

A MILITARY CONTINGENT.

It Seems Probable That United States Troops Will Have to Be Sent to China.

A MATTER OF RESCUE AND PROTECTION.

A Sufficient Number of Marines and Jackies Can Not Be Spared From Our Ships to Make Our Force Proportionate to the Others Engaged in the Joint Effort.

Washington, June 16.—It seems probable that, after all, the United States troops in the Philippines will be called upon to furnish a contingent to assist in the rescue of the foreign missionaries in China, and in the protection of the foreign embassies and legations. A great change has come over the administration in this regard, for as late as Thursday there was a firm determination not to go beyond the employment of marines and sailors.

The Government's Purpose.

There was still such a purpose when the cabinet met, and there is even now a disposition to limit the United States forces employed to the navy, if sufficient force can be secured from that branch of the service.

So inquiries are being made of the navigation bureau and, in turn, of Admiral Remy, to see to what extent the United States forces in China can be augmented. It is realized that the small force now engaged is entirely disproportionate, when compared with the foreign contingents, to the interests and duty of the United States.

The newspaper report that the Chinese imperial troops are opposing the progress of the relief column, has given great concern, and without doubt has had much to do with bringing about the determination to increase the United States contingent as has the direct appeals of the friends of the missionaries in the United States.

NAVY HAS DONE ALL IT CAN.

There is reason to believe, however, that the navy has done all that it can do with safety in China at this stage, and that recourse must be had to the army. Already Admiral Remy has indicated that he can not spare more marines, and he is looking to the navy department for another battalion to replace the men he has been obliged to withdraw from the naval station at Cavite to assist Admiral Kempff.

Need for All Available Marines.

There is genuine need for all the available marines at Cavite, and it is said here that the naval vessels in the Philippines are fully and profitably engaged in scouting through the archipelago and preventing the landing of filibustering expeditions with supplies.

Considerable Detachment of Troops.

Therefore, it is admitted, that the cabinet is seriously considering the dispatch of troops to Tien Tsin, and it is understood that inquiries are being made, probably directed to Gen. MacArthur, as to the number of troops that can be spared for this emergency, and the possibility of securing transportation for them.

It Would Be a Week.

The troops could not be gotten to Tien Tsin in less than a week, even if the order for their employment should go forward immediately. That the crisis is by no means past, but on the contrary is rather more acute, is evidenced by a cablegram received by the state department from the United States consul at Tien Tsin, Mr. Ragsdale.

Mobs Are in Control.

He says that the mobs are in control of the native city of Tien Tsin, and the authorities do not seem to be able to do anything with them. He adds that the foreigners in Tien Tsin are still safe. The surprising feature of this telegram is the announcement that the Boxers are operating freely under the very guns of the men-of-war, for it is understood that several Russian gunboats are lying off Tien Tsin, which is also the depot of the relief column. Fortunately, the Nashville and the Monocacy are just about due at Taku, and one or both of these vessels will soon be able to command the situation at Tien Tsin.

Troops Available.

The records of the war department show that there are now in the city of Manila, and vicinity, the Fourteenth and Twentieth infantry, and one battery each of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth artillery, less than 3,000 soldiers, altogether. There are, however, no less than 57,000 soldiers distributed among the various posts outside of Manila, and some of these would certainly be called upon to furnish garrisons for the army in case the above-mentioned troops be sent to China.

Joined the General Conference.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 16.—Twenty additional congregations were admitted to membership in the general conference of the United Norwegian church yesterday.

Held a Prisoner in Alsace.

Hamilton, O., June 16.—Maurice Tielm, a German-American, who came to this city in 1892, and at once took out naturalization papers, has appealed to Secretary of State Hay to bring diplomatic pressure to bear on the German government to secure the release of his son Albert, who is a prisoner at Dammuskirsch, Alsace, and is in great danger of being drafted into the German army, though he is an American citizen.

Young Tielm was on a visit to his birthplace when arrested.

Bryan Has a Clinch.

Chicago, June 16.—By the action of the democratic state conventions in California, Missouri, Kentucky, Georgia and Vermont, Thursday, William J. Bryan is assured of the nomination for president on the democratic ticket, considerably over two-thirds necessary to nominate him being in sight.

Gated by Fire.

