And the sky a leaden hue?

To those who daily brew-

Pride

(Tree) Tea

measure of self-government,

as the governor appointed by the Pres-will have the right to yeto and the acts

sugar interests, said that the represen

are doing the best we know how to im-

placing themselves on record as free traders to the extent that such action

on their part would place them and from expressions which I hear I think

it safe to say that the arguments are likely to prove effective."

VACCINATION FOR PLACUE.

Should Not be in Face of Exposure, as it In-

creases Liability to Infection.

Surgeon General Wyman Taking Pre-

cautions to Keep Bubonic Plague

Out of the Country.

Washington, Jan. 17 .- Secretary Gage

has approved a set of regulations pre-

pared under the supervision of Surgeon

General Wyman, of the marine hospital

service, for the prevention of the intro-

duction of the bubonic plague into the

United States and its dependencies,

They prescribe in detail the practices

to be followed by officers of the marine

hospital service in dealing with the

personnel and effects of arriving and

departing vessels and with the disin-

fection and cleansing of the ships them-

selves and are supplemental to the reg-ulations prescribed by the marine hos-pital bureau when the plague made its

appearance at Portugal and Santos,

Brazil. Persons of plague infected ves-sels will be detained under observation

fifteen days from the least possible ex-rosure to infection. The body of no

person dead of plague shall be allowed to pass through quarantine but shall

Passengers should not be vaccinated at or en route from places infected,

as such practice increases the liability

to plague infection. Animal pets should

not be shipped from a plague infected or suspected place. If a vessel has been disinfected at the port of de-

parture and the personnel bathed and their body, clothing and baggage dis-

treasury regulations complied with, and

if no suspicious case has occurred en

if no suspicious case has occurred en route, the vessel, in the discretion of the quarantine officer, may have the time of the voyage deducted from the time of detention. No person from an infected or suspected port shall be admitted into the United States until 15 days have elapsed under observation

of ther at the port of departure, at sea

or port of arrival, except that a first cabin passenger bearing a certificate of

ion-exposure to infection for fifteen

days immediately preceding embarka-

ation may be admitted without deten-

tion. All passengers excepting first cabin passengers shall be bathed and

their body clothing disinfected before

WAR SHUTTING THEM OFF.

Great Lack of Supply of Carbolle Acid

and Quinine.

New York, Jan. 17 .- Wholesale drug-

gists here have been notified by the London agents that the British govern-

ment has forbidden the further export

of carbolic acid, as all of the output of the English manufacturers is needed in

As soon as the news was received here the wholesale druggists advanced the

price of carbolic acid 100 per cent. This

action was taken to prevent the present

supply, which is limited, from running

out. As the acid has been comparative-ly easy to obtain, the druggists and

chemists of this city have not found it

necessary to carry a large supply, but have ordered it, usually from England,

as they wanted it. They therefore have little of the drug in stock.

that most of the carbolic acid used in this country is bought in England. Only a limited amount comes from Germany.

He said that his firm in common with

others have contracts with the English

manufacturers to furnish a certain amount of the acid as needed. The con-

tract that his firm has, he said, is for the current year, and he fears that they will not be able to get any more acid from England until the war is over. Another result of the war in South

Africa as reflected in the drug trade, is

the advance in the price of quinine. This has gone up twenty per cent and

the cinchona bark is seiling at even a greater advance. Part of the advance has been due, it was said by druggists

BAD BLOOD ON BOTH SIDES.

Dispute in the New York Democratic Del-

egation in Congress.

New York, Jan. 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Representative Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of the Fifteenth New York congression-

al district, will represent New York on the Democratic national congressional

campaign committee, supplanting Representative Amos G.Cummings, who has

served on the committee for several

An importing druggist said last night

the making of lyddite shells,

landing.

nfected as required and all

cremated if practicable

of Japan

The opening of the year is

### CONGRESSMAN ROBERTS' DEFENSE. LEGISLATION FOR

(Continued.)

