

NEWS ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Congress Convenes

Washington, Jan. 4.—A lowering of the bars in favor of fermented, malt or fruit beverages at army post exchanges and on army transports, but permitting "no distilled nor ardent spirits to be sold," is provided by a bill introduced in the house by Representative Parker, chairman of the judiciary committee.

The measure provides that the favored beverages may be sold, under proper regulations, by enlisted men or other persons authorized.

The increased cost of living was the subject of a concurrent resolution offered in the House today by Representative Hull, of Tennessee. It provides for a joint committee of the house and senate to investigate and report what remedies may be effected through legislation.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has ordered a sweeping inquiry of the same nature.

"I realize," said Secretary Wilson, "that we have undertaken a big contract, but we can carry it out. We have the men and we have the money."

A bill making sweeping changes in the interstate commerce laws for the regulation of railroads was introduced today in the House by Representative Mann of Illinois, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Representative Hawley today introduced his bill granting to the State of Oregon the right to make lieue sections, equal in area and value, to all school lands embraced in forest reserves.

Late today after a conference with Senators Aldrich and Root and Attorney-General Wickersham, President Taft decided to revert to his original plan of combining his views as to amendments to the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws in one message, which he will send to congress Thursday noon.

An aggregate of \$6,344,000 of repairs to naval vessels is provided in estimates the secretary of the navy today submitted to the house. The recent legislation required recommendations for authorization where repairs are to exceed \$200,000.

FOREIGN TRADE \$1,475,000,000

Imports of Raw Materials Lead—Exports of Cotton Show Big

Washington, Jan. 5.—The foreign commerce of the United States in the year 1909 will exceed in value that of any earlier year, with a single exception. The imports will be larger than in any previous year, while the exports will fall slightly below those of 1908 and 1907.

The above is an estimate of the year's trade based on official figures for 11 months as presented by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Assuming that the twelfth month, December, shows figures of imports and exports approximately equal to those of the immediately preceding month, November, the imports will aggregate about \$1,475,000,000, and the exports about \$1,750,000,000, of which approximately \$25,000,000 consists of foreign merchandise exported, and the remainder, \$1,725,000,000, domestic products.

Imports free of duty will be larger than in any earlier year in the history of our commerce and will aggregate approximately \$700,000,000, against a little over \$500,000,000 in 1908 and \$636,000,000 in 1907, the high record year prior to 1909. Dutiable imports will amount to about \$780,000,000, and will be larger than any preceding year, except possibly in 1907, when the total was \$787,000,000. This estimated total of \$1,475,000,000 of imports in the year exceeds by over \$50,000,000 the highest import record of any earlier year, that of 1907.

Of this \$1,475,000,000 of imports, about \$525,000,000 is raw material for use in manufacturing and \$260,000,000 partially manufactured material for further use in manufacturing, making the total value of manufacturers' materials imported nearly \$800,000,000, or more than half the entire imports of the year.

JAPAN SEEKS NEW TREATY.

Ambassador Uchida Hopes Immigration Law Will Be Revised.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Among the first official acts of Baron Uchida, new Japanese Ambassador, will be a series of steps leading to a proposal to the United States for a modification of the Root-Takahira agreement which imposes limitations on the immigration of Japanese laborers to the United States.

While the subject is now being spoken of in a conservative vein, it is said that such a duty is one of those especially imposed upon the new Ambassador by his government.

It is also reported that Japan wishes to terminate in 1911 its treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States.

To what extent Japan will ask for a modification of the Root-Takahira agreement has not been learned.

Dennett Asks For Probe.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Representative Maguire, chairman of the house committee charged with examination of the accounts of the Interior Department, announced today that at the request of Land Commissioner Dennett, his committee would investigate charges recently made by Representative Hitchcock, of Nebraska, of improper purchases of furniture by the general land office out of the fund provided for the investigation of public land entries.

CONSOLIDATE REPUBLICS

Minister Barrett Says This Will Be Outcome of Trouble.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Consolidation of the five Central American republics into one government is the plan the State department is working on, according to information from an authoritative source tonight. In the immediate future only such steps as will bring about the commercial development of the countries, their establishment on a sound financial basis and the stimulation of an entente between the republics, are contemplated.

The first note of the new program was sounded by John Barrett, director of the bureau of American republics. In his recent Toledo speech, Barrett declared that eventually the United States of Central America would be an accomplished fact.