Tiffin, O., June 16.—The big plant of the Tiffin Bent Wood and Lumber Co. has been gutted by fire. Loss about \$80,000; insurance \$36,000.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

A State of Velled War—Foreign Legations in Peking Are Virtually Prisoners.

London, June 16.—This is the situation in China as it appears to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, cabling last evening:

A State of Velled War.

"It is really a state of velled war. The members of the foreign legations in Peking are virtually prisoners, and the Chinese troops are only restrained from attacking them by fear of the legation guards.

Unable to Communicate.

"Meanwhile the ministers are altogether unable to communicate with the officers commanding the relief column, which is making an enforced and isolated halt between Tien Tsin and Peking. The walls of the capital are guarded by 100,000 imperial troops. The guards are heavily defended with modern guns. Gen. Tung, acting under orders from the empress dowager, says that no more foreign troops have to shell the sacred city.

Demand that the Gates Be Opened.

"On Monday the ministers sent a demand to the tsung-li-yamen that the gates be opened, declaring that otherwise the foreign troops would enter forcibly. To this no reply was given. A second message went unanswered, or had not been answered when the latest news left Peking.

"Sir Claude MacDonald's latest message says that the legations are capable of sustaining an effective defense unless attacked in force."

FUNSTON WAS AFTER THEM.

Philippines Scatter and Are Pursued Until Nightfall—One-Sided List of Casualties.

Manila, June 16.—Upon information furnished by Maj. Wheeler to the effect that Gen. Lacuna intended to attack Papaya, Province of Neuveacia, Gen. Funston, with staff officers, Capt. Koehler and Troop G, of the Fourth cavalry and half a company of the Thirty-fourth infantry, repaired to Papaya. Gen. Lacuna was found with 200 men occupying a position on a ridge two miles south of the town.

Gen. Funston attacked him vigorously, 60 Americans charging the enemy under a hot fire. The insurgents fled.

On their attempting to make a stand later, Capt. Koehler, with a detachment of troops, charged and scattered them.

The pursuit over the rough country lasted until nightfall. Twenty-two of the insurgents were killed. One American was killed and one wounded.

AN IMPORTANT SURRENDER.

Gen. Macabulos, Eight Officers and One Hundred and Twenty-Four Men Surrender at Tarlac.

Washington, June 16.—An important surrender of Filipino insurgents is reported to the war department by Gen. MacArthur in the following cable message: "Manila, June 15.—Gen. Macabulos, with eight officers, 124 enlisted men, and 124 rifles, surrendered to Col. E. H. Liscum, of the Ninth infantry, at Tarlac, this morning. Macabulos is the most important and last insurgent leader in Tarlac and Pangasinan."

DEWEY IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

The Admiral of the Navy Would Not Accept a Nomination for Vice-President.

Washington, June 16.—Admiral Dewey who returned from his western trip on Wednesday was seen by a press representative and asked whether or not he would define his position relative to the vice-presidential nomination. He replied that, inasmuch as he had not been offered the nomination, it would perhaps be presumptuous in him to say that he would or would not accept it. "But," he was suggested, "many democrats throughout the country are discussing the desirability of placing you on the ticket with Mr. Bryan."

"I have never contemplated being a candidate for vice-president," replied the admiral. "I am not a candidate for nomination for that office, and would not accept the nomination if offered. My position is unchanged; I stand now where I stood for the past three months."

OREGON'S GOVERNOR WEDS.

Gov. Theo. Thurston Geer of Oregon and Miss Isabella E. Trullinger, of Astoria, Married.

Astoria, Ore., June 16.—The marriages of Theo. Thurston Geer, governor of Oregon, and Miss Isabella E. Trullinger, daughter of J. C. Trullinger, of this city, occurred at the Presbyterian church, Rev. Henry Marcotte officiating. Besides relatives, there were present members of the governor's staff and prominent state officials of Oregon and Washington. Gov. Geer and his bride left in a special car for Puget Sound and British Columbia, where they will spend a week.

Dual Government Has Ceased.

Frankfort, Ky., June 16.—The Kentucky state offices were, on Thursday, formally turned over to the democratic officers, and the records removed from the Capitol hotel to the statehouse, and the dual government in Kentucky ceased.

Phenomenal Rainfall.

Memphis, Tenn., June 16.—Within six hours, ending at noon on Thursday, the rainfall at Memphis was over five inches, the greatest on record. The rain covered all of west Tennessee and Mississippi.

