CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEVADA AND KANSAS BANKS ARE ROBBED BY DARING MEN.

In the Far Western State Five Persons Are Held at Bay and Three Sacks of Gold Are Secured.

Winnemucca, Nev., Sept. 19.—The First National Bank at noon to-day was robbed of about $15,000 by three men, who entered the front door of the building, and with revolvers made all present throw up their hands.

There were five persons in the bank at the time, Cashier Nixon, Assistant Cashier McBride, Bookkeeper Hill, Stenographer Calhoun and a horse buyer named Johnson.

The robbers threatened with instant death the first man who made a show of resistance.

One robber, at the point of a pistol, made Cashier Nixon open the safe and take from it three sacks of gold coin. They threw this in an ore sack, together with all the gold coin in the office drawer.

The robbers then marched the five men out through a back door to an alley, where three horses were waiting. The men were kept covered with guns until the desperadoes mounted their horses and escaped.

The robbery required less than two minutes for its consummation. An alarm was quickly given and several shots were fired at the desperadoes as they sped through town, but without effect.

The robbers returned the shots, but no one was hit.

Officers and armed citizens have started in pursuit of the robbers, who took a course up the river. A posse has also started for Golconda to head them off, and it is thought that they cannot escape.

Topeka Advices Tell of the Looting of an Institution at Bushton, Where $5,000 and Notes Were Taken.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 19.—News of a successful bank robbery at Bushton, Rice County, was not received in Topeka until today, though the burglary occurred Sunday morning. The information was contained in a letter received by Bank Commissioner Breidenthal from Cashier Hausen of the Bushton State Bank.

The burglars not only secured all the money in the safe, but also carried away all the notes and papers of every description. Nothing was left but the wrecked safe.

There was in the bank at the time of the robbery $5,064 in cash and $20,000 in notes.

The safe was blown open with nitroglycerin and the work was evidently done by expert cracksmen. The town of Bushton is a small place, where there would be little suspicion of a robbery. The capital stock of the bank was $5,000.

The cashier has written to Mr. Breidenthal that an effort is being made to continue the business, though the officials are greatly handicapped as a result of the robbery. Notices have been sent out warning the public that the notes taken belong to the bank and are not negotiable. There was an insurance of $5,000 on the contents of the bank in a bankers' casualty company.

THREE CHURCHES UNITE TO HONOR THE REVEREND BENJAMIN P. WHITE.

The Reverend Benjamin P. White, pastor of the Goode Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was tendered a reception last night at his home, No. 6214 Hancock avenue, on the occasion of his tenth wedding anniversary. His congregation and those of the Harlem Place and the Tower Grove Methodist Episcopal churches, in both of which pulpits he has officiated, participated in the festivities.

The ladies' unions of the Goode Avenue and Harlem Place churches were the first to propose the celebration, and the Tower Grove Church afterwards asked to be allowed to show its good will toward Doctor White by participating in the evening's entertainment.

A programme consisting of addresses, songs and recitations was rendered. Presiding Elder Reverend S. B. Warner was present, and was one of the speakers. The Reverend William J. Pele, present pastor of the Harlem Place Church, addressed the gathering, and among the singers was Miss Laura Nichols of No. 2237 North Market street. Miss Margaret Blair of Lindenwood recited and received generous applause.

Reverend Mr. White until last March presided at the Harlem Place Church, but at that time the conference moved him to his present position. Preferring to live in the suburbs during the summer, he has maintained his residence in Lindenwood near his old pastorate. Now that winter is approaching, he is about to move into the city, and last night's celebration also had the significance, on the part of the Harlem Place congregation, of a formal farewell.

THE REVEREND B. P. WHITE.
Whom three congregations united in honoring on the occasion of his tenth wedding anniversary.

FOUND BAD MONEY ON THEM.

Two Citizens of Pana Arrested After a Woman's Confession.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Pana, Ill., Sept. 19.—Monday evening Louis French and Frank Mackey hired a buggy at Peter Kroniger's livery barn. They failed to return, and Tuesday a search was made for the rig. It was learned that the men had taken the early morning Big Four train for St. Louis. Telegrams were sent out, and the men were located last night at Collinsville.

