$10.00 for the first best and $5.00 for the next best advertisement showing the advantages of a safe in THE MISSOURI SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS —not to contain over 75 words—Competition closes at 4:30 o'clock P. M., June 15th, 1902.

IMPORTANT. This advertisement must be cut out and sent with copy to

$10 1ST PRIZE

$5 2ND PRIZE

The Missouri Safe Deposit Vaults
Equitable Bldg. 6th & Locust
Ground Floor

BLEES MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATING CLASS.

From left to right, upper row: Charles Austen Read, Columbia, Mo.; Reinhold Rudolf Demeter, Macon, Mo.; Gustav Henry Wiese, Avoca, Ia.; Stephen Boyd Miles, Falls City, Neb.
Lower row: Charles Arenz Kuhl, Beardstown, Ill.; Emil Theodore Henfus, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Edward Kuhl, St. Louis, Mo.; Leo Barr Crabbs, Kansas City, Mo.

Macon, Mo., June 1.—Class day exercises at Blees Military Academy will be held Tuesday morning, and on Tuesday night the commencement hop takes place, for which many guests will be present from other cities.

Wednesday morning, June 4, the graduation exercises will occur. The address is to be delivered by Doctor F. J. Miller of Chicago, Dean of Affiliations in the University of Chicago.

WORSHIPERS RENEW BAPTISMAL PLEDGES

Two Weeks' Mission by Paulist Priests in St. John's Church Is Concluded.

SERMON ON INGRATITUDE.

Renewal of Vows Followed by Bestowal of Papal Blessing—Mission to Be Conducted at Plattsburg.

The two weeks' mission for men, conducted by the Reverend Fathers O'Callaghan and Murphy of the Paulist Order, was concluded last evening in St. John's Church. After the services the priests departed for Plattsburg, Mo., where they will continue their missionary work.

The church was crowded for the final sermon. When he had finished preaching, Father O'Callaghan requested the congregation to renew baptismal vows. During this ceremony the worshipers stood in their pews and responded to the interrogatories which are a part of the ceremonies of baptism. The services were concluded with benediction and bestowal of the papal blessing.

The theme of Father O'Callaghan's sermon was gratitude as implied in the text: "What shall I render to the Lord for all the things He has rendered unto me? I shall pay my vows to the Lord before all his people." (Ps. cxv, 12–14.)

Father O'Callaghan said, in part:

"One of the most touching incidents in the life of Christ is recorded when, after having healed the ten lepers, he received a word of gratitude from only one of them. Were there not ten made clean? Where were the other nine? Ingratitude is in very truth a marble-hearted fiend. Every sin is a sin of ingratitude, but the total forgetfulness of the source of every good gift has in it the heinousness of every sin. Ingratitude proves the beneficiary unworthy of any future gifts.

"In the last week we have had many blessings from our heavenly Father. Many that were blinded by evil now see. Many that were deaf to the whisperings of the Holy Spirit now hear. Many that were lame now run in the way of God's commandments. Many that were in sin, now live. What shall we render to the Lord for all the things he has rendered unto us? We have gathered together this evening to render thanks to Almighty God for all the spiritual favors he has vouchsafed us this past week; lest, forgetting the goodness of our generous Lord, we be counted among the nine ungrateful lepers. We have been cleansed by the grace of God. Would that I might make you understand the value of that grace which is ours.

"No man can take it from us, and God will not. We alone can reject it and cast it aside. Lost once, it may never be regained; once gained, it will be ours forever if we will but keep it. Who, then, will sell it for all this world? Suppose a million dollars is within your grasp—one dishonest act would make it yours—no one will know it—if you would steal the grace of God so cheaply, then indeed has the Lord cast his pearls before swine; you have not learned the difference between cut glass and real diamonds. 'What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his immortal soul?'

"If we had received the just deserts for our sins and were this night among the lost in hell—if there were no ray of hope to lighten the black, impenetrable darkness of despair, what would we not be willing to do to have again a chance to regain what we had lost forever? Just such a chance is given to us now by the grace of God. 'What shall I render unto the Lord for all that he has rendered unto me? I shall pay my vows to the Lord before all his people.' And as in the water of baptism we were made children of God and heirs of heaven, so now in the living waters of penance we have been restored to our lost inheritance. What more fitting act of gratitude than that we renew our vows of baptism before God's people?"

