

A New Cure For Rheumatism

of Which any Suffering Reader can Have

A 50 CENT BOX FREE!

On the theory "that seeing is believing," John A. Smith of Milwaukee wants everyone to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to distribute 25,000 free 50c boxes among all persons sending him their address. Mr. Smith had suffered all the agony and torture from rheumatism, tried all the remedies known and utterly failed to find relief.

At times he was so helpless that he had to take morphine and after considerable doctoring he gave up in despair. He began studying into the causes of rheumatism and after much experimenting, he finally hit upon a combination of drugs which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends, relatives and neighbors suffering from rheumatism were next cured and Mr. Smith concluded to offer his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure for rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, wrote him saying if Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but as he had suffered forty-one years and wasted a fortune with doctors and advertised remedies, he wouldn't buy anything more, until he knew it was worth something. The sample was sent, he purchased more and the result was astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample boxes to all who apply. In Prosser, Neb., it cured a lady of 67 who had suffered 52 years. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Sexauer, a gentleman of 70, who suffered for 33 years. In Perryburg, Ohio, it cured a gentleman 70 years old. In Heron Lake, Minn., it cured Mrs. John Gehr, who had suffered for thirty years. Rev. C. Suud of Harrisville, Wis., tested this remarkable cure on two members of his congregation, one who had suffered 15 and the other 25 years, both were completely cured. In St. Louis, Mo., it cured Mr. F. Faerber of The Concordia Public House. In Vandalia, Ills., it cured Mrs. Mary E. Sayles 78 years of age, who was so crippled that she could not dress herself. In Bennington, Vt., it cured an old man whom the best physicians of Worms and Frankfurt, Germany, called incurable. This old gentleman had walked for 20 years on crutches, both legs having been lame. He can now walk like a young man. Even prominent physicians had to admit that "Gloria Tonic" is a positive success, among them Dr. Quintero of the University of Venezuela, to whom it was recommended by the United States Consul. In thousands of other instances the result has been the same. It cured many cases which defied Hospitals, Drugs, Electricity and Medical Skill, among them persons over 75 years old.

Mr. Smith will send a 50c box also, his illustrated book on rheumatism, absolutely free of charge to any reader of The Commoner for he is anxious that everybody should profit by his good fortune. It is a remarkable remedy and there is no doubt but that it will cure any case of rheumatism, no matter how severe it may be. Mr. Smith's address in full is:

JOHN A. SMITH,

3200 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

A Filipino Primer.

The Toledo Bee has presented the Philippine situation in primer form thus: "Do we tax the Filipinos? We do tax the Filipinos. Which way do we tax the Filipinos? We tax the Filipinos both ways, coming and going. We fix the tariff on our goods going to the Filipinos and Filipino goods coming to us. In this way we save the Filipinos much time and annoyance. Do we love the Filipinos? You bet we love the Filipinos. We will give them a nice Christmas gift of independence with a lovely string tied to it. Also a nice tariff bill."

King Edward VII. is said to be economical in dress—for a king. He refuses to pay more than 90 cents for a handkerchief, and he wears braces that cost \$2.25.

Weekly News Summary

Washington dispatches report that the interstate commerce commission will hold a meeting in Chicago to consider the merger of the Northwestern railroads and discover if the parties to the combination have violated the law. It is said the president desires to obtain some facts in this connection on which to base a special message to congress.

General Matos, commanding 300 men, has sailed from the island of Martinique for the purpose of beginning a revolution in Venezuela.

The naval register recently issued shows the strength of the American navy to be 225 ships, with 60 vessels under process of construction.

In a newspaper interview Senator Cullom declared that the reciprocity treaties now before the senate should be approved. He insisted that it is the duty of the republican party to follow the advice given by Mr. McKinley in his Buffalo speech.

An Englishman, said to be Ernest Cassel, has placed at the disposal of the king of England \$1,000,000 to be used for the erection of a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients in England.

London dispatches of January 1 report that an order for 60,000 tons of steel rails for Mexican railways has been placed with British manufacturers.

Rear Admiral Francis A. Roe, U. S. N., retired, died at Washington December 31.

J. E. Green of St. Louis claims that he is the inventor of the airship, and that the drawings by which the Santos-Dumont ship was made were stolen from him ten years ago.

Seth Low, republican, was installed as mayor of the city of New York January 1.

The democrats of Maryland have organized both houses of the legislature, and it is believed that Arthur P. Gorman will be elected to succeed Senator Wellington.

Governor Hunt of Porto Rico, in his message to the legislature of that island, recommends the repeal of the law making it an offense for one to belong to a labor organization.

The Everett-Moore syndicate at Cleveland, O., which controls a number of electric railways and a system of local and long-distance telephone lines in Ohio and Michigan, has passed into control of a committee. This is in the nature of an assignment and the Associated press announces "This action was taken, it is said, as the result of a temporary financial embarrassment on the part of the syndicate which has for some time past been effected by the stringency in the money market."

Recent cablegrams from Peking say that foreigners sojourning there, take a very hopeless view of the situation and will not be surprised if new trouble breaks out in that vicinity.

On January 2 the final arrangements were completed for the combination of the Pneumatic Tool Co. This trust expects to control the output of the world, and was organized under the laws of New Jersey. J. W. Duttley of Chicago is the president.