In the meantime, Mrs. Ida Kennedy, who, it is said, had been an associate of French and Mackey, was arrested here and subjected to a sweating process. When informed that her companions had been arrested and that a large amount of spurious coin had been found upon their persons, the woman made a statement. She declared that prior to the departure of the men from Pana she sold her household goods to raise money to give to French to buy counterfeit money from Eastern agents.

Bogus money has been extensively circulated throughout this city and the surrounding country in $1, $2 and $5 bills.

A bundle of bills, which are said to be extra good counterfeits, with over twenty $20 gold pieces, was found upon French when arrested.

Both French and Mackey were brought from Collinsville to-night and placed in jail here. They will be confronted by the Kennedy woman at their preliminary trial to-morrow.

French was formerly a leading liveryman and saloonkeeper of this town.

62 DAYS ALONE ON THE OCEAN.

Sustained by Grape-Nuts Food.

Captain Blackburn, who sailed from Gloucester, Mass., in a small boat twenty-nine feet over all, for Gloucester, England, in June, 1899, carried with him, by order of his doctor, a variety of different foods, also a little oil stove to prepare them. Conspicuous among these foods the doctor named Grape-Nuts.

When Captain Blackburn got to sea, the weather was so stormy, and the water rough that he was compelled to stay at the wheel the most of the time, and was unable to run his stove and prepare food. He subsisted almost entirely on Grape-Nuts food which is ready cooked and which he poured directly from the little boxes into his hand or mouth.

"Although weakened by the continued drenching, fatigue and exposure, he made the voyage successfully, which his physician says would have been well-nigh impossible, and probably entirely impossible, but for Grape-Nuts food. Having found Grape-Nuts food so wonderful in its invigorating and nourishing effects, the Captain, upon his return, acting on the advice of his physician, continued the use of the food, steadily gaining in health and strength.

Captain Blackburn and the physician, whose name is omitted as a professional courtesy to a well-known doctor in Gloucester, whose name can be given upon application to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., look upon Grape-Nuts as the most perfect form of food known, and especially applicable to the use of those who are subjected to long-continued exertions, fatigue and exposure.

AMERICAN DAY AT THE EX.

Fair Crowd Despite Bad Weather—Airship in Working Order.

American Day at the Exposition yesterday was appropriately observed with a programme of music by American composers. The attendance was somewhat affected by the inclement weather, but the gatekeepers were fairly busy all day.

The airship is now in good working order and Professor Myers experienced no further hitch in shortening the outer network. All that remained to be done was to remind him of the time when the sky-circle should make its ascension. Manager Atkinson, in order to jog his memory, had a large poster nailed to the side of the Coliseum where the airship is anchored. A huge clock is hung beside it, and since this arrangement has been made there is no further delay.

Manager Atkinson has sent invitations to the teachers of science of all the schools and colleges in St. Louis and vicinity to inspect the airship next Saturday afternoon.

To-day is Odd Fellows' Day, and a large turnout is expected, especially in the evening.

Y. M. H. A. ENTERTAINMENT.

Successful Concert and Dance Despite the Unfavorable Weather.

The Y. M. H. A. of St. Louis, assisted by the Ladies' Branch of the same organization, entertained a large crowd of friends at No. 2737 Locust street last evening.

It had been intended to give a lawn party, but rain compelled abandonment of the outdoor features of the programme.

A concert was given in the gymnasium. The Letter Carriers' Band rendered a number of selections, Mrs. D. Baiser sang a solo, Miss Lena Frey gave recitations and William Sacks, superintendent of carriers of the St. Louis Post Office, rendered a violin solo accompanied by Paul Sacks on the piano. The programme ended with a sketch by Miss Margaret and Master John Porter, which captured the house.

Miss Nettie Van Mesritz had charge of the programme.

