ARMY'S FARE AT SANTIAGO.

SAMPLES OF CANNED ROAST BEEF EXHIBITED IN EVIDENCE.

Lieut. Ramsey Thinks That Two Kinds Were Supplied—Difficulties of Landing Supplies—Witnesses Who Suspected No Chemicals in the Refrigerated Beef.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The first officer called before the court of inquiry to-day was Lieut. Ramsey of the Ninth Infantry. He said that the landing of food from vessels at Santiago was attended with much difficulty because the ships had not been systematically loaded. In taking the stores off the commissary officers were compelled to unload the first articles encountered. One day bacon would be found and this was immediately placed on shore and sent to the front; another day canned roast beef might be unloaded. The commissary officers had no choice. It was impossible to delve into the cargo of miscellaneous stores and select any particular goods. What was on top had to be unloaded first. This condition often resulted in requests from the front for specific kinds of food. There were no official complaints about the rations issued, but requests would be made for more bacon. There were occasional complaints of the insufficiency of the vegetable component of the ration. From nearly all the officers he learned that the canned roast beef was not satisfactorily received by the troops. To satisfy the men the endeavor was made to send to the front as much bacon as possible. At Santiago, after the surrender, his special duties were at the docks where the fresh meat was unloaded from the ships. This was done about 2 A. M., when the air was cool. The beef was conveyed on lighters to the wharves and there issued to the brigade commissaries about 6 A. M. At first the work of distribution was not completed until about 5 P. M., but later they were through before noon.

"Did you at any time have cause to suppose that the beef was treated with chemicals?" asked Col. Davis.

"No. I had no reason to suspect anything of that kind. It was very fine beef. It was superior to beef I ever saw at any of the posts."

Becoming ill, Lieut. Ramsey was relieved of his duties as commissary and joined his regiment as a company commander. There he received refrigerated beef.

"Did you then have any reason to believe that the refrigerated beef had been treated with chemicals?" he was asked.

"Nothing more than my knowledge of the treatment of beef. I have been informed that packing houses always covered the exposed parts with a preparation."

"Do you know that?"

"Oh, no. I have been informed of that by butchers. The outside of the beef had to be trimmed off. That is done by all butchers."

Gen. Davis asked the witness about the canned roast beef, and Lieut. Ramsey said: "My experience is that it is a very inferior, unpalatable article of food—the canned roast beef, not the corned beef." Referring to the ill health of his company and regiment when he rejoined it, the witness said he certainly thought the food, being coarse, had a detrimental effect on the health of sick men. Asked to explain what he meant by coarse food, he mentioned canned roast beef. He had seen canned roast beef before in the army, at the post exchange at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

"Was it like that eaten in Cuba?" he was asked.

"No, sir; not the meat. The can was the same, but the beef was not."

"How was that eaten at your post?"

"It was very good. It would slice."

Pressed closely about that eaten by him in Cuba, the witness said the taste was very flat, the meat was very stringy, and it was chuck meat. He never saw in any can a piece of meat weighing more than an ounce.

Answering a question by Gen. Davis about the practicability of unloading cattle on the hoof on the beach at Siboney, he replied: "I should consider that a very difficult matter." By direction of Col. Davis another can of roast beef was opened and placed on a table for examination by the witness. He said it seemed a trifle better than that received in Cuba.

"That is beef from Cuba," remarked Col. Davis.

"It is better beef than I saw in Cuba," Lieut. Ramsey responded. "This looks more like commercial beef. We received some in Cuba that had been made for commercial use, but there was other that was made specially."

"At any time during the operations have you had any experience with what is known as processed beef?" asked Col. Davis.

"I received a piece of beef just before sailing. It was given to me by Mr. Smith. It was specially tagged and was given for experiment. I was on the Orizaba at the time, and later went on the Comal, and do not know what became of it. The beef was simply for experiment."

"Subsequently to your return from Santiago have you made any report about the canned roast beef?"

"I made a report to Gen. Eagan, in which I said I thought the canned roast beef was an inferior article of food. I told this to Gen. Eagan, and he said his regular officers of the department had found otherwise."

