

AMERICANS STAND ALONE

Can Not Secure Assistance for the March on Peking.

THE SCEPTICISM OF THE POWERS

Prevents Prompt Movement of the Allied Forces on Chinese Soil—Incomprehensible Delay.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Two dispatches from the Chinese officials and one from Admiral Remy, at Taku, represented the news development of the day, so far as the Chinese situation was concerned.

The delay is incomprehensible to the officials here. It is known that the army, already formidable in numbers and composed of veteran soldiers, is at Tien Tsin and Taku, and with courageous leaders, it was expected that this would push on at once.

It is possible to draw two conclusions from the failure of the foreign commanders to do this: First, the European Governments have allowed scepticism as to the authenticity of Conger's dispatch to enter them to a point of proceeding coolly and deliberately on the first supposition, namely, that there are no foreigners alive in Peking to be saved.

Secondly, there is no need for haste. The other conclusion is that friction is developing among internationalists in spite of the earnest endeavors of the Powers, whose motives as to China are so far unimpeachable, to prevent it. Color is lent to this latter theory, by the fact that the Governments have so far been unable to agree upon an international commander for the expedition to Peking, and this, too, in spite of the fact that Admiral Remy, acting by the instructions of his Government, is exhausting every effort to induce the other commanders at Taku and Tien Tsin to hasten their movements.

BELIEF IN CONGER.

Washington, July 21.—After 24 hours of deliberation, and after giving due consideration to the incredulous criticism of European authorities as to Minister Conger's message, the State Department remains unshaken in its first conclusion that the message is authentic and that Conger was alive on July 18th.

MINISTERS PROTECTED.

Paris, July 21.—Yu King, the Chinese Minister here, today handed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Del Casse, an Imperial edict, dated July 18th, giving the assurance that all foreign Ministers in Peking, except Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister, were then and should remain under the protection of the Imperial Court.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

Brussels, July 21.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated today: "A telegram from the Governor of Shang Tung announces that the Ministers were safe on July 20th. They were under the guardianship of the Chinese authorities."

INTERECINE STRIFE.

Washington, July 21.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, communicated to the Secretary of State this morning two important telegrams. The first is from Sheng, the Director of Posts and Telegraphs in Shanghai, and says: "Fortunate that Minister Conger's telegraphic reply has come. Imperial decree of the 22d, this moon (corresponding to July 18) stated that all Ministers were safe. Insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang is proceeding northward to suppress riot; will find it difficult to do."

The second telegram is from Li Kih Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, dated the 21st of July, and received by Minister Wu

at 10 o'clock the same day. It is as follows:

"According to edict of 22d of this moon (July 18) with the exception of German Minister, who was killed by anarchists, with regard to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all the other ministers for whom strenuous efforts are being made for their protection are actually unharmed."

WILL NOT MARCH.

London, July 21.—The request of Secretary of State Hay, to the Powers, to make an immediate forward movement upon Peking, is not likely to meet with any success in England. Lord Salisbury is just as eager as the American Secretary of State to adopt such a step, but he is practically convinced that it will not be possible until September, owing to the local conditions and the allies' lack of equipment.

RUSSIA IS AT WAR.

WILL MARCH ON PEKING FROM THE NORTHERN BORDER.

Her Operations Will Henceforth Be Separate from Those of the Other Powers—Large Forces.

BERLIN, July 21.—The Chinese situation takes on a radically different shape on the news which has reached here from Russia.

All reports agree that the Russian Government now considers that Russia is actually at war with China; that its shilly-shally policy hitherto maintained will be dropped; that Russia is now hurriedly preparing for a serious campaign in North China, separate from the powers, and that Russia will not be able nor willing, under these altered circumstances, to bear an adequate share in the Tien Tsin-Peking campaign.

KRUGER IN COMMAND.

London, July 21.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated today, says: "Lord Roberts has attacked Middelburg in force, and a big battle is in progress. President Kruger is with the burghers directing the defense."

"STAR 5 STAR"—Shows give satisfaction. That's why the New York Racket sells so many shoes. 42t-w1.

LIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS.

"Why do you consider woman more intelligent than man?" "Because she has sense enough not to show all that she disbelieves."—Chicago Post.

"Yes, he boasts that he has lived nearly 70 years without ever having been inside of a bank."

"What is he? A bank director?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Stubb—It was mean in that winning cyclist to drop bottles along the track for the purpose of taunting his rival. Penn—What was in the bottles? Stubb—Catchup!—Chicago News.