HARDEST RAIN YET RECORDED.

Nearly Three-Inch Fall at Columbia, Mo., in an Hour.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., June 1.—The greatest rainfall ever recorded by the local weather station here fell last night. According to Section Director A. E. Hackett, 2.9 inches fell, most of it in one hour.

The police were called upon to rescue negroe residents of Flat Branch, a low part of the town, and succeeded in doing so on horses. Culverts and a few bridges were washed away.

On the Columbia branch of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway several bridges were damaged and it is reported that a large wagon bridge east of town was washed off its pillars.

In bottom lands corn was badly washed, but according to Mr. Hackett it will right itself in a few days if there is no more rain.

Shriners in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., June 1.—Imperial potentate special train of Shriners consisting of one hundred people from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, arrived this morning over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, followed by the McGee party, consisting of over 200 Shriners from New York.

The Eastern Shriners were entertained at breakfast by Syrian Temple of Cincinnati, who afterward joined the visitors in their journey westward. Three special trains leaving over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern with Shriners en route to San Francisco.

Hair Falling?

Don't tell your friends of it. They would think it so strange. You see, they know Ayer's Hair Vigor checks falling of the hair, restores color to gray hair, and makes the hair grow. Then why don't you use it?

"A few years ago my hair got very dry and I could pull it right out by the handful. After using a few bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor I got relief. My hair stopped falling and I received a new head of hair."—Mrs. G. Harrer, Milwaukee, Wis.

$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

INVESTIGATOR REACHED PELEE'S MOUTH FOR SAKE OF SCIENCE.

Angelo Heilprin of National Geographic Society Ascended to the Top of Mont Pelee and Looked Down Into the Jaws of the Belching Monster—Lives of Entire Party Endangered by the Feat.

COOLLY MADE OBSERVATIONS IN SHADOW OF IMPENDING DEATH.

Fort de France, May 31.—The National Geographic Society has scored a great triumph. Professor Angelo Heilprin ascended to the top of the crater of Mont Pelee this morning, in company with two guides and Mr. Leadbetter.

While on the summit several violent explosions occurred, but, notwithstanding the thousand dangers surrounding him, Professor Heilprin spent a long time taking careful observations.

Looking down the crater he found a huge cinder cone. The crater opening is a vast crevasse 500 feet long and 150 feet wide.

BRAVED GREAT DANGER AT VOLCANO'S MOUTH.

While engaged in this task the lives of the members of the expedition were continually in danger, and one particularly violent explosion covered Professor Heilprin from head to foot with the viscid matter. He persisted, however, and found, as had been suspected, that there were three separate vents for the volcanic matter.

Meanwhile Mont Pelee, seeming to resent the intrusion of man into her awful territory, belched out huge volumes of steam, ashes and boiling hot mud.

Professor Heilprin made the important discovery that the crater of Fallais has an eruption at the same time as the summit crater and ejects precisely the same matter.

BOTH CRATERS SHOWED NEW PHENOMENA.

Both craters showed a new phenomenon during the professor's visit, when mud was thrown up in high columns, while heretofore the mud has bubbled or boiled out and flowed downward in huge streams. There is reason to fear that great damage may result from the outbursts of this mud to the rich plantations still uninjured.

Professor Heilprin had gone to the plantation Vive, which is near the crater, in company with Fernand Clerc and Mr. Reid, landed proprietors of Martinique. This expedition had been especially organized by United States Consul Ayme and Professor Heilprin and was led by the latter.

The expedition left Fort de France last Thursday, May 29, at noon. Friday was spent in studying the newly formed craters on the north flank of the mountain. Saturday morning Professor Heilprin determined to attempt the ascent to the top of the crater.

The ascent was made on mules to an altitude of 700 meters, the line of ancient vegetation. There, leaving the mule that had carried him, the professor proceeded on foot to the site of Lake Palmiste. He found the lake completely dried up and crossed the bed, passing up a slope to the crater's edge.