APTER RECESS. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, it has been my contention before the com-pittee on previous occasions that the es on brevious occasions that the es who have sought to prevent me taking my seat in Congress should here with a court record estabthe coramission of any crime against me, or this committee efuse to entertain the objection in any other evidence of mis-

anor or other crimes.
herefore admit the court record established the fact of my having ded guilty to unlawful cohabitation iss, and my contention has been it it was the intention to fix upon any subsequent violation of law re this committee, it ought to be by the like production of a court of showing that the member from had been convicted before a comcourt and after due process of y contention has been and now he committee ought not to have the testimony of the wit-o have testified before the for the reason that if they in the for the reason that it they in tossession of evidence that lead to the conviction of the r from Utah, they had ample opty to present that testimony beourts of Utah and secure a against the member. I call ion against the memory on to the fact that it connot be in bar of that contention that arts of Utah are so friendly to mber from Utah that the opposiin could not secure a conviction or at the complaints would not be enter-

The facts in relation to that matter re that out of the nine district courts f the State of Utah seven are presided by judges who are non-Mormons, he greater number of prosecuting orners in the respective counties, whom information can be filed, are so of different religious faith to the smber from Utah. The Supreme court the State of Utah is made up entirey of men who are non-Mormons. So hat it can not be urged, I take it, that scause of the religious prejudice of the ourts, they would not entertain cases the kind charged against the represtative from Utah. And in Salt Lake where the offense with Dr. Mar-Roberts is alleged, the prose uting attorney is a non-Mormon, and iso all the judges before whom the matter would be tried are non-Mor-

It is proper to say, I think, in explanaon of the situation, that when the inwas charged with the crime of adulry in Davis county I was in New ork; that when I learned an effort was ng made to have me accused or in ted for the crimes of adultery I at wrote to the promouting attorney re whom complaint was made and ressed entire willingness on my part, he should find it necessary in the ch a warrant against me, to imme-tely return to the State to answer, d as part of my remarks, if admiswould read the letter that I to him on that occasion.

The Chairman-It certainly is not adsible with any propriety, but I have ction to your reading it Mr. Littlefield-What is this letter? The Chairman-It is the letter he

ote to the prosecuting attorney about secuting him, Mr. Littlefield-It is on this propo-

on that he has not been indicted? The Chairman-Yes.
Mr. Roberts-The body of the letter is lows. This is a copy of it:

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 24, 1899. William Streeper, Jr., Centerville, Utah, Dear Sir:-I see from dispatches in New York papers that charges are to made against me before you for an le offense. I write to say that you find it necessary in order to disarge your official duties to issue a rrant for such an offense against me will not be necessary for you to get on extradition papers, and I will at

of your action. Mr. J. H. Moyle is my attorney, and if any warrant of the kind mentioned he will wire me and I will start im-mediately for Utah, as I hold myself amenable to the law of my country. My me and my fortunes are permanently tabilshed in Utah. There is no fear of my fleeing from justice, and no ne-cessity for Utah officers of the law to et out extradition papers for me and hus add weight to the sensation that s trying to be worked up over what is

called the "Roberts case." Very truly yours B. H. ROBERTS. A similar letter was written also to the prosecuting attorney of Salt Lake It is stated in the public prints of Salt Lake City that a warrant for my arrest was actually issued, but it was immediately recalled by the officer issuing it, and that is the status of the matter in Salt Lake City on that par-

I call attention to these facts in order that it may be understood that if these parties had evidence sufficient to warrant my arrest and trial before a court of competent jurisdiction they had ample opportunity to proceed, and this they did not do. The reason why they did not do it was simply because ! would not serve the purpose for which they were working ulteriorly. I undertake to say that the real object of this whole crusade is not so much against the member from Utah as it is the accomplishment of said ulterior purposes, to which I shall in the course of my argument call attention. Perhaps the object of this crusade may be judged somewhat from a statement that appears in the Salt Lake Herald ember 1, 1899, by Mr. V. S. Peat, who was a traveling agent for the Bear River Land, Orchard and Beet Sugar Company. The article goes on to say

that he is not in sympathy— Mr. Miers—Was that introduced in

Mr. Roberts-No, sir; I do not think The Chairman-Unless the committee rder that to be read and it would not evidence, I shall not consent to its

being done.

Mr. Roberts—I read it as part of my

fgument. I am not reading it as evi-The Chairman-Very well; you ought Mr. Roberts-Then I ought not to

take an argument.
The Chairman—You can argue in our own way. Mr. Roberts-I submit this, Mr.

