BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Private Roy Keator Co. B, First Illinois Volunteers, Shafter's Army of Invasion, Fifth Army Corps,

CURED.

Chicago, Ill. Aug. 29, 1899.

The Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—After serving 3 months in the Cuban War, living in trenches full of mud and water day after day, and drinking water full of disease, and eating when I could get it, finally threw me into a fever and this located in my kidneys, developing Bright's Disease. I was in a serious condition for some time after my return. Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by one of our Company who had suffered the same trouble I had, and he had been cured; therefore I took Dodd's Kidney Pills and am glad to state that I am as well and sound to health today as before going to Cuba. I credit Dodd's Kidney Pills for restoring my health, and recommend them to any one suffering from Kidney troubles. I am very gratefully

Roy Keator

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Diseases of the Kidneys.

Sold by all dealers in medicine, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price by The Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Barr's Cafe is just the place to rest, refresh one's memory and revise the shopping list when downtown for a day's purchasing. Well-cooked food, daintily served at moderate cost, will be ready every day.

TOOK POISON IN A CAR.

Waitress, Despondent and Homesick, Tried to Die.

Considerable excitement was caused in the crowded downtown district on Olive street, between Sixth street and Broadway, yesterday at 4.15 p. m. by the attempt of Maggie Head, a waitress, 23 years old, living at No. 811 Market street, to kill herself with poison. She was in an Olive street car when she swallowed the drug, and it began its work as the car got in front of Frost & Johnson's drug store, at No. 518 Olive street. The conductor and passengers carried her into the store and an ambulance was summoned. There the woman cried, said she had repented and wanted to live. She asked to be taken to her mother.

At the City Hospital the usual remedies were applied. To a Republic reporter she said last night that she attempted suicide because of despondency and homesickness. She said: "My work was hard, and not being very strong I became sick. Yesterday when I was carrying a tray of dishes I fainted. All the dishes were broken. Fearing that the same thing might happen again my employer discharged me. I felt too weak to seek a position elsewhere, so thought to end my suffering by taking poison."

Doctor Amyx says that he does not believe the woman's condition is serious.

A New Hunting Boot.

Something new in sportsmen's boots, made of army duck, guaranteed water-proof. Rawlings Sporting Goods Co., 620 Locust st.

Lon W. Williams.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., March 14—Colonel Lon W. Williams, one of the oldest attorneys in the State, died to-night. He came to Arkansas in 1823, and had lived in Little Rock for nearly fifty years. A son, J. E. Williams, and four daughters survive him.

Phellitus Knight.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Unionville, Mo., March 14—Phellitus Knight, aged 90 years, died at his home near St. John.

BITES, STINGS, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES, WOUNDS

—all the accidents which bring terror and discomfort, could have been alleviated or averted had there been upon the closet shelf a remedy at once available. *Pain* is instantly relieved by

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT

Directions for its use for all occasions accompany every bottle, and there is nothing like it for domestic emergencies in sickness. For man or beast. 25 cents, at druggists.

SPECIALTIES.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $6,500,000

PAYS

4% on Savings Deposits

DEATHS.

ASSMANN—Charles A. Assmann, in his 46th year, son of the late George A. and Sophia Assmann (nee Amelung).

Cremated by the immediate family, strictly private, as requested by the deceased.

Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

BARON—After a lingering illness, at his home, No. 2007 Carr street, Selig Baron, beloved husband of Sarah Baron and father of Gregor and Ike.

Interment Thursday, at 2 p. m.

CARPENTER—On Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 11:30 a. m., Mary Carpenter (nee Buckley), beloved wife of E. D. Carpenter, mother of Edward, Charles, John, Maggie and Mary.

Funeral will take place from family residence, No. 509 Gano avenue, Saturday, at 8:30 a. m., to the Holy Name Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

San Francisco, Cal.; London, O.; Elmira, N. Y., and Freeburg, Ill., papers please copy.

FOY—On Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 8:45 a. m., Robert Foy, aged 69 years, beloved husband of Bridget Foy (nee Rigney) and father of Mrs. Lizzie Jennings (nee Foy).

Funeral from family residence, No. 4084 St. Ferdinand street, on Thursday, March 15, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Matthew's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited.

In life he was a member of St. Joseph's Sodality.

