

APPEALS TO PUBLIC IN TRACTION FIGHT

Financial Support Asked in Plan to Show Up Alleged Misdeeds.

"CRIME AGAINST 3,000,000"

Chairman King Makes Sharp Attack on Eminent Lawyers Who, He Says, Are Seeking to Delay the Prosecution.

New York City.—William F. King, chairman of the committee formed recently for the purpose of compelling restitution of sums diverted from the Metropolitan Street Railway and its allied corporations, and punishing the individuals found to be responsible, gave out an interview in which he told something of the difficulties that his committee had experienced in obtaining counsel owing to the extensive connections of the traction interests.

Last October, Mr. King said, he went to a lawyer of high standing in criminal practice and tried to retain him. The lawyer asked first a retaining fee of \$10,000, but said that before having anything to do with the undertaking he must consult with some of his friends. A few days later Mr. King received this letter from him:

"I have discussed the matter you broached to me with the highest respect, and who is older and more experienced than myself, and he views the situation as I feared he would—that is to say, he believes that there is a possibility that my association in other litigations with attorneys now representing the interests that you propose to attack might embarrass me seriously in rendering to you and your associates the services to which you would be entitled if I accepted your proposition.

"Under these circumstances, although I have accepted no retainer from the other side, I believe it would be wiser and safer to decline to take yours."

Mr. King declared in his interview that no member of the committee should receive any remuneration for his services of any kind, and that the committee looked upon its task not from the view point of protecting the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway alone, but those of every other corporation handling a public utility.

"It is high time," said Mr. King, "that a halt be called in the methods used by these high financiers for the wrecking of great corporations for their personal benefit, for otherwise no institution in the country will be safe from their rapacity and greed. Their work was exposed in the life insurance companies and even the savings banks are not entirely safe from it, for it was only a few years ago that a bill was passed legalizing investments by savings banks in securities that needed very close scrutiny.

"It is now squarely up to the public to lend not only their moral but their financial support to this committee in their effort to carry their work to a successful issue. The looting and wrecking of the Metropolitan Street Railway is a crime against 3,000,000 people in this city. They have not only deprived thousands of the holders of the stock and bonds of their means of living by rendering worthless these securities, but by allowing the physical condition of the road, and particularly of the rolling stock, to deteriorate, they endanger the health and the very lives of our citizens who depend upon these roads for their transportation.

"It must not be forgotten that a great majority of the people who use the cars are working people, many of them earning a mere pittance, and fortunate if they have more than one change of clothing, and these people are compelled to wait in the streets in stormy weather on account of the inadequate number of cars. The statistics of the Health Department telling of the ravages of grip, pneumonia and consumption, tell the tale, to say nothing of the effect upon the morals of the people of the overcrowding in which thousands of women are enduring insults daily which are beyond their power to prevent or even to resent.

"The men that this committee seeks to reach and punish are aided by some of the greatest lawyers, shining lights of the bar, but hardly less culpable than the men they seek to shield and keep out of jail. These legal luminaries take advantage of every technicality of the law to delay and defeat the ends of justice, in some instances for years. Even in the stormy weather of the streets in the 'confidential relations' with their clients, and some of these 'confidential relations' the committee will endeavor to make public.

"If the tactics of these eminent lawyers are within the law, then the sooner the laws are repealed and others substituted whereby the guilty can be punished for their misdoings, the better, and until this is done confidence can never be restored in our financial integrity."

Edward Hanlan, Oarsman, Dead.
Edward Hanlan, former champion oarsman of the world, died at Toronto, Ontario, from pneumonia.

Railways Cut Wages.
The Erie announced a cut in the pay of its clerical force. Almost all the railroads in the country are to follow.

WARRANT FOR ARMY OFFICER.
Lieutenant R. F. Hazzard is Charged With Forging in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich.—A warrant was issued in the police court here charging Lieutenant R. F. Hazzard of the Seventh Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Wayne, with forging the name of Colonel Daniel Corman to a check for \$45.50.

The warrant was issued on the complaint of Avery Wallace, secretary treasurer of a local grocery firm.

Newsy Gleanings.
The improved Zeppelin airship will carry one hundred men.

The body of Lord Kelvin was buried in Westminster Abbey.