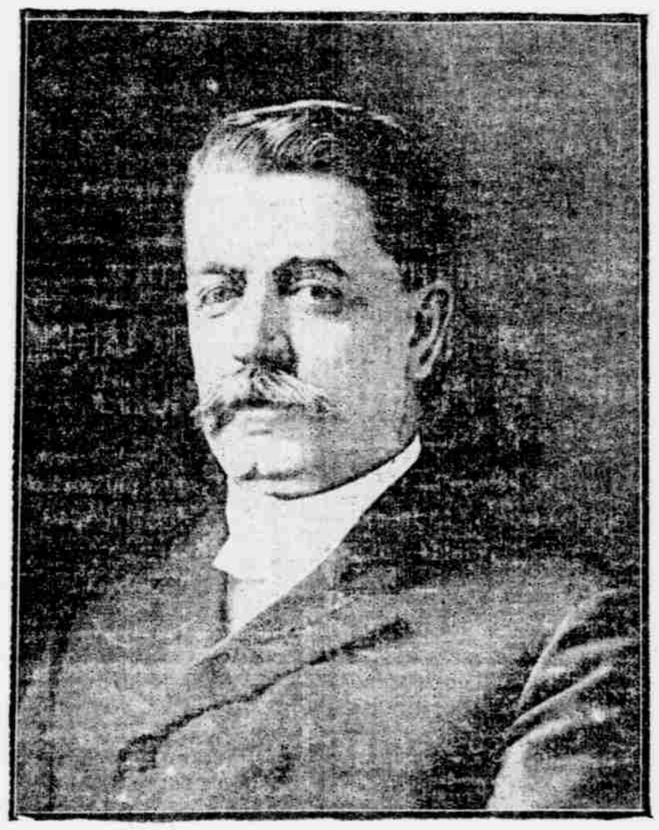
Immediately after the concert a buffet lunch was served, after which dancing was indulged in.

The Best Prescription for Malaria.

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, IN SESSION.

First Meeting in St. Louis Since 1884—Reports Show Large Gain in Membership—Management of Central College Criticised by Doctor Finney.



THE REVEREND DOCTOR J. H. YOUNG,
Pastor of Centenary M. E. Church, South.

The St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met in St. Louis yesterday morning for the first time since 1884.

The sessions are held in St. John's Church, Twenty-ninth and Locust streets, the venerable Bishop John C. Granbery presiding. Since the conference last met in this city its membership has increased from 21,668 to 26,551.

The management of Central College at Fayette, Mo., which is the joint property of the three Southern Methodist conferences in the State, promises to furnish the subject for spirited discussion before the present session ends. The matter was first brought to the attention of the delegates yesterday in the report of the Board of Curators, of which the Reverend Doctor Thomas M. Finney of this city is a member. Doctor Finney formally demurred to several points in the report and intimated very plainly that the administration of President Craighead is open to criticism. Though he did not say so, it is understood that the absorption of Howard-Payne College, an institution for young women, is the point which will be most sharply debated. The members were not given an opportunity to discuss the subject yesterday. It will come up again with the report of the committee to which the curators' report was referred.

Organization Is Effected.

The opening devotional exercises yesterday were conducted by Bishop J. C. Granbery. Following the roll call, the Reverend M. T. Haw, pastor of St. Paul's Church of this city, was elected secretary of the conference in the place of the Reverend Doctor C. L. Smith, who is still absent. Mr. Haw nominated as his assistants the Reverend R. L. Russell of Charleston and the Reverend F. L. Jenkinson of Festus, which nominations were confirmed. The Reverend H. Whitehead, statistical secretary, selected as his assistants the Reverend W. A. Humphreys of Dexter, the Reverend Clarence Burton of Steelville and the Reverend W. H. LaPrade of this city. The hours for opening and closing each day's session were fixed at 9 a. m. and 12:15 p. m.

The Bishop announced that the Reverend Doctor Thomas M. Finney, who was to have preached the opening sermon, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the St. Louis Conference, was detained from filling the appointment, and it was decided that he deliver his sermon at the next annual meeting.

Reports from the various boards of the church at large were next in order. The first read was that of the publishing house of Nashville, Tenn., in which it was stated that while the past year had been reasonably prosperous there was a special need that the members of conference should redouble their energies in favor of the publications of the house.

The Reverend Doctor H. M. DuBose, general secretary of the Epworth League, reported that there were now 457 leagues chartered, with a total membership of 23,783, and that 229,149 members belonged to the senior chapters. In the course of the year 129 new chapters were formed. Attention was also called to the next International Epworth League Conference, which meets at San Francisco in June, 1901.

Central College Report.

The report of the Board of Curators of Central College stated that the year had been one of more than usual prosperity, and that there had been 215 students in attendance, thirty of whom were young women. Twenty were graduated at the last commencement. Cupples Hall, which will accommodate 100 students, is rapidly nearing completion. The year's tuition receipts were $5,825.32; endowment receipts, $4,497.58, and $1,600 had been received from Mr. Cupples. It was further stated that a much larger endowment was needed.

