Eye-Witness Tells of the Assassination of Alexander.

THE EMPEROR had gone but a few steps when a man of 36, leaning nonchalantly against the iron posts, straightened up and, taking a white bundle from his overcoat, threw it directly in front of Alexander's feet. There was the same cannon-shot like bang as before, while a great cloud of smoke obscured the scene for some seconds.

Graphic story and pictures in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

St. Louis Club That Is Managed on Novel Lines.

THE ORIGINATORS of this club made it a neighborhood family club, for, when the head of the family becomes a member the lady members of his family become members also and enjoy all the privileges, except on Saturday nights. That evening is known as "stag night."

Half tones and story of this club in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Frank Carpenter's Picture of Market Day in Manila.

WHAT A KALEIDOSCOPE of color rattles its changes before our eyes. What a lot of queer women there are, and what queer things they are doing. Here comes one with a cheat in her mouth, and there is another who is chewing the betel. There are women—

All graphically pictured by pen and pencil in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Fair Ladies Who Know the Mysteries of Banjo Music.

ST. LOUIS HAS ALWAYS had its quota of banjo amateurs, male and female, in society, nor is the banjo far from being a favorite with those who are most highly cultivated in music. The best amateur pianists, violinists and singers delight in picking the banjo strings.

Good story, handsomely illustrated, in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Something New About the "Author of 'Ben Bolt.'"

TWELVE YEARS LATER the widow visited the Missouri town again, as a member of another theatrical company. She ordered a modest headstone for the grave in which "Nelson Kneass, author of 'Ben Bolt.'" The grave is located in an unkept and crowded part of the cemetery, in a lot 25x50 feet.

Fine presentation of certain facts in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Louisiana Purchase as a Real Estate Bargain.

THINK WHAT a million dollars is, and then try to think of three billion, one hundred and ninety million, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, four hundred and sixty-eight dollars. If you can not will begin to understand what less than ninety years of American energy did for the Louisiana Purchase.

Interesting comparisons in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

What Fashion Paris Sets for This Year's Shirt Waist.

PARIS, MARCH 2.—The styles in shirt waists are very pretty this season. Plain white * * * are popular. Three * * * at each side * * * form one of the best-liked arrangements. Three * * * are put at the back joined to a short, straight * * * The * * * style is the one employed in making up the heavier stuffs like pique and madras.

No puzzle—just as extract from Republic Paris Fashion Letter.

Story of a Great Naval Hero of the Revolution.

WHY JOHN PAUL added the Jones to his name has been much discussed of late. Mrs. A. L. Robertson, a great-great-grandaughter of General Allen Jones, a distinguished citizen of North Carolina at the time of the Revolution, published not long since an account of John Paul's friendship with Allen and Willie Jones.

And the best part of it is given in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

The Spot That Lily Langtry Calls Her Home.

THE MOTTO OF Mrs. Langtry's life has been that "A woman with brains and pluck can accomplish what she chooses. If she faces her limitations fearlessly, she can be great in her own line." In looking about for her opportunity, as every man and woman in this world has to do at some time, etc.

Exquisite half tones with this story in The Sunday Republic.

Some Brave Acts of St. Louis Policemen.

A POLICEMAN is a man who wears blue clothes, brass buttons, a helmet and a club, and who now and then proves himself a hero. A policeman is not regarded as a hero, generally. He is never treated by the people who write plays as anything more important than a fool or a villain.

Another view of him is given in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

How the Elder Surprised His New Congregation.

"WORST!" GROANED the Deacon. "Listen to this. It's from 'im, the Elder, that I was jest lettin' on havin' sech a good, comfortable time a-visitin' with, 'a' now I get sech a word as this." He read aloud: "Meet me at the station to-morrow morning with a Democrat!" "With a Democrat!" yelled his listeners.

It is a clever story in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

All the News That a World of Readers Wants to Read.