On the heels of this announcement came the declaration of Senor Creel, the special agent of Mexico, who said on leaving Washington:

"The United States and Mexico will continue co-operating to bring about peace in Central America and to give solid substance to the Washington convention of 1907 and to develop a feeling of high respect to the international court at Carthage."

It is positively stated that the relations of the United States and Mexico have not been strained in the slightest by the Nicaraguan episode.

It is the conviction of the present administration that the influential element of the republics can be won over by giving a staple basis of commerce. The removal of Zelaya means the elimination of the troublemaker of Central America. It is necessary to the success of the plan to eliminate all traces of Zelayanism, for the reason if Madrid shows any disposition to compromise with Zelayanism, his chances for recognition from the United States are small.

CAN'T REACH HIGHER-UPS.

Taft's Brother Is Their Attorney, and Roosevelt's Relative Is Manager.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 31.—Declaring that if Mark Hanna had died six months sooner, he would not have been tried and sentenced to jail for having represented a corporation that had a case pending before a government department, ex-Senator Burton, of Kansas, today severely criticized President Taft and former President Roosevelt. "The men higher up in the sugar fraud cases will never be molested, because Mr. Taft's brother is attorney for the sugar trust, and Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law is virtually the manager," declared Burton. "The sugar trust is the most powerful agency in federal politics. It exercises more power in forming the national policy than any other agency. To it I owe the trial which resulted in my imprisonment."

Burton was tried and sent to jail for a brief term for having represented a corporation which had interests in the hands of one of the federal departments.

"I first incurred the enmity of Roosevelt," Burton continued, "for having threatened to oppose his Cuban policy, which meant letting in Cuban sugar on a basis that threatened to throttle the infant beet sugar industry. "After the passing of a few years, Taft comes along with his Philippine policy. Capital had begun to turn to the beet sugar industry again, and the Philippines industry scared it away. "Roosevelt opposed my Cuban policy, and at the same time he feared I would head a delegation at the national Republican convention for Mark Hanna. If Hanna had died six months earlier, there would have been no charges against me, and I would still be in the senate."

Mexico Acts Within Rights.

Mexico City, Dec. 30.—The Mexican government has acted wholly within its rights thus far and according to its legal methods in the matter of the American railroad conductor, Cook, said Charge d'Affaires Bailey, of the United States embassy, here tonight. "The crime with which Cook stands charged," continued Mr. Bailey, "is not bailable under the Mexican laws, and they have a legal right to keep Cook in custody six months before rendering a decision. He has been in jail four months. The case is waiting the return of the letters rogatory from General Manager Clark of the Mexican line, which have to do with the character of Cook."

Patrick Henry's Body to Be Moved.

Richmond, Jan. 5.—It has practically been determined to move the body of Patrick Henry from Red Hill, Charlotte county, to this city for reburial in the churchyard of the old St. John's church in which Henry made his famous revolutionary speech. The present grave is in the rear of the old Henry house at Red Hill, unmarked except by a small slab. A bill is to be presented to the Virginia legislature in January appropriating funds for a monument.

Panama Canal Work O. K.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Construction work on the Panama canal not only is proceeding splendidly, but the system of administration is excellent, in spite of the criticism directed against it. This is the consensus of opinion of the senatorial committee which returned to Washington today, after a visit to the canal zone. In the party were Senators Oliver, Penrose, Carter, Dixon, Heyburn and Clark.

MORSE IS BITTER.

Convicted Banker Claims He Has Been Made a Victim.

New York, Jan. 4.—With a supreme effort to be cheerful, but with emotion occasionally getting the better of him, Charles W. Morse left New York today to begin a 15-year sentence in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for violation of the national banking laws. Before leaving the Tomb, where he had been confined for the greater part of the last year, Morse received his wife and two sons and then the newspaper men. He was too affected to say anything, but handed out a carefully prepared statement.

Morse left at 10:45 o'clock in custody of Deputy United States marshals. The party occupied a stateroom.

Morse's statement is bitter and dramatic.

"I am going to Atlanta to begin penal servitude under the most brutal sentence ever pronounced against a citizen in a civilized country," is his opinion of the sentence.

"I have hoped," the statement continues, "with that hope which comes from a consciousness of my innocence, that I will not have to close out forever the light and liberty of this world under such an inhuman sentence. I have felt that the fact that I had paid a fine of \$7,000,000 and served a year in prison would satisfy the cry for a victim and I have steadily believed that the courts would be compelled to give me a new trial."

