

## Weekly News Summary

The Chinese emperor and the royal family have returned to Peking.

The Nicaragua canal bill on January 9 passed the house by a vote of 308 to 2.

Perry Belmont was defeated for congress in the Seventh district of New York by Montague Lessler.

The trial of Neeley, charged with fraud in the postoffice service, is proceeding at Havana.

Franklin P. Ireland, a well known democrat, died at his home in Nebraska City, Neb., January 9.

A bill has been introduced in the lower house seeking to create the office of assistant postmaster general.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler has been chosen president of Columbia university to succeed Seth Low.

On the evening of January 4 the people of Cleveland met in mass meeting for the purpose of expressing their sympathy for the Boers.

The senate has confirmed the nominations of Messrs. Shaw and Payne, to be, respectively, secretary of the treasury and postmaster general.

The people of Omaha held a Boer mass meeting on the evening of January 6. Seven hundred dollars was forwarded to the Boers by the gathering.

The attorney general of Minnesota has asked the United States supreme court to enjoin the Northern Security company from accomplishing the proposed railroad consolidation.

Admiral Schley held a conference with the president January 6, after which it was announced that the president would consider the appeal for the Schley court of inquiry.

Allen Root, a well known citizen of Nebraska, and for years very active in the populist party, died at Omaha January 4. Mr. Root was 76 years of age. He located in Omaha in 1854.

A message from Buenos Ayres confirms the rumor that a revolution is on in the republic of Paraguay. The president of the republic has resigned, and the vice president has assumed control.

Secretary of War Root has received a number of cablegrams from Cubans appealing for tariff concessions. Many of them declare that the industries of the islands will be ruined if their appeal is denied.

James B. McCreary, former governor of Kentucky, and from 1885 to 1897 member of congress from that state, was nominated for United States senator by the democratic caucus at Frankfort, January 9.

Rev. Dr. Thomas, recently pastor of the People's church in Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. Thomas, will visit the reconcentrado camps of South Africa,

in order to distribute relief in the name of American sympathizers with the Boers.

A sub-committee of the senate committee on commerce, having the ship subsidy bill under consideration, has prepared a report recommending the passage of the bill. It is believed by the advocates of the measure that the main committee will agree to the report.

Mr. J. W. Schuckers, formerly private secretary of Salmon P. Chase and later author of "The Bankers' Conspiracy," died recently at Buffalo. He lived at Newark, N. J., but was in Buffalo as secretary of the New Jersey pan-American commission.

It is announced that J. Pierpont Morgan will complete the proposed railway from Hankow to Canton in China. He has organized a company which will require \$3,600,000 for beginning the work. The Chinese government has issued bonds against this railroad for \$42,500,000, the securities to be delivered to the company.

At Minneapolis, January 9, representatives of the Minnesota university and of the University of Chicago debated the question, "Resolved, That the policy of the United States in extending the franchise to the negro was hasty and ill-advised." The decision was in favor of the negative, taken by Minnesota.

It is announced that the Michigan Central railroad company will bring suit against the state of Michigan for damages in the sum of \$6,000,000 to recover for loss said to be occasioned by the forced forfeiture of the special charter of the railroad company. The suit grows out of the recent law passed by the legislature of the state fixing the maximum charge per mile for passenger rates at 2 cents.

The debating team of the Michigan university was pitted against that of the Northwestern university at Ann Arbor January 9. The question for debate was: "Resolved, That our laws should provide for boards of arbitration with power to compel parties in labor disputes to submit their disputes to arbitration and to abide by the boards' decisions." The Michigan team took the affirmative and won the victory.

