

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



MONDAY.

- 1002—Massacre of the Danes throughout England by order of King Ethelred.
- 1490—Amazon River discovered by Pinzon. So named after the brave Indian woman.
- 1549—Pope Paul III. died. Succeeded by Julius III.
- 1553—Jane, wife of Lord Dudley, proclaimed Queen of England. Beheaded in 1554.
- 1647—Battle of Knocknoss, Ireland.
- 1781—John Moss executed as a spy in Philadelphia.
- 1805—Vienna occupied by the French.
- 1832—Siege of Antwerp begun by the French.
- 1854—Thirty vessels lost in storm on Black Sea.
- 1884—Treaty of commerce concluded between United States and Spanish West Indies.
- 1898—Battleships Oregon and Iowa arrive at Rio Janeiro.

TUESDAY.

- 1318—Most disastrous earthquake ever known in England.
- 1770—Explorer Bruce discovered the sources of the River Nile.
- 1800—Bonaparte congratulated on his return from Austria as the greatest of heroes.
- 1854—Telegraph line opened between Paris and Bastia.
- 1860—Announcement of annexation of territory on the Amur by Russia.

WEDNESDAY.

- 1213—First regular English Parliament assembled at Oxford.
- 1712—Duel between Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun. Both killed.
- 1777—Articles of Confederation of the United States agreed to.
- 1796—Battle of Arcola.
- 1848—Assassination of Count Rossi, first minister to Pius IX. at Rome.
- 1820—Steamer Louisiana exploded at New Orleans. Nearly 100 killed.
- 1852—Labos Islands difficulty between United States and Peru settled.
- 1898—Michigan State Supreme Court declared boycotting illegal.
- 1901—James J. Jeffries defeated Gus Ruhlin in a battle for the world's pugilistic championship at San Francisco.
- 1902—Attempted assassination of King Leopold of Belgium.

THURSDAY.

- 1620—The Pilgrims discover the land of Cape Cod.
- 1704—French and Spanish blockading squadron forced to leave Gibraltar.
- 1813—British repulsed in an attack on Ogdensburg, N. Y.
- 1840—Eastern Railroad opened to Portsmouth, N. H.
- 1841—King Edward VII. present ruler of Great Britain, born.
- 1872—Great fire in Boston. Loss about \$70,000,000.
- 1893—Francis H. Weeks sent to Sing Sing prison for embezzlement of \$1,000,000.
- 1898—American and Spanish peace commissioners held session at Paris.

FRIDAY.

- 1483—Martin Luther born.
- 1558—Last auto-da-fe in reign of Queen Mary. Nearly 300 perished at the stake in three years.
- 1799—Bonaparte declared First Consul.
- 1848—General Wrangle enters Berlin and expels assembly.
- 1853—President Pierce presides over ceremonies at the beginning of work on the Washington Aqueduct.
- 1870—Dr. Livingston found by Henry M. Stanley.
- 1884—Million dollar fire in Duluth, Minn.
- 1893—Secretary Gresham advises restoration of monarchy in Hawaii.
- 1898—Lucretia, empress of Austria, sentenced for life.
- 1902—Spanish cabinet resigned.

SATURDAY.

- 1620—Plymouth Pilgrims signed a compact for their government to go in force on landing.
- 1640—Impeachment at Strafford.
- 1714—George I. issued edict prohibiting clergy meddling with state affairs.
- 1794—Marquis de Lafayette escaped from prison at Olmutz.
- 1804—James Monroe appointed minister to Spain.
- 1835—Jeddo, Japan, destroyed by an earthquake.
- 1884—Third Plenary Council of Catholic Church convened at Baltimore.
- 1893—Masked robbers hold up train on Illinois Central Railroad and get \$7,000.
- 1899—John A. Logan, Jr., killed in battle in Philippines.
- 1902—Roland Molinieux acquitted of murder after one of greatest criminal trials ever held in New York.
- 1904—Lou Dillon trotted 2:01 at Memphis.

REVOLT AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Over 500 of the Czar's Soldiers killed and the City set on fire. Dispatches early Wednesday from Vladivostok stated that the whole town and port were ablaze and that the greater part of the city had already been destroyed by fire. More than 500 soldiers have been killed in the fighting which resulted from the mutiny of over one-third of the Czar's troops and sailors stationed at the great Eastern naval base on the Sea of Japan.

