

# about the world

The Brotherhood of Railroad Freight and Baggage men does not believe in strikes. Its methods are based solely on arbitration.

M. D. Rutherford has been reappointed as State labor commissioner of Ohio. He is a former president of the Ohio United Mine Workers.

The managers of the Methodist Book Concern have announced their concession of the principle of the eight-hour day for employees in all departments.

The American Federation of Labor is attempting to organize the motormen, conductors and other employees of the street railways of New York City.

The brewery workers recently passed a resolution condemning the employment of children under 18 years old in bottling works in St. Louis and Milwaukee.

In 1886 carpenters in New York City made \$3.50 a day and worked fifty-three hours a week. They now receive \$4.80 a day and work but forty-four hours a week.

It begins to look as if the farmers, at least those in the South, were going to join hands with the other workmen in the effort to improve conditions for the producers.

Steps are being taken in Chicago for the formation of an arbitration board of teamsters and team owners, which will adjust all differences which may arise in the future.

Columbia Lodge of Machinists of Washington, D. C., expects to have the entire force of 1,000 machinists employed at the Washington navy yard enrolled as members within a short time.

The Standard Oil Company has reinstated the officers of the National Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and has agreed to take up the question of increase in wages as soon as possible.

A proposition that all laboring people be entitled to State aid, or pensions, under certain conditions as to age and health, will be presented to King Oscar of Sweden in the near future.

The annual convention of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., October 15. The special object of the convention is the framing of a new constitution.

An international exposition portraying the life of the laborer for the last 2,000 years, showing conditions surrounding him from the time of feudal slavery to the present time, is contemplated by the French parliament.

The International Building Trades Council has placed itself on record as favoring arbitration as a better method of adjusting differences between employees and employers than the usual plan of strikes and lockouts.

Theatrical employees of Chicago, as well as many of those in the other large cities of the East, are formulating plans to oppose the transportation of foreign skilled and unskilled labor for American theaters and will ask all theatrical organizations to oppose the importation of foreign chorus girls by sympathetic strikes.

In Chicago the weekly half-holiday fight started by the Shoe Workers' District Council has attracted attention. There are 3,000 shoe workers in the Chicago factories, of whom nearly two-thirds are girls. They have to make the Saturday half-holiday a benefit secured by agreements with the employers after Feb. 1.

To enforce their demands of \$4 per day and the Saturday half-holiday, 800 members of the New York and New Jersey branch of the New York Metal Trades Association went on strike, and the employers promptly decided they would employ ship carpenters on the open-shop basis. Steps were taken to equip strike-breakers.

A number of Pennsylvania cigar manufacturers were arrested last month at the instance of the officers of the Cigar-makers' International Union, charged with issuing and using bogus labels. As these labels are well protected by law, the union will have no difficulty in obtaining conviction in case of the persons so established.

The Columbia Typographical Union of Washington, D. C., has voted to expel seventy members who refused to pay longer the assessment levied for the strike benefit on account of the strike of the job printers in the District of Columbia which has been on since last January. The dismissed members are all employed in the government printing office, but Public Printer Stillings made it known that no man should be molested because he did not belong to the union. The union's action makes the government printing office an open shop in fact as well as in name.

In the Southern States there are sixteen carpenters' unions of colored men. The Brotherhood claims jurisdiction over journeymen carpenters or joiners, stair builders, ship joiners, millwrights, planing mill bench hands, cabinetmakers or men running woodworking machinery. But its claims to this extensive jurisdiction has not been undisputed. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, an English organization, and the Amalgamated Woodworkers have both contested it before conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The unity of the Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society was one of the main causes of the New York building trades' strike in 1903. The American Federation has not yet decided the jurisdiction dispute, but both sides are now working amicably under a compromise. The Amalgamated Woodworkers dispute the authority of the Brotherhood over men running woodworking machinery.

The Boat and Shoe Workers' International Union recently, from January, 1904, to March, 1908, paid out \$200,000 in sick and death benefits and \$40,000 in aid of strikes. There was at time of report a balance of \$100,000 in the treasury.

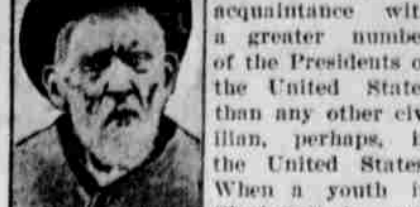
There is at the present time a distinct movement all over the continent of Europe in favor of the eight-hour day, and the proposal usually is to make the day of rest the first day in the week, instead of the seventh, which is still observed by the Jews in all countries in which they reside and labor.

