

Weekly News Summary

Dr. Emil Holub, the well-known explorer, died at Vienna a few days ago at the age of 55 years.

Recent advices from the South African war announce the capture by the Boers of a British convoy of 467 men.

The city of Paterson, N. J., so recently swept by fire, was later overwhelmed by flood, entailing a great amount of suffering.

An attempt to start a revolution was made in Serbia, March 5, but the only result was the death of the leader and the arrest of his adherents.

Signor Marconi has made a new wireless telegraph record by the transmission of a message at a distance of 2,000 miles.

Charles Broadway Rouss, who several years ago offered \$1,000,000 to any one who could restore his sight, died at New York, March 3.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Pope Leo XIII. was generally observed throughout the world by Catholics, March 2.

It is reported that fifteen persons were killed and many injured by the wrecking of a passenger train twenty-five miles west of Sanderson, Tex., March 7. A broken rail caused the disaster.

As a result of the recent collision at sea of the American steamer Waceland and the British steamer Harmonides, near the coast of Wales, the Waceland sank, but her passengers and crew were saved.

The past week has been one of severe damage to the eastern part of the United States, occasioned by the rising of streams and rivers as a re-



Health is a magnet which irresistibly draws the man to the woman in life's mating time. Health does more than tint the skin with beauty; it puts music into the voice and buoyancy into the step, as well as happiness into the heart. A great many women covet beauty and are constantly seeking aids to beautify them. Let a woman first seek perfect health and all other charms shall be added to her.

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sult of the heavy snowfalls and rains, and causing great loss to property.

Another rebellion has arisen in China. The object of the rebels is to overthrow the present Chinese dynasty and to help the oppressed and needy Chinese. It is rumored that the French are secretly supporting the rebels.

By a vote of 35 to 5 the state senate of Minnesota adopted a resolution protesting against the United States permitting the purchase of mules and horses in this country for use in the war in South Africa as a violation of the treaty of May 8, 1871, with Great Britain.

At a meeting held recently in New York, Senator Tillman of South Carolina was the principal speaker and vigorously denounced England's colonial policy, expressing sympathy with the Boers, and protesting against the United States' friendship for England against the South African republics.

In introducing the army estimates for \$69,310,000 in the house of commons, March 4, the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, declared that the war was conducted with great skill and no war has ever been waged on such a scale before. He also mentioned a new scheme, by which England's colonies are expected to furnish more soldiers than England.

THE WEEK AT WASHINGTON.

The river and harbor bill, making an appropriation of \$60,700,000, has been completed and its items made public.

The United States supreme court has upheld the decision of the supreme court of Illinois in regard to the validity of the statute imposing a fine on any one dealing in futures.

The Austrian-Hungarian minister at Washington has been raised to the rank of an ambassador. This will result in the United States ministry at Vienna being raised to the same point.

According to the testimony of General Hughes before the senate committee on the Philippines, 20,000 out of a population of 25,000 on the island of Samar, are located in concentration camps.

When the two Boer delegates called upon President Roosevelt, they were informed that this government cannot and will not interfere in the struggle between the Boers and the British in South Africa.

A cablegram from Copenhagen reports that petitions are being circulated by the opponents of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, but they probably will have no effect, as the government sanctions the transfer.

During the discussion of the bill for the repeal of war taxes in congress, Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee, submitted a statement showing that the surplus after the abolition of war taxes will amount to about \$30,000,000 per year.

Congressman Stark of Nebraska has complained to the state department concerning the government's breach of neutrality in allowing the establishment by the British of supply depots in this country, where supplies for the army in South Africa are secured and shipped.

During the recent discussion in the house on the bill to classify the rural free delivery service, Mr. Loud of California declared that so far it has been controlled by politics and that if continued in its present arrangement, it would cost the government more than \$20,000,000 per annum.

The senate has passed an irrigation

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bill. It is announced that an effort in the house will be made to amend the bill with relation to section 9. This section is what is known as the "states' rights" section. It gives the states control of waters within their boundaries. Many friends of the irrigator movement insist that public interest will suffer if the control is not vested in the federal government.