SPECIAL CABLEGRAMS from every point on the globe where anything of interest is happening—All occurrences worth knowing in St. Louis and vicinity. A complete newspaper, and a safe one. Besides many special features not noted here.

A good day's reading in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

COUNCIL APPROVES KERN CONTRACT.

Seven Members Vote Aye and the Opposing Six Exhibit Their Displeasure.

PRESIDENT MEIER'S FLOP.

Always Considered Antagonistic to the Award, He Casts the Deciding Ballot—Hoffmann and Schnell Also Change.

Vote on Approval of Bond.

Ayes	Nays
Gaige,	Carroll,
Jeffrison,	Graves,
Hodges,	Hunter,
Meyerkort,	Gates,
Meyerling,	Lamb,
Richards,	Wheeler—6
Schnell,	
President Meier—7.	

This is the vote in the city council yesterday by which the contract and bond of the Kern Incandescent Gas Lighting Company were approved. The vote was a surprise to the City Hall officials, who had confidently expected, from the attitude of certain members of the council, that the contract would be rejected. Various members who had publicly expressed themselves as hostile to the contract, however, the vote came as a shock from which they will not recover for many days. The change of opinion, at the last moment, of several members of the council who had expressed sentiments antagonistic to the award, in the public press, has caused a good deal of comment.

General Manager Kutnemeyer of the Kern company and one of its local representatives were in the clerk's office for quite a while before the council convened, and had a brief conference with several of the members. When the council was called to order they adjourned to the gallery, where another spectator had gathered to watch the proceedings, ex-Senator Schnettler, member of the House of Delegates from the 8th Ward, was one of the interested spectators. A stenographer in the employ of the Republic occupied a central position at the reporters' table, and took notes of the proceedings while the debate on the approval of the contract was touched.

When the question of the contract and bond was taken up Councilman Gaige arose and spoke:

"Mr. President, it appears from the comments in the public press that many people seem desirous of having the council approve this contract and bond regardless of consequences. I wish to say that I have thoroughly investigated this matter since it first appeared before us, and I have been the whole week and all the Sunday with the City Counselor, and I have been assured that the Kern Incandescent Gas Lighting Company has not complied with the laws of Missouri and is not authorized to transact business in this State.

"Under the laws of this State no corporation can procure a license or charter to operate in Missouri which is capitalized for more than $1,000,000. The Kern company is organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $10,000,000. An application was made to the Board of Public Improvements by the company's accredited representatives. Secretary of State Lesueur informs me that the Kern company has not complied with the laws of the State and is not authorized to do business here. The laws apply with equal force to foreign and home corporations.

"Here the speaker quoted extracts from the Missouri laws relating to the subject under discussion.

"Before entering this chamber," he continued, "I saw the City Counselor and asked him to look up the law on this subject. He did so, and informed me that Secretary Lesueur was correct in his view of the Kern company's status in Missouri. It has no legal standing here and cannot execute this contract even if we approved it. Under these circumstances, I think it a waste of time to further discuss the question before us. No further objection is necessary, leaving aside all objections as to the sufficiency of the bond or the advisability of letting the street work with gasoline, we should reject the contract and bond immediately. I move that the contract be not approved."

Carroll's Motion Seconded.

Mr. Gaige seconded the motion.

Mr. Hodges said: "As a substitute to the motion, I move that the matter be further postponed. This is a new point of objection that Mr. Carroll has sprung, and I don't believe the city ought to fall down in a heap on this proposition without inquiring into its merits."

Messrs. Horton and Richards at this point warned Mr. Hodges in a whispered conference not to attempt to delay action on the contract and bond. The chair had already recognized the substitute and placed it before the body.

Mr. Carroll objected to any further postponement. He said that now was the time for action, if ever. There could be no doubt, he said, that the solicitors of the Southern the Kern company from doing business here. If there were any doubt on that point, he volunteered to furnish a legal opinion by the City Counselor within a few minutes.