On January 9 members of the German reichstag made violent attacks upon Joseph Chamberlain. One of the speakers denounced the British army as "A mob of thieves and robbers, unfit to be compared with the glorious Germans." Count von Bülow the chancellor, replied to these words of censure, saying: "I believe I shall be in sympathy with a very great majority of the house when I express the hope that the custom of abusing foreign ministers from the tribune of this august body will not become naturalized among us. That will accord neither with the German people nor with our policy. I must

at the same time express my deep regret at the way in which the last speaker referred to the army of a nation with which we live in peace and friendship. As we ourselves are sensitive concerning the honor of our own army, so we should not abuse foreign armies in which there are brave men enough who know how to die." The chancellor was heartily cheered.

Senator Nelson, representing the commerce committee, has made a favorable report providing for a department of commerce. This will create an additional cabinet office. The bill also provides for the creation of a bureau of manufactures and mines and mining. This will not, of course, be a cabinet place. Senator Nelson's bill provides that the secretary of commerce shall have jurisdiction over the life saving service, the marine hospital service, the bureau of immigration, bureau of statistics, the commissioner of railroads, the census office, the patent office, the department of labor, the commission of fish and fisheries, the bureau of foreign commerce, as well as a number of other important bureaus of the government.

A New York dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says: In the nine months ending December 31, the net earnings of the United States Steel corporation were \$84,779,298. The quarterly meeting of the directors was held here today, and besides voting the usual dividend of 13-4 per cent on preferred and 1 per cent on common stock a general statement of the finances of the corporation was made public. The earnings by months were as follows: April, \$7,356,744; May, \$9,612,349; June, \$9,394,747; July, \$9,580,151; August, \$9,810,880; September, \$9,272,812; October, \$12,205,774; November, \$9,795,841; December (estimated), \$7,750,000; total, \$84,779,298. As to December earnings, the statement made this explanation: "During the close of lake navigation, from December to April, inclusive, the earnings of mining and transportation companies are, of course, diminished." The sinking fund on United States Steel corporation bonds and the bonds of subsidiary companies consumer \$2,233,292, and depreciation, reserve, and contingent funds and improvements \$9,695,702. The sum of \$11,400,000 was paid in interest on bonds for nine months, and \$42,005,807 was paid out in dividends. The balance available for surplus or new construction amounted to \$19,414,497.

### A Story of Jefferson.

An old publication entitled "Atkinson's Casket," issued in 1833, records an incident which one Giles McQuiggan relates of Thomas Jefferson. It reads as follows:

While this distinguished statesman and patriot was vice president of the United States, it was customary for the individual holding the said high office to attend to business more in person, than the refinements of more modern times will allow. It happened on one occasion that some important matters required his attention in Philadelphia, and some other places distant from the capitol. In those days a journey to Philadelphia was not to be performed in a few hours—it was two or three days' travel, and not of the most pleasant sort either. On his return he stopped in Baltimore; it was about four or five o'clock in the after-

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noon when the vice president rode up, suitless and unattended, to the tavern. A Scotchman by the name of Boyden kept the hotel, of late so much improved and now so handsomely sustained by our worthy townsman Beltzhoover. The bucks of the town were assembled in the large hall, smoking, strutting, cracking jokes and otherwise indulging in the other etceteras of the day. Boyden was at the bar examining his books, and doubtless making calculations in reference to his future prospects. Jefferson had delivered his horse into the hands of the hostler, and walked into the tavern to make arrangements in regard to his fare. Some one touched Boyden upon the elbow and directed his attention to the stranger who was standing with his whip in his hand, striking it occasionally upon his muddy leggings. Boyden turned round and surveyed him from head to foot, and concluding him to be an old farmer from the country, whose company would add no credit to the house, he said abruptly—"We have no room for you, sir."

Jefferson did not hear the remark, (Continued on Page Twelve.)

## The 8 Hour Day

Which the working man has fought for and succeeded in obtaining is something the wife has no share in. Her day begins before his and ends long after it, as a rule, and many a night her rest is broken by the baby's fretfulness. The healthiest woman must wear out under such a strain. What can be expected then of those women who are weakened by womanly diseases?

Women who are weak, worn-out

and run-down will find new life and new strength in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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### STOPS THE COUGH

And Works off the Cold.

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