"When I learned that the private detectives of the prosecution were the keepers of the jury, that the jury drank like men upon a jaunt or a holiday, rather than citizens engaged in a serious service, and that as a result, two of them were rendered unfit, I naturally hoped I would be allowed another trial by another jury, free from these hostile influences."

"It seems, however, that the courts intend to establish the practices which make rum-drinking a part of a jury service and private detectives as the custodians of a jury permanent institution. By this sentence and judgment I may be brought to ruin; but the damage done to me is not half as important as the injury to the administration of justice. I am now up in years and must, with the passing of time, pass also; but the record of my conviction and the way it was brought about will remain a lasting and dangerous example of a government gone mad in search of a victim."

OIL FOUND IN ATHABASCA.

Secret Borings Show Inexhaustible Supply, Committee Is Told.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 4.—Evidence of the value of the Athabasca oil fields has been given before the Dominion senate committee by Alfred von Hammerstein. He stated that for the last eight years he had been exploring the field between 320 and 350 miles north of Edmonton, and that some of the wells had revealed the presence of oil and gas in large quantities.

The wells varied in depth from 250 to 1,200 feet. He showed samples of naphtha oil and of oil collected in the sand. He declared that in the wells which he was boring there were inexhaustible supplies of this material. Near the surface it was found in a hardened state, while 60 feet lower down it was found in a semi-liquid condition.

His work had been carried on secretly. He declared that there was no foundation for the statement in the prospectus of the California & Alberta Oil company that it had discovered oil on a 10,000-acre property 30 miles north of Edmonton.

AIR CUTTERS ARE READY.

Aviators Arrive in New York From Paris—Leave for Los Angeles.

New York, Jan. 4.—Edwin Cleary, who arrived here from Paris a few days ago with seven aeroplanes, which he expects to try out during aviation week at Los Angeles, and Paulhan, who will arrive tomorrow, will leave for Los Angeles Monday next. Four of the machines are of the latest model aeroplanes, two Blériot's and two Farman's.

There is also an Antoinette, one Farman and one Blériot, which Mr. Cleary expects to use during the aviation show week. He expects to break his own record for speed, height and duration. His record already is more than 1,900 feet for height and with his 50 horse-power motor in a new Blériot he expects to be able to travel in the air at the rate of 50 miles per hour.

Paulhan is under contract at a big salary.

100 Days Weston's Limit.

New York, Jan. 4.—Edward Payson Weston, veteran pedestrian, announced today that he will make one more transcontinental walk, and get from ocean to ocean in 100 days. Weston will start from Los Angeles at 4 o'clock the afternoon of February 1, and will be due in New York May 28. His hike from New York to San Francisco early last summer took him 105 days, but on that journey he encountered a long series of storms and unusually hot weather. He is sure that he can cross the United States in 100 days.

South Pole Next Goal.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 4.—Donald B. McMillan, member of Commander Peary's polar expedition, and Captain Bartlett, who commanded Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, today said that they would like to be members of the expedition to seek the South Pole. Captain Bartlett said: "I have heard of such a trip being planned. I may be selected to command the ship which will carry the expedition southward. I think the Roosevelt will be selected, if the expedition goes through."

Heavy Steel Is in Demand.

New York, Jan. 4.—Specifications on contracts for 10,000 tons of heavy steel were heavy in the last week of the year, notably for structural material, steel sheets and wire products. Orders for small buildings in various parts of the country have been placed, calling for 35,000 tons of fabricated steel, making the December total 125,000 tons. Contracts for 1909 aggregated almost 1,500,000 tons.

FASTER TIME LOOKS BACKWARD IN HIS FLIGHT

RECORD OF MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1909



The year 1909 is destined to figure as an important one in history. What a twelvemonth it has been, and how treat its manifold wonders of happening and accomplishment: Flying; seriality; the North Pole discovered; Turkey reformed; Persia reformed; England's ideas of the ethics of taxation upset; India reformed; China subjected to a mass of new impressions; Belgium passing under a new and, it is to be hoped, more beneficent rule; events now in progress in Nicaragua that may lead to a further extension of civilization and peace; the distance across the Atlantic further shortened; the distance across our own country about to be decreased; wireless telegraphy entering into the realm of common utility; efforts now being made for the better protection of life in mines and on the great waters. If the cave man lived to-day he could hardly repeat his now famous declaration, "Romance is dead." By science, contrary to many fears, wonder and mystery have been increased.