Mr. Hodges declared that by the terms of the ordinance under which the work was awarded to the Kern company the council could not possibly suffer a forfeiture of any other company if they failed to perform. There could be no difference in the provisions of this and any other contract which the board could draw up in the future. The council had complied with the letter of the ordinance, and the present contract were rejected similar contracts would have to be drawn and the same objections would arise.

"We are absolutely powerless," he said, "to eliminate the specifications calling for use of gasoline. We cannot bind a company to the exclusive use of gas. The city council, several years ago, when I had been a few minutes ago, acquired most of the facts I have just stated. I don't care a continental about the Kern company. It is the contract we must look at, and the present contract is the only one that can be drawn under the ordinance passed by this Council."

After Mr. Kern had repeated his former objections to the approval of the contract on the ground that it should be shown the sufficiency of the bond, and was opposed to the use of gasoline, a vote on the Hodges substitute to postpone action was taken. It was lost by a vote of 3 to 10, Messrs. Hodges, Meyerkort and Hoffmann voting in the affirmative.

The opponents of the Kern contract were jubilant over their first victory, and looked forward with confidence to the rejection of the contract on the final vote. Their elation was short-lived. Clerk Graves proceeded with the roll call on the original question of the approval of the contract. Carroll was the first to vote. He voted "no." Then came Goet and Gaus, who also voted "no." Hodges voted "aye," but that was expected. When Hoffmann's name was reached the Councilman arose to explain his vote. Hoffmann was one of those who had opposed the contract from the first, and the opponents of the measure counted on his vote.

"I have been opposed," he said, "from the first to the use of gasoline as a street illuminant. I have, however, since last week, investigated the system of lighting on Delmar avenue, and find it to be all that could be desired. It is too late to amend the gasoline feature of the ordinance. The ordinance does not and cannot exclude the use of gasoline, and the contract can be drawn which will better the situation. Under these circumstances, believing the contract to be the best we can derive, and the bond a sufficient one, I vote 'aye.'"

Minority Enraged.

Carroll interrupted the Speaker before he had his vote by jumping to his feet and demanding to know whether he was explaining his vote or making a speech. Hoffmann thereupon briefly concluded his remarks and announced his vote "aye."

Horton voted "aye" and then Meyerkort arose and said that the explanation previously made by Hoffmann covered his case, and he voted "aye." The other members announced their votes without explanation. There in all was six to six before President Meier's name was called. When he voted "aye" the members of the opposition were almost white with rage and consternation. It is said that they had implicit confidence in his voting against the contract, and the unexpected change of opinion dumbfounded them.

When the clerk announced the vote, 7 to 6, a deep groan from the spectators in the gallery, followed by hearty hand-clapping. Delegate Schnettler was apparently the only man in the gallery displeased at the result, and he showed his displeasure in his own inimitable way. Leaning over the gallery rail he yelled down at President Meier:

"Say, Meier, why the—— don't you be a good fellow? Stick to the boys. Vote no!"

The President and everybody in the chamber looked up to discover the author of this profane and irreverent remark, but no effort was taken of the interruption, and Schnettler left the gallery, keeping mutterings on the heads of the Councilmen.

Although the result of the vote was common talk upon the floor, little by the members themselves, it was plain to see that the disappointed members took their defeat greatly to heart, while those who had openly favored the contract from the first freely expressed their surprise at the unexpected "flop" of certain members who were supposed to be pledged to its defeat.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE PENDING.

Kern Company Will Try to Get Gas From the Laclede.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, March 16.—Emerson McMillan, president of the Laclede Gas Company, for the first time, made public the report of Colonel Charles C. Hood, commanding the Sixteenth Infantry, upon the campaign conducted by him near San Ildefonso and the Maasim River, in the island of Luzon, during the early part of last December. The campaign was a complete success, and Colonel Hood mentions the following officers for brevet, for conspicuous gallantry in battle, recommending that the commissions be one grade in advance of that held by them at the present time:

Majors Henry C. Ward and Joel T. Kirkpatrick, Sixteenth Infantry, Captains Arthur Williams and Benjamin H. Randolph, Third Infantry, Captains Walter A. Thurston and Beaumont B. Buck, Sixteenth Infantry, Captain Charles E. George, Captain and Quartermaster Sixteenth Infantry, Captain Charles D. Parker, Third Infantry, Captain Thomas M. Mosely, Adjutant, Sixteenth Infantry, First Lieutenants John E. Woodward, Isaac Kewin, Guy O. Palmer, John P. Preston, Jr., James B. Cowen, Edgar E. Stimson, Sixteenth Infantry, Morris K. Estabrook, Paul Giddings, Henry S. Wygant and Philip E. M. Walker, Third Infantry, Edward T. Ryan, Twenty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieutenant Henry S. Stannard, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, Second Lieutenants Charles L. Jackson, Ernest Hazzard, Jack Hoy, Charles W. Weeks and Charles M. Gordon, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry, and Edward Kimmell, Third Artillery.

Colonel Hood mentions and commends the high order of courage displayed by Captain Thomas Mosely, Adjutant, Sixteenth Infantry, and Assistant Adjutant General of the command, and cites as an instance of the same a personal combat with an insurgent near Maasim River, on December 6, resulting in the capture of the Filipino. He also commends the valuable services rendered during the campaign by Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Dade, and three enlisted men of the Sixteenth Infantry, Sergeant Major Samuel E. Patterson, Musician Howard W. Hilder, Company A, and Private Edward A. J. Sweeney, Company D. Of these latter he says:

"Each was mounted and employed in transmitting orders or otherwise obeying my commands, and, though unable to use their arms or protect themselves from the deadly fire of the enemy, did not hesitate or falter for a moment at any one of several times when I considered their lives in extreme jeopardy."

LIEUTENANT DAVIS'S FUNERAL.

Services Held in the Senate Chamber at Little Rock.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., March 16.—The body of Lieutenant Julian Davis of the Thirty-sixth United States Volunteers, who was killed in the Philippines last October, arrived in Little Rock to-day. The funeral was held from the Senate Chamber this afternoon, and all Little Rock turned out in honor to the distinguished young soldier. Fully 4,000 persons witnessed the services. The Reverend W. F. Thompson of the First Methodist Church conducted the services. The body was sent to Dardanelle, the home of his parents, to-night, where the funeral will take place Sunday afternoon. A large delegation from this city will be present.

Herr von Puttkamer.

Berlin, March 16.—Herr von Puttkamer, ex-Vice President of the Prussian Ministry and brother-in-law of Prince Bismarck, is dead at Varzin, aged 71 years. He recently resigned as Governor of Pomerania.

Loaded Shells.

Twelve-gauge, loaded with smokeless powder, per hundred, $2.00. Try them. Rawlings Sporting Goods Co., 629 Locust st.

Berry—Henley.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Paris, Tex., March 16.—Mr. Robert P. Berry and Miss Ella Henley were married last night by the Reverend C. M. Threadgill.

INNOCENT MEN WERE IMPRISONED.

Deprived of Civil Rights Guaranteed Them by the Constitution.

MARTIAL TYRANNY IN IDAHO.

Attorney for the Mine Operators Made Startling Admissions Before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 16.—President McKinley, the Secretary of War and Adjutant General Corbin knew of the progress of affairs every day in Idaho. They knew that martial law had been declared, as the President authorized it, and they knew that the habeas corpus had been suspended.

This was the sworn statement of W. J. Forney before the House committee on Military Affairs given to-day at the investigation into the bull pen horrors. Mr. Forney was a prosecuting attorney for the mine officials.

The attorney also testified that on several occasions he knew the provisions under the Constitution of the protection of civil rights were violated.

He was compelled by Representative Lentz, who conducted the investigation for the miners, to admit that innocent men were placed in the bull pen on suspicion and kept there seven and eight months without any kind of a trial. Doctor France of the Bunker Hill policy, and Barlett Sinclair, the mine owner and Standard oil agent, he said, had such men arrested as they cared to put under restraint. Although he was the prosecuting attorney of Shoshone County, he knew of no charges against the majority of the men except that they were members of the Union labor organizations. He had drawn no indictments against the men, nor had any of them been summoned before a Grand Jury.