Chairman: Suppose instead of representing myself here before the committee I was represented by counsel. Would it be competent for the counsel to the the cou el to read such matters as part of his

The Chairman-Mr. Roberts, the com-nittee has been very grievously handicapped by the fact that you have not been represented by counsel. We all agree to that, and many things that you have already read would not have been read if you had had a counsel learned in the law to represent you. amiliar with these practices. We do not criticise you for any efforts you ave made to present things in a reguway, and the committee has aled you to go even outside what uld have been allowed if you were ere as a practicing lawyer, presumed to be familiar with the methods of pro-cedure in courts. The objection to that is rather that it is not here before us at all. It would take some time to read t, and surely it ought not to be printed with the argument in the case, for it is no argument. I have no disposition to in any way limit your argument within any sort of bounds that any member of this committee may think you ought to travel over. Mr. Roberts-I wish to say that I have quite a number of articles or reference to read bearing on the matters desire to discuss, and it materially hadicaps me in the presentation of this case to say that I am trying to intro-

The Chairman-That is what it is, and that is what it amounts to. Now, the committee is here trying the question of fact only. What may be the ulterior purpose of some other people, or of al other people, is a matter of absolutely no concern to this committee. It is undertaking to find out whether or not you are, or have been, a polygamist, violating the law respecting polygamy. That is the only question that this committee is considering. Then, as growing out of that, is the legal effect of such facts as the committee may find to have been proven; and if what you say be true, Mr. Roberts—if the initiation of this crusade, as you call it, was of the character that you describe, if it had no proper motives, if not a person who pressed it was animated by any public spirit that ought to be recognized—it yet would not change by one jot or tittle the character of the responsibility

there is upon the committee.

Mr. Roberts. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that a proper course of argument is to show that these parties who come here with this cause are un-

worthy of consideration by reason of having other motives.

The Chairman. There is no person here with any cause at all that we know of. There are some witnesses who have testified. If you have any testimony that bears upon their credibility, undoubtedly that would be proper; but as to whether or not any people who may be back of them, as you assume are animated by any proper public spirit is to the last degree unimportant.

spirit is to the last degree unimportant. If we were settling this solely on a matter of public sentiment it would be very easy to settle it.

Mr. Koberts. I am not appealing to public sentiment at all.

The Chairman. In your argument now you are presenting new facts, They have not any proper foundation.

Mr. Roberts. I would ask the decision of the committee on that subrision of the committee on that sub-

ect. The Chairman. What is it you desire

now to do, Mr. Roberts?
Mr. Roberts. I desire to show, if I can, that this crusade that has swelled up the petition that is now before Con-gress to exclude me from my seat is an inworthy sectarian movement, and for that reason the parties concerned ought receive consideration at the

hands of this committee.

The Chairman. How long will it take you to pursue that line of argument? Mr. Roberts. I cannot say as to

Mr. Littlefield. What is the article which you now wish to read? Mr. Roberts. It is the statement of Mr. Littlefield. A newspaper arti-

Mr. Roberts. The Salt Lake Herald, of December 1, containing a statement of a gentleman who had a conversation with some of the parties who are actively interested in this case as to the reason why they did not prosecute me before the courts of Utah when they had ample opportunity and time to do

The Chairman. The questions of fact will be discerned by every member of the committee. That could be testi-fied to by Mr. Roberts if he so desired, and upon which we put no limita-

Mr. Roberts. I call the attention of the committee to the fact that I suggested that a number of gentlemen in Washington should testify before the on mittee as to the general facts and onditions existing in Utah, and that

vas not allowed. The Chairman. You will discover that that was not the situation at that time if you will read the colloquy in the record. You were distinctly asked if you wanted to call them later.

Mr. Foberts. But I called attention to the fact that those gentlemen who were here, ex-Senator Brown and Mr. Glassman and Mr. Dunbar, would testify, and I was informed that if they were going to testify as to general condi-tions, it was not necessary for them to ence to anything particular as to my-

self. I stated that.
The (nairman. The examination was confined, and has been kept, within that limit-to those things which related to

yourself personally.

Mr. Littlefield. It is only a question of taking up time; is not that the question, as far as we are concerned? The Chairman. It may and it may

Mr. Roberts, Gentlemen of the committee, I do not wish to make myself offensive before this committee, and I am willing to waive this matter if you desire that I should waive it. It may not be material to the points at issue. I cannot say altogether as to that, but I would like a decision with reference to matters of this kind so I will know how to conduct myself in the rest of the argument. I can waive that, if you like and go to the consideration of another proposition bearing immediately upon this question, only I would ask that the Interruptions to my argument be as few as they reasonably can be.

