—Fertile Tales of Rape and Blood.

New York, Jan. 5.—A special to the Times from Nashville, Tenn., says:

The Southern Presbyterian board of missions in this city received letters today from the Rev. L. C. Vass, and the Rev. H. P. Hawkins, missionaries of the church stationed at Luobo, Congo Free State, Africa, giving accounts of the burning of fourteen villages and the killing of ninety or more natives by state troops. They report that some of the victims were eaten by cannibals and that the bodies of all who were slain were mutilated, their heads having been cut off.

Mr. Vass was formerly of New Bern, N. C., and has been engaged in mission work in Luobo since Feb. 15, 1899. Mr. Hawkins was formerly of Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Vass states that tidings of raiding by the Zappo Zaps in the Bena Kamba country having reached them and the work of the missionaries being threatened, the Rev. W. H. Sheppard was sent to make an investigation. He went to the Zappo Zaps' camp and found that fourteen villages had been destroyed by fire and plundered. He saw forty-seven bodies lying around the camp. From three bodies the flesh had been carved and eaten.

The chief said that eighty or ninety had been killed and five persons eaten by his people. Mr. Sheppard saw eighty-one right hands cut off and drying over a slow fire in order to be afterward taken back to the state officers. Sixty women prisoners were confined in a pen and sixteen men had already been sent away prisoners.

It is said the raid was ordered because the people could not pay the exorbitant tribute demanded by the state. The missionaries state that they reported the matter to the proper officials and demanded the withdrawal of the troops and that the chief instituted a counter prosecution on account of the charges made. The missionaries further say the Zappo Zaps are a tribe kept by the state for its protection. They are sent out to collect rubber, ivory, slaves, and goats tribute from the people and can then plunder, burn and kill for their own amusement and gain.

The missionaries say they are collecting evidence about the massacre and will send it to Boma and to Europe.

Mr. Vass says: "The whole country is plagued and not a village left standing. The people are in the bush. Tonight in a radius of about seventy-five miles there are probably over 50,000 people sleeping in the bush unprotected and we are in the midst of a rainy season. The state is a terror to every one."

Schley Memorial Fund.

New York, Jan. 5.—The Schley memorial fund, which was started last October by Miss Edna McClellan, has now reached \$5,000, which is now deposited in a New York bank. She says that she also has received "contingent subscriptions," as she calls them, offered by the people, and that they are to be paid only if it is finally decided to purchase a house.

Miss McClellan began raising funds by means of the endless chain letter system, calling for subscriptions of one dollar. It was her intention to purchase and present to Rear Admiral Schley a loving cup. Subscriptions became so numerous that she decided to change her original purpose, and, if the contributions warranted it, to purchase a home for the rear admiral either in this city or in Washington.

"Many gentlemen have offered to subscribe various sums to the fund provided it is decided to purchase a home for Rear Admiral Schley," said Miss McClellan. "One gentleman told me the other day that if by July 1 the fund amounted to \$25,000, he would subscribe the remainder necessary to purchase a suitable home. Two other gentlemen have offered \$500 each, provided the fund amounts to \$25,000 by July 1. The subscriptions are coming in very rapidly and I have no doubt that by July 1 the money needed will have all been subscribed."

"I have been under the advice of friends of Rear Admiral Schley, and under their advice have not given out a complete list of the subscribers. At the proper time a full list will be furnished."

New Beet Sugar Factory.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—It was announced today at Santa Fe headquarters that the American Beet sugar company had contracted for the establishment of a sugar beet plant at Rocky Ford, Colo., in the Arkansas valley. The plant will be next to the largest in the world and will have a capacity greater than the combined plants of Nebraska. It will cost about \$500,000, and will have an annual capacity of 13,000 tons of refined sugar, using 100,000 tons of beets.

Farmers in the valley adjacent to Rocky Ford have arranged to plant 80,000 acres of beets in the coming season, from which it is expected a profit of \$40 an acre will be realized. The land is almost in the heart of what a few years ago appeared on the map as the "Great American Desert." Irrigation has made it one of the most fertile places in that section of the west. It is said that the sugar beet plant will distribute something like \$1,500,000 annually to farmers and employees. It is said two more large plants will be established in the Arkansas valley within the next two or three years.

Gen. MacArthur's Confirmation.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In the executive session of the Senate today there was a brief discussion of the promotion of Gen. MacArthur. The mission grew out of an inquiry by Senator Pettigrew as to what the general had done to entitle him to such distinction as had been conferred upon him. The inquiry was responded to by Senators Carter, Hawley and others, who explained that Gen. MacArthur's record had been uniformly good from the time of the Civil war until including the present campaign in the Philippines. After these explanations the nomination was confirmed without an opposing vote.

British Columbia Politics.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says: The government of British Columbia was defeated within four hours after the parliament had been opened, on a motion to adjourn until next Tuesday, proposed by Premier Selkirk. The defeat was due to the efforts of Joseph Martin, late attorney-general of the government, two of the members of the

government were absent and the opposition being aware of this chartered a steamer to carry Martin from Vancouver to Nanaimo and a special train to bring him on to the capital in time for the session. His arrival gave the opposition a majority and had it not been for the lengthy speech made by Attorney-General Henderson, who held the floor until Wells, of the government, arrived by steamer, the opposition would have scored dissolution.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4.—A boiler in Charles Stout's sawmill, eight miles east of here, exploded and killed three employees and injured the owner, this morning.

Dead—John Adams, engineer; Nat McGinnis and Nelson McGinnis. Mr. Stout had his head crushed and will probably die.