The year 1909 is associated with events of supreme interest and importance at home and abroad. A glance at this summary will recall them to mind, and preserved for future reference it will be found a valuable aid to all:

JANUARY.

- 1—China deposes reform Grand Councilor Yuan Shi Kai.
- 2—Earthquake rocks Stromboli Island and parts of Sicily and Southern Italy. American warship fleet arrives at Suez and sends boats to relief of Messina.
- 3—Supreme Court voids \$29,000,000 fine against Standard Oil Co.
- 4—Severe cold wave envelops country.
- 5—Night riders convicted of murder in Union City, Tenn.
- 6—Rev. J. H. Carmichael kills Gladstone Brown in Church at Battle Run, Mich.
- 7—Twenty-four men killed in mine explosion in Zeigler, Ill.
- 8—Rev. J. H. Carmichael, preacher-murderer of Battle Run, Mich., kills himself in Carthage, Ill.
- 9—Explosion in mine near Bluefield, W. Va., takes 160 lives.
- 10—Death of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky in St. Petersburg.
- 11—T. Jenkins Hains acquitted of complicity in murder of Wm. E. Annis.
- 12—Great strike of hatters in Eastern States begins.
- 13—Ellihu Root elected Senator from New York.
- 14—Sixty lives lost by burning of waterworks crib in Lake Michigan, off Chicago.
- 15—Sentence of Herman Billek, Chicago poisoner, commuted to life imprisonment. Congress votes to build two large battleships.
- 16—Six thousand die in earthquakes in Central Persia.
- 17—Liner Republic sunk near Martha's Vineyard, after collision with Italian steamer Florida; six lives lost.
- 18—Death of Coquelin, French actor.
- 19—Former State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier, of Michigan, convicted of misapplying State funds.
- 20—United States withdraws from government of Cuba; Gomez is inaugurated President.
- 21—Earthquake and tidal wave devastate southern coast of Spain. Severe blizzard sweeps United States.

FEBRUARY.

- 1—Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma indicted for land frauds.
- 2—Disastrous floods in Germany.
- 3—Battleship Delaware launched at Newport News.
- 4—Anti-Japanese legislation defeated in California Assembly.
- 5—Centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth generally celebrated over United States.
- 6—Train held up and robbed near Denver. Protocol with Venezuela signed.
- 7—Three hundred die in burning theater in Acapulco, Mexico.
- 8—Death of Apache chief, Geronimo. Dr. Jas. B. Angell resigns presidency of Michigan University.
- 9—United States fleet arrives off Hampton Roads after globe-girdling trip. Bloody race riots in South Omaha, Neb. Death of Carroll D. Wright.
- 10—Great naval pageant at Hampton Roads.

MARCH.

- 1—Death of E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, noted turfman.
- 2—Fire in New York tenement house kills ten persons.
- 3—Wm. H. Taft and James S. Sherman inaugurated as President and Vice President. Sixtieth Congress adjourned sine die.
- 4—Death of Joseph W. Blythe of Iowa.
- 5—Tornado at Brinkley, Ark.
- 6—Naval battle between Nicaraguan and Salvadoran vessels.
- 7—Congress convenes in extraordinary session. Death of Mrs. Eleanor MacCartney Lane.
- 8—Death of George T. Angell.
- 9—Payne tariff bill introduced in Congress.
- 10—Willie Whittia kidnaped from Sharon, Pa.
- 11—Parkersburg, W. Va., flooded by explosion of water tower.
- 12—Willie Whittia restored to father in Cleveland, \$10,000 ransom being paid. Gov. Curry of New Mexico resigns.

Million for Cancer Research.

By the will of the late George Crocker, Columbia is to receive \$1,000,000, to be used in conducting original research for the cause and cure of cancer. Both Mr. Crocker and his wife died of this disease.

Spokane Fight Continues.

Ten more I. W. W. men who attempted to speak on the streets of Spokane were arrested and jailed. Fifty of the agitators who had served sentences of thirty days were released. They told of horrible conditions and brutal treatment in the holes which were used as jailing places.

APRIL.