(To be Continued.)

BENBROOK CASE SET. Will be Taken Up in Judge Norrell's Court Monday.

A question arose in Judge Norrell's court this morning as to when the Benbrook murder case could be taken up. It came up on the appearance in court

Judge Norrell inquired of Mr. Putnam and Judge Powers as to how long it would take to complete the testimony of the Mills case. It was agreed that the testimony would close by tonight, as to how long arguments would last. Mr. Putnam was inclined to insist having the case set for Fri-

Judge Powers said he could see no reason why the prosecution should wish to crowd the Benbrook case immediately on the heels of the Mills case. For himself, he was not reeling well and suggested that the Benbrook case be not set for Friday.

Judge Norrell finally announced that the Benbrook case would be taken up at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.



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mothers can give it freely to children of all ages. It cools and cleanses the blood, and is of the greatest value in speedily curing disfiguring, burning, scaly humors, rashes, and irritations, when taken in connection with hot baths of CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, Sold throughout the world. Porven Date and Came.

## PUERTO RICO.

Governor General Davis Advocates a Plan for the Island.

OPPOSITION OF SUGAR MEN.

Two Stambling Blocks Which Congressmen Must Pass Over to Settle the Matter.

New York, Jan. 17 .- In the issue of the Independent on January 18 will appear an article entitled, "Our policy toward Puerto Rico," by Brig. Gen. Davis, governor general of Puerto Rico. In part it is as follows: "The establishment of a civil government for Puerto Rico with all the legal and corporate powers that naturally belong to it, is a necessity. All steps thus far taken in Puerto Rico have been in the direction of ultimate self-government.

"The problem now before us it not only to give the people of Puerto Rico an opportunity to show their capacity for self-government, but to train that capacity to its full development. The people are entitled now to a limited shale in the government of the island; in due time they may exercise a still larger share and ultimately they may be trusted, I believe, to complete con-trol of their own affairs, under the gen-eral laws of the United States. Until they have had, however, a larger experience and have learned something of the dignity and responsibility of the franchise, government should be cen-tered, I believe, in a body appointed by the President, made up of natives and Americans. If a loan is desired, it should be able to place it, to grant franchises to corporations for the development of the country, to provide for the building of roads, and for the erection of public buildings. The resources of the country are depleted, its revenues are greatly reduced. To re-establish industries it will be necessary to obtain capital from outside the island with proper security for loans

Free trade with the home government I regard as a necessity for Puerto Rico and there is no reason to be-lieve that it will be at all detrimental to the United States. The sugar crop and the coffee crop are both small. It will make but little difference with the importation receipts to the United State to remove the duties, but it will make an immense difference to these people. The existing currency ought

It is necessary that Congress should extend over Puerto Rico general laws in keeping with the federal laws which are extended over our own country and which are admired by federal officers. A federal judiciary should likewise be established, replacing and succeeding the federal provincial court which was created as a temporary expedient.
"Under this there should be, of course

ncipai government based on popular elections."

A special to the Herald from Washington says: The possibility of legisla. tion for Puerto Rico causing a serious division in Republican ranks is being displayed in the capital. The discussion takes into account the possibility of the question entering actively into the next national campaign.

The most active element engaged in fomenting division, is the extreme pro-tective wing of the Republican party, and the principal point of attack is the proposed free trade which would let in Puerto Rican sugars without duty. Not only are the sugar men most aggressive in demanding important duties upon sugar, but they have strong support from other protection sources, where it is pointed out that the whole struc-ture of high protection is endangered by this innovation

Necessity for prompt action in the formation of some sort of government for the island is manifest to administration leaders. As soon as the currency bill is disposed of the question will come before the Senate and in the meantime the committees of both houses of Con-

gress are at work on the subject. The Senate committee, of which Sen-Foraker is chairman, has concluded its consultation with General Dayls. Other witnesses are to be heard before any feature of legislation is formally determined upon, but things have proceeded far enough to develop at least two possible stumbling blocks. One of these is the tariff question and the other is the measure of representation in the new government which it is safe to give the inhabitants of the

Among senators the question of the cost involved in the support of the government of Puerto Rico is cutting considerable figure in connection with talk about the tariff schedules The argument is presented that if the products of Puerto Rico are made to ontribute nothing toward the support of the government through import tariff duty it will cost about \$3,000,000 a year to keep the island. This must come in the shape of a direct appropriation.