All records were broken in Panama Canal construction for the month of November.

The introduction of the American musical comedy in Paris is undoubtedly a success.

The 1,800,000 tourists who visited Paris in 1907 enriched the French capital to the extent of a milliard of francs.

SENATE'S CURRENCY BILL

Provides For Emergency Issue of \$250,000,000.

State and Municipal Bonds to Be Accepted as Security When Officially Indorsed—Aldrich Fathers Plan.

Washington, D. C.—Chairman Aldrich of the Senate Finance Committee introduced in the Senate the financial bill which he had under preparation for some time. The measure was discussed informally by the Finance Committee at its meeting, but no line-up of its members was had. After the bill was introduced it was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill is composed of eight sections. It provides for the issue in emergencies of not more than \$250,000,000 additional circulating notes by national banks, secured by the deposit of Government, State, municipal or first mortgage bonds, the Comptroller of the Currency to determine the time and amount of the issue, not, however, to exceed the amount of the unimpaired capital and surplus of each bank.

The character of the bonds to be accepted, as prescribed in section 2, is practically the same as at present.

Section 3 prescribes the manner of depositing the bonds.

Section 4 changes the present law regarding the tax to be paid by the banks on their circulating notes, according to the character of the bonds deposited against them: on notes based on two per cent. consols and Panama Canal bonds one-quarter of one per cent. each half year; United States bonds bearing higher interest one-half of one per cent. each half year; based on State, municipal, county or railroad bonds one-half of one per cent. per month.

Section 5 provides for the withdrawal of the notes based on other than United States bonds by depositing national banknotes, or lawful money.

Section 6 prescribes the denominations of the emergency notes to be issued, from \$5 to \$10,000; provides for their printing and storage in the nearest Sub-Treasury subject to delivery by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. The notes are to state on their face that they will be redeemed by the United States in lawful money on presentation at the Treasury; are to bear the signature of the Treasurer and register and the Treasury seal, and the promise signed by the president and cashier of the bank to pay on demand.

Section 7 provides for the redemption of the emergency notes by the Treasury in lawful money.

Section 8 prescribes that the banks located outside of reserve or central reserve cities which are required by law to keep a reserve equal to fifty per cent. of their deposits, shall hereafter hold at all times at least two-thirds of such reserve in lawful money.

BANISHED FROM MUNCIE.

Labor Leader Told to Leave—Cars Running on Schedule.

Muncie, Ind.—The authorities now in control of affairs here gave notice to A. L. Behner, first vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, the organization on strike here, that he must leave Muncie.

Cars on the local street railway lines began running without interference on regular schedule, manned by local men and without guards. The twelve companies of infantry and one battery of the Indiana National Guard are resting in quarters. The streets are patrolled by 600 business and professional men, who have been sworn in as deputies.

EMPLOYERS' ACT FAILS.

Liability Statute Passed by Congress Rejected by Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C.—That the Congressional act known as the "Employers' Liability Act" is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, because it goes beyond the bounds permitted in the regulation of interstate commerce, was the conclusion reached by the Supreme Court of the United States in deciding two damage cases from the Federal courts of Kentucky and Tennessee. The decision was announced by Justice White, the court standing five to four against it. Every one of the five who voted not to sustain the statute there were different shades of opinion.

DR. ALBERT HOFFA DEAD.

Famous Orthopedic Surgeon, Honored in This Country, Dies in Berlin.

Philadelphia.—A cablegram received here from Berlin by Dr. H. Augustus Wilson announced the death of Dr. Albert Hoffa, the famous orthopedic surgeon and professor in the University of Berlin.

Dr. Hoffa is credited with having originated the method which developed the bloodless cure for congenital hip dislocations as practiced by Dr. Adolph Lorenz.

Dr. Hoffa while visiting in this country in 1904 by Jefferson Medical College.

To Extend Power of Commission.

Assemblyman Hamilton, of Syracuse, introduced a bill in the Legislature at Albany extending the powers of the Public Service Commission to telephone and telegraph companies.

Bishop Swamped With Patients.

Ninety persons, mostly women, in one day swarmed into St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, to avail themselves of the new application of religious healing as expounded by Bishop Samuel Fallows, rector of the church. The bishop was overwhelmed by the numbers. The names of those applying for treatment were carefully guarded by the Bishop.