- 1—Federal prison in Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., burns.
- 2—Great fire in Fort Worth, Texas.
- 3—Death of Admiral Cervera.
- 4—Country swept by destructive storm.
- 5—Death of Helena Modjeska, great Polish actress.
- 6—Death of Ethan A. Hitchcock, former Secretary of the Interior. Payne tariff bill passed by House. Death of F. Marion Crawford, American novelist.
- 7—Cipriano Castro forcibly expelled from Port de France, Martinique. Death of Algernon Charles Swinburne, English poet.
- 8—Death of Gov. Lilley of Connecticut. Theodore Roosevelt lands at Mombasa, East Africa. Death of former Senator David Turpie of Indiana.
- 9—Gov. Willson of Kentucky pardons alleged Goebel conspirators. Death of ex-Sen. Stewart of Nevada.
- 10—Constantinople taken by constitutional army.
- 11—Sultan's palace in Constantinople surrenders.
- 12—Abdul Hamid deposed and his brother installed as new Sultan of Turkey, Mehmed V.
- 13—Daughter born to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Severe storm sweeps lake States.

MAY.

- 1—Strike of lake seamen begins.
- 2—Second peace congress begins in Chicago.
- 3—Steamer Adella Shores goes down in Lake Superior.
- 4—James Boyle convicted of Whittia kidnapping.
- 5—Mrs. Helen Anna Boyle convicted of Whittia kidnapping.
- 6—Death of Mrs. Augusta J. Evans Wilson.
- 7—Mehmed V. made Sultan of Turkey by sword ceremony.
- 8—Capt. Peter Hains convicted of Annis murder. Twenty persons drowned in Ohio River near Pittsburgh.
- 9—Tornadoes in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.
- 10—Tracy & Co., brokers, fail in New York.
- 11—Death of George Meredith, English novelist.
- 12—Death of Henry H. Rogers, Standard Oil magnate.
- 13—Five children burned to death during school exercises in Central City, Ky.
- 14—Earthquake shock felt in Illinois and adjoining States—William Lorimer elected Senator from Illinois.
- 15—Tornadoes in Oklahoma. Mad-den, Pouchot and Boyle convicted of labor grafting in Chicago.
- 16—Zephyr, Texas, destroyed by tornado.

JUNE.

- 1—Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition opened in Seattle.
- 2—Riots marked street-car strike in Philadelphia.
- 3—Death of Col. A. K. McClure.
- 4—Ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, damaged by boat. Elsie Sigel murdered by Chinese convert in New York.
- 5—Death of Dr. Edward Everett Hale.
- 6—Liner Slavonia goes ashore in Azores.
- 7—Earthquake devastates section of Southern France.
- 8—Corporal shoots three officers at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
- 9—Death of President Penna of Brazil. One hundred and forty-nine perish in burning ship near Aomori, Japan.
- 10—Automobile races at Crown Point, Ind.
- 11—Nine persons killed in collision of interurban cars near Dunlap Park, Ind.
- 12—Daughter born to King and Queen of Spain.
- 13—Mine explosion at Wehrum, Pa., kills seventeen men.
- 14—Death of Sarah Orne Jewett, American authoress.
- 15—Bomb explosion in Chicago injures seven persons and does \$150,000 damage.

JULY.

- 1—Earthquake at Messina, Italy. Sugar trust officials indicted in New York.
- 2—Tramp murders four persons near Rudolph, S. D.
- 3—Patriotic celebrations take twelve fewer lives than in 1908.
- 4—Floods in Missouri valley.
- 5—Senate passed tariff bill.

THIS AND THAT.

Dogs valued at \$100,000 were recently on exhibition at the dog show in New York.

The controlling interest of the Christian Publishing Company of St. Louis has been purchased by R. A. Long, of Kansas City, for \$100,000.

"Grandview," the Lawrence C. Phillips residence in Pittsburg, including twelve acres of land in the east end, has been sold to Walter P. Fraser for \$750,000.

President Taft has accepted an invitation to attend the conservation convention to be held at Indianapolis in

- 11—Death of Prof. Simon Newcomb, astronomer.
- 12—Naval maneuvers begin off Massachusetts coast. Steamer John D. Cowie sinks in Lake Superior with fourteen of crew.
- 13—New Shah proclaimed in Persia. Shell will case decided in Clifton, Ill.
- 14—Ella Gingles case in Chicago ends in her acquittal. Tunnel under Hudson between New York and Jersey City opened.
- 15—Tipton, Ind., bank robbed of \$80,000 by assistant cashier.
- 16—Riots and carnage in Barcelona, Spain.
- 17—Severe earthquakes in Mexico.
- 18—Osaka, Japan, has great fire. Conference report on tariff passed by House.