FIRST IMPORTANT TOPOGRAPHICAL CHANGE.

Formerly the edge of the crater was a high bluff, or shoulder. This, the explorer found, had fallen into the great crater, and he thinks this change probably occurred at the time of the great explosion of May 20. This is the first important topographic alteration in Mont Pelee which has been noted and verified. Professor Heilprin arrived at the edge of the summit crater at 1:30 and remained there for over two hours.

PROFESSOR RESEMBLED STATUE OF MUD.

When he returned to Vive he resembled a statue of mud. The weight of ashes and mud he carried on his person, the horrible atmosphere he breathed and the fearful difficulties he encountered reduced him to a condition of extreme fatigue, notwithstanding the fact that he ascended Mont Pelee from the most accessible and easiest side. Professor Heilprin may return to Fort de France to-morrow if he has sufficiently recovered by that time to do so.

George Kennan and his party, who went to Morne Rouge, found on their return trip that a bridge across the road had been carried away by a torrent of hot mud. Negroes managed to get the party across the obstruction. They took the carriages to pieces and carried them and the members of the party to the other side of the river of mud, which was still hot. All the members of Mr. Kennan's party are well.

RECURRENT ERUPTIONS MAY BE EXPECTED.

Scientists Who Are Investigating Phenomena of Pelee and Soufriere Say Bureaus or Stations Should Be Established on Martinique and St. Vincent to Give Warnings of Impending Danger—Prof. Jagger Explains Horizontal Blast of Fire and Ashes by Applying Blowpipe Theory.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC CORRESPONDENT.

Fort de France, Martinique, May 25, via Herald-Republic Dispatch Boat Mary E. Luckenbach to San Juan, Porto Rico, May 27.—(Copyright, 1902.)—Science has begun a systematic and persistent assault upon the batteries of the West Indian volcanoes. Helpless to check their destructive discharges, she has none the less sent hither the wise men from her schools, armed with exact methods and with delicate instruments, and they have asumed the task of observing and recording whatever may be gathered from this stock of human knowledge.

When the Dixie's complement of distinguished scientists arrived here, the party—by mutual consent—split into two sections, one remaining here to note the action of Pelee and to press the attack at the earliest moment to the very verge of the crater, while the other went on to St. Vincent to study La Soufriere. Each party has lost not time in getting to work.

SCIENTISTS VIEW LA SOUFRIERE IN ACTION.

Arriving here last Thursday aboard the United States relief ship Dixie, the entire party of scientists made a superficial examination of Mont Pelee and the ruined city. The Dixie then went on to Kingstown, St. Vincent, taking thither E. O. Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, Professor T. A. Jaggar of the chair of geology in Harvard University, Professor Russell of Michigan University at Ann Arbor and others.

To those of the party who went to St. Vincent to-day, a trip on the little steamer Wear afforded a superb opportunity of seeing La Soufriere in action. While the Wear cruised along the smoking rust coast of St. Vincent in the immediate vicinity of the volcano, I had a long and earnest conversation with Professor Jaggar.

PRESS REPORTS OF DISASTER NOT EXAGGERATED.

I asked him whether the effects of the eruption in Martinique and St. Vincent were as disastrous as he had expected, after reading press reports, previous to his departure from New York. He replied that the effects, so far as fatalities were concerned, were fully as great, if not greater, than he had anticipated.

"Press reports certainly were not exaggerated," said he, "for we found it to be true, as stated, that out of a population of 20,000 in the city St. Pierre, hardly one had escaped, and the city itself was, indeed, completely obliterated—literally razed to the ground.

ERUPTION OF KRAKATOA WAS MORE VIOLENT.

"Now as to the cause of the explosion. History records several that have been more violent, notably the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883. The loss of life in this instance was much less than in the Pelee disaster, for the reason that it was a sparsely inhabited region, but the force of the explosion was so terrific that huge tidal waves killed thousands in the islands of Java, Borneo and Sumatra.