Steamer Mount Royal Safe.

The long overdue steamer Mount Royal arrived safely at Queenstown.

NOBLEMEN!

By Maurice Kotten.



Clever cartoon from the New York Evening World, illustrating the Count Castellane-Prince De Sagan fight.

COUNT BONI'S FATHER DISCOURSES ON THE RIDICULOUS SAGAN BATTLE

Paris, France.—The De Sagan-Castellane quarrel continues to excite all aristocratic Paris. Clubmen criticize Prince Helie de Sagan because he has made French titled aristocracy ridiculous in the eyes of the public by appealing to a humble police court for satisfaction instead of instantly challenging Count Boni de Castellane, divorced husband of Anna Gould, to a duel, and the plain people are chuckling over the decadence of an aristocracy which prefers settling domestic scandals in a police court instead of with swords and pistols on the dueling field.

The Marquis de Castellane, father of Count Boni, freely discussed the quarrel, saying: "You ask me to give the exact report of the violent encounter which took place between my son and the Prince de Sagan. This I do with all the greater pleasure, as it gives me the opportunity to rectify the false accounts which got into some of the newspapers.

"On Friday last, at the Church of St. Pierre de Chailloit, a requiem mass was being said for Lady Errington, who was aunt of both Count Boni and De Sagan. You are not in ignorance of the rumors between my daughter-in-law, Mme. Anna Gould, and the Prince de Sagan, which have been afloat for the last six months.

"Leaving the church ten minutes before the requiem services were over he passed my son, and, looking him straight in the face, as if deliberately to provoke him, took his hat and rammed it on his head, thus defying all the rules of good taste, and, as if to say, 'Monsieur, I do not care a hang for you.' The insult was such that it deserved immediate correction, and my son did not hesitate to administer it. My son left church, and following De Sagan, sat squarely in his face, saying, 'Here is the New Year's gift which my children requested me to give you!' On this the Prince, who was armed with a stick, attempted to strike the Count, but my son immediately parried the blow and used his own stick effectively."

WARNS PUBLIC AGAINST GRIP AND PNEUMONIA

Dr. Samuel G. Tracy Tells of Precautions That Should Be Observed to Prevent These Diseases.

New York City.—The recent report of the Health Board shows that during the one month there were 1202 deaths from pneumonia, many of them beginning with influenza. In addition to this there have been 126 deaths from influenza without pneumonia.

It seems a fitting time to say a word about the preventive treatment of these fatal diseases. Here are three suggestive rules laid down by Dr. Samuel G. Tracy:

1. Keep mouth, teeth, tonsils and nose clean.
2. Keep vital resistance of the body up to the standard.
3. Breathe plenty of fresh air, both in the house and out of it, but protect the body from cold and draughts by proper clothing.

It is necessary to keep the mouth, nose, tonsils, etc., clean, because the mucous membrane of these parts, especially the tonsils, is not infrequently the point of entry of the germs of several infectious diseases, as influenza, pneumonia and acute rheumatism. The little depressions in the tonsils are a favorite place for these germs to lodge; when the tonsils are inflamed and the vital resistance of the body lowered for any cause,

LYNCH LAW RECORD LOWER FOR THE YEAR 1907

Average Number of Victims Was a Fraction Over One a Week—Seventeen Less Than Number in 1906.

New Orleans.—Fifty-six persons were put to death by Judge Lynch during 1907, compared to seventy-three in 1906. Forty-nine were negro men, four white men and three negro women. There were double lynchings in five instances and triple lynchings in two. Two negro women formed the principals in one of the double lynchings and two negro brothers in another. Thirty-seven victims of mob violence were put to death at night.

Following is the comparative number of lynchings for the two years:

State	1907	1906
Alabama	13	5
Arkansas	3	4
Colorado	—	—
Florida	—	—
Georgia	6	9
Indian Territory	2	1
Iowa	1	1
Kentucky	1	3
Louisiana	8	9
Maryland	—	—
Mississippi	12	13
Missouri	1	2
North Carolina	—	—
Oklahoma	2	—
South Carolina	1	5
Tennessee	3	6
Texas	—	—
Totals	56	73

Son of 134, Whose Father Reached 142 Years.