Sudden Death.

Chicago, June 16.—John H. Donlin, a prominent contractor in this city, died while sitting at the table of a Chicago & Northwestern dining car between Waukegan and Kenoska, Wis., Thursday evening.

Death of Bishop Wilmer.

Mobile, Ala., June 16.—Rt. Rev. Richard Hooker Wilmer, Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Alabama, died in this city, Thursday, aged 84 years. Bishop Wilmer was born in Alexandria, Va. March 13, 1816.

DEADLY TENEMENT FIRE.

Ten Lives Lost in a Tenement Fire on Jackson Street, New York.

SEVEN OTHERS WERE BADLY INJURED.

Heroic Efforts of Policemen Knowles and Purfield in Rescuing the Inmates of the Burning Building, More of Whom, But for Them, Would Have Perished.

New York, June 16.—Ten lives were lost and seven people badly injured during a fire which almost totally destroyed a tenement at 34 Jackson street. The official list of the dead is:

- William Cotter, 40 years old.
- Mrs. Kate Cotter, 38.
- Mamie Cotter, 13.
- Joseph Cotter, 12.
- Kate Cotter, 9.
- John Cotter, 3.
- Wm. Cotter, 1.
- Louis Marion, 40.
- Mary Marion, 37.
- Elsie Marion, 6.

The Injured.

Mamie Marion, 18 years old. Margaret Marion, 14. Frank Marion, 12. Marion (girl), 2. A boy baby, 18 months, supposed to be of the Mulhearn family. Patrick Burns, 23. Unknown boy, 17.

Of the injured Burns will surely die, it is said. The others suffered from inhaling smoke, but are in a serious condition.

The Spread of the Flames.

The fire appears to have started in the rear of the hallway on the second floor. It had gained great headway before the people in the house were awakened to their peril.

The Cotter family lived on the fourth floor. Cotter was a laborer, and, in addition to the children who lost their lives, he had a son, George, four months old.

The Maron family lived on the top floor. Patrick Burns appears to have been the first person in the house who was apprised of the fire. He was awakened by smoke, and gave the alarm to the others in Miss Mary Jordan's apartments, where he boarded. All escaped except Burns, who was severely injured by the flames of a dead child.

Brave Policeman Knowles.

Policeman Knowles, after assisting the Hartigan family to escape from the third floor of the building, mounted one flight higher. Flames shot out of the windows of the Cotter apartments, but could see no signs of life there. The family had moved into the rooms only a few days before, and the furniture was so banked up in front of the windows that the view was obscured. The brave policeman, half suffocated by the smoke, continued to climb the fire escape till he reached the top floor. He heard screams coming from the Mulhearn apartments, and locating them, assisted the dazed people down the fire escape.

Killed by Jumping.

Louis Marion was killed by jumping from a window. When the firemen reached the apartments of the family three of the family were dead on the floor and the others unconscious.

In the Cotter rooms were found Mrs. Cotter, while a few feet away lay the body of Mr. Cotter with a dead child under him. In other parts of the rooms were found the remaining members of the family.

Policeman Purfield's Efforts.

Policeman Peter Purfield, who had followed the other officers to the fire had reached the top of the first flight of stairs when Patrick Burns, one of Miss Jordan's boarders, with his night shirt blazing, jumped over the banisters within a few feet of the officer. He fell in a heap at the bottom of the stairs. Purfield carried him to the street and tore his blazing garment from him. Burns was blackened all over by the fire and appeared to be delirious. He broke from the policemen crying "I want to save my pants," and rushed back into the burning house.

Purfield overtook him and brought him out again, and the man then sank from pain and exhausted on the sidewalk.

ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.

Four Persons Severely Injured by a Collision of Electric Cars at Columbus, O.

Columbus, O., June 16.—Two electric cars, returning from Minerva park, came together in a terrific rear-end collision about midnight, and four people were severely injured. They were: Wm. H. Devere, hip dislocated and bruised. S. E. Morris, hand badly torn. W. Powell, leg injured. John Herr, bruised and leg injured. Crowbars had to be used to pry the cars apart to release Mr. Devere.

Mrs. Dodge Recovers Her Jewels.