HILL—On March 14, 1900, at 9:30 p. m., Eben B. Hill, beloved husband of Mary E. Hill (nee Lobdell), aged 82 years. Member of Aurora Lodge, No. 267, A. F. & A. M., and secretary of Commodore Fort Association of Naval Veterans.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

HUSSMITH—On Wednesday evening, March 14, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock, Caroline Hussmith, at the age of 67 years 3 months and 7 days, beloved mother of A. J. Mertens, Mary H. Mertens and Joe. C. Hussmith, John C. Hussmith, August A. and Frank A. Hussmith.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

St. Charles, Mo., papers please copy.

KUST—Joseph M. Kust, beloved son of Henry and Josephine Kust (nee Nolte), at 5 o'clock p. m., aged 4 years 11 months and 28 days.

Funeral from family residence, No. 4959 Nebraska avenue, at 2 p. m., March 15, 1900. Interment private.

SMITH—On Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., Margaret Smith (nee McEvaily), beloved mother of Walter M. Smith, Maggie Mahoney, and grandmother of David Mahoney, after a lingering illness, at the age of 78 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, March 16, at 2 o'clock p. m., from family residence, No. 1961 North Ninth street, to St. Michael's Church, corner of Eleventh and Clinton streets, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

Washington, Ind., papers please copy.

SPIEKERMAN—On Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 8:45 p. m., Bernard H. Spiekerman, at his residence, No. 924 Lindell boulevard, after a long illness, aged 74 years; dearly beloved father of Louis, Edward, Emma, Ida, Frank and Mrs. Louis Spiekerman (nee Lerch).

Funeral 9 a. m. Saturday, to St. Xavier's Church. Leave residence at 8:30 a. m. Please omit flowers.

WEST—Suddenly, on March 14, 1900, at Houston, Tex., Benjamin H. West, Jr., of 2911 Olivar avenue, aged 35 years, 4 days.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

WHELAN—On Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 6:30 o'clock p. m., Mary Whelan (nee Hanlon), beloved wife of Dennis J. Whelan, and daughter of the late Michael and Catherine Hanlon, sister of Michael, Bell, Rose Hanlon and Mrs. George Stanicek.

The funeral will take place Saturday, the 17th inst., at 8:30 o'clock a. m., from family residence, No. 1819 O'Fallon street, to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

MRS. BAMBERGER ON THE WITNESS STAND

Accuses Detective Lally of Inducing Her to Plead Guilty Before the Coroner.

OFFICER DENIES THE CHARGE.

Mrs. Eva Coyle Testifies That the Defendant Gave Her Money to Give to Lizzie Rieger—State Rests.

Yesterday morning the hearing of Mrs. Hedwig Bamberger was resumed in Judge Taussig's court. The first witness was Mrs. Anna Loeb, who was called in behalf of the prosecution and testified that Mrs. Bamberger had tried to get witnesses against herself out of the way. She testified that she heard Mrs. Bamberger say that she would get Lizzie Rieger out of the way even if it were necessary to employ someone to take her out of the country. Attorney Howe, for the defense, then cross-examined the witness and tried to get her to admit that she has tried to blackmail Mrs. Bamberger. He endeavored to get a confession from Mrs. Loeb that she had tried to induce Mrs. Bamberger to give her money to keep her from telling what she knew about the case. The witness denied that she had made any such attempt.

Mary Hart of No. 1929 South Tenth street, a sister of the first witness, was next called to the stand. Her testimony had to do with hearing on the case.

The next witness called by the prosecution was Mrs. Eva Coyle of No. 1416 Lafayette street. She testified that Mrs. Bamberger had offered her money to give to Lizzie Rieger and that the Rieger woman refused to accept it. Mrs. Bamberger, she said, asked her if it was safe to offer the Rieger woman $500 to leave the country, and she replied that she did not care to advise her and did not want to get mixed up in a case. Mrs. Coyle was asked if she did not know that Lizzie Rieger had slapped Mrs. Bamberger's face at Mrs. Bamberger's request. She said that she did not.

A ripple of excitement ran through the courtroom when Mrs. Bamberger was called as the next witness. Mrs. Bamberger testified that while she was detained in the matron's room at the Four Courts detectives called on her and told her to be "reasonable" by pleading guilty before the Coroner. She said that Detective Patrick Lally called on her at the Four Courts the afternoon before the inquest and told her that if she would plead guilty he would see that she got off with a fine of $50. She said that she would not have pleaded guilty if she had not been promised that she would be allowed to go home after the inquest if she did so. She likewise said that Harrington and the men who induced her to plead guilty.