AUGUST.

- 1—Payne tariff bill passed by Senate and signed by President. Congress adjourned. Chicago street car men voted to strike.
- 2—Alabama Senate passes income tax act. Death of Col. A. A. Pope, and of Richard Golden.
- 3—Court holds Harry K. Thaw insane.
- 4—Death of Rev. Hiram W. Thomas of Chicago.
- 5—Fatal automobile accidents in Indianapolis.
- 6—Destructive floods in Mexico.
- 7—Pennsylvania train held up near Lewistown, Pa.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1—News received that Dr. F. A. Cook, American, discovered north pole April 21, 1909.
- 2—Labor day. Peary reports discovery of north pole.
- 3—Death of Gen. H. C. Corbin.
- 4—Death of E. H. Harriman.
- 5—Halley's comet sighted from Heidelberg. President Taft names tariff commission.
- 6—President Taft begins his Western trip. Secretary Ballinger cleared of Alaskan fraud by President Taft.
- 7—Explorer Cook arrives at New York.
- 8—Death of Robert Hoe, printing press manufacturer.
- 9—Hudson-Fulton celebration begins in New York.
- 10—Death of Col. W. H. Morrison.
- 11—Peary reaches New York.

OCTOBER.

- 1—Fatal collision on Illinois Central Railroad near Farmer City, Ill.
- 2—Death of Dudley Buck, organist and composer.
- 3—Key West devastated by hurricane.
- 4—Steamer George Stone wrecked in Lake Erie.
- 5—Presidents Taft and Diaz meet on international border. W. L. Buchanan, ex-minister to Panama, dies in London. Nebraska bank guarantees law found invalid.
- 6—Death of Prof. Cesare Lombroso, Italian criminologist.
- 7—Death of U. S. Senator M. N. Johnson of North Dakota.
- 8—Nicaraguan troops defeated by insurgents.
- 9—Death of Justice Rufus W. Peckham of United States Supreme Court.
- 10—Prince Ito assassinated at Harbin. Steamer Hestia lost in Bay of Fundy; thirty-four persons drowned. Death of Gen. O. O. Howard.
- 11—Government troops defeat rebels at Salamis, Greece.

NOVEMBER.

- 1—State and municipal elections.
- 2—Eight men burned to death in Brooklyn (N. Y.) fire.
- 3—Negro and white man lynched in Cairo, Ill.
- 4—Horrible mine disaster in Cherry, Ill. Mme. Steinhilf acquitted of double murder in Paris.
- 5—Death of Chas. N. Crittenton, philanthropist.
- 6—Death of Richard Watson Gilder. Warnings ordered to Nicaragua.
- 7—Twenty-one men saved alive from Cherry mine. Sweeping decision against Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.
- 8—"Wells" win in Alabama elections. Zelaya's army in Nicaragua defeated by insurgents.
- 9—British House of Lords rejects the budget bill. Switchmen of northwestern roads go out on strike.

DECEMBER.

- 1—Diplomatic relations with Nicaragua broken off.
- 2—Regular session of Congress opened.
- 3—\$750,000 fire in Kalamazoo.
- 4—Tenement fire in Cincinnati ends seven lives.
- 5—Zelaya resigns presidency of Nicaragua.
- 6—Death of King Leopold of Belgium.

Prize for Tuberculosis Cure.

Yale University has become the custodian of a prize of \$100,000, the name of the donor remaining a secret, but known to be an alumnus of Yale, which is to be given to the person who first discovers a cure for tuberculosis. The trustees have invited many well-known physicians to become members of a board whose duty it will be to pass on the merits of cures submitted. The interest on the money will be used in investigating such cures and to pay the expenses of quarterly meetings of the Advisory Board. To prevent the consideration of bogus remedies, one condition is that any remedy to be considered must have been in use five years and backed up by testimonials that it has resulted in cures. The object of the prize is to encourage the seeking of a cure.

Charles P. Taft, brother of the President, has purchased a rare portrait, probably the finest of its kind in the world, in Limoges enamel, for which it is understood he paid \$100,000. It is a portrait of the Duke of Nevers, by Limousin, a sixteenth century artist.

Syrian immigration may be considered soon by the President's cabinet. The courts have held that Syrians are entitled to naturalization, but the naturalization bureau has taken the opposite view.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has just been awarded