"Had the country in the immediate vicinity of Krakatoa been as populous as that around Pelee, the number of lives lost would have been far greater.

"To my mind," said Professor Jaggar, "the most interesting point about the Pelee eruption is the fact that matter thrown out of the volcano in a vertical direction afterwards took a horizontal shoot, and while it is too early yet to attempt a definite explanation of this singular phenomenon, I am inclined to believe that the matter was thrown to a very great height, and, following the law of gravitation, descended with great velocity—a velocity comparable, perhaps, with the swiftness of its ascension, especially as it neared the crater again.

SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION OF THE PHENOMENON.

"Here it encountered the matter in ascension and was accordingly deflected in a horizontal direction. This action was like a blowpipe effect and shot the flame in the direction of St. Pierre and the vessels lying in her roadstead.

"The intense heat from this blowpipe cut a patch through a certain section only, for there is very well defined line of demarcation between the living vegetable matter and the ashen path.

"'As far as I could observe, as we passed along the coast, no large stones or solid matter of any kind were thrown out of Pelee. It may be that there are some very small fragments of solid rock lying under the heaps of ashes with which the streets of St. Pierre are heaped, but we will not know the exact nature of the matter ejected until a critical examination of the ground and the ejected material is submitted to careful analyses.

NOTHING SURVIVED BLAST FROM PELEE'S "BLOW PIPE."

"I am inclined to believe that the matter belched forth was almost altogether pulverized rock or the earthy and mineral matter of which those mountains and the bowels of Pelee are composed. This matter, when blown to dust by the terrific explosive forces, resembles ashes or Portland cement and, when mixed with steam and wet by the rain, appears as gray as mud.

"The force of the explosion was almost beyond human comprehension. The accompanying heat was so great that it can scarcely be calculated by any known scientific means. This heat was so intense that glass in the city of St. Pierre was found melted, and, of course, no living thing could exist for a moment in such an atmosphere. All things must have perished instantly after the blast of the 'blow pipe' from Pelee.

"As to the character of the gas that is believed to have accompanied the ejected matter, I am not prepared to express a definite opinion until I have made careful analyses.

"It may have been carbon dioxide gas that consumed all other carbonaceous matter in its path or some other gas, or it may have been merely the intensely hot steam.

ERUPTION OF MAY 20 GREATER THAN THAT OF MAY 8.

"The union of oxygen and hydrogen and other elements may have produced the instantly disastrous effects that some attribute to asphyxiation by gas.

"I shall stay in the volcanic region several weeks, especially in the vicinity of Pelee, and, with the permission of the French Government at Martinique, make a critical examination of the mountains thereabout and an analysis of the matter found on the hills surrounding Pelee and in the streets of St. Pierre, before making any authoritative announcement of my conclusions."

I asked Professor Jaggar whether, in his opinion, there was any danger of further eruptions. He replied:

"Considering the fact that there have been several recurrent eruptions of both Pelee and Soufriere and in view of the further fact that the one of May 20 at Pelee was of even greater severity than that of May 8, it may naturally be expected that there will be further convulsions.

"The disastrous effects of that of May 20 were not as great as that of May 8, of course, for no living thing existed at St. Pierre, and the town was already blotted out, but the force of the explosion seems to have been even greater.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PELEE AND SOUFRIERE.

"Then again, the fact that the eruption at Soufriere, St. Vincent, occurred on May 7 and at Pelee on May 8 tends to show some sort of relationship or sympathy existing between the two.

"I am inclined to believe that they are on the same fissure.

"This theory is further strengthened by the fact that the commander of the garrison at St. Lucia (lying midway between the two volcanoes), in using his range finder, observed bubbles in the sea on a line between Soufriere and Pelee. They were, I believe, emitted from the submarine fissure, which becomes the subterranean fissures of Pelee and La Soufriere.

"Until there is what we call an 'adjustment' or 'compensation' between the elements along this line, there will be recurrent explosions or eruptions of more or less severity.

SCIENTIFIC DATA MIGHT HAVE SAVED MANY LIVES.