The rebellious soldiers and sailors were driven by the loyalist troops to a point northward on the railroad line to Nicosky. The mutineers entrenched themselves and gave battle to the loyalists, driving them back into the city. A conflagration was started by the mutineers and terrible destruction of life and property resulted.

The Russian navy department sent orders to Shanghai for the Russian warships Manjur, Bodro and Gromovoi to proceed at once from Shanghai to Vladivostok. The mutineers used dynamite to blow up several stone buildings which the loyalist troops used as fortresses during the fighting. The rioting soldiers captured large stores of guns and ammunition after their return to the city in pursuit of the loyal soldiers.

Nearly all of the civilians, men and women, in the city took refuge on vessels in the harbor at the beginning of the fighting. One of the vessels, the Labor, carried a number of Americans away from Vladivostok. Orders declaring martial law at Vladivostok and the surrounding country have been issued by the imperial government. Troops at other points along the sea coast have been ordered to proceed to Vladivostok as reinforcements to the loyal soldiers.

The mutiny is reported to have been caused by the arrest of a number of soldiers for presenting a demand to the military authorities for better food and clothing. Following the arrest and imprisonment of the men who made the demand for better rations, the soldiers in the garrison demanded the release of the prisoners, and when this was refused many of the soldiers mutinied and took possession of two warehouses and successfully resisted all attempts to capture them.

In view of the condemnation to death of many of the soldiers who mutinied at Cronstadt, the delay in carrying out the reforms outlined in the imperial manifesto, the proclamation of martial law in Poland, and other repressive acts, the council of workmen's delegates decided to proclaim a general strike throughout Russia to-day.

GIRL GIVEN \$15,000 DAMAGES.

Jury Assesses Aged Chicagoan Big Sum in Breach of Promise Suit.

John O'Neill, 74 years old, veteran Chicago politician and head of the city's track elevation bureau, was assessed \$15,000 Wednesday by the jury in Judge Gary's court, which heard the testimony in breach of promise suit brought by Mabel Beland, aged 22 years.

The Beland-O'Neill case was a remarkable one in several ways. First, in its principals, a pretty young woman of 22 and a gray-haired, venerable-looking man of more than 70 years. She told on the stand a story of her girlhood years spent in O'Neill's house, wherein she was raised from the position of household drudge to the old man's fiancée—this, of course, after the first Mrs. O'Neill had been divorced from the track elevation expert.

Almost the day after Mrs. O'Neill left the house, Miss Beland testified, O'Neill called the 16-year-old girl to him and asked her to be "his little wife." After that the "affair" developed rapidly, till the inevitable quarrel came and Miss Beland was turned out of the house. Later, she declared, O'Neill offered her \$50 and again \$200 to settle her claims. Then she sued for \$50,000.

The Year's Corn Crop.
The corn crop of the United States this year is not only the largest but the best on record. We are having the greatest industrial activity in the nation's history. It is a record year in textile manufactures and in the demand for products. Retail and wholesale merchants report increasingly heavy sales. There is more money in circulation than in previous years. There is more activity in all leading industries. Freight movements on the railroads centering in Chicago are on an unprecedented scale. All these are indicators of continued prosperity, but the greatest of all is the unprecedented yield of corn.

The product of our corn belt this year is 2,707,933,000 bushels of corn, or six times as much as is produced in all the rest of the world in one year. The money value at current prices of this single crop is \$1,245,649,180. The corn crop is not only large, but it is of superior quality. Large as the crop is, there is demand for all of it, and for the 81,000,000 bushels held over from last year. Kansas, 58,000,000 bushels more corn than last year; Missouri, 51,000,000; Indiana, 44,000,000; Illinois, 39,000,000, and Ohio, 12,000,000 bushels more. The great corn States of Iowa and Nebraska had a phenomenal yield in 1904, but each reports a gain of 3,000,000 bushels this year.