To this report, however, the Reverend Doctor T. M. Finney had added a written demurrer. He said: "It is an unpleasant task, but deemed my duty, not to give my signature and unqualified approval to the report, believing, with a considerable number of the curators, that in radical measures the policy and plans pursued, in which President Craighead actively participated, have been unfortunate, in consequence of which the conditions and prospects of the college are very unfavorable. In respects vital to its welfare, some of which are known to this conference, all of which the conference can ascertain upon inquiry." The report was referred to the Committee on Education and will come up later for discussion.

Just at this juncture the Reverend Doctor T. H. Hagerty was introduced to the conference, and in a brief speech presented to Bishop Granbery a gavel, the handle of which was made from wood from the original St. John's Church, New York, the oldest Methodist Church in this country, and the remainder from wood from the Methodist Church at Jackson, Mo., the first Methodist Church organized west of the Mississippi.

The Missionary Board reported that, owing to present unsettled conditions in China, the building of a $50,000 college, with an endowment of $100,000, was postponed until peace was restored. Vanderbilt University reported that eighty-one students were now enrolled, and that the university had sent out 400 Methodist preachers. The following special committees were appointed:

Conference Committee Appointed.

Conference Relations—L. H. Davis, Z. T. Metlam, J. M. England, J. W. Worsnop, W. H. Paschall, W. H. Pascoe and R. D. Smart.

Temperance—J. W. Keithly, N. A. Swift, Frank Wisdom and L. P. Norman.

Church Property—Samuel Cupples, G. W. Hill, J. W. Jeffries, N. A. Utterback, C. M. Cazis, G. W. McFarland and T. H. Ham.

Bible Cause—J. F. Triplett, W. J. Velvick, J. L. Hatton, T. Lord and L. L. Pinnell.

District Conference Records—J. A. Collins, R. D. Kennedy, J. L. Hale, J. M. King and J. S. Watson.

Books and Periodicals—I. S. Hopkins, E. J. Rickel, A. S. Coker, W. F. Tally, A. Simons and B. Meras.

Admission—S. W. Emory, J. H. Young and J. H. Early.

Sabbath Observance—A. R. Williams, W. J. Heys, A. B. Halton, W. H. Cunningham and J. H. Kline.

Public Worship—J. W. Lee, I. S. Hopkins and E. J. Senseny.

The Reverend W. S. Woodward, one of the oldest ministers in Missouri, was introduced and made a brief statement of his fifty years' work, calling special attention to the fact that he and Doctor Finney were admitted to the conference at the same time. At the time of the division of the St. Louis conference in 1859, his relation fell with the Southwest Missouri Conference, of which he is still a member. The Reverend Mr. Woodward also stated that in the fifty years he had preached in almost every county south of the Missouri River.

Secretary Lambuth of the Board of Foreign Missions reported operations in China, Japan, Korea, Brazil, Mexico and Cuba. He said that there are 187 missionaries employed, 32 native preachers, 327 helpers and 74 Bible women; that there are 9,768 members, and 5,408 Sunday School scholars, Epworth Leagues 64, with a membership of 2,003; church buildings, 97, valued at $149,445, and parsonages valued at $96,169; that there are 35 day schools and 24 boarding schools, having 3,857 pupils. Total collections for general mission work were $322,283.43.

The Reverend E. H. Crooks of the Illinois conference, the Reverend Doctor Tigert, editor of the Missionary Review, and Mr. Smith of the publishing house, were also introduced to the conference.

District reports followed with the St. Louis District heading the list. Presiding Elder J. W. Lee said that the last year had been one of prosperity to all the churches in the district, and that a number of notable enterprises were under way, especially in the city. Reports were received from the individual churches, all indicating a year of prosperity.

Work in the Districts.

The Reverend Doctor W. R. Mayes, Presiding Elder of the Farmington District, reported substantial advancement in that district, and stated that notwithstanding great material prosperity, the churches were not only able to hold their own, but to make definite advancement. The several churches of the district were then called upon in order.

Dinner was served in the dining-room of St. John's Church, and it was prefaced with a brief address by Doctor I. S. Hopkins in behalf of the churches of the city, and by A. E. Whitaker in behalf of the leagues. At the close, the programme for the afternoon was changed, and instead of the proposed trolley ride through the city, tickets were furnished to the Exposition.