Lally's Denial.

Detective Lally was called to the stand by Attorney Krone, who questioned him for the prosecution. Lally said that he never asked Mrs. Bamberger to plead guilty and that when she asked him what she had better do he told her to consult her attorney. Matron Kinney of the Four Courts testified that she did not hear Detective Lally or any one else try to persuade Mrs. Bamberger to plead guilty. The jury was then brought into the room and court adjourned for lunch.

The afternoon session commenced at 2:30 o'clock with Stenographer Halpin again on the stand. He was asked by Attorney Krone if the proposition to state that Mrs. Bamberger said at the inquest, he said that Mrs. Bamberger signified to the Coroner that she wanted to say something and when asked what it was she said: "I want to plead guilty." The Coroner, said Halpin, asked the defendant if she wanted to plead guilty to performing a criminal operation. She replied: "I want to plead guilty." Judge Harvey for the defense asked the witness whether Mrs. Bamberger was on trial at the Coroner's office and he replied that he did not think she was. He said the defendant did not say what she pleaded guilty to.

Attorney Harvey for the defense spent the afternoon in trying to show that somebody had been threatening Mrs. Bamberger with long imprisonment if she did not plead guilty before the Coroner, and others tried to induce her to plead guilty by promising that she would be allowed to pay a fine and then depart without further trouble.

Detective Patrick Lally was the next witness. The defense tried very hard to show that Lally promised Mrs. Bamberger that she could go free after paying a $50 fine, if she would plead guilty before the Coroner. Attorney Harvey cross-examined Lally closely, but was unable to make him admit that he advised Mrs. Bamberger to plead guilty.

"At no time," said Lally, "did I try to induce the defendant to plead guilty." Attorney Harvey asked him if he and Coroner Lloyd did not visit Mrs. Bamberger in the matron's room at the Four Courts the afternoon before the inquest. Lally said that he escorted Coroner Lloyd there and remained in the room while the Coroner conversed with the defendant, but did not hear what was said. Mr. Harvey asked him if he did not go there to induce the defendant to plead guilty at the inquest. Lally said that he only went to the matron's room to show the Coroner where Mrs. Bamberger was. He also said that he did not speak to the defendant at all. Attorney Harvey was not able to make him change his story.

Detective Harrington, who arrested Texler, testified that Detective Lally told him that Mrs. Bamberger said, while they were walking over the Twelfth street bridge the day she was arrested, that she wanted to plead guilty. He said that he heard something about a $50 fine, but did not remember where he heard about it. Attorney Harvey then asked the witness if it was not part of Detective Lally's business to get evidence against the defendant, and he admitted that it was. Archie B. Edmonston and W. A. Crooks testified that they heard Mrs. Bamberger plead guilty at the inquest.

Coroner Lloyd Testifies.

Coroner Lloyd was the next witness to take the stand. His testimony was favorable for the defense, as it helped to establish the claim that Mrs. Bamberger had been induced by some means to plead guilty.

"I saw Mrs. Bamberger in the matron's room at the Four Courts the afternoon before the inquest," said the Coroner. "Mr. Lally was in the room at the time, and I think some other officer was there, but I do not remember who it was. I attempted to talk to the defendant, and she told me that she was too sick to talk. I told her that she was a prisoner, and that she did not have to say anything if she did not want to. I did not threaten her or attempt to induce her to plead guilty. At the inquest she signified that she wanted to speak. I asked her if she had anything to say, and she replied: 'I plead guilty.'"

The Coroner admitted that he went to see Mrs. Bamberger at the request of an officer, who told him that Mrs. Bamberger would not talk to him, and that the Coroner might be more successful. He said that the officer was Lally, and that he thought that Lally asked him to go to see Mrs. Bamberger for the purpose of getting a confession from her. Coroner Lloyd said that Lally did try to get Mrs. Bamberger to talk about Wilhelmina Speerl, and that Lally told him that Mrs. Bamberger would plead guilty at the inquest in the morning. Lloyd said that detectives Lally and Harrington brought Mrs. Bamberger to his office on the morning of the inquest. Lally testified that he alone took Mrs. Bamberger from the Four Courts to the Coroner's office. Harrington testified that he was not with Lally when he took Mrs. Bamberger to the Coroner's office.

Attorney Eggers then submitted portions of the transcript of the inquest as evidence and the State rested its case.