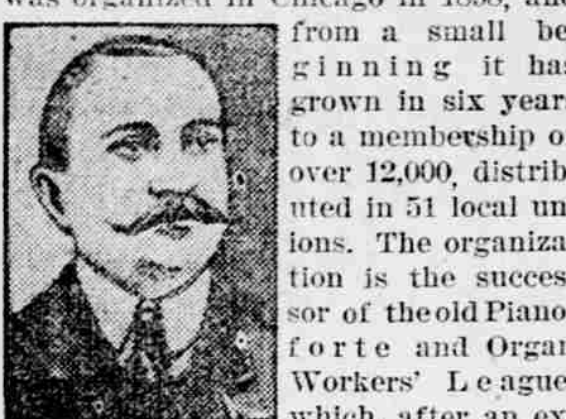
With an increased demand for home consumption in all the corn States, and with prospects of an increased foreign demand, the heavy yield of corn means ready money to the farmers of the corn belt. Ready money in the hands of the farmers means heavier purchases at retail stores, and that means heavier demands on the wholesale establishments and on the factories and foundries.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Sparks from the Wires.
One death and one new case of yellow fever were reported in New Orleans



PIANO WORKERS' UNION.

The Piano, Organ and Musical Workers' International Union of America was organized in Chicago in 1898, and from a small beginning it has grown in six years to a membership of over 12,000, distributed in 51 local unions. The organization is the successor of the old Piano and Organ Workers' League, which, after an existence of 21 years, went down in 1893 during the industrial panic.



Charles Dold, 21 years of age, went down in 1893 during the industrial panic. The spark of organization was, however, kept alive in Chicago, one of the old locals, known as No. 20, refusing to disband. It amalgamated with another local union of piano varnish finishers, taking the title of Piano Makers and Varnish Finishers' Union, No. 1. This organization kept alive until 1898, when it sent out an organizer, and in a short time there were six locals established, with a membership of about 2,500, when the convention was called to form an international union. This convention met in Chicago Aug. 6, 1898, and before it adjourned the present organization was launched. The following year the union attempted to secure a nine-hour workday in Chicago and brought on a lockout, which lasted sixteen weeks. It was not successful, however, at that time. For several years it was refused a charter or recognition by the American Federation of Labor because of a claim of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union for jurisdiction, but later it was granted a charter through an agreement with the other organization. Charles Dold is president and organizer of the international union. Mr. Dold is also president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

WINDOW GLASS WORKERS.

The Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America is composed of four trades—blowers, gatherers, flatteners and cutters—whose average earnings for the four weeks' period are \$100, \$75, \$100 and \$110 respectively. The length of the working year, however, does not average over seven months. The by-laws restrict the members of the union to a certain amount of production a week, which requires on an average of from about six to six and one-half hours' work a day. The granting of apprentices is governed and regulated so that none but sons or brothers of members are granted the privilege of learning the trades. This, the union claims, is because there is and has been a large surplus of men in the trade. Apprentices must serve three years, and at the expiration of this time are permitted to join the organization upon the payment of a fee of \$25. The organization numbers about 6,000 members and has \$35,000 in the treasury.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

At the conference between employers of several States and the officers of the Coopers' International Union at Indianapolis a working agreement and an increased wage scale was decided upon.

The United Textile Workers of America have issued a letter addressed to the different bodies of organized labor of the country, thanking them for their assistance in the great Fall River strike.

The rush of work at the iron, steel and tin mills continues without abatement. Practically every iron mill and furnace in the country is operating to capacity and the same conditions exist in the sheet division.

There has been a marked improvement in the conditions in the sweat shops throughout Chicago as well as a material reduction in their number in the past year, according to Chief Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies.

The Nevada Supreme Court has decided the eight-hour day law of that State as all right and constitutional. The Supreme Court of Michigan has held that the law requiring that a clause be inserted in contracts for public works to employ union men is constitutional.

A circular letter has been issued by the American Federation of Labor officials, calling the attention of all unionists to the struggle between the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union and the Shirt and Collar Manufacturers' Association of Troy, N. Y.

If a union man tells a contractor he will not work with a non-union man, and if, as a result, the non-union man is discharged and is unable to secure employment on account of the attitude of the union toward him, the union is not liable for damages to the non-union man. This is the substance of a decision rendered in the Superior Court at Chicago recently by Judge Gary, when instructing a jury to find a verdict not guilty in favor of Local No. 147, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, which organization had been sued by John P. Burgher, a non-union man, for \$35,000 damages.