St. John's Church was crowded last evening by local and visting ministers and laymen to hear the sermon of the Reverend Doctor J. J. Tigert of Nashville, Tenn., editor of Missionary Review. Doctor Tigert took for his text John xvii, 13: "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." For an hour Doctor Tigert discussed his text, holding the undivided attention of the audience. His central thought was that the conviction of what forms a right course of action brings with it the obligation to follow that course.

THE REV. DR. J. J. TIGERT,
Editor of Missionary Review of Nashville, Tenn., who is attending the conference.

The visit of the conference members to the Orphans' Home will take place this afternoon, and the trolley ride will be the order for to-morrow afternoon. Saturday afternoon will be devoted to the cornerstone ceremonies of the Lafayette Park Church.

One of the striking figures in the conference is the Reverend J. A. Russell, familiarly known as "Uncle Joe." He is of medium height, of stout build, red hair and beard, a ruddy complexion, and characteristic vigor. Mr. Russell is an ex-Confederate soldier, having served two years with an Alabama regiment, when he was transferred to the Sixth Missouri Regiment, under General Cockrell. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he lost an arm, was taken prisoner, and sent to Camp Chase. On his release he came to Southeast Missouri, joined the St. Louis Conference, and has been an effective member for thirty-two years. It is stated that he has been instrumental in the conversion of more than 3,000 persons.

LAITY TO GREET ARCHBISHOP.

Sixty-Seven Carriages Will Escort Him From Station.

Two representatives from each of the sixty-seven Catholic parishes of St. Louis met last night at the residence of Mgr. Henry Muehsiepen, vicar general of this diocese, at Twelfth street and Ann avenue, for the purpose of determining some plan of reception to be tendered to Archbishop J. J. Kain by the laity of St. Louis upon his return from Europe, which is expected about the middle of next week.

After considerable debate it was decided to meet his Grace at Union Station with a delegation composed of four members from each parish in the city. These delegations, each in a carriage, are to assemble at the station and be assigned to places in line by P. J. Kelly, who was elected marshal. The delegation will accompany the Archbishop to his residence on Lindell boulevard, where an address of welcome will be read.

Mgr. Muehsiepen stated that Archbishop Kain had expressed a wish that no great demonstration be made in honor of his home coming. He preferred that the money which would be spent in an affair of that kind be turned over to the use of the churches which suffered in the Galveston storm. The following committee was appointed by the chair to draft an address: O'Neil Ryan, chairman; F. A. Drew, Henry Kotte, B. F. Broncker, Charles A. Hannauer and Judge Daniel Dillon.

Seven priests from this city have gone to New York to meet the Archbishop and accompany him home. Mgr. Muehsiepen will encounter the Archbishop and the clergy of the diocese with a banquet and reception on October 2.

WIDOW OF AN HOUR A BRIDE.

Divorced From First Husband While He Was Near Death.

Mrs. Frederick W. Kirkpatrick of 219 North Fifth street, East St. Louis, was granted a divorce from her husband last Tuesday in Judge Schaeffer's court at Belleville, and her maiden name restored.

With the ink still wet on her divorce decree, she proceeded to the marriage license office with George Wilhelm of 66 Trendley avenue, East St. Louis, and, securing a license, became Mrs. Wilhelm.

At the same hour that the divorce was granted, her husband, Frederick W. Kirkpatrick, who was walking in East St. Louis trying to secure employment, was seized with a violent attack of stomach trouble and in a few moments was dead. His body was taken to the Brenner Undertaking establishment, where it still lies.

The divorced and remarried woman was formerly Miss Mary Noonan and is only 20 years of age. She and Kirkpatrick were married in 1898 and lived together for some time, but disputes arose between them and about six months ago they separated. Kirkpatrick has since that time been living with his mother on Pigott avenue, East St. Louis, while his wife lived with her parents at the North Fifth street address.

A month ago Mrs. Kirkpatrick filed a suit for divorce in the Circuit Court and as Kirkpatrick did not appear when the suit was called, she was granted a divorce by default. It is said that she and Wilhelm had agreed to marry as soon as the divorce was granted and Wilhelm accompanied her to Belleville on Tuesday. At 11 o'clock Tuesday they returned to East St. Louis and were informed of Kirkpatrick's death. The news made little impression, apparently, upon his former wife.