Says Cancer is Incurable. Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to the British royal family, who sailed from New York recently, after a week's visit in this country, during which he attended the dedication of the Harvard medical buildings, said that the medical profession was no nearer to the cause of the cure of cancer than it was 100 years ago. "We still are delving and hoping," he said. "We are making progress slowly, but we are not yet in sight of the goal. Assertions have been made that the germ has been isolated. This statement is false. The germ of cancer has yet to be discovered."

Rev. Dr. Joseph Anthony Milburn, who said in an address before the Englewood, Ill., Woman's Club that women are responsible for most of the immorality of the world, has been since April, 1901, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago. Before coming to Chicago he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Fond du Lac, Wis., and of the Second Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis. Dr. Milburn was born in England in 1858 and was educated in private and public schools. After coming to the United States he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was given the degree of D. D., and he began his ministry at Fond du Lac.

# IN THE PUBLIC EYE

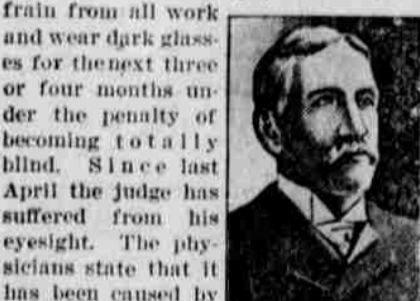
James Arthur Haggard, the "friend of Presidents," once wealthy, died recently at the county infirmary near Kokomo, Ind. He had seen and sustained a personal acquaintance with a greater number of the Presidents of the United States than any other citizen, perhaps, in the United States. When a youth in Cincinnati he met



James Haggard, General La Fayette, who was on a visit to this country in 1825, and at the same time shook hands with General Andrew Jackson. Mr. Haggard's first vote was for Martin Van Buren. Other Presidents he knew were William H. Harrison, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, U. S. Grant, James A. Garfield, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley. He heard General Garfield preach once in the Christian Church at Cincinnati. Mr. Haggard served in the Mexican War under General Taylor, and while in the service was well acquainted with General Winfield Scott and Jefferson Davis.

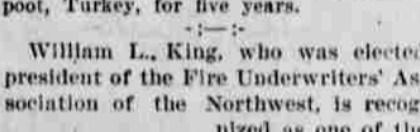
John Lane, who lives in Washington, D. C., is the only man living who has seen the face of George Washington. This was when the body was removed in May, 1834, from the old vault to the tomb of Mount Vernon.

W. W. Morrow of the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco has been ordered by his physicians to refrain from all work and wear dark glasses for three or four months under the penalty of becoming totally blind. Since last April the judge has suffered from his eyesight. The physicians state that it has been caused by overstrain and overstudy. Judge Morrow was born near Millport, Ind., July 15, 1845. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, but he has resided in California since 1870. He was elected to the forty-third Congress from San Francisco in 1881 and was re-elected in 1882 and 1883, but declined renomination in 1880. Judge Morrow was appointed United States District Judge of California Sept. 18, 1891, and United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit May 20, 1897. In 1899 he received a degree from Washburn College.



Bedros Kazanjian, a rich Armenian merchant of New York, has authorized and furnished funds for the American board of foreign missions to send an able educator to the Ephraim college, Harpoot, Turkey, for five years. William L. King, who was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, is recognized as one of the scholars in the business. He was born in Brillion, Wis., in 1857, and after running a country newspaper for a time he entered the insurance business in 1883 as local agent at Lisbon, N. D. He served for several years as a special agent in the Northwest, finally becoming an examiner in a Chicago general agency. In 1901 he became assistant manager of the western department of the Queen, and in 1904 he was made western manager of the Providence Washington. Mr. King has long been active in the association.

John H. Converse, president of the great Baldwin locomotive works and one of the best known and most philanthropic citizens of the Quaker City, is one of the victims of the recent trust company exposure in that dignified municipality. He is one of the directors of the wrecked company and in common with the other members of the board had such implicit confidence in J. H. Converse.