London.—The Constantinople local press asserts that no other country produces so many cases of extraordinary longevity as the Ottoman Empire, many of which have been proved by substantial testimony.

As such is quoted the case of Hadji Reif, who is living at Keni Baghtcha and who is 134 years old. He has been a bookbinder at the military school at Pancaldi for eighty years. His father died at the age of 142. He was a Government official.

Political Poter a-Boiling.

Senator Foraker boited the Ohio State primaries, declaring the conditions imposed by the Taft men illegal and arbitrary.

Washington dispatches said the Republican Congress leaders had become alarmed over the Presidential outlook and would allow no financial legislation unless it was agreed upon by both houses.

New York politicians say that it has been fixed for William Loeb, Jr., secretary to President Roosevelt, to contest the President's home district as a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

MANY RAILWAY FATALITIES

Interstate Commission Shows Casualties Have Increased.

81,000 Dead or Hurt on Roads in 1907—One Out of 124 Killed, One Out of Eight Injured.

Washington, D. C.—The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, submitted to Congress, reviews the work of the Commission for the last year under the new rate law.

After pointing out that the amended act has been in force only sixteen months, the Commission adds that it was not expected that reforms could be brought about without difficulty or delay, "but it is unquestionably the fact that great progress has been made, and that further improvement is clearly assured."

The Commission declares that railway managers generally throughout the country have accepted the act in good faith and shown a sincere disposition to conform to its requirements.

Figures relative to deaths and injuries due to railway accidents in the year 1907 were also made public. They show that the total number of casualties was 103,322, and that 10,618 persons were killed. A large proportion of the accidents were confined to employes of railroads, although the number of passengers killed during the year was 359 and those injured 10,764. This is an improvement over the previous year, during which 537 passengers were killed and 10,457 injured.

Passengers killed in collisions numbered 146 and those injured 6,053. The number killed outside of employes and passengers numbered 6330 and those injured 10,241. A large number of these latter casualties are attributed to trespassing.

These figures, which are from the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, show that the total number of casualties to persons other than employes from being struck by trains, locomotives or cars was 5127 killed and 4905 injured. The casualties of this class at highway crossings show: Passengers killed, 3; injured, 8; other persons killed, 926; injured, 1884; passengers killed at stations, 48; injured, 98; other persons killed, 566; injured, 647. Passengers killed at crossings along the track, 3; injured, 16; other persons killed, 3,581; injured, 2254.

Ratios of casualties indicate that one employe in every 387 was killed and one employe in every twenty was injured. One trainman was killed for every 124 employed and one was injured for every eight employed.

In 1906 one passenger was killed for every 2,277,041 carried and one injured for every 74,276 carried. For 1905 the figures show that 1,375,856 passengers were carried for one killed, and 70,655 passengers were carried for one injured.

Casualties occurred among three general classes of railway employes: 2300 trainmen, 2310 killed and 34,989 injured; switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen, 147 killed and 1026 injured; other employes, 1472 killed and 40,636 injured. The casualties to employes coupling and uncoupling cars were: Killed, 298; injured, 3884. The casualties coupled and uncoupling cars were: Trainmen, 266 killed and 170 injured; other employes, 14 killed and 124 injured.

F. A. HEINZE INDICTED.

Alleged That He Overcertified Checks Amounting to \$400,000.

New York City.—F. Augustus Heinze, former president of the Mercantile National Bank, and former "Copper King," was arrested and held in \$50,000 bail by Federal officers on charges of having violated the National Banking laws while acting as president of that institution.

He is accused, in one indictment containing fifteen individual counts, of having certified fifteen checks, totaling over \$400,000, for his brother's firm, Otto Heinze & Co., on October 14, at a time when that concern had no such amount on deposit.

In a second indictment, practically a repetition of the first, he is accused on fifteen counts of having misapplied the funds of the bank in certifying the checks and allowing them to go through his institution.

The alleged over-certification is pronounced a violation of Section 5208 of the United States Revised Statutes. It carries a penalty of not more than \$5000 fine nor more than five years' imprisonment for each offense.

DIAMOND FIRMS IN TROUBLE.

Four Big New York Concerns in Hands of Trustees.