A cablegram from Copenhagen dated January 3 says: Danneborg, owned by the minister of justice, publishes an editorial today deprecating the demand for a plebiscite on the subject of the sale of the Danish West Indies, based on the same privilege being claimed for Schleswig. It says the inhabitants of Schleswig are Danes by origin, language, education and sympathy, while the people inhabiting the Danish West Indies are mostly negroes, not even speaking Danish, and adds that such a comparison is injur-

ious to the Schleswig cause. The editorial, however, accepts the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Danish West Indies, and does not favor the proposal to transfer the islands to Germany in exchange for Schleswig. The ministry is united in favor of the sale. The lansthing (upper house) is controlled by the opposition, but it will undoubtedly consent to the sale of the islands. The rigsdag (Danish parliament) will reassemble January 10. Schleswig, of which mention is made in this editorial, was formerly a duchy of the kingdom of Denmark. It was conquered by the Austrians and Prussians in 1863-64, and in 1884 was merged into the new Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein.

Frank C. Meekin, formerly a private in Co. E of the 37th volunteers, was tried on the charge of entering the service of the enemy in the Philippine islands. Meekin was sentenced by a military commission to be shot, but General Chaffee commuted this sentence to twenty years in prison with hard labor.

Richard P. Leary, who was the first governor of the Island of Guam, is dead.

Tomas Estrada Palma, president-elect of Cuba, in an interview with a newspaper reporter, said: "According to the central committee of scrutiny I allow myself to assure you that the election was practically unanimous. The partisans of Maso fought only in a few provinces. The conviction here is that the vote taken represents the will of the people by an immense majority. There are two things which I shall strive to accomplish. The most important is to strengthen the cordial relations existing between the republic of Cuba and the United States of America. My other object will be to conduct an economical administration. I hope to develop the Isle de Cuba, principally the agricultural industries. I hope to secure a reduction of tariff in this country so that the products of Cuba may be entered here. I shall leave the United States in April and go to my fatherland. I shall go there to work like any factory hand, or any laborer with the pick and shovel, and every officer of my cabinet will be expected and compelled to do the same."

Col. E. W. Ayres, a well-known newspaper man, died in Washington city January 2.

Newspaper dispatches report that Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson is seriously ill, and that his physicians say he cannot recover.

Joseph Combs, 82 years of age, died at Kansas City, Kas., January 3. Mr. Combs was a cousin of ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri, and was at one time the law partner of the late Justice Stephen J. Field.

The United States consular agent at Eibenstock has made to the state department a report concerning German colonization enterprises. In this report a quotation is made from the address delivered by the director of the German bureau for the preparation of commercial treaties. In this address the director says: "It is evident that we can never give up our present policy relative to foreign affairs, or the strenuous efforts being made to become a great sea power. We must engage in colonial politics on a large scale. We must strive to expand our spheres of interest and to instill in our people the consciousness of the necessity of an aggressive policy. It is only by the annexation of territory beyond the states, the development of our colonies, the organization and direction of emigration to the same that we may ever hope to be in a position to supply those natural products which we are

not able to produce within the borders of the home country." The United States consular agent adds that while the territory comprised in all of the German colonies abroad amounts to 2,557,000 square miles, with a white population of 6,008 (only a little more than half being German) not a single one of these colonies is self-supporting. The total income of the colonies for 1900 from tariff duties and the like amounted to \$8,226,470, while the deficit, it is stated, reached \$6,977,922. The United States consular agent says that "the ideal relations between a colony and the mother country are those which permit the colony to produce the raw material which the mother country receives and pays back in a manufactured state." But he declares that "in accordance with an irresistible law of economics, the colony with great material resources will emancipate itself gradually from the mother country."

At a meeting of the American physiological society held at the University of Chicago, December 30, Professor Jacques Loeb made an interesting statement. Professor Loeb announces that he has been making experiments with the eggs of lower marine animals, especially those of the sea-urchins. He delivered an address entitled "The Prolongation of Life of Unfertilized Eggs of Sea-Urchins by Potassium Cyanide." He maintained that his observations of the effect of certain chemicals upon these minute bits of protoplasm warranted him in making a tentative definition of the heretofore unknown nature of death. Professor Loeb said that death was not a negative process, a simple breaking down of tissues, as it has been regarded up to this time, but an active agent born with the birth of the egg, and destined, if not checked, to gain the upper hand of the life instinct and bring about extinction. But, greater even than the apparent discovery of this death agent in all life substance, is Prof. Loeb's announcement that he has been able to check in the eggs of the sea-urchin at least by means of chemical agents. This, it is claimed, means nothing less than that on a minute scale the secret of eternal life is in the power of mankind. The experiments, Prof. Loeb says, were simple. Unfertilized eggs of the sea-urchin were placed in a weak solution of potassium cyanide and abandoned for several days. In ordinary condition an unfertilized egg dies in a few hours destroyed by the death agents born with it. At the end of several days the eggs were again examined and were found to be still capable of fertilization and of producing healthy animals. In explaining the results Prof. Loeb said that the "mortiferous processes" were due to the actions of certain ferments of an unknown nature, whose destructive tendency was counteracted by the potassium salts.

It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan has under way a scheme to combine all the electrical plants. The plan involves a capitalization of \$50,000,000.

In the Cuban election the Palma or nationalist ticket was successful. Maso, the rival candidate, had withdrawn. A remarkably light vote was polled, and the election was practically a walk-away for the nationalist party. The adherents of Maso declared that their candidate withdrew because, owing to United States interference, they could not obtain a fair election.

A New York dispatch to the Chicago Times-Herald says: More than 10 per cent of the bodies of the great array of men, women and children who died in Greater New York last year found a temporary resting place in the morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. There were 70,808 deaths reported to the health department, and of these 8,295 were enrolled on the gloomy records of Morgue-Keeper Fane. This muster of the homeless

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