While those who take a broader view contend that it is easy to see that the strategic value of the island more than offsets this annual expense, some of the Republican politicians are inclined to eve that this annual outlay with out any apparent return might prove iub which their political enemies could wield with more or less disastrous ef-fect. They are urging the necessity of contriving some method by which the island may be made to appear self-sup-

Representative Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means, said that while some Republicans were talking in opposition to the free trade measure he had no doubt they would fall in line if it went before the House. He said the imports of sugar and to-bacco from Puerto Rico would not be sufficient to seriously affect those industries in this country.

There was more fear on account of the Pullippines than on account of Puerto Rico, Mr. Payne said, but he did not think there was much reason to fear the Philippine products would be admitted free, as under the Spanish treaty the United States would have to admit Spanish goods to the Philipto admit Spanish goods to the Philip-pries for ten years at least on the same terms as goods from the United States. It would be impossible to ex-tend the tariff laws of this country to those islands for ten years without at the same time giving them free trade

On this latter point there has developed a difference of opinion between President McKinley and some of the leading members of the Senate and House committees. Both Mr. Foraker. and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the House committee, believe in givof the House committee, believe in giv-ing to the people of Puerto Rico the largest possible representation in their own government without delay. The President is inclined to believe that the people have not yet attained the stage when it would be feasible to place in their hands the election of place in their hands the election of members of their general assembly, as is provided in the Foraker and Cooper bills.

Those who favor popular election of the members of the Puerto Rican as-sembly nontend there can be no possible gation came to a close with a complete

victory for Mr. Ruppert. Mr. Cummings as chairman of the delegation, was not asked to call a meeting. Friends of Mr. Ruppert obtained the signature of ten of the eighteen members to a paper designating Mr. Ruppert as the member of the committee for New York. This paper has been handed to Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, and it constitutes Mr. Ruppert the New York member.

Ruppert the New York member.
Every man who supported Mr. Ruppert is serving his first term in the Horse. Mr. Cummings was supported by every man who had served one or

more terms in Congress, and by Mr. Chanler, one of the new men.

Much political significance is given to this split in the New York delegation, as with the exception of Mr. Driggs all the extreme gold men of the delegation are on the side of Mr. Ruppert, while Mr. Cummings and his supporters have maintained their party regularity at all times. This, it is said by the Cummings men, may lead to friction in the congressional committee and may serious-ly interfere with the hopes of the New Yorkers to have the Democratic na-tional committee meet in New York city or to have a New Yorker nomin-ated for Vice President. There is much bad blood on both sides.

MEDAL FOR HEIRS. Likely to Receive Benefit from the Work of Their Father.

New York, Jan. 17 .- The present Congress is expected to give a medal to the heirs of Haym Salomon, in recog-nition of financial aid given by him to danger in according to the people this

the country during the revolutionary war. The medal is regarded as a com promise of a claim for \$300,000, which has been before Congress since 1848. The history of the claim has been the subject of discussion by historians before the different Hebrew historical so-

of the assembly will have to pass in review before the governor and his executive council. They argue that if the people are ever to be given a hand in their own government now is the time cieties throughout the country.

The claim, which was presented to for the beginning to be made, H. T. Oxnard, who is looking after Congress in 1848, sets forth that Haym Salomon, a native of Poland, con-tributed money for use in carrying on the war of the Revolution. He loaned tatives of the sugar planters would do everything in their power to prevent the proposed action with regard to free trade between the mainland and the rom time to time sums varying from \$20,000 to \$40,000 without a considera-tion. It is alleged that no evidence exists of any payments by the govern-ment in discharge of its obligations to him and that, in point of fact, "no such new island.
"To admit sugar free of duty," said Mr. Oxnard, "would be a severe blow at the sugar interests of this country. We payments were ever made to his widow or children." Altogether, it is alleged \$300,000 was advanced by him, in addipress upon Republicans the fact that press upon Republicans the fact that such a position on their part is an abandonment of their tariff principles and we believe the arguments being ad-vanced on that line are having weight. tion to various sums "gratuitously be-stowed upon sundry eminent individuals connected with and holding important offices in the administration of pub-"There are very strong influences at c affairs. work to prevent Republican leaders

Haym Salomon was the countryman and intimate associate of Pulaski and Kosciusco. For some time prior to the revolution Mr. Salomon had lived in this country and was a merchant,

As early as 1775 he became obnoxious to the British government and was im-prisoned in New York in a jail called the Prevot Escaping from prison, Mr. Salomon was next heard of as a negotiator "of all the war subsidies obtained from France and Holland," which he endorsed and sold in bills to the merchants in America at a credit of two or three months "on his own personal security," without the loss of a cent to the country, and receiving only a quarter per cent.