New York, June 16.—In the United States circuit court the jury in the case in which Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, sued to recover \$64,000 worth of jewels seized one year ago on a charge of intent to avoid duties, returned a verdict for the claimant, Mrs. Dodge, after half an hour's deliberation. Judge Brown had instructed the jury that if the plaintiff brought in the jewels in good faith as personal possessions, they ought to be returned; that if there was no intent to defraud, the finding should be for Mrs. Dodge.

Unlawful Combines Indicted.

Hopkinsville, Ky., June 16.—The Christian county grand jury yesterday returned indictments against five large coal mining companies and eight local dealers, charging them with extorting money from the public unlawfully by combining to maintain advanced prices of coal.

Chinatown Quarantine Dissolved.

San Francisco, June 16.—At the meeting of the board of health yesterday afternoon the quarantine was declared dissolved.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK.

The Philippine Commission Get the Things in Shape for A-stumping Civil Control.

Manila, June 15.—Judge Taft and his colleagues of the civil commission are studying the different legislative phases of the situation preparatory to the work of enacting new laws on September 1, when they assume legislative power. The subjects have been tentatively divided among them as follows:

Judge Taft—Crown lands, land titles, the church and the civil service, the roads with a view of bringing from the United States a good class of government employes who shall eventually replace army officers in the civil administration.

Luke Wright—Internal improvements, constabulary, commerce, corporation franchises and the criminal code.

Henry C. Ide—Banking and currency and the origin of the civil courts.

Bernard Moses—Revenues, taxation and schools.

The commissioners have established offices in the same building with Gen. MacArthur, and are receiving, discussing and absorbing the opinions of army and navy men, and of foreigners and Filipinos. The people of Manila seem pleased with the democratic course of the commissioners and with their habitually courteous demeanor. The arrier feeling of disappointment is slowly disappearing.

TWO IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS.

Americans Capture and Burn a Mountain Stronghold.

Manila, June 15.—The United States forces had two engagements of importance last week. The troops under Gen. Funston and Gen. Grant organized an advance with parts of five regiments and two guns, against 500 rebels in a mountain stronghold east of Binabotan, where it was supposed Capt. Roberts, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, who was captured last month at San Miguel de Yumayo, was held captive.

The Americans operated under many difficulties and over an exceedingly rough country; but the rebels retreated only a few rods, and the stronghold was occupied and burned.

As the result of last week's scouting 60 Filipinos were killed, 200 were captured, and 300 rifles, with 23,000 rounds of ammunition were surrendered. Three Americans were killed.

Malarial fever has been prevalent since April in parts of Cavite and Batangas provinces, which are garrisoned by the Forty-sixth and Thirty-ninth regiments. Thirty-two per cent. of the men of each regiment are on the sick list. Of two battalions in Batangas province one has 150 sick and the other 190.

Sailed for China.

Manila, June 15.—The gunboat Concord, with marines aboard, has sailed under sealed orders, supposedly for China.

The British cruiser Buena Ventura has sailed for Hong Kong with troops and stores for Hong Kong and Tien Tsin.

Troops for China.

Manila, June 15, 10 a. m.—The Ninth regiment has been ordered to Manila, whence it will proceed to China.

CONSIDERS THE WAR ENDED.

Natal Volunteers Dismissed and a Complete Mission Undertaken to Embark for China.

London, June 15, 4:20 a. m.—There are some indications that Lord Roberts considers the war's end in South Africa not far distant. One of these is the fact that the Natal volunteers, who had seen hard service, were dismissed to their homes by Sir Redvers Buller Saturday. They were cheered as they left camp.

Another indication is the report current in authoritative informed military circles in London that a complete withdrawal of the Natal volunteers from Buller's army and embarkation at Durban for China.

The troops drawn from India will probably go next. Lord Roberts lets them go without telegraphing. The correspondents at headquarters are as they have been for ten days, silent.

INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS.

Win An Important Victory Over Government Troops About Ten Miles from Panama.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 15.—The rebel leader, Gen. Dyer, who arrived here yesterday from Colon, brings news of an important battle fought on Friday last about ten miles outside of Panama. According to this information the insurgent forces were victorious, and some 200 of the government troops were killed.

It is inferred that Panama may already be in possession of the rebels. The latter are strongly entrenched at San Joaquin, near Santa Marta, and all the government troops at Baranquilla had been dispatched to Santa Marta when the Don left Colon.

A Remarkable Spot on the Sun.