She—Our neighbors are dreadfully reserved. He—Yes? She—Yes, we've had our new hat race two days now, and not a soul of them has been over to see how much it cost!—Detroit Journal.

A Powder Mill Explosion. Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25c at Dr. STONE'S drug stores.

HE WOULDN'T TELL. The argument by analogy or hypothetical case is often dangerous. A very stately and dignified clergyman used to tell a story illustrative of the risk of this method. One of his parishioners was much addicted to drink and one night the vicar met him coming home in such a condition that he remonstrated with him on the spot, and by way of clinching his argument asked: "What would you say if you were to see me reeling down the road in a state of hopeless intoxication?" The offender appeared to be deeply impressed and answered fervently: "I wouldn't tell a soul, sir."

MORE INTERESTING THAN PRACTICAL. Wireless telegraphy still remains a subject more interesting than practical. So far no particular use has been found for it, though numberless experiments have been made. The main difficulty has been to perfect a selected system, whereby one of a number of stations within another's range of influence might signal to a particular receiving point without affecting the others. So far it seems to have been impossible to do this.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

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STEUNENBERG IS ENDORSED

Idaho Democrats Decide to Abandon Their Populist Allies.

MINING TROUBLES WERE THE CAUSE

Request of Populists to Demand Abolition of Martial Law in Shoshone County Caused the Split.

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 21.—The Democrats, at 3:30, unanimously voted to confer no more with the Populists. It resulted from the Populist ultimatum, that the Democrats adopt resolutions demanding the immediate abolition of martial law and the permit system, in Shoshone county.

The Democrats offered to the Populists, the Congressman, Auditor and Mine Inspector, and to the Silver Republicans, the Senator and Secretary of State. The latter accepted, but the Populists demanded the Secretary of State and one elector in addition. The Democratic convention instructed its committee to refuse to yield. The Populist convention then, as a prerequisite to yielding, demanded that the Democrats adopt the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we demand the immediate discontinuance of martial law in Shoshone county, under which the pernicious system of permits to seek employment has been inaugurated; and we demand the abolition of the said system."

"We further demand that all civil and political rights, guaranteed by the Constitution and laws, be immediately restored to all citizens."

After a sharp debate, involving the Coeur d'Alene policy of the state administration, the Democratic convention unanimously voted to close the negotiations with the Populists, and fuse with the Silver Republicans.

The Democratic convention then adopted a platform. It endorses the Kansas City platform, especially the financial plank; endorses the present state administration and commends it for its wise and economical management of state affairs in behalf of the best interests of the people.

It condemns lawlessness in all its forms, all guarantees to every person in the state equal protection, and to all "the rights and privileges guaranteed under our constitution and laws."

Tonight the state Democratic convention completed the nomination of its state ticket, which follows:

Governor, Captain Frank N. Hunt; supreme judge, Judge C. O. Stock; congressman, Captain James Graham; treasurer, Dr. J. J. Plumer; superintendent of schools, Miss Permel French; attorney-general, Frank Martin; lieutenant-governor, Thomas F. Terrill; auditor, John S. Barrett; mine inspector, C. H. Henry; Presidential electors, E. J. Dockery, S. J. Richards, and James N. Reid.

C. J. Bassett, the Silver Republican, was endorsed for secretary of state, and the nomination of Fred T. Dubois for United States Senator, was also endorsed. The Silver Republicans nominated Dubois for United States Senator, and C. J. Bassett for Secretary of State.

The Populists nominated a full state ticket, headed by T. L. Glenn, of Bear Lake, for Congressman, and J. W. Ballentine, of Blaine county, for Governor.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.—There will be no peaches or prunes exported from this part of the state this year, according to the statements of prominent fruit growers. President A. R. Sprague, in the Southern California Deciduous Fruit Exchange, in an interview, says:

"There will be very little dried fruit in this section this year, except that which comes from the north. There will be no shipments of peaches or prunes. The apricot crop also is very short; only here and there is a locality in which the apricot crop approaches the average."

"This shortage, for the most part, is caused by most unseasonable warm weather in January, followed by cold, but not frosty weather. The same weather conditions exist in Arizona also."

"This condition of the deciduous fruit crop is most disastrous to the Southern California growers, because many of them will have absolutely nothing to sell this year. But the trees are now leafing out and getting their usual appearance, so that with a good rainfall during the coming season, we may hope for full crops another year, except in such orchards as have been killed or seriously injured by three years of drought."

TO STOP HAZING.

West Point, N. Y., July 21.—The trouble growing out of the punishment of Cadet Bunker, for hazing Cadet Norris, has resulted in severe disciplinary measures being taken by the commandant.