Wilhelm is employed at the East St. Louis ice plant and may be remembered in connection with the train robbery on the M. & O. road at Forest Lawn on December 25, 1895. Four men, F. M. Pierce, F. M. Cottrell, a man named Baker and George Wilhelm were arrested. Wilhelm and Baker turned State's evidence and through their testimony Cottrell and Pierce were convicted.

NEW KIND OF ELECTION BET.

Two Wealthy Candidates Wager They Will Not Buy a Vote.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 18.—John J. Overstreet, Populist, and C. F. Bidell, Republican, both candidates for the State Legislature from Comanche County, have made a peculiar bet. Both are members of the Masonic order. One night this week they met in the Masonic Hall at Coldwater, and in open lodge made the bet that neither would spend one cent toward getting a single vote.

They are rivals in the political field, but good friends notwithstanding. Both are cattle raisers and neither one is worth less than $100,000. Some of the Masons present laughed at them, and to make the bet good each one deposited $500 in cash with the treasurer of the lodge, to be forfeited upon proof that either one had attempted to purchase in any way a single vote.

Comanche County has always been a close county, and the two candidates for the Legislature have been in the habit of spending large sums during the campaign. This is far more than the office is worth, so this year the two richest candidates that were ever placed on the ticket have voiced the proposition to spend a cent for votes.

It was suspected by them that they were put up purposely by the voters with the intention of getting a large dividend for their votes. The managers of the two men count on a small vote this fall, as there will be no money in sight.

TOOK POSSESSION OF ESTATE.

Public Administrator in Charge of Property of Galveston Victims.

Thomas J. Ackerman, Public Administrator of St. Louis County, took possession Yesterday of the property and effects of Antony Furniss, who, with his wife and three daughters, perished in the Galveston disaster. The only remaining member of the family is Ernest Furniss, a minor, who went South after the storm to see if he could locate his relatives. It has been reported that, being unable to find them, Ernest committed suicide from grief, but this report has not been confirmed.

Ackerman has taken possession until Furniss either appears or is heard from, when, if a will is found, the regular executor will be installed, or, if there is no will, steps will be taken by Ackerman through the Probate Court to name a guardian.

KEPT HIS PROMISE TO DIE.

Brother of a Suicide Kills Himself in Mansfield.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Mansfield, Mo., Sept. 19.—Hosea Claxton, aged 17, living eight miles north of here, committed suicide at the Harris Hotel in this city last night by taking morphine. Hal Claxton, his brother, ended his life the same way about a year ago, and Hosea has often said that he promised his brother to follow him in death in the same manner. The Coroner's verdict was suicide.

A New Safety Match.

A match has at last been discovered which can be manufactured absolutely without the aid of phosphorus, and can therefore be relied upon to make "phosphor-less" one of the hideous memories of the past. This safety match contains neither red nor yellow phosphorus nor a compound of phosphorus, but possesses the great advantage of being able to be manufactured with the plant and machinery hitherto in use. Invention still strides onward through every line, and yet there are some things which seem imperfectly to improvement. For instance, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that famous medicine, has stood unequaled for fifty years as a corrective of stomach disorders. Imitations have sprung up about it, but like a beacon light it has stood immovable, pointing the way to health from all such ailments as constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, sluggish liver or weak kidneys. See that our Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

A WHOLE FAMILY CURED!

An Interesting Interview with an Old Evansville Soldier and His Wife.

Mrs. Mary Wiseman, of No. 914 Garvin Street, age 60 years, gives the following free and unsolicited testimony in favor of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin: I have had stomach troubles and indigestion for the past six years and with each succeeding year my "belching" became so chronic as to be heard across the street. So troubled was I with these incessant belches, which occurred every other minute, that I had to deny myself the privilege of going to church for fear of disturbing the congregation or be ordered to leave. I also ceased calling on my neighbors for the same reason. Many were afraid that I had a contagious ailment. Indeed, I was a miserable woman until the advertisement of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin attracted my attention one evening and I straightway went to the agents of the medicine and procured a bottle. When in bed at nights I would hold my stomach with my two hands to prevent it from "tying into knots," as it were. My neck would also fill with wind the size of two fists.

One bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin gave me sufficient relief to have confidence in the medicine, the second even more so and the third set me on the road to recovery, in fact it cured me. I was absolutely helpless at times and vomited freely. I could not move an arm or leg unless assisted by my husband, and slept but little.