The secret support of Charles III, of Spain, is alleged to have been due partly to his efforts. He maintained from his own private purse Don Fran-cisco Rendon, the secret ambassador of that monarch, for nearly two years, or up to the time of Mr. Salomon's death. On the accession of the Count De La Luzerne to the embassy from France Mr. Salomon was made the banker of that government. A letter from Count Vergennes, minister of Spain to De La Luzerne, ambassador to this country,

states that in two years 150,000,000 livres was disbursed in this country through Bill to Increase German Navy. Berlin, Jan. 16.—The bill providing for the increase of the German navy has been submitted to the federal coun-

Jameson Raider Married. London, Jan. 16 .- Captain, the Hon

Newport, R. I. There was a fashionable attendance.

C. J. Coventry, second son of the ear of Coventry, and formerly one of Dr Jameson's raiders, was married this af-ternoon at St. Peter's church, Eaton Square, to Miss Lilly Whitehouse of

Gen. Wheeler Coming Home. Manila, Jan. 16.—Gen. Whenler will return to the United States this week, making a stop at Guam on his way

Three additional cases of bubonic plague have been reported.

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Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

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#### DANISH WEST INDIES SALE

Deal Which Gives Them to the United States is About Consummated,

Price to be Paid is \$4,000,000-Original Figure Asked Was \$13,000,000 -Dauish Repesentative's Say.

New York, Jan. 17 .- Capt. W. V. Christmas Direkinek-Helmfeldt of lopenhagen, who has been at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days, left for Washington last night. He is one of the accredited agents of the Danish

looking to the sale to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, known as the Danish West Indies. Capt. Christmas said he believed the negotiations in progress would soon reach a satisfactory termination. The price first demanded was \$13,000,000; then it was reduced to \$7,500,000, but now the Danish government is willing

government in the pending negotiations

to accept \$4,000,000, which sum will about enable the authorities of Denmark to pay the colonial indebtedness.
"Denmark," said Capt. Christmas,
"cannot afford to be on bad terms with
the United States. Several of the European powers want the Danish West Indies, but King Christian pre-fers they should be the property of the United States. In the event of the construction of the Nicaragua or Panama canal, the islands will be of special value to the American people as a coaling station. I am well acquainted with the islands, of which my grandfather, Admiral Christmas, was the

governor for many years. "I believe the islands will prove valuable property for the United States, and just as soon as matters reach a certain stage I shall disappear and negotiations will be concluded by Constantine Brun, the Danish minister at Washington. Henry White, a me of the American legation at London has made frequent trips to Copenhagen on this matter, and the affair is about closed. If we sell the Islands Denmark will still own Greenland, Iceland,

and the Forcer islands." Castellane is Coming.

New York, Jan. 17 .- Count and Countess Bonl De Castellane are on their way to this country, having salled from Havre last Saturday. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould during their short visit here, and in all probability the greater part of their stay will be at Georgian Court, the beautiful country place of Mr. Gould at

Very little can at this time be definitely stated about their plans while in this country, as the exact date and details of the entertainments that will be given in their henor while here will | country.

only be settled upon their arrival. One of the most important, however, will be the dinner and musicale that Mr and Mrs. Gould are arranging for Sat-urday, February 10th, at their house

No. 857 Fifth avenue.

The dinner will be for twenty-four guests and will be followed by a must-cale at which Mme. Emma Earns and other artists from the opera will sing This will be the first visit here of the count and countess since their mar-riage, nearly five years ago.

Van Wyck for President,

Chicago, Jan. 17.-The Record says Scores of Democratic editors of Illinois have received letters from the Nation al Hotel Keepers and Traveling Men's Anti-Trust association, having head-quarters in New York telling them that Judge Augustus Van Wyck is the choice of the eastern traveling mer and hotel keepers for President on the

anti-trust issue.