"If there had been scientific data at hand, the people of Martinique and St. Vincent would have been forewarned, for, as in 1812, local earthquakes were felt around La Soufriere for about twelve months preceding the eruption of May 7."

"Is the popular theory that sea water entered fissures leading into the crater, generating steam in the bowels of the volcano, an acceptable one?" I asked him.

"I do not want to express a definite opinion at present," he replied, "but I am inclined to think that theory a plausible one."

"Is it a fact that the depth of water was greatly increased in the roadstead of St. Pierre after the eruption?"

"No," said Professor Jaggar, "that report was incorrect. There has been no change in the depth of the water at St. Pierre. Captain Berry, Commander of the Dixie, assured me of this.

"You might also correct the statement telegraphed to the United States that the height of Mont Pelee was reduced about two-thirds by the eruption. There has been no change in its height. At least there has been no change that is discernible from St. Pierre.

SUGGEST BUREAUS TO GIVE WARNINGS OF DANGER.

"When we are able to reach the crater, we may find that part of the mountain top has been blown away; on the other hand, the heaps of 'ashes,' etc., thrown out may have added somewhat to its height. Doubtless we will find the topography of the mountain greatly changed."

Professor Jaggar and Professor Russell agree that bureaus or stations should be established to give warnings of these impending seismic disturbances. They should be equipped with seismometers, seismographs and all modern apparatus.

It was suggested that they be conducted by an international arrangement and telegraphic communication established between the stations and information published in much the same manner as the Signal Service and weather bureaus are now conducted.

KILLED NEIGHBOR IN QUARREL.

Fence-Breaking Stock Caused a Tragedy at Indian Bay, Ark.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Clarendon, Ark., June 1.—Near Indian Bay, thirty miles south of Clarendon, Fred Wilkes was shot and killed by Decatur Burge yesterday in a quarrel, which resulted from Wilkes's stock breaking into Burge's cattield. Burge gave himself up.

Burge had several times told Wilkes of the depredations and yesterday being exasperated over the matter drove the stock from his field to the range. Wilkes went to Burge's store and insisted that Burge should have them brought back, which Burge declined to do, and an altercation followed, during which Wilkes attempted to get over the counter at Burge with a drawn knife.

Wilkes was shot above the left eye and died soon after. Burge came directly to Clarendon and surrendered to Sheriff Milwee. Wilkes and Burge are very young men, and Burge is the Mayor of his town, the youngest person holding an office in the State. The young men were raised in the same community and both are well connected.

WEDDING GIFTS.

CUT GLASS, VASES,
KAYSERZINN, CLOCKS,
CANDELABRA, SILVER,
ART GOODS, JEWELS.

☞ The Engraved Wedding Invitations and Calling Cards executed in our stationery shops are incomparable in style and quality. Prices most moderate. Samples mailed free.