Trying to Stifle Testimony.

During the whole examination the testimony was direct in line with the charges that never in the history of the country have civil rights been so completely crushed by the military, the administration and the mine officials as in the present case. This testimony was not admitted, however, without a bitter struggle on the part of the Republicans. Prior to the beginning of the regular session, there was an executive session, at which the Republicans made an attempt to stifle some of the damaging testimony and to edit the report of the testimony already given. The Republicans acknowledge that the horrible disclosures are reflecting on the President and that the Republican members of the committee are suffering from the disclosures in their districts.

Representative Dick made a motion to edit the testimony and he was supported by Chairman Hull and the other Republicans. It was also agreed that only direct questions and answers should hereafter be taken by the stenographer. The purpose was to prevent the testimony of the witnesses from getting into the official records of the House and sent broadcast over the country.

By a vote of 8 to 5 the Republicans won, and they immediately began to examine the testimony for the editing, when the Democrats, as in a body, announced that if the Republicans persisted in attempting to smother any testimony they would leave the committee. Nonplussed the Republicans receded from their position on all points except that in future questions and answers should be recorded. The regular session then began and the examination of W. J. Forney was resumed.

Representative Lentz tried to show by the witness that every provision of the constitution of Idaho and the United States had been violated. He tried to introduce a Supreme Court decision to sustain the contention and was allowed to read the syllabus in the Merryman case in the Supreme Court, by which it was shown that the arrests of the miners had been a violation of both constitutions. Representative Dick objected to this, and his objection was sustained. The decision was not allowed to go on record.

Constitution Void.

Mr. Lentz then, by a series of questions showed that the witness was a lawyer of good standing and compelled Forney to admit that the Constitution had been rendered void by Governor Steunenberg's proclamation declaring a state of insurrection in Shoshone County. This admission, however, was obtained only after a series of collisions with Chairman Hull, Representative Dick and Representative March, who objected to all sorts of questions put by Representative Lentz.

"Well," finally cried Mr. Lentz, "will the chair ask a question for me?"

"That's an insult," answered Chairman Hull "to the committee. You are allowed to ask questions pertinent to the case."

"I am not allowed to show that Idaho has been made a Siberia, with the knowledge of the authorities, where every law of the United States is subordinated to the power of one or two men."

A wrangle of a personal nature followed and Mr. Lentz continued the examination of the witness.

"Do you know what a blacklist is?"

The witness explained his idea of a blacklist.

"Did you ever hear of a blacklist so pernicious as the permit system still in vogue in Idaho?"

The witness said he thought the permit system good. It prevented disreputable men from getting work.

"There is no more trouble in Shoshone County, is there?"

"Not lately. The men are quiet, but quiet always follows a riot."

"Have you soldiers enough there now to preserve order?"

"Plenty; but they should be kept there. The insurrection might break out again if they were taken away."

"Well, with the troops still there and order restored, is the permit system necessary?"

The witness replied that it was. Representative Lentz asked a series of questions that showed that Bartlett Sinclair, the mine owner, Doctor France, the Coroner and Bunker Hill mine owner, and others intended to break up every labor organization in that State by continuing the permit system. The only union permitted to exist was the Industrial Union, of which Doctor France and his associates were members.

Mr. Lentz called attention to the outrageous condition that no man could get work in the district, even if his family were starving, if one or two men should object to him, and asked:

"Do you know how many men have been arrested for obtaining work without permit?"

"Several of my own knowledge. Doctor France told me of others. They were objectionable characters."

"Were these men tried by any court that adjudged them objectionable characters?"

The witness replied that none of them had had court trials, and in answer to questions he said that so far as he knew the men were objectionable because they were disturbers of the peace.

Habeas Corpus Suspended.