The president has approved the bill creating a permanent census bureau and after doing so, he sent a letter to the secretary of the interior directing him to instruct the director of the census bureau to appoint such members of the present force under him as will constitute the permanent force, appointing only so many as are to be permanently employed; and after July 1, all appointments are to be made under the regulations of the civil service act.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

On March 3, the senate began the consideration of the ship subsidy bill. Mr. Frye of Maine delivered a two hours' speech in support of the measure. He made the significant statement that the policy which has been applied to American industries with such "beneficent results" has not been applied to the shipping industry; and he said the word "subsidy" should not terrify any one because it was only another name for protection. In answer to a question, Mr. Frye presented as one of his reasons for the passage of the bill that the American ship-owners were required to pay larger wages to seamen than the owners of foreign vessels. He said it was all nonsense to say that the American ship can employ a sailor on less than American wages. Mr. Clay of Georgia asked Mr. Frye if the Chinese employed on ships between our Pacific coast and China and Japan were paid the same wages for the class of work as American seamen. Mr. Frye replied that he knew of no ship that employed Chinese. Mr. Hanna said he would take issue with Mr. Clay's statement and should insist upon having the record to show the facts. He demanded of Mr. Clay the name of the ship. Mr. Clay replied that a captain in charge of a ship on the Pacific coast had testified before the committee on immigration that Chinese labor was used almost exclusively in our trade with China. He produced the record in this inquiry in which this captain, Seabury, said that there were only three American ships that could go in the Pacific mail from San Francisco and on these vessels there were about 100 Chinese to 164 white seamen. It further developed that the Chinese seamen were paid about \$15 per month in Mexican money while the white seamen were paid \$30 per month. Mr. Frye explained that according to the subsidy bill during the first year one-fourth of the crews of American vessels must be United States citizens; the second year

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 947 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

one-third, and the third year, one-half. On March 4 Mr. Frye concluded his speech in favor of the bill. On March 5 Mr. Clay of Georgia spoke in opposition to the measure and the Associated press dispatches refer to Mr. Clay's speech as "a forceful and interesting argument which was given careful attention by his colleagues." March 6, Mr. Clay concluded his speech against the bill. In his speech Mr. Clay argued that natural changes alone could increase the foreign carrying trade of the United States. Mr. Hanna addressed the senate in reply to Mr. Clay. He insisted that the shipping industry was the only unprotected industry and said it was absolutely necessary to pass such a measure. Mr. Tillman of South Carolina asked Mr. Hanna if it was true that the J. Pierpont Morgan syndicate had bought two or three European lines of steamers. Mr. Hanna said he was not informed on this point. The further consideration of the measure was postponed until Monday, March 10.

TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT.

On March 6, the senate began the consideration of the measure providing for the protection of the president. Mr. Bacon of Georgia took the position that in its present form the bill was an invasion of the jurisdiction of states and it ought to be radically amended. Mr. Patterson of Colorado said that while he was agreeable to the general propositions of the measure, he thought it should not pass in its present form. Mr. Depew of New York and Mr. Platt of Connecticut spoke in support of the measure. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts in support of the bill, said that the assassination or attempted assassination of the president was an interruption of government and it was vitally important to the government that such an interruption should not occur. Mr. Bacon insisted that the bill should be amended to show that the crime was committed against the president "because of his official position or for the purpose of destroying the government or impairing the execution of its constitutional powers." Mr. Bacon added that the bill was practically an enlargement of the law of treason and proposed to make treason something that under the constitution was not treason. Mr. Patterson of Colorado suggested that an embarrassing situation would have arisen had the assassination of President McKinley occurred in a state where capital punishment is not permissible. It would have resulted, Mr. Patterson believed, in the state being disgraced by mob law, as no community would have been satisfied with mere imprisonment for assassinating the president. He agreed with the main purposes of the bill. On March 7 the senate resumed consideration of the bill providing for the protection of the president. Mr. Bacon resumed his speech in opposition to the bill in its present form producing authorities intended to show that it was an extension of the treason law and therefore unconstitutional.

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