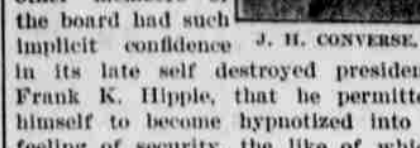


The persistent public demand for lower fares on steam railroads has prevailed for several years and has been succeeded by the management of the Erie Railroad Company, and commencing Nov. 1, the maximum rate per mile will be two and one-half cents. The action of the Erie in this voluntarily reducing its fares is a commendable one. The assertion here may not be amiss that passenger fares in this country, accommodations considered, are already cheaper than in any other country in the world. Italy has perhaps the cheapest steam railroad fares of any of the foreign countries. The State of New York has an average per square mile population of 133, Pennsylvania 137, whereas in Ohio, where a two-cent rate law has recently been enacted, the average per square mile population is only 93, compared with Italy's legal rate of 3.47 cents and an average per square mile population of 293.

The Great Northern Railway Company was convicted in the United States Court for the western district of Wisconsin at La Crosse, of violation of the statute requiring safety appliances on cars.

The Gouls have decided to reduce the time for compiling their new Western Pacific line from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, so that it will be in operation by Jan. 1, 1904, with through passenger and freight trains from San Francisco to Baltimore. Work is now in progress in Nevada and California, and forty-seven miles of track has been laid west of Salt Lake City.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway is to begin work early next spring on new Chicago passenger station destined to be the largest and most complete, with one possible exception, in the United States. This was announced the other day when the company's officials made public the location of the great new passenger terminal for which preparation has been proceeding secretly for five years. The new station will occupy three solid blocks, taking in all the space between Canal and Clinton streets and extending from West Madison to Lake street. The improvement will cost not less than \$20,000,000 at the terminal point, exclusive of other extensive improvements.



REV. DR. MILBURN.

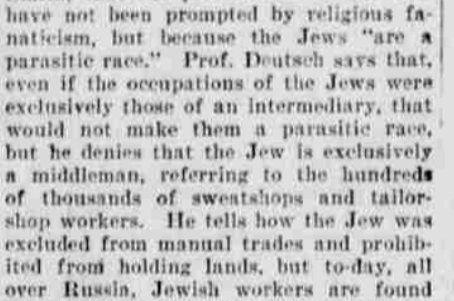
## COLDEST OCTOBER IN YEARS.

Middle West suffers from premature winter weather. Wednesday was the coldest October day known in Chicago for many years, the mercury reaching a minimum of 30 degrees, a drop of 13 degrees from the registration of Tuesday, which was itself cold enough to suit most people. Besides, there were snow flurries, the earliest the Chicago weather bureau ever recorded. The high temperature mark of Wednesday for the entire country was Los Angeles, Cal., where the registration was 78 degrees. Low temperatures were general throughout the United States.

Snow to the depth of two inches fell in Cleveland, while heavy snow storms were reported from Painesville, Ohio, and Bluefield, W. Va., South Bend, Ind., and other places. A veritable winter storm and the snowfall was heavy and general all over northern Indiana, in some places attaining almost the proportions of a blizzard. Michigan City recorded two and a half inches, and the oldest inhabitant said he had never known such October weather since 1842. Pittsburg experienced the earliest snow storm since 1880, and many Western Pennsylvania towns reported such heavy snowfall that the snow plows had to be called into requisition.

A remarkable feature of the heavy fall of snow in many localities is there has not yet been a trace of frost. Apples are on the trees and corn is unharmed, the farmers having been caught napping. The sudden advent of cold weather has seriously interfered with traffic on the lakes. The railroads are also hampered and grain is not moving from the Northwest as rapidly as it should.

Prof. Deutsch Defends Jews. Prof. Gotthard Deutsch of the Hebrew union college of Cincinnati makes answer in the New York Hebrew Standard to the charge recently made by Prof. Goldwin Smith, that the persecutions of the Jew have not been prompted by religious fanaticism, but because the Jews "are a parasitic race." Prof. Deutsch says that, even if the occupations of the Jews were exclusively those of an intermediary, that would not make them a parasitic race, but he denies that the Jew is exclusively a middleman, referring to the hundreds of thousands of sweatshops and tailor-shop workers. He tells how the Jew was excluded from manual trades and prohibited from holding lands, but today, all over Russia, Jewish workers are found in the mills and tanneries. He denies that tribal spirit prevents the Jews from assimilating with other nationalities, and concludes that "snobbery, bigotry and that mental inertia, which is responsible for the survival of many antiquated ideas, account for the hostility to the Jews."



THE RAILROADS.

In response to a letter sent to the State Minnesota railway and warehouse commission by Gov. Johnson, the commission sent notices to all railroads operating in the State directing them to show cause why rates on coal and farm products should not be reduced.