Representative Lentz took up the suspension of the habeas corpus by the Governor's proclamation, and brought out the fact that dozens of men had been imprisoned in the bull pen simply on suspicion, and had been subsequently released after five or six months' imprisonment with not a court hearing of any kind. Witness admitted that Editor Stewart of the local paper at Wardner had been so arrested for criticising the authorities. "There were more cases," said the witness, "where men were arrested for talking."

Questioning brought out the fact that this "talking" was the complaints miners made against the permit system and the high-handed proceedings of Bartlett Sinclair and his associates.

It was at this point that Representative Hay brought out the fact that President McKinley, the Secretary of War and General Corbin were kept informed daily by General Merriam of the numerous arrests that were made and of the general conditions in the district.

It was shown that Governor Steunenberg left the control of the district in the hands of Bartlett Sinclair, Doctor France and the other mine owners, the Governor visiting the Wardner only twice in three months.

"Then," broke in Mr. Lentz, "the mine owners themselves were the court, jury and Governor?"

"They were the agents of the Governor," admitted Mr. Forney. "The habeas corpus and constitutional rights were suspended by the Governor's proclamation."

"As Prosecuting Attorney, did you advise General Merriam that he was to obey Bartlett Sinclair and the other Standard oil men?" asked Mr. Lentz.

"Yes, I did advise him that Mr. Sinclair and Doctor France were the civil officers in control."

In answer to questions, the witness admitted that General Merriam had said he had informed the President and Secretary of War of the condition in the trouble also. The manner in which permits were issued was again taken up by Mr. Lentz, and it was shown that numbers of men were still kept out of work, and that men were still in jail, the bull pen having been closed December 1, for working without permits, and for abusing the mine owners. He did not know the names of these men.

At half past 7 the committee adjourned, with Mr. Forney still on the stand. The examination will be resumed to-morrow.

HOSTILITIES HAVE CEASED.

Yaquis Are Quiet and Soldiers Are Inactive.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

El Paso, Tex., March 16.—George W. Vaughan, superintendent of the Hermosillo Mining Company, is in the city from Lower Sonora, Mexico. He says that just at this time the Yaqui Indians are quiet and the Mexican soldiers are accomplishing nothing.

Vaughan reports that Bostwick, a young American prospector, who, for three months, has been a prisoner in the hands of the Yaquis, has been released and that the returned to Hermosillo last Tuesday. Bostwick said the Indians have no idea of surrendering. They are well armed and number not more than 2,000 men. Bostwick was not mistreated by the Indians, and did not know why he was released. He was simply led to the outskirts of the camp and told to go.

Vaughan says that General Torres is friendly to Americans and that the only two Americans killed by the Mexican soldiers were fighting with the Yaquis and slain during a battle.

MAYOR JONES'S ADDRESS.

Spoke at Bloomington on St. Patrick's Eve.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Bloomington, Ill., March 16.—Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo, O., was the speaker to-night at the celebration of the eve of St. Patrick's Day, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Mayor Jones was met at the station, on his arrival at noon, by a Reception Committee and escorted to the home of Acting Mayor Pitts. This afternoon he was visited at a hotel by representatives of the Clerks' Union of Bloomington.

During the afternoon many prominent people of the city called upon the distinguished visitor. Notwithstanding the intense cold there was a large audience at the Coliseum to-night. Mr. Jones spoke upon "Political Liberty Through Nonpartisan Action."

B. & O. S.-W. R. R.

$21.60 to New York. Ten days' stop at Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Three daily through trains. Dining cars. Tickets, Broadway and Locust st.

TOWN RECORDS BURNED.

Mohawk Valley Hotel Block at Mohawk, N. Y., Destroyed.

Utica, N. Y., March 16.—The Mohawk Valley Hotel block, at Mohawk, was burned early to-day. It contained, besides the hotel, five stores, the post office, the offices of the Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, insurance office, Masonic Hall and opera-house. Little except the mail was saved from the building. All the town records were burned, as were also the records and charter of the Masonic Lodge. The total losses are estimated at $50,000.