Samuel Wiseman, of No. 914 Garvin Street, an old soldier, age 70, said he had been troubled with indigestion, neuralgia and kidney ailments since the Civil War. Of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin he said the following:

"Three doses of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin gave me more relief than all the doctors I tried. In fact, these doses gave me the best night's sleep I have ever had. My little son Harry, 6 years old, has inherited some of our sickness and we are now bringing him up on this medicine.

"I invite the public to call on me as to the genuineness of the statements here made by myself and my wife.

"SAMUEL WISEMAN,
"914 Garvin Street, Evansville, Ind

108 SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

COMMISSION AT MANILA REPORTS.

Unsettled and Dangerous Condition of Islands Attributed to Coming Election.

GUERRILLAS MAKING TROUBLE.

"If McKinley Is Elected," Say His Appointees, Insurrection Will Cease at Once—Many Reforms Are Needed.

Washington, Sept. 19.—On August 17, Secretary Root cabled the Philippine Commission for a report of its operations to date. Following is the dispatch and the reply of the commission, cabled on August 21:

War Department Telegram, Aug. 17, 1900.—To Philippine Commission, Manila: The President wishes you to report by cable the views of commission on the general condition of the Islands, as to peace and industry, business and revenue conditions prevailing, progress of opportunity for education, disposition of the people toward the United States; what improvement in this particular; the present extent of the insurrection; how many of the armed bands are in the field; how many are still in the mountains; probable continuance of guerrilla warfare, and influences operating to prolong it; how it can best be brought to a close; conditions and requirements of civil government.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

The Commission's Reply.

Manila, Aug. 21, 1900.—Secretary of War, Washington: Replying to your dispatch, the commission reports: It has for two months and a half made diligent inquiry into conditions prevailing. Mass of people has aptitude for education, but is ignorant, superstitious and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by the absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. Distribution of troops in 190 posts has, by contact, largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved the temper of people.

This improvement, furthered by abuses of insurgents, affords reason to hope a large number of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under United States.

Insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla parties under general officers or become bandits. Nearly all prominent Generals and politicians of insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken oath of allegiance. The policy of liberal treatment of insurgents had marked effect to induce surrenders until the declining of political issues in the United States, reported here in full, gave hope to insurgent officers still in arms of a changed policy and thus stayed surrenders to await result of elections.

Disturbances by Guerrilla Bands.

Disturbance in parts of island, kept up and avowed by insurgent proclamation and orders, to influence election, do not show uniformly attitude of majority of people. Performances that occur, but only activity of small insurgent bodies in mountain fastnesses, whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks, or murderous ambush of small American squads, to collect contributions or extort from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs, burying alive, murder and plunder.

Difficulty of detection enables insurgents to maintain surveillance over people even in some garrisoned towns. Uncertainty as to future policy of United States and determinedness of people without arms largely present them aiding Americans in suppressing outrages. Despite these hostile measures, existence of status quo makes for mere peaceful conditions.

All Northern Luzon except in Neueupcelia and Bataan are substantially free from insurgents. People are busy planting and are making for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 123 miles, have not been molested for five months. In excepted Provinces and parts of Provinces of Southern Luzon insurgents battle dodge from one mountain refuge to another and give occasional trouble. Tagalogs, alone active in leading guerrilla warfare, have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte, and parts of Panay, which maintain themselves by methods prescribed.

In Negros, Cebu, Bombon, Marbate, Siburan, Tablas, Bohol and other Visayan islands, little disturbance exists and civil government is eagerly awaited. Near Cazangan in Mindanao, an old Tagalog penal settlement, considerable force of Ladrones makes neighboring country dangerous and disturbances occur at Surigao, but south of this large, sparsely settled island, at Zamboanga, Cottabato and other points, the country is tranquil.

Danger to Travelers in Interior.

Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of Islands have created unsettled conditions that unarmed American or foreigner traveling ordinary trails, far from garrisons and attractive capacity, runs risk of violence, even in packed Provinces. Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this, and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected.

Natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, they will be sufficient force for maintenance of order and will permit early material reductions of United States troops.

It is conceded by all but men in arms, and is implied in their proclamation, that if events confirmed present political support of them, natives will disappear within sixty days by surrender of leaders and finally of rank and file. Laddering, in part a heritage from Spanish rule, will continue, but can be suppressed by measures. Existing instructions organization now maintained with greatest difficulty for purpose stated.