Attorney Howe, for the defense, then outlined the defense to the jury. He said that the defense would show that Wilhelmina Speerl was delicate from the time she was 14 years old, and that others than Mrs. Bamberger had treated her for the same trouble that she asked Mrs. Bamberger to cure. He said that the defense would show that Mrs. Speerl accompanied her daughter to Mrs. Bamberger's and assisted at the examination; that as soon as Mrs. Bamberger found that she did not understand the case that she called in two reputable physicians and turned the case over to them; that a dozen things beside that charged by the prosecution could have caused the condition in which she was when she called on Mrs. Bamberger; that the testimony of Lizzie Rieger, the star witness for the State, is perjury and that she is not worthy of belief. He told the jury that the Rieger woman had tried to blackmail Mrs. Bamberger, and that Mrs. Bamberger had to face this condition because she refused to be "held up." He said that the defense would also show that detectives misled Mrs. Bamberger as to the nature of the case against her and told her that if she would plead guilty and pay a $500 fine she would be at liberty after the inquest. The defense then called Doctors Mary Wolfert and Charles F. Roetter to testify. Their testimony was favorable to the defendant.

SULZER REFUSES TO BE SILENCED.

Other Members of Idaho Investigating Committee Object to His Questions.

SHARP PASSAGES EXCHANGED.

New York Congressman Wants to Know Who Pays State's Counsel—Miner's Experience While in Prison.

Washington, March 14. Feeling ran high at the Capitol to-day in the investigation before the House Committee on Mines and Mining, and there were several sharp exchanges between Chairman Hull and Representative Lentz, Democrat, of Ohio, on the stand, relating to his experience during imprisonment, which ended only in defeat from those of other witnesses, one of his friends was shot by an old soldier, and he was in danger of lynching at the hands of a mob. Lentz, who is a cripple, lost his right arm, which was torn from his coat and with tears in his eyes threw it away. Cornell said he made a memorandum of the affair, but the book was taken from him, and he saw it afterwards in the possession of Burton C. Sinclair, the Governor's representative on the troubles.

No Call for Records.

Mr. Sinclair, who was present, arose and declared that there was no such entry as had been described.

Mr. Lentz protested against witnesses not under oath. He also gave notice that he would call on Mr. Sinclair to produce his books, to show this alleged entry.

Chairman Hull here interrupted to inform Mr. Lentz that he was not the committee, and was not in a position individually to order the production of books. This was the province of the committee, and without such action Mr. Lentz should not attempt to explain.

Mr. Lentz said that this was the usual notice that books would be called for. He asked that the witness make the request, and, without objection, this was done. Mr. Lentz also moved that the committee call for all rolls, records, etc., showing the names of those held in the "bull pen," the charges against them, etc. The committee was in executive session to pass upon the motion.

At the executive session the committee voted 5 to 3 against calling for the immediate presentation of the rolls, records, etc., of the "bull pen." It was agreed, however, that General Merriam and others be requested to produce any such reports which they were found.

When the open session was resumed the testimony was soon interrupted by another exciting controversy, one of the attorneys present in behalf of the State of Idaho occupied a seat near the head of the table, and Mr. Lentz referred to the outside "coaching" which was going on. He also questioned the attorney as to whom he represented, by whom he was retained, and what retainer had been paid. The answer was that Governor Stonenberg had given a $250 check as a retainer.

Sharp Colloquy.

Then the following colloquy ensued:

Chairman Hull: "What difference does that make?"

Mr. Sulzer of New York: "Don't be so timid, Mr. Chairman."

Mr. Stevens of Minnesota: "There is such a thing as decorum."

Mr. Sulzer: "Then I may be."

Mr. Stevens: "You had better get a little of it."

Mr. Lock of Ohio: "I object to the insulting remark of the gentleman from New York to the chairman."

Mr. Sulzer: "Never mind what you want to do about it. I will have my rights here. You are not appointed for that. I know, Mr. Lock, you are very solicitous."

Mr. Lock: "Not at all sensitive to anything you can say."

Mr. Sulzer: "We will have our say here."

The manner of the exchange showed that the members were very much in earnest. The witnesses then went on with his testimony. He told of the vileness of the barn where the men were first confined, and of the harsh treatment accorded them.

At the afternoon session Witness Cornell said he never heard an army officer tell miners who had quit work in the mines that he would put them back at the point of the bayonet if they did not voluntarily resume work. The military authorities, he said, were in control, and superior to the civil authorities.