John Griffith.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., March 16.—John Griffith, superintendent of the Springfield plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, died at 11 o'clock to-night of paralysis. He was the father of John Griffith, the tragedian.

STATE ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE

COMBINED TREATMENT OF THE GREAT CURATIVE POWERS

PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT

No. 1 North Broadway (Opposite Courthouse), St. Louis, Mo.

The successful treatment of this Institute, as its name suggests, combines the two greatest factors of the healing art known to the medical profession, ELECTRICITY and MEDICINE. It is the largest, most thoroughly and completely equipped institute, both electrically and medically, ever established in the West for the treatment and absolute cure of all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases of MEN and WOMEN. The foremost of physicians commend its methods, imitate and follow them as far as possible. Its discoveries for the relief and resuscitation of WEAK MEN suffering from Lost Manhood have especially been instrumental in bringing the name of the State Electro-Medical Institute into prominence. HONORABLE AND FAIR DEALING ACCORDED TO ALL.

The following Are Among the Diseases of Which

A PERMANENT CURE

Is LEGALLY Guaranteed.

Varicocele, Hydrocele, Weak Organs, Nervousness, Emissions, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Gleet, Stricture and Contagious Blood Poison,

Rupture, Rheumatism, Piles, Blood and Skin, Heart, Lung, Liver, Stomach, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases.

SPECIALISTS OF THE STATE ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

WRITE If you are unable to call. Thousands are cured at their homes by the perfected HOME TREATMENT of this institute. All correspondence in plain envelopes—confidential. Address

STATE ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Burlington Route

BEST TRAINS TO KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH.

Dr Van Dyke's Holland Bitters

Cures Malaria

Regulates the Stomach

Tastes Good

For People Of Weak Constitution, It Is Especially Effective And Strengthening.

AIDS DIGESTION. IT GOES DIRECT TO THE SPOT!

DOCTOR ALBERT

NEVER TAKES A CASE WHICH HE CANNOT CURE PERMANENTLY.

If there is anything the matter with you which would prevent you from marriage he will tell you at once.

If you cannot call send for a question blank and

LETTER OF ADVICE FREE.

There is no charge for consultation and in no case is the fee more than $5, including all medicines.

OLD MEN MADE YOUNG AND VIGOROUS BY SIMPLE TREATMENT.

ALBERT MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

821 Chestnut St., Corner 9th. (Pozzoni Bldg.)

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

Office Hours: 10 to 4, 6 to 8. Sun., 10 to 2.

GROCER AND COFFEE.

Helped Out of Trouble by Postum Cereal Coffee.

"The daily use of coffee caused indigestion to both myself and family, my husband being the worst affected; an hour or so after using coffee, the form of indigestion called belching or gas rising was shown, often accompanied by pain and sick stomach. We had heard of the merits of Postum Food coffee and concluded to try it. We were much pleased with the results and are now using Postum in preference to any other hot drink. The sick feelings that used to come from coffee drinking have disappeared.

"I have known of several who declared that Postum was weak and insipid, after the first trial. I always discover that in such cases the Postum Coffee has been boiled about the same length of time as for coffee, which is not half enough. I have taken pains to explain to such people that if they would use four heaping teaspoons to the pint of water, let it stand on the stove until the real boiling begins, then note the time by the clock and allow it to boil full 15 minutes from that time, stirring down occasionally, it would produce a rich, clear, deep brown color, with a fine, crisp taste.

"Mr. H. H. Idwell of Springfield, Mo., who had been a user of coffee for years, concluded that his indigestion was caused by coffee drinking. He tried Postum and is now a great friend and advocate of it, both for young and old. Mr. Dan Trogden, one of Green County's leading farmers, had a somewhat similar experience. My husband is a grocer and says that the sales of Postum are steadily increasing as it becomes more and favorably known. Mrs. Fred Lippman, Springfield, Mo."