As a means of punishment of disrespect, to Lieutenant Lindsay, the officer in charge, the cadets were deprived of their supper last night, after having taken their accustomed seats at the table. They were also required to stand at attention for a half hour. The entire corps will be confined to the limits of the camp for an indefinite period.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Chicago, July 21.—The police of this city are investigating a mystery at the stockyards which they think is another

Leutger case. A human skull and a pair of shoes have been found in a rendering tank owned by one of the packing house firms at the yards. Several men recently in the employ of the company have disappeared, and the police are searching for them to see if any light can be shed upon the mysterious find. It is a theory of the police that the victim was pushed into the tank.

A BIG REWARD.

Paris, July 21.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, one of the members of the United States commission to the Paris Exposition, today advertises a reward of \$500 for information leading to the return of a necklace valued at \$17,000, which is missing.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Record of Republican National Conventions.

The Republican National Convention of 1900 is the twelfth to be held by that party, which has an unbroken record of never renominating a Vice-President for a second term.

There was but one formal ballot for Vice-President in 1858, when William L. Dayton was nominated. There was two ballots for Vice-President in 1860, resulting in the election of Hannibal Hamlin. The nomination of Andrew Johnson for Vice-President was made on the first ballot in 1864, and that of Schuyler Colfax on the first ballot in 1868. There were eleven candidates, Maryland and Kentucky being represented in the list of candidates. The New York candidate, Gov. Fenton, was defeated. He was not renominated for Governor. In 1872, at Philadelphia, there was only one ballot for Vice-President. There were two candidates, an Eastern Republican from Massachusetts, Henry Wilson, and a Western candidate from Indiana, Schuyler Colfax. Wilson received 36 1/2 votes to 32 1/2.

In 1876 William A. Wheeler, the New York candidate for Vice-President, was nominated on the first ballot. In 1880 the candidate of the Republican convention for Vice-President, Chester A. Arthur, also a New York man, was nominated on the first ballot. In 1884 Gen. Logan of Illinois, who had been one of the candidates for President, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, and in 1888 the nomination of Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice-President was also made on the first ballot. His chief opponents for the honor were William W. Phelps, of New Jersey, W. O. Bradley, since Governor of Kentucky, and B. K. Bruce, a conspicuous leader among the colored voters of the gulf state at that period. He was a resident of Mississippi. The nomination in 1892 was made on the first ballot. In the notable Republican convention of 1896 there was but one ballot, but the vote was not unanimous. Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey, received 533; Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, 289; Gov. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, 39, and General Walker, of Virginia, 24. Mr. Evans received in addition the solid vote of Tennessee and the support of a majority in the delegations from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Georgia, North Carolina and Texas.

In eleven National Conventions of the Republican party New York has received the nomination for Vice-President four times, New Jersey twice, at the first and at the last convention. The other states which have been recognized by Vice-Presidential nominations are Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Maine and Tennessee. The Republicans have never nominated a Vice-President from Ohio, for the reason, it is assumed that Ohio always has a candidate for the higher office of the Presidency. The Democrats went to Ohio on two occasions for Vice-Presidents, and in both instances the candidates were defeated.

There has never been in a Republican National Convention any serious contest over the Vice-President. There has never been a scramble of contesting candidates or a deadlock in a convention. The choice of Vice-President, always decorously and usually discreetly made, has followed the recognition of the political exigencies established by the nomination of the President, and, except in three instances, the candidates nominated by the Republican party for Vice-President have taken that office. Two died before the expiration of their terms; two became Presidents of the United States by the assassination of the President.—N. Y. Sun.

PROBABLY GOT IT.

"Stop that noise!" shouted the sergeant. The tumult immediately ceased. Amid the deathlike silence which followed his Hibernian and clarion-like voice rang out more: "See here; I'll have nothing but silence, and very little of that!"—Household Words.

TO IMPRISON EARL II.

AN ENGLISH CRUISER FOLLOWS THE CHINESE STATESMAN.

His Capture. It is Believed by Washington Authorities, May Complicate the Troubles in China.

SHANGHAI, Friday, July 20.—The British cruiser Bonaventure left Wool Searg early this morning. It is reported to seize the Au Ping with Li Hung Chang on board. A triumphal arch erected in Li Hung Chang's honor has been ordered by the council to be removed.

EVIL RESULT FEARED.