The Ohio Attorney General rendered an opinion to the State railway commission to the effect that railroads have no right to charge the usual ten-cent excess fare when cash fare is tendered, even where the company refunds upon presentation of the conductor's receipt.

A new convenience for women travelers on sleeping cars has been introduced on the Northern Pacific railway. It consists of a large bag made of tough paper, with strings at the top for dosing it. Into the receptacle the traveler may put her hat, gloves, veils, light jackets and similar articles of apparel which are not in use in the car. Then the bag is hung up out of the way and its contents are kept free from dust and cinders throughout the trip.

On and after Oct. 1 the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg will charge only 2 cents a mile within the State of Ohio. Travels from that State, upon crossing the line, will be charged with a higher rate, and tickets from points out of Ohio will be figured at the 2-cent rate only at the Ohio line. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Western Maryland announce that they will issue 1,000-mile transferable tickets for \$20, good for any number of persons.

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# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The Isthmian Canal Commission has decided to call for bids to build the Panama Canal by contract. The successful bidder will be required to take over all the work of construction, including any contracts that may have been made for the employment of Chinese labor. The commission's principal reason for this change of plan is the labor problem, as it is believed that the private contractor will be less hampered by government red tape in solving it. Nevertheless the commissioners insist that the government will not relinquish the responsibility for the construction work. The contract will be made with one individual or corporation, which, however, may be composed of several subcontractors, each of whom will be expert in some particular branch of the work. The companies bidding must have a capitalization of \$5,000,000 over all debts and incumbrances, and the successful bidder must furnish a bond of \$3,000,000. The compensation to the contractor will be on the percentage plan, and to the lowest bidder the contract will be awarded. The total cost of the job being estimated by a board of engineers, two of whom will be appointed by the bidder and three by the government. The competition is not limited to American bidders. Chairman Shonts says that it would take many years for the government to get an adequate force of competent engineers and experts, because these men are now controlled by the leading contractors of the United States. Consequently it is a short cut to utilize the trained forces of the best construction companies.

The lemon postcard is the latest. Hundreds of thousands of the cards bearing the picture of a wrinkled old lemon have been sold already. The picture postcard craze is now at its worst. The summer's crop is in. From every quarter of the civilized globe they have been flying all summer in millions. The business has grown to staggering proportions. New York is the seat of the trade, and dealers estimate that one person in every eight buys a picture postal every day. There are 80,000 stores in the United States handling them at present where three years ago there were not a hundred. It has frequently been remarked during recent years that the art and practice of letter writing have passed away, and the picture postal has helped on this tendency. People write less than they ever did, and yet they keep their friends at home posted as to their itinerary during a long trip better than they ever did before. The picture postal tells a story. That is why it is so popular.

An interesting bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture is designed to show how the cost of producing a crop may be accurately recorded. The report is based upon experiments made in Minnesota, where a large number of farmers co-operated by making daily record of every cent spent for implements, seeds, materials, labor, etc. Thus the figures represent the work of practical, everyday farmers in the act of producing crops for profit. Taking barley as an example, the cost of production is itemized under the heads seed value, cleaning seed, plowing, dragging, seeding, cutting, twine, shocking, stacking and threshing, depreciation of machinery and land rental. The figures represent the average of all farms in the group, the final figure being the cost per acre. The bulletin shows how these statistics may aid in preparing for a system of crop rotation.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued regulations controlling the manufacture of denatured alcohol and its uses, pursuant to an act of Congress which goes into effect June 1, 1907. The Commissioner says there will be two classes of alcohol, first, that which is completely denatured, which will pass into general use and be purchased without limitation, as against private consumers; and, secondly, specially denatured alcohol, in which the material demanded by the needs of manufacturing interests will be regarded. Denatured alcohol will supplant a large consumption of wood alcohol, and the price, it is believed, will not be more than 25 cents per gallon. The denaturing process will have to be accomplished on the premises where the distilling is done, in specially designated bonded warehouses.

The sudden recalling of Brig. Gen. Funston from Havana after it was supposed that he would command the first expedition of troops in Cuba is now understood to have been made at the suggestion of Secretary Taft, because Funston was distasteful to the former Cuban rebels. Funston was an officer of the insurgents before the Spanish war, and the leaders of the recent insurrection say he deserted because he could not stand for the butcheries of prisoners of war. Brig. Gen. Bell will now have entire charge of the military occupation of the island under Governor Magoon.

After a conference with Secretary of Interior Hancock, Monday, President Roosevelt decided that there should be no further delay in the withdrawal from settlement of all public lands classed as coal lands. By early action he hopes to prevent speculators and monopolistic corporations from getting further hold upon the nation's coal supply.