A number of these letters have beer sent to Chairman Johnson of the National Democratic executive committee

Hotel Proprietor Drowned.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17.-Thomas A Whitten, proprietor of the Golder North hotel at Skagway, fell from the deck of the steamer Farallon at that place on January 10th, and was drowned. He attempted to cross \$ freight gang plank, which was covered with a thin coating of ice and in doing so lost his footing and fell into the bay He was 25 years of age, and leaves # widow and three children.

TWO PROSPECTORS MISSING. E. W. Penney and Son Not Heard From Since Nov. 14th.

Fears are entertained by the family

of E. W. Penney and his son George, that some accident has befallen them while on a prospecting trip in the Wah Wah range of mountains, west of Frisco. The two men left Kanosh on the 14th of November last for the purpose of taking a two-weeks' prospecting trip into the mountains. This was the last the families of the two heard from them. When they left they had a team and a plentiful supply of pro-visions and some \$10 in money. Not returning at the time they were ex-pected Mrs. Pennev dispatched her son Alvin to look them up. He reports that settlers near the mountains say that the two prospectors left for home several weeks ago, which was the last

trace of them.

The two men had been employed by Mr. Benj. Hampton of this city and worked for him in the Antimony mines until they were closed. Mrs. Penney has written Mr. Hampton asking his help to locate the missing men, and he is now engaged in the work of tracing them. Mr. Hampton says the men were both sober and intelligent, and he does not think they have left the

# A Coffee Fact!!

Many Highly Organized People

Are definitely and distinctively Diseased by Coffee

### Try a Personal Test on Yourself

Not with all people, but with many, particularly those that are highly or, ganized—brain workers and their kind—

The true, and only safe, plan is to search for the cause and destroy it, then generation will begin in short order.

Not with all people, but with many, ning, but maintains it from day to day Food Coffee instantly, and the new coffee will supply the demand for the search for the cause and destroy it, then generation will begin in short order. the delicate nerves of the stomach, and by a pathological law the nervous system is gradualy and surely affected.

The result will show in a variety of

ways, such as headaches in some people; in others bowel complications; in others, kidney trouble; in others, smoth-

last night, to the prevalence of influen-za in Europe, especially in England, Spain and France, but the greatest de-mand for quinine has been from the armies in South Africa. controvertible,—when such people use coffee, even in moderate quantities, for any extended time, the slight hurt to in Postum Food Coffee go instantly to when made in this manner. Many use the system, added to day by day, will finally pile up an account that must be settled, physically, and the injury will generally locate and center in some one of the organs of the body.

Different people will be affected diff-

Different people will be affected diffa slight portion of this delicate submeans for gaining wealth or fame, and
erently, but common sense should teach
that if you have any sort of disease, or
body. There is a true and scientific and mental peace and happiness that
symptoms of disease, you should enreason for this statement which can be comes from a perfectly poised condition
deavor to locate the source and cause of easily proven by personal test. Many of health, he can well afford to make
that disease. It is not good reasoning people have been convinced of the that disease. It is not good reasoning people have been convinced of the fact this test, and make it at once. Postum to apply drugs in an effort to heal distance that coffee is a poison to them, but have is sold by all first-class grocers every-ease, and at the same time continue the been unable to leave it off. Such per- where. It is in packages protected by use of some deleterious article that not sons will find that they can make the the famous seal and trade mark.

only caused the disease in the begin- change from ordinary coffee to Postum.

the subtle alkaloids, contined in ordi- Nature itself endeavors to set curative One thing must be carefully looked nary coffee, have a direct action upon forces at work, and if the disease has after, and that is to have the Postum not gone too long, one may expect a Food Coffee bolled long enough to bring return of health. If the reader has any out the flavor and food elements. When sort of physical allment, and has been a prepared like ordinary coffee, that is, by user of coffee lat his been a prepared like ordinary coffee, that is, by user of coffee, let him experiment on boiling a few moments, or no boiling at himself by leaving off the coffee for a all, it will not furnish the palatable period, say two weeks or a month, and beverage that it does when about four

at the same time shift over to the use heaping teaspoons to the pint of water of Postum Cereal Food Coffee, and take are used, and after being on the stove others, kidney trouble; in others, smoinering sensations about the heart; in
others, dyspepsia, and in many the
Leaving off the conce takes away the bubble, it be allowed to remain builing,
power of the brain is impaired.
One thing is absolutely sure and inthrough the nervous system (when such after the first bubbling is noticed. In