The cross-examination did not materially alter Cornell's statement.

FAILURE OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

Three Conventions Prepared Not Ratified by Any of the Powers.

Washington, March 14.—In diplomatic circles here an unpleasant suggestion has been thrown out to the effect that the Hague conference has resulted in complete failure and that even the limited programme agreed upon is never to be perfected.

The basis for this view is the fact that up to this moment it is not known officially that a single one of the Powers represented in the conference has ratified the three conventions prepared there. Treaties themselves require that each of the participants in the conference shall be notified whenever the other parties ratify the conventions. Up to this time no such notice has reached this country. So far as the United States Government is concerned with one of the three treaties has been ratified by the Senate, and even in that case the formalities have not been carried to completion. It is probable, however, that the appearance in Washington of the newly appointed Dutch Minister, bringing with him the official copies of the conventions, may result in further action by the United States upon them.

WORK ON BATTLESHIPS.

Missouri Has Just Been Started at Newport News.

Washington, March 14—Admiral Hichborn's latest report of the progress of the work of building up the navy shows that of the battleships under construction, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, at Newport News, are advanced toward completion 59 per cent and 56 per cent respectively.

The Illinois, at the same place, stands at 15 per cent, and the Missouri has just been started. The Alabama, at Cramps, is set down at 36 per cent, the Maine at the same place at 22 per cent, and the Wisconsin and the Ohio, at the Union Iron Works, at 8 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

TWO MILLIONS A YEAR.

Amount Recommended for National Guard Organizations.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 14.—As a result of the conference of Adjutants General in this city, the House Committee on Military Affairs has presented a bill calling for an appropriation of $2,000,000 annually, instead of $800,000, for the National Guard organizations in the various States.

Chronic Diarrhoea.

Mr. C. B. Wingfield of Fair Play, Mo., who suffered with chronic diarrhoea for thirty-five years, says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did him more good than any other medicine he had ever used.—Adv.

Missouri Supreme Court.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 14—Division No. 1 of the Supreme Court met today and handed down opinions in the following cases:

BY BRACE, P. J.

Lee vs. Publishers Knapp & Co.; affirmed.

BY VALLIANT, J.

Held vs. Guion; reversed and judgment here.

Baker vs. Cull; reversed and remanded, with directions.

Judson vs. Walker; reversed and remanded, with directions.

Pitt vs. Weakley; reversed and remanded, with directions.

BY MARSHALL, J.

Hayes vs. Missouri Railroad Co.; affirmed.

Jaggar vs. Hyde; affirmed.

McHaine vs. Johnson; affirmed.

Sutton vs. Cole; judgment of the Circuit Court affirmed.

Simpson vs. Eidmer; reversed.

Duffy vs. Cook; reversed and remanded, with directions.

McAllister vs. Ross; affirmed.

Buckley vs. Kansas City; reversed and remanded.

Tiley vs. Hill; Smith vs. Hill; Hass vs. Grannett; Union National Bank vs. Hill, and Boatman's Bank vs. Garnett; all affirmed.

MOTIONS.

Hazeltine vs. Central National Bank; Central National Bank vs. Hazeltine; motions for rehearing overruled.

Gilmer vs. Potter; appeal dismissed.

State ex rel. Christian Co. vs. Gideon; death suggested; cause revived by consent.

Hazeltine vs. Smith; motion to tax cost filed by appellant.

Adjourned to March 20.

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE GOLD BILL.

Measure Passed by the Republican Congress Now a Law of the Land.

CIRCULAR TO BONDHOLDERS.

Secretary Gage Issues Instructions as to the Method of Exchanging Bonds—Information for Banks.

Washington, March 14. At fourteen minutes to 4 o'clock this afternoon the President affixed his signature to the gold bill, and thus making it a law of the land.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana, who had the bill in charge, arrived at the White House about five minutes before that time and was shown into the Cabinet room, where he waited for the President. Amid much laughing at the bill he had been congratulated with cries, affixed his signature to it. At the same time he presented to those present the pen with which he signed the document, the last act being performed in Congress had been completed on the 13th of the month. He spoke of the statesmanship displayed in the measure now the law of the land.

In signing the bill the President used a new gold pen and pencil, which he presented to Mr. Cooper with him for the purpose.

Gage's Circular.