Bricklayers in New York make more money than many lawyers and doctors, but if the demands of the Plasterers' Union are acceded to, these artisans will have incomes that rival those of some of the lesser lights in the insurance field. The plasterers now receive \$5.70 for an eight-hour day. The union is demanding \$6 a day, with double pay for extra time, and the men estimate by working twelve hours a day they will be able to earn \$12. Twelve dollars a day would be \$72 a week and \$3,744 a year. The average income of a physician is not over \$2,500.

WORK FOR EVERYBODY.

Occupations in Which the Demand Now Exceeds the Supply.

There is work for everybody who wants it in the United States to-day, says the Utica Globe. If any well man is idle it is because he is lazy; or thinks the value of his labor is greater than the man who can employ him will pay for it; or because he has accumulated enough of the fruits of toil so that he can look with contempt upon it. Immigration is at flood tide. The countries of Europe which offer so little to their people in return for the loyalty and service which they exact are sending us great throngs of strong and ambitious, if not mind-molded, men and women, so that one is forced to speculate as to how they are to sustain themselves here. And while we speculate, the problem solves itself. The great vortex of industry catches them with a grip which they cannot escape and they become a part of the producing machinery which makes this nation the industrial marvel of the world.

It is an insatiable demand which the varied occupations of America make upon its cosmopolitan populace. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the call is heard for more men. The channels of commerce absorb them. The manufacturing world a wonderful mass of utilities which are eagerly purchased are constantly drawing upon the native and the incoming population for help. These occupations, with their greater remuneration and shorter hours, rob the farm of the men it needs. They take from the building trades young men of skill and stamina who, despite the splendid wages construction artisans, think that the larger industries, with their steadier and less hazardous employment, offer better means of livelihood. They take from the kitchen and the chamber the domestic, for the average girl, with a persistency which facts do not warrant, sticks to the belief that housework offers her less independence, less pay and more demeaning service than the shop and the mill. To her folly she sacrifices comforts which the manufacturing plant and the store counter cannot yield, and opportunities for self-improvement which can nowhere be found in such generous measure as under the mistress of a household with kindly heart and fat purse.

Three phases of the industrial situation are evident. In the first is the scarcity of farm labor. The fields are ripe and the harvest is plentiful, but where are the reapers? The tiller of the soil could give employment to many more. Not only in the great Northwest, but in New York State, there is scarcity of men. The Department of Agriculture says the Empire State wants 50,000 farm hands and will pay each from \$150 to \$250 per season. So limited are the hired men that farmers have to give their own time in exchange with one another in order to work their fields. Another phase is the need of builders in Pittsburgh, which is typical of other large cities. But there, especially, telegraph dispatches report a dearth of men in the building lines, so pronounced that five firms have offered a bonus of from 50 cents to \$1 per day above the highest union wages. Manufacturers have asked the building trades for 1,000 more men, the shortage having seriously delayed work on some important buildings. The demand is especially for masons, bricklayers, carpenters, structural iron workers, house-smiths, sheet metal workers and fitters in iron mills. The third phase is the ever present need of domestic servants.

TIED ON RAILS TO DIE.

Coroner Finds Kenyon College Student Was Bound When Killed.

Stuart L. Pierson, the Kenyon College student who met his death on a railroad bridge at Gambier, Ohio, on the night of Oct. 28, when he was being initiated into the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, was bound hand and foot when he was run over and killed by a locomotive, according to the verdict of Coroner Scarborough.

The names of the persons who tied the young man to the rails are not known, but the grand jury will be asked to take up the matter and bring the guilty to justice. "I shall bring this case before the grand jury," said Prosecutor Stillwell as soon as he heard of the coroner's verdict. "I have sufficient facts to prove that Stuart L. Pierson was tied to the tracks, and shall do everything in my power to bring the guilty parties to justice."

Members of the D. K. E. Fraternity were indignant over the coroner's finding and said that Coroner Scarborough simply was trying to make a name for himself. Various members of the fraternity again made the statement that Pierson was not tied or bound to the track, and that they would show conclusive evidence to this effect.

President Pierce, of Kenyon, after reading the coroner's verdict, said that his conviction that young Pierson was not tied to the track and that the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity men were innocent, was unchanged.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

This school year in Duluth will consist of nine months. Heretofore it has always been ten months.

George K. Linsley, for fifty-seven years principal of the same school in Jersey City, has been retired on a pension of \$1,200.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has joined the Philharmonic Society of Harvard university. It is possible that he will teach in the Chinese Sunday school in Boston or collect money in aid of the charities connected with the Phillips Brooks house.