Acting Secretary Newberry of the navy has approved the verdict of acquittal in the case of Capt. Conly and Lieut. Pressy, who were tried on charges growing out of the collision between their ships, the Alabama and the Illinois.

United States Judge Taylor of Toledo granted a sweeping injunction against the members of the machinists' association on strike at the Pope-Toledo Company, forbidding them from interfering in any way with the company's business or employees. The company complains that the local authorities had refused to give proper protection from the strikers. The injunction forbids any sort of threat or persuasion to induce employees to quit the company's service, and prohibits strikers congregating near the plant. While the strikers continued to use the threat of a national sympathetic movement, the local branch of the National Metal Trades Association sought to influence public opinion by large advertisements in the papers contending that the strike was not a question of wages or hours. They say they are prejudiced against no man because he is a member of the union.

Kansas Withdrawing in Wealth. The Kansas bank commissioner's statement shows total deposits amounting to \$140,000,000, or \$105 for every man, woman and child in the State. The increase for the past six months is more than \$10,000,000, largely from farmers' deposits.

Pay for San Francisco Claims. Six of the big Connecticut fire insurance companies now have paid \$15,352,740 on account of the San Francisco disaster, or within 6 per cent of the total of claims against them.

## FRAULEIN KRUPP MARRIED.

Although Kaiser Was Present, Simplicity Marked Ceremony. At Essen, Germany, in the little chapel erected especially for the purpose on the magnificent grounds of the Krupp mansion, the religious ceremony was performed which made Hertha Krupp, the richest woman in the world, the bride of Lieut. Gustav Von Bohlen and Halbach, a penniless German noble. The civil ceremony which legally made the couple man and wife was performed Saturday afternoon.

Although the ceremony was performed in the presence of Kaiser William, representatives of many noble families and aristocratic personages generally, simplicity was the keynote of the whole wedding. Mingled with the aristocratic and royal wedding guests, also, were deputations of workmen representing the employees of the great Krupp industries. Fifty workmen were in the wedding party and they attended not only the church ceremony, but the wedding banquet. From the Krupp mansion the wedding party passed on foot to the chapel. Kaiser Wilhelm, who arrived on a special train just in time for the ceremony, took his place near the altar and the service began. When the ceremony had been concluded, Kaiser Wilhelm, seizing the uniform of a field marshal, saluted the bride, kissing her on both cheeks. He then congratulated the groom and spoke to Mme. Krupp.

A simple wedding banquet was served in the dining room of the Krupp mansion. In an eloquent speech in which he dwelt upon his friendship for the late Baron Krupp, Hertha's father, the Kaiser proposed the health of the young couple. After the banquet came an unusual ceremony which illustrates the sentiment of the Krupp family in always recognizing its humble origin. Hertha Krupp's grandfather, founder of the family, was

education being in the hands of private tutors and governesses, until 1845, when she married Jefferson Davis, who at the time of his marriage was a candidate for Congress. When her husband returned from the Mexican war a year later Mrs. Davis went to Washington with him,



MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

where she lived from 1847 to 1861, during her husband's terms as Senator and Secretary of War.

Mrs. Davis was always a southern woman in spirit and temperament and strongly impressed with the confederate cause, and was of great assistance to her husband in the trying times of the Civil War. During the first years of Mr. Davis' imprisonment his wife was not permitted to be with him, but later she remained with him at Fortress Monroe. She acted as his amanuensis when he wrote his "Decline and Fall of the Confederate Government" and since his death in 1889 had published extensively in newspapers and magazines. She was also the author of a simple but touching biography of her husband, entitled "Jefferson Davis—A Memoir by His Wife."

Race Disturbances. At Mobile, Ala., 200 masked men held up a train and took two negroes from the sheriff at noon and lugged them. The men were accused of attacking white girls. The conductor had the train held so that the passengers might see the hanging, the men being hanged on a tree close beside the railroad track. The sheriff and his deputies were disarmed.

Only the presence of troops at Macon, Ga., prevented the recurrence of an attempt to lynch a negro who had shot two white men of that city. The mob had broken its way into the jail that night and released several white men charged with murder, one negro was shot but not killed, but the prisoners had been spirited away. The father of one of the wounded white men pleaded with the mob to let the law take its course. Later the accused negro was secretly taken to Atlanta.