Paris, June 17.—Abbe Mareux, the astronomer, discovered and sketched through the big telescope in the Optic palace of the exposition a remarkable spot on the sun forming a part of an extensive group and having a diameter of nearly forty kilometers. This spot, he says, will remain for seven days and become visible to the naked eye. He predicts the appearance of other spots in July, August and September, inferring that the heat during those months will be very great.

Want Representation at Washington.

Lima, Peru, June 15.—The Peruvian minister of public works, Dr. Carlo Bassadre y Echeverri, held an important meeting Saturday of the concessionaries of rubber lands in Peru, with a view of desiring a uniform system in mensuration and delimitation.

WONDERS OF MAGIC.

Performed by the Medicine Men of the Navajo Indians.

Tricks Equaling in Delicacy and Intricacy of Motion the Wonderful Feats of Hermann and the Jugglers of India.

[Special New Mexico Letter.]

AS ONE rides along on the line of railway that crosses New Mexico to California and sees here and there, near Gallup, and later on, bands of Indians on horseback, wretched hovels of boughs and earth, evidently the homes of Indian people, and now and again a woman wearing a blanket, or a boy herding horses, or a girl driving home a flock of sheep or goats, he little dreams that here, indeed, he is in the region where a clan or fraternity of magicians or conjurers live, some of whose tricks are as surprising as those of Hermann, and puzzle keen white men who attempt to explain them. For long centuries in their medicine dances the Navajo shaman, or medicine man, has exhibited his credentials in the form of miraculous occurrences—or, at least, this is what his ignorant and superstitious auditors imagine them to be. We are assured they are nothing but clever tricks; yet some of them are hard to explain, and all are performed with a dexterity and skill that are enchanting and marvelous.

When a Navajo is sick there are several ways he can be treated. A shaman will come to his hogan and there perform such incantations and ceremonies as he deems best to secure the restoration of health of his patient. Or the invalid may be removed to the medicine hogan of the shaman, there to be treated according to the notions of the practitioner. But most desired method of all, the shaman comes to an appointed spot where his patient awaits him, and, after assurances are given that all the neces-

sary expenditures will be met, sends messengers duly qualified and equipped to invite a number of other shamans to aid him in the ceremonies, the dances, the incantations and the chanting or singing that are required. Oftentimes the expense for these ceremonies will amount to the equivalent of many hundreds of dollars, and at one of these medicine dances the expenses for visitors, dancers, shamans and messengers cost over \$2,000. So that it is but rarely that a white man is privileged to be present at any of these strange and singular rites.

The chief peculiarity about the ceremonies is that the patient and his (or her) friends determine what ceremonies shall be performed to bring about a restoration to health.

Now let us leave the railway and go into the heart of the Navajo reservation, 20 or more miles north. Here we shall find nearly 20,000 Navajos, but we might hunt for a score of years and never come upon one of these ceremonies unless our previous friendship with some great shaman gained for us an invitation.

A lodge or medicine hogan is constructed, in which sand paintings that have great virtue (to the Indians)

crawling like serpents, others making wild dashes, others running forward for awhile, then backward and then forward alternately, sought to get near enough to fire their wands, and it was horribly fascinating to watch them. At last all accomplished it.

Then began the magic. Showing to the spectators the burned feathers, holding the wand so that all could see it, each dancer began to wave his wand up and down, and make all kinds of motions, until at length his efforts were successful, and to our surprise we saw the wand restored.

Some did this speedily, others more slowly, but each one in turn succeeded, and as he did so, ran yelping out of the corral to the medicine hogan.

Now the arrow swallows come forth. These are two in number. Each man holds in his hand a large plumed arrow. Stepping up to the patient, who during all this time is seated on a bench in the circle, each one lifts up his arrow, plumed about half way down, and taking hold of it just below the pluming or feathering, gives a fierce yell and gestures to his throat and signifies clearly that he intends to swallow it thus far.

Then, in a moment, throwing his head back, he places the arrow in his mouth and steadily and slowly forces it down until half its length has gone. Now, turning to his companion, who has done likewise, he dances a kind of rude side-dance, with the arrow still in his throat, and the feathered end sticking out. As soon as the dance is over the arrows are withdrawn and taken and used in some mystical manner over the patient.