New York City.—The effect of the financial situation on the sale of luxuries was shown when four of the largest diamond dealing firms on Fifth avenue acknowledged their inability to realize enough on their stock to meet their obligations.

With assets conservatively estimated to be worth \$6,250,000, and liabilities of \$4,500,000, John Frankel's Sons' Company, a million-dollar corporation, of No. 776 Fifth avenue; Joseph Frankel's Sons and Gattie, Ettinger & Hamel, of the same address, and E. M. Gattie & Co., of Thirty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, a \$3,000,000 corporation, were compelled to place the management of their affairs in the hands of trustees until they become better off; their business is liquidated.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN DIES.

For Years a Figure in Republican Politics.

Stamford, Conn.—Samuel Fessenden, the man who coined the expression "God Almighty hates a quitter," died at his home here after a long illness.

Mr. Fessenden had been State's Attorney for Fairfield County for many years. He was active in Republican politics and was one time secretary of the Republican National Convention.

U. S. Commission to Probe Seaboard.

Plans for a thorough investigation of Thomas F. Ryan's manipulation of the securities of the Seaboard Air Line, which resulted in a receivership, are being prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington.

ROOSEVELT LASH FOR ADMIRAL BROWNSON

Act in Resigning Described as "Childish" and "Unseemly."

PUT IN THE "DISLOYAL" CLASS

Navy Cliques Denounced—Hysterical Exaggeration and Malicious Untruthfulness in Charges Against Service—Dispute Argued.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt flatly charges Admiral Brownsong with being "disloyal to the interests of the navy, and therefore of the country as a whole," for resigning as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation rather than sign an order which he believes to be unlawful, assigning a naval surgeon to command a navy ship.

The President made his personal entrance into the navy row by causing to be given out for publication at the Navy Department two letters which he has written to Secretary Metcalf. In one of them he denounces Admiral Brownsong in language calculated to put a more severe strain upon that officer's self-restraint than he has ever endured before. In the other he defends the choice of a medical officer to command the hospital ship Relief.

All the scorn and reprobation in the President's vigorous vocabulary are employed to describe the conduct of the Admiral in quitting his post rather than, as he is charged to do, surrender his functions to the White House physician, and to characterize the contention of the line that only line officers should command ships.

The President denounces the action of the Admiral as "unseemly and improper" and as "prejudicial to the interests of the navy." He refers to the controversy about warship construction, raised by the publication of the Reuter's dispatch, and involves the Admiral in that, despite the fact that Admiral Brownsong stoutly defended the navy in an interview given only two or three days before he left the Bureau of Navigation.

"These controversies are highly injurious to the service," says the President. "With another reference to the 'grave impropriety of the Admiral's conduct,' he declares that it is not merely childish, but in the highest degree reprehensible to permit personal pique, wounded vanity or factional feelings to render a man 'disloyal to the interests of the navy and the country.'"

Those friends of Admiral Brownsong who have believed that the President would make public the Admiral's letter of resignation were disappointed. There is no direct mention of it or its contents in either of the President's letters to Secretary Metcalf, and not the slightest indication of any intention on the part of the White House ever to permit it to be made public. There are only two ways in which Admiral Brownsong can get his side published—one by resigning from the navy, giving up his commission entirely, and the other through a Congressional investigation.

HARDEN SENT TO JAIL.

Editor Convicted of Libel in Berlin—Four Months and Costs.

Berlin, Germany.—The Harden-Von Moltke libel suit came to an end when the accused editor of Die Zukunft was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay the entire costs of both the present and former trials. Harden and Count Kuno von Moltke sat on opposite sides of the courtroom, which was crowded.

The president of the court said that in spite of the prisoner's assertion that the insinuations contained in the articles referred merely to the scientific and artistic leanings of the Count von Moltke and Prince Philip zu Eulenburg, and that they had had nothing whatever to do with immoral or unnatural practices, it was evident that if this was the meaning it had been intended to convey the articles were senseless and purposeless.

The intention of the prisoner was to degrade Count von Moltke and Prince zu Eulenburg in the eyes of the public.

MOB JAPANESE IN UTAH.

Railroad Workmen Who Attack Foreigners Are Dispersed.