Washington, July 21.—The Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang is to be detained and prevented from going to Peking, is received here with a foreboding of evil. It cannot be conceived how Li could materially add to the Boxer's strength, even if he were so disposed, by going to Peking. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that to interfere forcibly with his freedom of movement would precipitate a crisis in the southern provinces of China, and certainly would prevent him from doing anything for the foreign ministers if he is acting in good faith.

EXPOSITION OF AUTOMOBILES.

An association of automobile companies has been formed in Berlin; a large structure has been erected in the center of the city which will con-

tain a permanent exposition of automobiles of different makes, including private and racing vehicles, delivery wagons, moto-cycles and all the accessories of automobile construction. In this way the public will have an opportunity to inspect the different makes, and it is expected that this will considerably increase the trade. Besides the vehicles will be shown an extensive collection of plans, designs, models, etc. The project has been undertaken in the initiative of the count of Talley and Perigard, and the persons interested represent the leading financiers and industrial firms as well as noted sportsmen.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PRESENT.

Chicago, July 21.—The flag given by Emperor William to the veterans of the German military societies of North America will be unfurled to the breeze in this city tomorrow. The emblem is white silk embroidered with the black eagle of the Empire.

FOR FAST DRIVING.

Milton, Mass., July 21.—Wm. K. Vanderbilt, the young millionaire, was fined \$15, today, for violating the Blue Hill Park regulations concerning the speed of vehicles. Vanderbilt was in his automobile.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican vote of Maryland was 136,000 in 1896, 121,000 in 1897 and 116,000 in 1898.

Both candidates on the Middle-of-the-Road Populist ticket, Barker for President and Donnelly for Vice President, are natives of Philadelphia.

There were 400 absentees from the Republican State Convention in Massachusetts, a circumstance which has revived agitation for a smaller convention than one of 1,800 delegates.

Georgia, which has a large population of negroes of voting age (180,000 by the last Federal census), is one of the Southern states which have not adopted any constitutional restriction upon suffrage.

As a protection against the pernicious activity of street robbers, the municipal fighting system of Chicago has been extended and more than 1,000 additional are in operation installed. The city has in operation from its own plants 3,900 arc lamps.

The Democrats of Michigan, at their Port Huron convention, declared themselves, among other things, in favor of "the initiative and referendum, a Federal income tax, municipal ownership of public utilities, the popular election of United States Senators and a greenback currency."

William J. Bryan is not the only Democrat who finds public speaking profitable. Ex-Governor Bob Taylor has closed a long lecture tour of the West and is reported to have made clear, over and above expenses, the sum of \$30,000. The salary of the Governor of Tennessee is \$4,000. Bob Taylor held it for four years, from 1887 to 1891.

According to the Treasury estimate the population of the United States on June 1, 1899, was 76,011,690. If there is the same increase of population from June 1, 1899, to June 1, 1900, the date of the census, as there was from June 1, 1898, to June 1, 1899, the number of inhabitants returned by the enumerators will be 77,622,000 for this year's census—exactly 15,000,000 more than by the census of ten years ago.

There were in the United States in 1890, 10,430,000 male inhabitants of voting age, or 27 per cent. of the total population. The number of votes cast in the Presidential election of 1892 was 13,723,162, or 82 per cent. of the number of legal voters. It is probable that at the Presidential election in November, 1900, the number of citizens of voting age will exceed 20,000,000 and the number of votes to be cast should exceed 16,000,000. By 1903, it is estimated, the population will be 100,000,000 and the vote cast for President 25,000,000.

Congressman Shea, Democrat, whose title to his seat in Congress as a representative of the Ninth Virginia district has been sustained against the contest of General Walker, the Republican candidate, is a resident of the town of Bristol, which enjoys the somewhat peculiar distinction of being in two states. One part of it is in Virginia; another part lies in Tennessee. The main street of Bristol is the state line, and it is a very convenient one from all accounts for those persons desiring to escape from the jurisdiction of one state to the other.

There have been twenty-four Vice Presidents of the United States, exclusive of those Senators who, serving as Presidents pro tem of the Senate, have acted as Vice President, but not every one of them received, on retirement, the peculiar mark of distinction shown to the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, the last Democratic Vice President. To Mr. Stevenson was given a service of silver, the chief article of which was a soup tureen upon which was the inscription: "To Adlai Stevenson, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, 1893-1897." The same praise which was bestowed by the Senators upon Adlai Stevenson was earned by all his immediate predecessors in office. Chester A. Arthur, the twentieth Vice President of the United States, was an impressive figure in the Senate, an American gentleman of the highest type. Thomas A. Hendricks, the twenty-first Vice President, was known and esteemed for his urbanity and courtesy; and where has there been in the whole history of the Senate a coufler, more honorable, more discreet and more efficient Vice President than Levi Parsons Morton, the twenty-second on the list of which Adams was the first and Jefferson the second?