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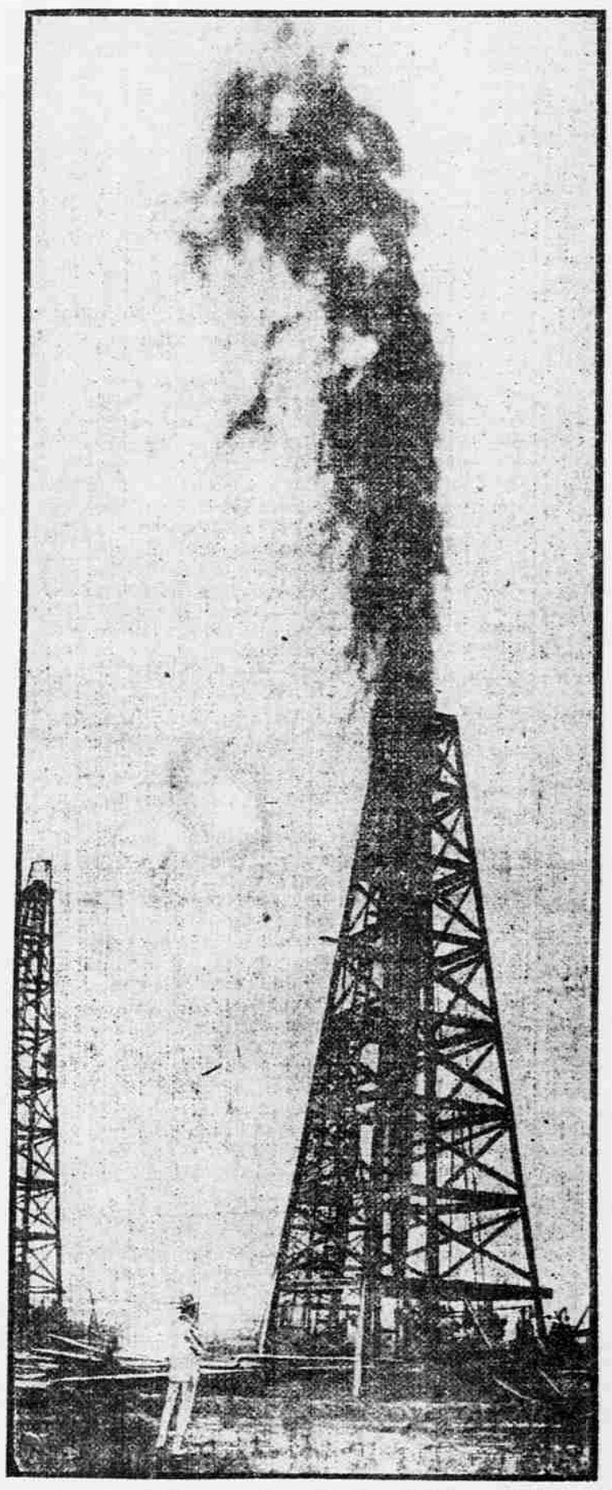

Jennings, La., June 1.—The new gusher at this place, which is controlled by the Jennings-Heywood oil syndicate, has an estimated flow of 70,000 barrels every twenty-four hours. The well shown in the accompanying picture is the third one that has been developed in this field. The first was by the Jennings Oil Company and the second by the Southern Company. Now that it has been proven there is oil here, other wells will be drilled.

A pipe line has been built from the oil field to the Southrn Pacific Railroad, and barges are being used to transport the oil to the market.

EMPLOYES HONOR W. M. BELL.

Superintendent of Brown Shoe Co. Is Guest at a Banquet.

On his return from a five weeks' vacation in New Mexico, W. M. Bell, the general superintendent of the Brown Shoe Company, was the guest of honor at a banquet, at Bellevue Hall, Easton avenue and King's highway, Saturday night.

The guests, ninety-four in number, were arranged around a horseshoe-shaped table. Nearly all the division managers were present, besides the assistants, that during Mr. Bell's connection with the company had been associated with him.

Although only 32 years old, he holds one of the most responsible positions in the company and is very popular. He left St. Louis five weeks ago on account of his health and has spent his time traveling through New Mexico.

L. & N. TO BOTTLE IT UP?

Reported That No Traffic Will Be Had With Tennessee Central.

It is reported that the Tennessee Central will have no traffic arrangements with either the Louisville and Nashville or the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis for interchanging freight and passengers, for the reason that these roads will not accept either from the Tennessee Central.

It is claimed in the report that the Tennessee Central has been such a hard fighter for a held in Tennessee that the Louisville and Nashville will ignore the road and in every way bottle it up.

AA. G. CORRE.

Cincinnati, O., June 1.—A. G. Corre, aged 61 years, president and principal owner of the Grand Hotel and the Gibson House, in this city, died to-day after an illness of three months. He had been in the hotel business here over forty-one years as proprietor of the old Spencer house and the Broadway Hotel in former years, and accumulated a large fortune.

MRS. D. CESNOLA.

New York, June 1.—Mrs. Di Cesnola, wife of General Louis Plama Di Cesnola, chief director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, died at her home here to-day of heart disease. She had been an invalid for many months. Mrs. Di Cesnola was the second daughter of Captain Reid, the hero of the Battle of Mayal. Her grandfather was Lieutenant John Reid of the British Navy, a lineal descendant of Henry Reid, Earl of Orkney.