Immediately upon signing notice that the financial bill had been approved by the President, Secretary Gage issued a circular to holders of United States 2 per cent bonds of the act of January 14, 1897, 2 per cent bonds of 1908, issued under the act of June 31, 1898, in which their attention is directed to section 7 of the act approved herein. The Secretary outlined as follows:

Under the provisions of this law the department will be prepared to receive on and after this date, until further notice, any of the bonds named under the acts above mentioned, and as early as practicable thereafter will issue in exchange therefor a like amount of United States registered or coupon bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum as provided by the act approved March 14, 1900.

"To effect the exchange, the outstanding bonds should be surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the terms of this circular. They will be accepted for that purpose in the order of the surrender of them to him, and new bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, will be issued in the same order to the owners. A letter of transmittal should accompany each package of bonds for exchange, setting forth the purpose for which they are forwarded, and giving the address to which the new bonds and checks for the interest thereon should be sent.

"Bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for a national bank may be surrendered by letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with the Treasurer's receipt representing the bonds, together with a resolution of the Board of Directors of such bank authorizing the Treasurer to assign the bonds.

Registered Bonds.

"The priority of issue of the new bonds will be determined by the date of the receipts of the Secretary of the Treasury of the outstanding bonds, or the papers representing the same, provided that the bonds or papers are in proper condition for such surrender, as set forth hereafter in this circular. If any correction is required, the priority of the bonds to be issued will take date from the receipt and acceptance of corrected bonds or papers at this office.

"Any registered bonds forwarded should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into 2 per centum bonds. The assignment should be signed and witnessed by one of the officers named in the note, which is printed on the back of each bond. Where a new bond is desired in the name of any one but the payee of the old bond, the old bond should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into 2 per centum bonds for account of (Here insert the name of the person in whose favor the bond is to be issued.)

"Registered bonds inscribed in the name of an institution, forwarded for exchange, must be accompanied by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the institution, authorizing their assignment to the Secretary of the Treasury for such exchange. The resolution must bear the seal of the institution, or, if the institution have no seal, there must be furnished with the resolution an affidavit setting forth that fact.

"Upon acceptance of any bonds for exchange under the conditions of this circular the present worth of the surrendered bonds to yield an income of 2½ per cent per annum will be calculated as of the date of their acceptance, except as provided in the next paragraph and the sum representing the difference between the present worth of said bonds and their par value will be paid to the owner thereof in due course by a check drawn in his favor by the Treasurer of the United States. The element will include payment by the department of accrued interest on the old bonds to the date of their acceptance for exchange and a charge against the owner for accrued interest on the new bonds from the date of their issue to the date of acceptance. Bonds surrendered upon which interest has been prepaid need not be accompanied by a deposit to cover such prepaid interest, as the department will deduct at the time of the settlement any amount which may be due on account of unpaid interest which had been prepaid.

Denominations Issued.

"The new bonds will be dated April 1, 1900. Therefore, all outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange and accepted for that purpose prior to that date will bear interest to April 1, and interest on the new bonds will begin, and the present worth of such surrendered bonds will be calculated as of the said April 1. The new bonds will be issued in denominations as follows: Coupon bonds, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000. Registered bonds, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000.

"All bonds forwarded for exchange will be regarded as the property of the position, firm or institution in whose favor the new bonds are to be issued, and in each case the check in settlement of the present worth, i.e., above referred to, will be drawn in favor of such person, firm or institution, but if the agent forwarding the bonds shall desire and so request, the bonds and the check may be forwarded to such agent's address for delivery to the owner.

"Packages containing bonds for surrender, or papers representing bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for a national bank, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., and be plainly marked, 'Bonds (or papers) for exchange.'

"Blank forms of application for exchange herein authorized and blank resolutions for use by institutions have been prepared by the department, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"In exercise of the discretion given to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 11 of the act, he reserves the right to suspend the exchange of bonds above contemplated whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the Government may be best served thereby. The Secretary of the Treasury also reserves the right to change the terms of exchange above set forth, either by requiring a bonus or premium upon the 2 per cent bonds, or by requiring the holders of bonds outstanding to surrender the same in exchange for the new bonds at a rate to yield income of more than 2½ per cent per annum."

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTERS.

State and Private Banks Seek Authority to Reorganize.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 14.—Comptroller Dawes sent a letter to-day to each National Bank Examiner notifying him that he might be called upon at any moment by telegraphic notice to examine the assets of any State bank seeking admission to the national system or to inquire into the character and responsibility of applicants for new charters. The Comptroller held several consultations with his subordinates in regard to other features of the new law, but did not complete all his arrangements for carrying it into effect.