South Dakota, in which the Populists held their National Convention on May 9, was the closest state in the country at the Presidential election of 1896. The McKinley vote in it was 41,042 and the Bryan vote 41,225, a plurality for Bryan of only 183, the Temperance vote for Joshua Levering of Baltimore being 683. A United States Senator is to be elected in South Dakota this year and there is a

vigorous contest over control of the Legislature. The present Legislature is made up of eighty-seven Republicans and forty-five Democrats or Fusionists. The present Governor of South Dakota is a Democrat. The Lieutenant Governor is a Republican.

A NEW DAY FOR THE HORSE.

He is Regaining a Good Deal of His Old-Time Value.

For the first time in years the owners of horses in Montana are permitted to look upon their herds as a negotiable asset. The old expedients—doubtless exaggerated—of shooting a too numerous cayuse population in order to protect the ranges; of killing horses for their hides, and of feeding the carcasses of worthless equines to the realm of the improbable. Once more the wild steeds that roam a thousand hills are tossing their manes and scenting the market from afar, and the winning colt bears the ominous whirr of the lasso and feels the scorching impress of the hot brand of ownership. Time was, in Montana, when the colt was not worth the branding and the elder horse was permitted to graze unafraid of the annual roundup until death transported him to the evergreen pastures of horse heaven. That time has passed. Once more the range-riders of Montana is busy in the search of long-absent horses, and the branding and shipping corrals are filled with the once despised animals. The horse buyer is abroad in the land and transaction in horseflesh are assuming prodigious proportions.

And all this enlightenment of an erstwhile dead industry is welcome. Furthermore, it has the appearance of having come to stay. And, too, there has been a notable increase in horse values—100 per cent. in many instances—over the quotations of last year, and there is a ready sale now for animals that could not have been sold a year ago. Of course, many owners of large herds who add on for years simply because they could find no market, are taking advantage of the demand and are disposing of their holdings in bulk at any price offered. Hardly a week passes without recording a sale of whole herds, numbering from 500 to 5,000. From indications for the future, the Inter Mountain cannot help but believe that this wholesale retirement from the business is an error on the part of the herdowners. They are giving up on the eve of a period of prosperity. Nevertheless, it means greater profits for those who choose to wait.

There are several causes that have operated for the future benefit of the horse industry. Because of a profitless market breeding operations have been practically suspended for years on the great ranges, and owners have not even taken the trouble to brand their increase. In the farming sections of the East the horse production has been limited to the demands of the farm and of the normal market for driving and draft horses. This materially reduced the reserve supply of animals for sale, and when our own war drew several thousand head into the service of the army, there was an immediate prospect of a shortage. Then came the British-Boer war, which, to date, is said to have destroyed 50,000 horses. England has been compelled to look to America for her cavalry mounts and orders for many thousand head of horses that will fill the cavalry requirements of the United States Army. This fact has been secured to fill the order. The drivers, the saddlers, and the first-class farm horses have passed from the hands of the Eastern breeders, and their places must be filled by horses from the ranges. The anxious inquiries of the stock yards and commission men for Western horses indicate the strong tone of the market, and their expressed willingness to buy anything is proof positive that there will be a sale for all sorts and conditions of equine life. And to boot, an almost phenomenal soaring of prices for trotting-bred animals and fancy "overs. There are many of these on the ranches of Montana—Butte City (Mont.) Inter Mountain.

His Life Was Saved. Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran in to Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I feel as good as new in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the stress and quickener, cure in the world for all Throat and Lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free. Dr. STONE'S drug stores; every bottle guaranteed.

WHAT SHE THINKS OF BOYS. The following is from the school composition of a 12-year-old Ottawa, Kan., girl: "The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongues till they are spoken to and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was."

COUNTED BY MACHINE. Every stranger who enters the White House is counted by an automatic register. The instrument is held in the hand of one of the watchmen stationed at the door and for every visitor he pushes the button. Congressmen, senators, members of the cabinet and newspaper men are not counted.

Avoid all drying inhalants and use that which cleanses and beats the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and cures Catarrh easily and pleasantly. Cold in the head vanishes quickly. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm drooping nostrils have ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Atty at Law, Monmouth, Illinois.

THE USUAL CRY. "Are you going to spend the summer in town, Hilkins?" "I expect to. My wife will do all the spending out of town that I can afford."—Philadelphia Bulletin.