Prof. Charles S. Leavenworth, who recently returned to New Haven after a two years' professorship in the Chinese imperial college at Nanyan, Shanghai, has been appointed vice consul at Nagasaki, Japan, and will leave immediately for his post.

Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Indiana have minimum salary laws, and they were passed with comparative ease. He is a rare legislator who will oppose a bill making \$50 or \$35 a month the minimum, and yet there are few States in which some teachers are not receiving as little as \$20

AGRICULTURAL



requirements as well as any. The only reliable test for a cow is the amount of butter she produces. If she does not produce 225 pounds of butter fat per year she is not a desirable cow to keep. In building up a herd it is quite necessary to select sires from the best milking strain.—G. L. McKay, Iowa.

A Good Stable Ventilator.

The idea some men have of ventilating stables is to throw open a window directly back of an animal and let the wind blow in; other men open a window about an inch and keep it open ten minutes. Neither plan is ventilation. Animals stabled in warm buildings catch cold readily, so that, having made the stable comfortable for the animals, the next thing to do is to provide for a supply of air, but in such a manner that it will not blow over the animals. If one has box stalls for the horses a window at some distance from them will supply needed ventilation. If the stalls are not so arranged then some opening should be made in the barn if necessary so that the air may enter readily yet not blow directly on the animals. If there is no other way of getting ventilation than through the windows at the rear of the animals then put an attachment to each window to shed the air; a board eight or ten inches wide nailed on a slant over the opening that is made when the window slides to one side will reflect the wind, so to speak, and it will not strike the animals directly. Surely a man of bright wits will find some way of giving his animals ventilation without injury to them if the way suggested does not suit him.

Frost Bitten Combs.

If the trouble is seen before the frost has thawed out, put the bird in a room that will warm up slowly, letting the circulation begin slowly. Avoid a place where the bird can get into the direct sunlight or a room that is much above the freezing point. Even the holding of dry snow against the comb will help remove more slowly the frost of the parts. Having restored the circulation, or noticing the bird after it has thawed out, apply twice a day an ointment of vaseline, six tablespoonfuls; glycerin, two tablespoonfuls; turpentine, one teaspoonful. This will help start into a healthy condition the blood circulation of comb and wattles and at the same time reduce the swelling.—Dr. Sanborn in Reliable Poultry Remedies.

Use for Harness, Etc.

In winter months is the time to repair harness. The cut shows a very handy tool to hold your straps while you sew. Take two hardwood staves about 2 1/2 feet long, bore a 1/2-inch hole, 10 inches from top end, through both the staves, then put in a bolt 3/4-inch thick and 5 inches long, and a nut with short handle on. Old coiled spring slipped on the inside, between the two staves, make it to open itself. Lower ends could be hinged together with piece of leather.—F. B. Thor.

Feed Horses Less When Idle.

In an exchange Andrew Stenson sensibly says: The horse not only requires less feed when idle than when at work, but is actually injured if the ration is not reduced on days of idleness. Some feeders of high standing reduce the feed of their work horses on Sundays and holidays, in the belief that even one day's feeding of a working ration while the horse is at rest is injurious. It is now the belief of all who have thoroughly studied the subject that idle horses are fed too heavily as a rule. But no fixed ration can be named, since the food requirements of individual horses differ so widely. Close observation will enable the feeder to adapt the quantity to the needs of each animal.

Avoid Haste in Culling.

Because a ewe is in poor condition and generally ill looking is no reason why she should be culled, for such are usually the best of mothers and are the ones that raise big lusty twin lambs. After her lambs are taken from her she will soon flesh up.

Poultry Pickings.

The smaller the poultry quarters the cleaner they must be kept.

The best breeds will not be profitable if they are mismanaged.

Provide nests where they are handy for hens and handy to gather eggs from.