Orders were given that no more notes for $5 should be issued to banks having more than one-third of their circulation in notes of that denomination. Such notes received for redemption at the Treasury will be cancelled and new ones issued from the 5 per cent redemption fund, and the banks notified to make good the fund to 5 per cent of their outstanding circulation. Thus far the orders for new plates have not been reaching the comptroller in great numbers. Eight such orders were issued to-day and between forty-five and fifty have been issued within this month. A special circular probably will be issued to banks having notes for $5 advising them of the new law and suggesting the wisdom of obtaining additional plates, where they have only plates for $5.

The applications for new charters were only about a dozen to-day and the number is still about 500, including State and private banks which desire to enter the national system.

The following applications have been made for authority to organize national banks with a capital of $25,000 and upwards, to convert from private or State banks to national banks, under the provisions of the new financial bill:

Alabama—T. W. Coleman, Eutaw; Foster, San Ford and Carroll, Troy; S. R. Block, Camden.

Indian Territory—W. J. Burnett, Sapulpa; W. A. Boring of Kansas City, to organize a bank at Atoka; A. H. Constant, Paul Valley.

Kansas—F. S. Larabee, to change the Farmers' Bank of Stafford to a national bank; W. E. Brown, cashier of the George W. Brown & Sons State Bank of Augusta, the Citizens' Bank of Lacygne; A. J. Johnson, Bank of Kiowa; E. F. Kellogg, Bank of Dodge City; E. E. Masterman, Bank of Commerce, Garnett; E. A. Kelly, Union Savings Bank, Leavenworth; R. F. Brown, City Bank of Goodland.

Mississippi—W. H. Terry, Corinth.

Missouri—R. S. Brownway, Brownway Banking Company of Brookfield; W. H. Biere, the Platte Savings Bank; T. D. Fair, Savannah; J. S. Hocker, Bank of Gilford; A. L. Rose, Versailles; F. W. Sturgis, Meadville.

Oklahoma—G. E. Nickel, Alva; John Murphy, Enid; Delegate E. T. Flynn, First National Bank of Tawhiskt; A. J. Dunlap of Washita County, to organize a bank at Hooleyville; W. M. Hovey, Enid; C. D. Roberts, Ponca City; H. M. Spaulding, People's Bank of North Enid; G. J. Fleming, Bank of Enid; Porter Smith, Newkirk; Frank Hagan, Bank of Santa Fe, Newkirk; John W. Lewis, Bank of Tecumseh.

Texas—H. H. Binford, Dallas; T. C. Henning, Gainesville; B. B. Simmons, Fort Worth; J. H. Fernandez, Columbus; D. L. Jester, Tyler; J. J. Dillon, Libbey; T. H. Walker, San Antonio; E. J. Houghtey, Van Alstyne.

Vanderlip's Instructions.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to-day issued a circular of instructions and information to persons desiring to exchange old bonds for the new 2 per cents, under the financial bill signed by the President to-day. Mr. Vanderlip says:

"By the expression 'present worth to yield an income of 2½ per centum per annum' is meant such a price as would yield to the investor a return of his money at the maturity of the bond, with interest on the sum loaned by him at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable quarterly, payments. The attention of persons desiring to effect the exchange of the three classes of bonds in question for the new 2 per cent bonds is especially invited to the importance of having all registered bonds properly assigned and all resolutions and applications properly prepared.

"National banks now owning bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation will pass. Likewise that in every case the department will require a resolution of a proper form authorizing the exchange of their bonds from the new 2 per cent bonds, and will also require the surrender of the duplicate receipts representing such bonds which were issued by the Treasurer of the United States. National banks now owning bonds lodged with the Treasurer of the United States as security for public deposits will be required to furnish the resolution above referred to and surrender the duplicate receipts, and in case the bonds now held are 4 per cents of 1908 or 4 per cents of 1907, there will also be required a certificate of deposit of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States showing a transfer of funds to the Treasurer of the United States of an amount equal to 2 per cent of the face value of such 4 per cent or 5 per cent bonds.

"Institutions owning registered bonds received in their name will please observe the requirement that the resolution authorizing their surrender for exchange must be certified to by a different officer from the one authorized in the resolution to execute the assignment.