Ogden, Utah.—With cries of "Hang the Japs!" 200 men invaded the Japanese quarters here, and but for the timely arrival of the police a riot would have resulted. The placing of a number of white laborers with Japanese in the railroad yards.

More than 100 men gathered at the Union Station and then marched to Twenty-fourth street to the Japanese quarters. The crowd grew, and its threats of lynching frightened the Japanese into deserting their homes.

When the police arrived they found a Japanese named Skavoy trying to encourage his countrymen to organize and attack the whites. Skavoy was arrested.

Indian Made West Point Cadet.

Lamar Jackson, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, of Atoka, Oklahoma, has been appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point by Representative Charles D. Carter, of that district.

Anti-Futures Law Constitutional.

At Little Rock, Ark., Judge Triebel, in the Federal Court, upheld the constitutionality of the anti-futures law passed by the last Legislature. The Court declares that the State did not exceed its power in enacting the statute as a police regulation to preserve the morals of the public.

Fighting the Black Hand.

Police of Europe and America have joined in an effort to stamp out the evils of Mafia, Black Hand and similar societies.

The Field of Sports.

Regan filled a big gap in the Pennsylvania team.

MISS ANNIE CATRON.



CATARRH MADE LIFE A BURDEN TO ME.

MISS ANNIE CATRON, 927 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:

"As I have found Peruna a blessing for a severe case of catarrh of the head and throat which I suffered from for a number of years, I am only too pleased to give it my personal endorsement.

"Catarrh, such as I suffered from, made life a burden to me, my breath was offensive, stomach bad, and my head stopped up, so that I was usually troubled with a headache, and although I tried many so-called remedies, nothing gave me permanent relief. I was rather discouraged with all medicines when Peruna was suggested to me.

"However, I did buy a bottle, and before that was finished there was a marked change in my condition. Much encouraged I kept on until I was completely cured in a month's time, and I find that my general health is also excellent."

"People who prefer solid medicines should try Peruna tablets. Each tablet represents one average dose of the ideal laxative. Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative. Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1908.

Turpentine Substitutes.

The annual consumption of oil of turpentine for the entire world is estimated at 21,400,000 gallons. Practically all of this enormous quantity of spirits is produced in the United States. As the method of extracting turpentine is destructive and the possibility of an extinction of the source of supply appears no longer very remote, there has arisen an increasing demand for turpentine oil substitutes. The value of spirits of turpentine is largely due to its slow but complete volatilization, allowing the painter time to get an even finish, and it is sufficiently volatile to prevent the paint from running. The petroleum substitutes have been prepared so as to closely simulate the natural product in this respect. Since there is no reaction taking place in a paint which can be credited to turpentine, it acts as a solvent, pure and simple, and hence there can be no objection to the use of these substitutes in paint manufacture. The so-called wood turpentine, distilled from stumps and wood, has a very unpleasant odor, due to about two and one-half per cent. of extraneous principles, mainly formaldehyde. For this reason it is not looked upon with favor by painters, though for all practical purposes it is as good as the purer article.—Trade Register.

Property.

The last thing we need to be anxious about is property. It always has friends or the means of making them. If riches have wings to fly away from their owners, they have wings also to escape danger.—Tom Lowell's Address on "Democracy."

Costs of Office.

On the day after his election the chief magistrate of a certain town in the Midlands, who enjoys the reputation of being rather "near" in money matters, was asked for a subscription to the local football club.

"Just look at the outlay I've already been put to through accepting office!" And he produced a small ledger, inscribed on the cover, "Majority Expenses." On the top line of the first inside page was the entry, "Dress suit, \$10."—Reynolds' Newspaper.

FOUND A WAY

To Be Clear of the Coffee Troubles.

"Husband and myself both had the coffee habit and finally his stomach and kidneys got in such a bad condition that he was compelled to give up a good position that he had held for years. He was too sick to work. His skin was yellow, and I hardly think there was an organ in his body that was not affected.

"I told him I felt sure his sickness was due to coffee, and after some discussion he decided to give it up.

"It was a struggle, because of the powerful habit. One day we heard about Postum and concluded to try it, and then it was easy to leave off coffee.

"His fearful headaches grew less frequent, his complexion began to clear, kidneys grew better until at last he was a new man altogether, as a result of leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. Then I began to