Col. A. L. Smith of the Commissary Department, depot commissary at Havana, was then sworn. At Tampa he served as depot and purchasing commissary. It had been intended to provide rations with half roast and half corned beef, he said, but the corned beef was not in sufficient abundance for carrying out this arrangement. It was on the cars, but could not be reached owing to the congestion at Tampa. Speaking of the roast beef Col. Smith told of two carloads that were spoiled and were rejected. From Tampa Col. Smith went to Porto Rico. He told of the arrival at Ponce of the Massachusetts and Manitoba with refrigerated beef. Some of this beef was taken ashore for the use of troops. Some of it was rejected at the camps. The regiments seemed divided about the quality of the beef. The hospital there took it and the officer in charge said it was good. The Sixth Illinois, however, rejected it. The Manitoba left Ponce without unloading all of her cargo.

"By whose order?" asked Col. Davis.

"I don't know."

"What complaint was received by you about the canned roast beef in Porto Rico?"

"There were complaints that the men did not want it; that they could not eat it without potatoes and onions. The vegetables were very scarce, not sufficient in quantity to make an issue to the men."

"Had you any reason to believe or suspect that the beef supplied the army in the war with Spain was treated with or preserved by chemicals?"

"I had not."

The court at its afternoon session had a surprise prepared for the enlisted men of the Ninth Infantry, who yesterday testified to the unsatisfactory condition of the canned roast beef. When the court reassembled there were discovered on a table eight plates, each containing a preparation of beef. All but one plate was canned roast beef. Some of it had been in Cuba, some was freshly canned. One plate contained fresh beef cooked in a similar way to that prepared by the packing houses. One by one the enlisted men were called into the courtroom and asked to point out meat like that supplied in Cuba. Many of them picked out different plates. At the request of Major Lee they were recalled and examined by him. Their cross-examination brought out the statement from all of them that the uncooked meat shown them in the courtroom was unlike that received in Cuba, because the latter was soft and melted.

"This is firm here," said Sergt. Kidd.

"It is harder and more solid," said Sergt. Buckhage.

"The uncooked kind was melted in Cuba," testified Sergt. Casey.

"This is better than I ate on San Juan Hill," said Sergt. White.

All the witnesses agreed that the samples were far better than that issued to the men in Cuba. Replying to Major Lee, the witnesses explained that they did not consider that the test enabled them to make an accurate comparison with the beef received in Cuba.

Col. Smith was recalled and testified regarding the examination recently made of a large quantity of canned roast beef by Gen. Breckinridge, and the condemnation of some of it. This was done without his knowledge, the witness said, and later he had another examination by Gen. Ernst, which resulted in only a small proportion of it being pronounced spoiled. The report of Gen. Ernst was submitted to the court by Col. Smith.

To-morrow, after the examination of several volunteer officers, representatives of Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and Libbey, McNiel & Libbey will testify.

Why Does The Sun

Believe that it is especially adapted to do your advertising?

Because in all New York there is no man of property, no man of real substance, no citizen of standing and of honorable ambition who does not read THE SUN.—Adv.

MRS. VERMEULE FAINTS.

She Became Greatly Distressed Under Cross-Examination and Finally Collapsed.

After being under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney McClelland for three hours yesterday, Mrs. Louise Vermeule fainted and fell from the witness chair in Part II. of the General Sessions. She was carried to a lounge in an anteroom, and it was half an hour before she was able to resume her testimony.

Mrs. Vermeule is under indictment for forgery, being charged with passing a worthless draft upon the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co. The draft bore the name of Margaret Williams, which name Mrs. Vermeule admitted she had assumed and signed to the draft.

"Why did you assume the name of Margaret Williams?" asked Mr. McClelland.

"To avoid being brought up in supplementary proceedings," answered the witness.

Q.—When did you assume the name? A.—In December, when I left my own home and went to the Cosmopolitan Hotel to live.

Q.—Didn't you use the name previous to that? A.—No, sir.

The witness was questioned about her mother's will but could not remember the date of her mother's death or other dates. Now and then she contradicted statements she had previously made and when asked to explain why she did this she said: "Oh, I am stupid" or "I didn't understand the question." Finally Mr. McClelland produced drafts dated Dec. 12, which was before the time that Mrs. Vermeule went to live at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

"You said just now that you never used the name Margaret Williams before you went to the hotel," said Mr. McClelland. "You must have been mistaken in giving that testimony, for I have here a signed draft bearing a date previous to that. What explanation have you to offer?"

"Oh, I am so stupid," answered the witness.

"Oh, no, you are not at all stupid," said Judge Newburger.

"Well," said Mrs. Vermeule, "I can't answer that question."