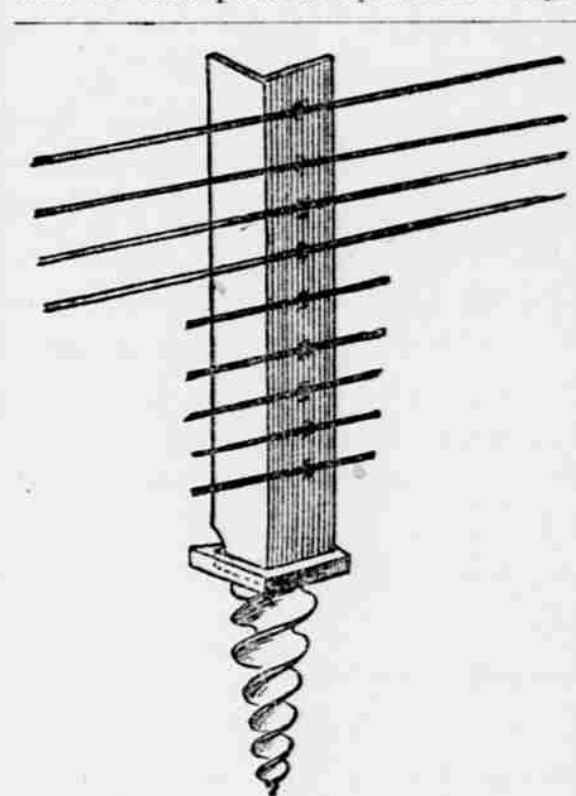
Poultry is the cheapest and most economical and best meat raised on the farm.

Are you giving your poultry the attention you give the other stock, or just allowing it to shift for itself? Coarse food promotes digestion and helps to keep the fowls in a healthy condition. Feed as much of it as possible.

Do not simply throw the water out of the drinking vessels and put in fresh water, but wash the vessels thoroughly every time you change the water.

New Fence Post.

The old-time fence-post has served its purpose for so long that it is about time it was improved. It has always seemed natural that in erecting a fence post a hole should first be dug in the ground and the end of the post inserted and the hole, the remaining space being filled up again. A California man thinks this method antique and cumbersome and has invented an exceedingly simple plan, which entirely eliminates this procedure. By the use of his method the initial digging of the hole is entirely unnecessary. The bottom of this post is spiral in shape.



SCREWED INTO THE GROUND.

similar to an auger, being partly inserted in the ground, is turned round and round until sunk sufficiently deep. To more easily accomplish this a dummy post, with a double-handed lever, which first bores the hole in the ground, can be used. The post shown which first bores the hole in the ground is made of two parts, the top being separated from the base. Along one side of the top portion is a vertical row of prongs, to which an equal number of wires can be attached by clamping the prongs.

Stacking Alfalfa.

Throughout the western half of the United States alfalfa hay is commonly stored in stacks in the field. Alfalfa stacks will not shed water as readily as stacks of grass hay. In the arid regions there is little danger from rains during the season of storage, but in humid climates it is necessary to store the hay in barns or else cover the stacks with large tarpaulins, or they may be topped with grass. Otherwise the percentage of waste is very large. In any case there is likely to be some waste, for which reason the stacks are made large, thus reducing the proportionate amount of waste. In the alfalfa regions of the West the stacks are as high as the hay can be handled easily and may be 200 feet or more in length. The size of the stacks is then limited chiefly by the convenience in bringing the hay from the surrounding field.

Cheap Potato Pit.

Select slight elevation for position. Dig pit 10 feet long, 5 feet wide and 2 1/2 feet deep. Get three 6-inch poles, 10 feet long; put two, one above the other, at back of pit. Get sixteen 4-foot poles, 6 inches in diameter, and twenty 7-foot poles, 6 inches in diameter, for roof. Make frame for door 2 feet wide and 5 feet high; set in center of front. Put your 4-foot poles, eight on each side, nail through door frame and set two stakes each end to hold poles in position, one above another. Then put your other 10-foot pole on top, resting center on door frame. Notch all 7-foot poles so as to fit each end on front and back; then



POTATO PIT.

set up so as to form roof. Nail any old plank on ends. Bank up earth all around and on top. Nail old bags on door to keep frost out. Guaranteed to keep potatoes well through the coldest weather. Will hold 100 bushels.—Henry Kirk.

Kind of Cows to Keep.

I have no particular choice as to the kind of cows to keep. This is a good deal like a man getting a wife—it depends largely on the kind he prefers. If you are going to keep cows exclusively for butter, the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein are desirable breeds. If you are going to take into consideration the value of a calf, which seems quite necessary in our State, the milking strain of the Shorthorn meets the