Department's Acknowledgement.

"Upon receipt of bonds or papers representing bonds to be exchanged for the new 2 per cents and upon their acceptance, the department will issue an acknowledgment bearing the facsimile signature of the Assistant Treasurer. This acknowledgment will not be negotiable, but pending the preparation and issue of the bonds a process which may require two months or more, the department will issue a temporary bond, which in the case of bonds desired as security for circulation or deposits, will be lodged with the Treasurer of the United States. In all other cases the temporary bond will be lodged with the Register of the Treasury. The department will allow the transfer of these temporary bonds lodged with the Register and the bonds issued on account of such transfer will retain the date and the priority of rights of the original bond. Such bonds so issued will not be again transferred. In due time the permanent bond will be substituted in its place and will be delivered to the owner, after which the usual rights of transfer attached to all registered bonds of the United States will be registered by the department.

"When the Register of the Treasury issues the temporary bonds he will mail a notice to the owner thereof, giving the denominations and the numbers. If the owner desires to avail himself of the privilege to take one transfer as above outlined, he may give power of attorney to some one in the city of Washington to make the assignment for him. This assignment of attorney, accompanied by a letter giving the names and addresses of the payees of the new bonds, will be all that will be necessary to effect the transfer.

Secretary of State of Wisconsin

Writes from Washington, D. C., "I only used Peruna five weeks, and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits as a catarrh cure." Henry Cassen.

MR. JONES OF NEW YORK.

There May Be a New Bidder on City Lighting Contracts.

Supervisor of City Lighting O'Reilly had a caller yesterday whose identity is causing speculation on the part of City Hall officials interested in the final outcome of the city lighting problem. The visitor asked for a copy of the specifications for letting the contract for lighting the downtown portion of the city, made necessary by the forfeiture of the Budd contract.

The applicant told Mr. O'Reilly that his name was William Jones and that he represented a New York concern. This was the extent of the information he volunteered, and Mr. O'Reilly did not press him further.

The bids under the new letting will be opened March 26. So far, besides Mr. Jones, only the representative of the Imperial company of this city has applied for a copy of the specifications.

THE MOTHER

with a nursing baby has two lives to support. Her flesh, strength and vitality are taxed to the utmost, and must be maintained or both will surely fail.

Scott's Emulsion

will keep up the mother's strength and vitality. It also enriches the baby's nourishment, and supplies the elements necessary for proper growth and development of bones, teeth and tissue.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Build Yourself Up Anew!

Take Dr. Greene's Nervura

Blood and Nerve Remedy.

The Great Spring Medicine which gives Strength, Power, Vigor, Vitality to Men and Women.

Who does not wish for strength, vigor, health? What weak, trembling, miserable mortal is there who would not set his or her heart beating with all the fire and energy of youth? Then why not do it? Throw yourself onto the broad, old bosom of Mother Nature.

Take her own safe cure—Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy—made from healing herbs dug from the depths of her forgiving heart.

It is the remedy which Heaven intended for the revitalizing of the nerves and blood, when circumstance, abuse, overwork, or what-not have exhausted them. This is amply proved in the thousands of strong hearts and steady nerves brought back almost, as it were, from the grave by this great remedy.

You need it now more than at any other season of the year. The whole earth is awakening, cleansing, purifying and enriching itself. Can people do better than follow its example?

Dr. Greene's Nervura cures nervous exhaustion, insomnia, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, poor blood, depression, and any disease of the nerves, blood, or stomach.

Out of weakness, it will recreate strength! Out of despair, hope! Out of sickness, health!

Mrs. A. Turnbull, 491 Easton St., Providence, R. I., says:

"For 10 years I had been suffering from terrible exhaustion and was all run down, as thousands of our women are. I had the neuralgia fearfully, and my back was very weak. I don't think any one ever lived on less food than I did, so weak was my stomach, and so poor my appetite. I doctored constantly but got no relief from my great sufferings. I took that most wonderful of all medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and it cured me, yes, perfectly and completely cured me of all my troubles. From the first bottle there was an improvement. I have always recommended this great remedy to every one, and advise every suffering woman to use it, for it will cure them."

Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential and letters are answered in plain, sealed envelopes.

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Every sportsman should have a Rawlings Expert Call to be successful in duck shooting. The only call made that will imitate the natural call of a duck; each call tuned by an expert and guaranteed accurate—price $1.50.

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