The witness finally assumed a lively demeanor, and in telling how she moved around to escape tradesmen to whom she owed money she laughed heartily. Judge Newburger told her that he would have to reprimand her if she did not desist. Then she began to weep.

"Were you ever married?" asked Mr. McClelland.

"Was I ever married?" repeated the witness. "Why certainly I was."

Q.—Were you ever married to this man Roelofs whom you referred to several times in your testimony? A.—I refuse to answer.

Q.—On the ground that it might incriminate or degrade you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Can you give the name of any man to whom you were married? A.—(laughing)—That's funny.

"You'll have to stop that, Mrs. Vermeule, and answer questions properly," said Judge Newburger.

Again she wept.

"Now," said Mr. McClelland, "can't you tell me where all these securities are that you said you were the owner of?"

"They are all over," answered the witness. "I cannot tell exactly just now, because my affairs are so hopelessly tangled up. I have bonds with different brokers from whom I obtained loans and with lawyers and usurers from whom I have obtained loans on jewelry. On one pigeon-blood ruby that cost me $4,000 I obtained a loan of $700."

The witness went on to give a list of the various properties which she claimed to own, but she refused to tell in what name they were held. She wouldn't say whether it was Williams or Vermeule.

"Why?" asked Mr. McClelland.

"Because the answer might incriminate me," replied the witness.

"Do you know what incriminate means?" asked Judge Newburger.

"Yes," answered the witness; "it means to compromise."

"It means that the giving of the testimony would subject you to a criminal prosecution," added Assistant District Attorney McClelland.

"Then I decline to answer on the ground that an answer would incriminate you," said Mrs. Vermeule.

The stupidity of the witness's fencing seemed to provoke the prosecuting attorney, and he asked a number of questions that excited her considerably. Then he said abruptly, "That's all." It was at this point that Mrs. Vermeule slid out of the witness chair and was carried from the courtroom.

The trial will be continued to-day.

$11 for the City's Conscience Fund.

Comptroller Coler received a letter yesterday containing $11 in cash for the conscience fund. The letter, which was not signed, read as follows: "This money belongs to the city."

WOMAN KILLED AT A FIRE.

JUMPED FROM THE FIFTH STORY DESPITE ALL WARNINGS.

Two More Tenants of a Harlem Flathouse Overcome by Smoke—Father, Mother and Infant Are Swung to a Neighboring Window with a Rope by the Firemen.

A woman was killed at a fire which started at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the five-story tenement at 701 Columbus avenue, near Ninety-ninth street. Many persons living in the building had narrow escapes and the work of the firemen was more than usually heroic. Had it not been that the scuttle of the roof was open to afford a means of escape, thus allowing free draught to the flames, the blaze would not have amounted to much and no life would have been lost.

The dead woman was Mary E. Prouty, a widow, 45 years old, employed as a book canvasser, living with the family of Silas Sager, which occupied the south flat on the top floor. She jumped from a window of the apartments there and was instantly killed. Mrs. Sager was cooking breakfast when she heard a crackling noise in the hallway. Her son opened the door to see what was the matter and a sheet of flame shot past him. Mrs. Sager alarmed her husband and then aroused Mrs. Prouty. She seemed dazed when awakened, and while Mrs. Sager escaped through the scuttle with her husband the sleeper's escape through the hallway was cut off, and through the open door of the flat the fire swept into the rooms.

Mrs. Prouty ran to the front window and screamed for help. Hook and Ladder Company 22 had arrived by this time and the firemen, crying to the frantic woman not to jump, began to spread the life net and to raise the long extension ladder. Before the net could be stretched out, however, she jumped to the pavement and was killed.

Meantime most of the Bough family, on the same floor, was cut off, too. James Boylan, with 2-year-old Willie Bough, had escaped to the roof, but the smoke and flames isolated the others, Mrs. Bough, hugging her infant, begged her husband to allow her to jump, but he restrained her and held her out of the window that she might not be smothered by the smoke.

Firemen Wallace and Garlin of Engine Company 47 soon reached the roof by going through the next house, and Lieut. James Crawley and Fireman William R. Corcoran stationed themselves in the window of 703 nearest to the Bough flat. The firemen on the roof passed a rope to Bough and he tied it around his wife. Mrs. Bough was swung to the window where the firemen were and was dragged into the building. The infant was next passed over and then the rope was thrown back to Bough, and he was swung across in the same way.