The effort is to mass enough insurgents to crush one of our small garrisons for political effect, but hitherto without result. Change of policy by turning Islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property insecure and relidence most insecure, banish by fear of cruel prescription considerable body of conservative Filipinos, who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control.

The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our Government or some other.

Improvement in Business.

Business interrupted by war is much improved as peace extends, but investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States. In Negros more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. Cultivation of rice in some Provinces is retarded by loss of draft cattle through disease and war. Meat is now 25 cents a pound.

Customs collections for last quarter were 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. Total revenue for same period was one-third greater than any quarter under Spain, though the cedula tax, the chief source of Spanish revenue, has been practically abolished.

Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of six millions Mexican, which should be expended in much-needed public works—notably improvement of Manila Harbor, the condition of which, with consequent delay and expense in landing goods, is a greater embargo on business than many nearly prohibitory tariff rates inherited from Spain and still operative. With proper tariff and facilities, Manila will become the great port of the Orient. Spanish revenue laws throwing burden of taxation on the poor give the wealthy comparative immunity.

No Land Tax in Islands.

Tariff now prevents importations from America of canned foods, machinery and other necessaries. Spanish inland revenue chiefly derived from poll tax, tax on small business, fishing license, and the like, but no land tax. Are formulating means remedying these evils, and confident that by judicious customs laws, reasonable ad valorem land tax and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in the average American State will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenue sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including military and constabulary.

Bad condition of currency hinders business. Steps should be taken toward early resumption of gold standard. Are preparing stringent civil service law, giving equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for former where qualifications are equal, to enter at lowest rung and by promotion reach head of department. Municipal corporations are being organized on popular basis. Much needed reform in civil and criminal procedure, criminal code and judicial system favored by Filipino bar will be effected.

Railroads and Schools Needed.

Railroad franchises should at once be granted. Railroads will revolutionize life and business in these wonderfully rich, beautiful and healthful tropical islands. Forty-five miles of railroad extension, under negotiation, will give access to large Province rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate curing tropical diseases. Railroad construction will give employment to many, and communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands.

Calls from all parts of the Islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers are greater than commission can provide until comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of the people, and in a few years the medium of communication in courts, public offices, and between different tribes will be English.

Creation of central government within eighteen months, like that of Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights described in bill of rights in Federal Constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
DEAN C. WORCESTER,
LUKE E. WRIGHT,
HENRY C. IDE,
BERNARD MOSES.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Supreme Court, in Session at Boston, Elects New Officers.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The second day's proceedings of the Supreme Court, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, opened this morning with Sovereign Grand Commander Henry L. Palmer, thirty-third, in the chair. The following officers were elected: Sovereign grand commander, Henry L. Palmer, Milwaukee; grand treasurer general, Newton D. Arnold, Providence; grand secretary general, Clinton F. Paine, Binghamton, N. Y.; grand keeper of archives, Charles C. Hutchison, Lowell; grand master general of ceremonies, Thomas E. Bolding, Milwaukee; grand marshal general, Robert Emmett Patterson, Philadelphia; grand standard bearer, William Riley Highby, Bridgeport, Conn; grand captain of the guard, George Otis Riller, Burlington, Vt.; trustees of permanent fund, seven years, Charles C. Dawe, Newburyport.

MASONS CLOSE THEIR SESSION.

Large Number of Candidates Admitted to High Degrees.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lincoln, Ill., Sept. 19.—The annual mass convention of the Royal and Select Master Masons of Illinois closed a two days' session with a banquet to-night. Grand Master F. E. Hoberg of Peru, Grand Lecturer M. M. Lord of Chenoa, Past Grand Master George Newell of Chicago and many other prominent Masons were present and assisted in conferring degrees on a large number of candidates. Twenty-seven councils from all parts of the State were represented in the convention.

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

The skin is the seat of an almost endless variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove permanently the ugly blotches and the red, disfiguring pimples.

Eternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion

when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. H. T. Shabe, 2705 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years with a disfiguring eruption on her face, which resisted all treatment. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many medicines were prescribed, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished the eruption began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now seventeen years old, and not a sign of the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing cure for the worst forms of skin troubles. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable.

Bad blood makes bad complexions.

SSS purifies and invigorates the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body.

If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge whatever for this service.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.