Life Insurance Returned.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 5.—Public Administrator Kellogg has turned over to Attorney O'Brien, of the New York Life Insurance Co., \$3,500 of the \$10,000 paid into his hands as insurance on the life of Aaron Wolfsohn, who was supposed to be dead. He retained \$1,500 as attorney's fees, etc.

Kellogg exacted a bond from the company indemnifying him against all suits that might arise in the matter and the Wolfsohn mystery is at an end so far as the insurance company and the public administrator are concerned. The identity of the suicide is still a mystery.

Goods for the Paris Exposition.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5.—The last shipment of goods from California to the Paris exposition will be made today. The display of native woods, consisting of over 600 specimens, will be an attractive feature and the exhibits of California minerals and wines will be the best ever made outside of the State.

CHINESE WHIP THE FRENCH

Latter Had Been Running Things for a Time.

Chinese Attack and Rout Them—Missionaries Killed by Rebel—Anti-Foreign Demonstration.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 5.—According to news received from the Orient by the steamer Queen Adelaide, the troops of France have been routed with a loss of thirty killed in a battle with natives of the province of Kwang Tung, in Southern China, where for some time past there has been trouble over the delimitation of the Franco-Chinese boundary.

In a fight about a month before this last encounter 100 Chinese were reported to have been killed. Because of this attack, together with the killing of two French officers by Chinese while engaged in surveying, the French shelled the village, took a Chinese warship and held the Tiao of the district prisoner for some time. Soon after this affair Marshal Su arrived at Kwang Chou Bay bearing orders to uphold the Chinese rights.

The story of this last battle is translated from the Chun Ngio San Po by the Hongkong Daily Press. The native papers say it has received news from its Canton correspondent that a battle took place at not a great distance from the Kwang Tung boundary on the Chinese side, on November 10 and 11. The French were moving forward, seemingly on a reconnaissance, when the natives were encountered. On sighting the French the natives at once moved forward and gave battle. The French were obliged to retire and, seeing their disadvantage, the natives continued to press forward, with the result that the French fled, routed by the Chinese, who pursued them for a great distance. The French loss was given as thirty killed. The majority were killed in action, although some who were left wounded on the field were dispatched by the victorious Chinese. The native loss was not given.

On hearing of the affair of the 14th the viceroys of the province dispatched three Chinese gunboats with 1,000 of the imperial troops under the command of a military officer named Ny Fun-tin, to restore order.

News was received by the steamer Queen Adelaide, also, of great anti-foreign demonstrations in Shanghai. A number of missions have been looted and destroyed, many of them being in connection with the American mission board. Some of the priests and missionaries have been killed, and in a pitched battle with imperial troops sent against them over 100 rebels were slain.

Among the Christians who first suffered at the hands of the rebels were thirty families connected with the American mission board at Tsup Chang, near Tsup. Their houses were looted and they were robbed of property to the value of 4,000 taels. Four families of the American Presbyterian mission were also robbed and their homes were destroyed.

Upon the Catholics the natives gave full force to their fury. A number were killed, 200 families robbed and many homes and churches burned. Another outbreak is reported where a priest was murdered with great brutality. His head was severed from the body and suspended from the top of a tree. Six hostile Christians were also murdered. The missionaries of both denominations have appealed to their consuls for protection.

A COFFEE SLAVE

Released by Postum Food Coffee.

"To my surprise I discovered that the coffee habit was fixed upon me, and I looked forward to the beverage as meals as indispensable."

"I felt that I would rather do without the balance of the meal than the coffee, and I was determined to get it. The fact that my free, independent manhood was practically gone."

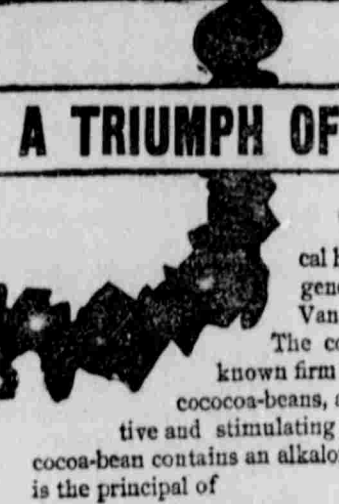
"My heart gradually became weaker and weaker until it was so crippled that my feet and hands were always cold, except immediately after drinking coffee; and after the effect of the coffee wore off, I had that horrible, relaxed, run-out-like-a-dish-rag feeling that made me feel like an old, decrepit man at the age of thirty-five."

"When I awakened to my condition, I quit the coffee, and took up Postum Cereal Food Coffee, finding it a most palatable and perfect beverage. My heart recovered its normal strength, and I am again a young and healthy man. It is very plain to me now that coffee was robbing me of my strength and vigor. Postum helped me quit and built up my nervous system."

"My wife also, has been wonderfully benefited by the use of Postum Food Coffee, and we have been engaged in an active crusade in its behalf. Have found many people who had turned down Postum solely on account of not making it properly. It is easy to make if one will use four heaping teaspoons to the pint of water, and allow it to boil long enough. We always use good, rich cream, and sweeten the cup to taste. It is a delicious beverage."

"The following persons were affected very much as I was, and have recovered their health by the use of Postum Food Coffee: Dr. J. A. Schube of the United States army, also Mr. John Corcoran of South Omaha, with the Cudahy Packing Co."

"With best wishes," W. H. Spaulding, 1610 Cass St., Omaha, Neb.



A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical housewives, and wide-awake people generally, the best cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoas-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principal

"the cup that cheers, but does not inebriate."

The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimulation it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after-effects. Of