When the fire was driven out of the Bough flat Fireman George Murray found James Bough and Mrs. Boylan unconscious on the floor. A tenant named Duran carried down the child when Murray had passed it to him and Murray carried down Mrs. Boylan. She was sent later to the Manhattan Hospital. The firemen put out the blaze so quickly that only six of the flats in the house were burned out. The damage was about $5,000.

GERMANIC TOWED TO ERIE BASIN.

Had Steam Up in Two of Her Own Boilers to Make Her More Manageable.

The White Star steamship Germanic was towed to the Erie Basin yesterday morning. She had steam up in two of her own boilers to make her more manageable. She will go on the dry dock to-day if the Government transport Berlin is taken off. A force of men is already at work on the Germanic's interior.

Bridge Manager Cornell Confers with the Train-Crew Men.

General Manager Cornell of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad had a conference yesterday with the bridge motormen and conductors, who are dissatisfied with the new schedule which is to go into effect to-day. The conference took place in the conductors' room at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. Mr. Cornell told the men that there was an evident misunderstanding about the new schedule, and that they would find that it would mean no curtailment of their earnings. Regarding the provision that the conductors will be paid $2 a day for eight hours and over and only $1.50 for any less time, it was said that if men work nearly eight hours they will get full pay, just as if they had worked the full time.

LOAN ASSOCIATION LOOTED.

Employees of the Methodist Book Concern to Lose Part of Their Savings.

The members of the Methodist Book Concern Employees' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, which has its headquarters in the Book Concern's building, at 150 Fifth avenue, have received a circular calling upon them to meet on Friday night to ratify the action of the Governing Board, wiping out from the value of their individual holdings $7,268.18 to make good a loss, the greater part of which was caused by the defalcation of C. W. Dutcher, who for years had been a trusted employee of the Book Concern and Secretary of the Building and Loan Association from its start.

The association was incorporated in August, 1888, its membership being almost exclusively made up of persons employed by the Book Concern. William Baldwin, manager of the advertising department, was made President, John J. Feltus, Treasurer, and C. W. Dutcher, Secretary. Its shares were intended to be worth $250 upon maturing, and the dues upon each share are $1 a month. Loans are sold to members at premiums. They pay 5 per cent. per annum interest. Every six months a new series of shares is begun. Up to last July the members had every reason to be satisfied with their investment, and among the new members who had come in were a good many public school teachers. The statement of Jan. 1, 1898, showed that there were 256 shareholders, holding a total of 1,387 shares, and that the total assets were $70,042.51. The subscriptions paid in on first series shares were $115 each up to Dec. 31, 1897, and the estimated value of each share was $158.47, showing a profit to that date of $43.47. A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, which was to be added to the value of the shares.

Between that time and last July some dissatisfaction was expressed with Dutcher's management of affairs and another man was selected in his place. When the new Secretary tried to balance the books he found trouble and an examination disclosed the fact that several thousands of dollars were missing. Dutcher was called upon to explain. He admitted that he had been using the funds of the association in personal speculations in real estate in which he had become interested at Tuckahoe, N. Y. At that time he had severed his connection with the Book Concern.

When confronted with the facts of his breach of trust he gave up his equities in seven pieces of property at Tuckahoe, and from these the present officials of the association expect to realize eventually the money he took. After giving up the equities Dutcher was allowed to drop out of the association and he was not prosecuted.

9TH REGIMENT ELECTION PROTESTED.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Says That He Was Prevented from Voting.

First Lieut. Alfred J. McGrath of the Ninth Regiment entered a formal protest yesterday against the election of Capt. William F. Morris to the Colonelcy of the regiment. The protest was sent to Lieut.-Col. Seiferot the Twelfth Regiment, who presided at the election, and will be forwarded to the Judge Advocate General.

Lieut. McGrath is a supernumerary officer detailed to Company C by order of the Governor, and he claims that under the military laws of the State he has a right to vote and that he was prevented from doing so, being at drill. It has heretofore been understood that supernumerary officers were not entitled to vote.

Bonds Found in a Secret Drawer.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Feb. 28.—Three $1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad bonds were hidden away by Peter MacCarty Wright, an aged resident of this place, who died suddenly on Feb. 12, and were only discovered by accident yesterday. Miss Wright, sister of the dead man, was preparing to break up the home and go elsewhere. She gave away most of her belongings to friends and neighbors. One woman received a handsome old wardrobe. In moving it a secret aperture was found. When opened the bonds were found tucked away in a neat package.