Good Morning.
Mr. Neversave

We certainly have some mighty good clothing items here on sale now for the man who cannot save money—we want to start him on the road to economy. These suits are worth twenty and twenty-five dollars—every one of them, and we want Mr. Neversave to place the difference between our price for clothing and the other man's right into some good safe and draw interest on his money. Don't spend simply because you have the money—use a little discretion—and with the help of The Meyer Store we can assure you of a bank account within a very short period of time. Ask any man what he thinks of The Meyer Clothing Store—what he thinks of our policy—our tactics—not that we're selfish to think ourselves pre-eminently in the lead always—but this store's certainly growing popular—getting so quickly—and it's only The Meyer Store policy that's doing it—the foundation's right—and where that's the case the complete building's bound to be likewise. Hundreds of knowing men will be here to-morrow for good clothing—because good Alco brand clothing costs half the price of the "other" kind elsewhere—Mighty glad to talk it over with you, Mr. Neversave—frankly, ours is a remedy—see us about it.

THE MEYER STORE
COR. BROADWAY & WASHINGTON

Simplicity in Adjustment.
Handsome in Appearance.
Unique in Construction.
Rigidity of Lenses.

Only practical mounting for special ground lenses.
Newest and Best.
Shur-On Eyeglass is on for Shur.

Sold in St. Louis by the Leading Opticians,
EGGERT & FISHER,
317 N. SEVENTH ST.,
Between Olive and Locust.
The scientific examination of the eye and furnishing of Glasses is our business exclusively

8¾ HOURS TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
B. & O. S-W.
TRAINS LEAVE
9:00 A.M. 8:05 P.M. 2:05 A.M.

Genuine ROBERTS Water FILTER

Renders the foulest water sparkling and pure.
Cleaned in one minute.
100,000 in use. You take no risk in buying from us. If unsatisfactory, return them, and money will be refunded.

SCHROETER BROS., Agents,
809 and 811 N. Fourth St.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON ON "THE POSSIBILITIES OF LIFE."

The Reverend Doctor Samuel J. Niccolls Preaches to Lindenwood College Girls.

The Reverend Doctor Samuel J. Niccolls preached a baccalaureate sermon yesterday morning at the Second Presbyterian Church to the graduating class of the Lindenwood College at St. Charles, Mo. Ten young women composed the class. About seventy of the pupils of the college were in attendance, occupying the front center pews of the church.

The sermon dealt with the possibilities of life. Doctor Niccolls spoke of the greatness of man and of human nature. The possibilities for development are illimitable, he said, and he pointed out that the period when a young man or woman leaves his school to take his place in the outside world is one of the critical points in his life. It is then that the real development, the real turn toward better things or worse begins.

He spoke of the mysteriousness of life, the great insoluble problem which confronts man on every hand. He led up to the life of Jesus Christ, in which he found many object lessons for the young. The ultimate outcome of an individual's life, he pointed out, was beyond the foresight of the mind of man. To foretell the circumstances which arise as the years pass which waft and direct the man this way and that he considered in the realm of prophecy. Here he discovered one of the mysteries of living, one which, unless there were something certain on which to rest, forbade any safety for the individual. The safety and certainty, he said, lay in Jesus Christ, in acceptance of his message.

THREE DAYS.

Then Postum Saved Him.

It makes rather solid friends of people when they discover a liquid food that will save life in extreme cases of need.

Speaking of Postum Food Coffee, a lady in Toledo, O., says: "For over five years now I have used Postum Coffee entirely in place of the ordinary coffee or tea.

"I used to have stomach trouble and every time I drank a cup of ordinary coffee suffered the greatest distress. My troubles left when I left off coffee and began using Postum.

"The most severe test I know of was when my husband was down with gastric typhoid fever. His stomach would retain nothing; we tried milk and various other drinks. Everything we put into his stomach would come up in less than three minutes. After the third day of this kind of work I concluded to give him some Postum Coffee. He drank it and relished it and retained it, and for four weeks he lived on Postum and nothing else to speak of. You can depend upon it that Postum gained some good friends, for Husband would have died if it had not been for the nourishment afforded by Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.