Again the circle is cleared. After an interval of perhaps an hour a long line of performers, 20 to 30, appear, and we see that something wonderful is expected to happen. After circling the fire and dancing, they withdraw, to reappear later.

After midnight the sun show dance took place. This is most attractive and beautiful. On a wooden crescent-shaped dish, just large enough to stand on the head, radiating eagle plumes which represent the sun are fastened. After preliminary dances, circlings and mummying eight of the dancers, with these exquisite plumes, apparently hovering over their heads like a halo of light and without any mode of fastening them, began a well-timed, slow song, accompanied with clapping of hands and stately movements that were delightful and impressive.

Now came 16 performers, bearing a rude plank and a basket containing an effigy of the sun. It was composed of a small mirror with radiating scarlet plumes. Standing in a close circle so that we could not see what was going on, the dancers went through certain movements, shouting loudly: "Thobey! Thobey!" The circle then opened and we saw the plank standing upright on a small Navajo blanket, no one holding it and apparently nothing mechanical supporting it, and while wondering what it meant, the sun's effigy slowly began to climb up the plank, higher and higher, until, when nearly at the top, it descended as slowly as it rose. During all this the chief shaman stood before the plank vigorously rattling and talking to the plank and representation of the sun.

G. WHARTON JAMES.

At the Minstrel's.

"Ah say, Bones, doan' yo' know Ah cyan' get dat fellow out ob mah head."

"Who's dat, Tambo?"

"Why, Dan Druif!"—Chicago Daily News.

SWALLOWING A PLUMED ARROW.

are made, and a variety of performances are carried on within this secret place that few white men ever have witnessed. These continue for eight days, and it is on the ninth that the tricks of magic are performed. They are all separate and distinct parts of a great fire dance, the main feature of which, however, it will be impossible here to recount.

An immense woodpile, composed of old trees of juniper, cedar, pinyon and the like, the most inflammable materials that the country affords, is made of the trees are all stood upright, with plenty of the smaller branches tucked in between the trunks to aid combustion. Then around this woodpile a corral or stockade is built. The woodpile alone is over 60 paces in circumference, and the outer circle is correspondingly large, for there must be room for more firewood to replenish the great fire as it burns low, and room for scores of visitors and for all the performances that are to take place within the sacred area.

I must not forget to describe the interesting manner in which this corral is built. Just after sunset the chief of the shamans, with rattle in hand, takes his place where he intends the gateway to be, to the east of the woodpile. He marks off a place about ten feet long and thus defines the gateway. Now, raising his rattle, he begins his monotonous song, rattling at the same time.

Appearances Not Deceptive.

The office boy, with his legs curled round those of the chair, was tilted back in the corner gazing over "The Midnight Murderer," "The Milkman's Mystery," when a visitor entered. The boy had heard his step in the passage and was calmly expecting him when the door opened.

"Is the gov' nor in?" asked the visitor. The boy looked at him with an almost contemptuous expression, and was slow to reply.

"How should I know?" inquired the astonished caller.

"By looking at me. Do you think I'd be tucked up here reading this book if the old man was in? Well, I would say not—hardly. Come in again to-morrow."

And the boy once more plunged into the amazing adventures of the mysterious milkman.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fourth of July Rates.

Be patriotic and take a holiday trip on Independence day. Cheap rates in every direction are offered by the Chicago Great Western railway. One fare and a third for round trips, children half rates. Tickets on sale July 3 and 4; good to return July 5. For further information inquire of any Agent C. G. W., or address F. H. Lord, G. P. & T. A., 113 Adams street, Chicago.

Wheels.

Mr. Sappigh—I believe I will visit a mind reader and allow him to experiment with me.

Miss Gabby—If you do he will think he is reading a bicycle advertisement.—Baltimore American.

"Pleasant Ways For Summer Days."

Is the title of the Grand Trunk Railway System's new Summer Tourist Folder which together with other descriptive literature can be had on application to I. Burgess, City Passenger Ticket Agent, 248 Clark St., corner Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Successful in One Way.

A Paris physician tried on himself a long-life elixir he had compounded, with the result that his life in the world would be longer than he anticipated.—Boston Globe.

If you want a chill remedy, buy one that is reliable. Tasteless tonics are not made right; the dose is uncertain. Try Yucatan Chill Tonic (Improved). Price, 50 cents.

When some people lose their positions they look around for sympathy instead of a new job.—Aitchison Globe.

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