Crank Alarms the Rev. Mr. Bostwick.

George Kenna, who recently came here from Buffalo, went to the home of the Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick at 106 East Twenty-second street yesterday afternoon and proclaiming himself the prophet of a new religion so alarmed the minister by his demonstrative arguments that Mr. Bostwick had him arrested. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity.

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VIN MARIANI

MARIANI WINE

The World Famous Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

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Sold at All Druggists Everywhere Avoid Substitutes

Wheatena.

Superior to all other breakfast foods not only in quickness of preparation, delicacy, palatability, ease in digestion and nourishing qualities, but for the variety of uses to which it may be put. Wheatena not only makes an unsurpassed breakfast dish, but also splendid gems, puddings and soups, and is delicious fried. It is the most satisfying food known. If eaten for breakfast it fortifies for the duties of the day. Children fed on it are strong, rosy and well, have powerful muscles, splendid teeth and bones, and thick hair. The student, the merchant, the banker, the laboring man and those from every walk and station of life are fortified and sustained by it. It is manufactured only by the Health Food Company.

All Grocers.

MARTENS FACES THE POLICE BOARD.

Taking of Testimony Begun at His Trial for Permitting Policy Playing.

Police Captain Frederick W. Martens, now in command of the Alexander avenue station, was placed on trial at Police Headquarters yesterday for allowing policy shops to be run in his precinct while he was the Captain in charge of the East Thirty-fifth street station. President York and Commissioners Hess and Sexton heard the case. In the papers the charges against Martens appear as made by Chief Devery. The real complainant, however, is Capt. F. Norton Goddard of Gov. Roosevelt's staff, who is the President of the Civic Club. Ex-Judge W. K. Olcott appeared for Capt. Goddard, and Frederick B. House defended Capt. Martens.

The first and only witness called yesterday was Jacob Zimmer, whom Capt. Goddard hired to obtain evidence against Martens. Zimmer told of the different shops where he had played policy in Capt. Martens's precinct, principally during the month of January this year. He said he seldom risked more than five cents on a "gig," and that he never won. In one policy shop, Zimmer said, a sign outside announced that a coal business was being conducted within. He visited the place several times, but heard no one saying anything about coal.

The trial was adjourned until next Thursday at 2 o'clock.

Supreme Court Throws Out Murderer Roesel's Application.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Announcement was made in the Supreme Court to-day of the refusal of Lawyer Frank Bergen's recent application for a writ of certiorari in the case of Louis Roesel, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Farmer James C. Pitt in Summit. The date set for Roesel's execution is March 10. The Court of Pardons will meet on March 7 and a final effort will then be made to save Roesel's life.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

State Pay and Medals Voted to the Volunteers of the War.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Political lines were closely drawn in the House to-day over the final passage of a bill which provides for the division of wards in cities or the redistricting of the ward lines where the population of any one ward equals that of any three other wards. The bill was intended solely for the benefit of New Brunswick. The bill had passed the Senate unanimously.

The Senate this afternoon passed Mr. Ketcham's bill allowing State pay to the volunteers in the Spanish war. Married men will get at the rate of $6 per month for the period of service and single men $4. The bill will cost the State about $185,000. The Senate also passed the joint resolution voting medals to the volunteers at a cost of $5,000. Senator McDermott voted in the negative, holding it to be a foolish expenditure of money, and Senators Braun and Foster voted the same way, stating that they had been requested by the volunteers not to support the resolution.

Martin Mahon to Be Shut Up When He Reappears.

The second trial of Fayne Moore for badgering Martin Mahon was postponed again yesterday because Mahon was still missing. The District Attorney's office hears that he will be back in town in a day or two to attend to a business matter for his hotel, the New Amsterdam, and Justice Fursman will send him to the House of Detention pending the trial.

Senator Depew Buys Real Estate.

Chauncey M. Depew took title yesterday from John Livingston to the four five-story flats, 12 to 18 East Eighty-eighth street, for a consideration of $150,000. Dr. Depew said in explanation of the purchase that friends, whom he hoped he could trust, had persuaded him that the property would prove a profitable investment.

SAMPLES SENT FREE.

KUTNOW'S IMPROVED EFFERVESCENT POWDER

A TRIAL COSTS NOTHING.

BY CLEANSING AND STRENGTHENING THE LIVER, STOMACH, BOWELS, SPLEEN, AND KIDNEYS,

Has Benefited Millions of Sufferers in All Parts of the World

Kutnow's Powder is composed of the most valuable curative and purifying elements of the famous European mineral springs, but minus their drastic, weakening, useless, and unpalatable properties. It is produced by desiccating the salts found in these springs and by adding effervescence. The most eminent medical practitioners are in the habit of prescribing Kutnow's Powder, which in the treatment of all Disorders of the Stomach, Spleen, Liver, and Kidneys is recognized as being invaluable.

Kutnow's Powder helps digestion, promotes nutrition, and neutralizes acidity. It purifies the blood, restores lost appetite, clears the brain, gives renewed energy to the body, and nourishes and rejuvenates the entire system.

Analyzed by the Greatest Medical Authority

The LONDON LANCET says: "Kutnow's Powder is stated to contain, among other ingredients, the active principle of the salt obtained direct from the mineral water. However this may be, our analysis confirmed the presence of the chief constituents referred to. The Powder is beautifully clean and white, and is evidently prepared with care, while the taste of the effervescing solution is by no means disagreeable."

What an American Specialist Says.

E. M. HALE, M. D., Chicago, Ills., Specialist in Diseases of the Heart, says: "I do not often give testimonials for any drug, but in this case I do it unsolicited, because I think that Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder warrants it. In all my experience I have never used a laxative so mild and pleasant in its action. In diseases of the heart it is especially beneficial."

Prescribed to the English Royal Family.

In commenting on the merits of Kutnow's Powder, *Land and Water* says: "This is very strongly recommended by many acknowledged medical authorities for use by sufferers from rheumatism, gout, and disorders of the stomach, liver, and kidneys. It is also highly spoken of as a corrective medicine most suitable for people leading sedentary lives. We are informed that Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder has been PRESCRIBED FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES and other members of the Royal Family, which affords an indication of the opinion of the remedy entertained by the medical profession. We have seen a letter from the Dispenser of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest requesting further supplies of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder, which had 'been used in the wards with success.' Having also seen autograph letters from the late SIR MORELL MACKENZIE to brother physicians of the highest standing, in which Messrs. Kutnow's preparations are spoken of in the most laudatory terms, we have no hesitation in bringing them to the notice of our readers."

Praised by Prominent Men.

The European buyer for JOHN WANAMAKER, Mr. R. W. Jennings, writes:

"Grand Hotel, Rome, Italy, March 24, 1898.

"I am compelled through gratitude to write you in praise of your excellent preparation, the Effervescent Salts. Having had much trouble from abscesses my physician recommended the use twice a week of a bitter water, a very well known water, which I will not mention. This water for a time had a beneficial effect and then failed. A good friend recommended your preparation. IT DID ALL THAT YOU CLAIM FOR IT. Furthermore I found it a most excellent remedy for seasickness. I used it frequently coming over. Usually I am a poor sailor. This time I was always at my accustomed seat at table."

PACH, Photographer, 935 Broadway, New York: "Mr. Gotthelf Pach directs me to say to you, in reply to yours of recent date, that he tried the Effervescent Powder and found it very effective, and cheerfully recommends it to any one needing medicine for stomach or liver troubles. Yours truly, ALEX. L. PACH, Secretary."

January 25, 1898.

HON. MONROE H. KULP, M. C., writes from the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on May 4, 1898: "In reference to your Improved Effervescent Powder will say that I think it is a very good article. I have used it, and I think it will do what you claim it is good for. I would recommend that all households should have the article in their homes."

SAMPLES SENT FREE AND POSTPAID TO ALL.

In order to demonstrate to the public the great merits of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder Messrs. Kutnow Bros., Limited, 13 Astor Place, New York City, will send a sample of their Powder free and postpaid to every adult applicant who names this paper when writing within the next two weeks.

SOLD BY ALL RELIABLE DRUGGISTS. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES, THEY ARE WORTHLESS, IF NOT INJURIOUS.

Proprietors in U. S. A.: KUTNOW BROS. (Limited), 13 Astor Place (Mercantile Library Building), New York City, N. Y.

Proprietors in Europe: S. KUTNOW & CO. (Limited), 41 Farringdon Road, London, E. C., England.