George Blackburn, a negro of Argenta, Ark., who was arrested on suspicion of being the man who fired from ambush on two white men, was taken from jail Monday night and lynched. Later it appeared, Blackburn was not the guilty man. Four hundred negroes deserted their homes and went to Little Rock, because they were afraid for their lives.

Short News Notes. The Mayfield woolen mills at Louisville, Ky., were damaged \$350,000 by fire. Two trolley cars collided here on Trenton, N. J., and several persons were injured.

Baron Paul von Mathies, a recently chamberlain of the Pope, who is privately believed to be a priest, was received at Rome by the Pope, who created him monsignore and appointed him a priest at Cincinnati.

Prodigious as the Rothschilds were and are, nearly all of them have one trait in common. They will give thousands without a moment's hesitation; they will not be fleeced a penny after half an hour's discussion.

The convocation of the second peace conference at The Hague is being regarded by Great Britain and also by Russia, the latter wishing to show that the internal situation in that country is again becoming normal.

Members of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada, who have been on strike at New York since last August in support of a demand for a forty-eight-hour week, will have 40 per cent of their demands granted, or within 6 per cent of the total of claims against them.

## MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS DEAD.

Widow of Confederate President Passes Away in New York. Surrounded by her only surviving daughter and other relatives, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of the confederacy, passed away at the Hotel Majestic in New York, after an illness of a week from pneumonia following a severe cold which Mrs. Davis contracted upon her return from the Adirondacks, where she had spent the summer months. Mrs. Varina Howell-Jefferson Davis was a native of Natchez, Miss., having been born there in 1820. Her early life was spent almost entirely at home, her



MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

education being in the hands of private tutors and governesses, until 1845, when she married Jefferson Davis, who at the time of his marriage was a candidate for Congress. When her husband returned from the Mexican war a year later Mrs. Davis went to Washington with him,



SKINNED.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP PENNANT.

CUBS.

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1428—Siege of Orleans begun.
- 1642—First commencement held at Harvard college.
- 1702—Battle of Vigo.
- 1700—City of Berlin taken by combined Russian and Austrian forces.
- 1777—Kingston, N. Y., burned by the British.
- 1781—Americans attacked Yorktown.
- 1797—Battle of Camperdown.
- 1800—Attempted assassination of Bonaparte.
- 1806—Battle of Saalfeld, Saxony; Prussians defeated by French.
- 1815—Napoleon Bonaparte landed at St. Helena to begin his exile.
- 1822—Brazil proclaimed independence.
- 1831—Anderson, an English vocalist, driven from the stage of the Park Theater, New York, for disrespectful remarks concerning the United States.
- 1848—Martial law proclaimed in Cape Town.
- 1831—Confederate steamer Theodore escaped from Charleston, S. C., with Mason and Shiloh on board.
- 1852—Confederate cavalry under Gen. Stuart entered Chambersburg, Pa.
- 1853—Wheeler's famous Confederate cavalry met with defeat at Farmington, Tenn.
- 1858—Beginning of Cuban struggle for independence.
- 1871—President Grant summoned Ku-Klux-Klan of South Carolina to disband....The great Chicago fire continued to rage and destroy.
- 1872—William H. Seward, American statesman, died....Archbishop Bailey installed as Primate of the Catholic church in the United States.
- 1873—Ex-Senator Pomeroy shot by ex-Congressman Conway in Washington.
- 1881—Arrest of Charles Stewart Parnell.
- 1884—Adoption of the Meridian of Greenwich....Parliament building in Quebec wrecked by dynamite.
- 1893—Dean Richmond founded in Lake Erie; 18 lives lost.
- 1894—Wiju captured by the Japanese.
- 1898—Emperor of Germany started on trip to the Holy Land....Powers refused to permit Turkey to maintain garrisons in Crete.
- 1899—Transvaal war began....Public reception in Boston in honor of Admiral Dewey.
- 1902—President Roosevelt appointed a commission to settle anthracite coal strike.
- 1904—Frederick Augustus III, ascended the throne of Saxony....United States battleship Georgia launched at Bath.
- 1905—President Roosevelt conferred with leaders in college athletics with a view to improving standards....Sir Henry Irving died.

A Self-Governing School. An experiment in pupil self-government has been in progress in a village school in Macon county, Mo. In the main room, where the older pupils assemble, the self-governing class gathered about the table and elected its own officers, and the principal used a phonograph to dictate problems, so that the pupils should be relieved entirely of the supervision of the teacher. As the machine was set in motion the pupils conied the problems and discussed or worked out the answers, which were then tabulated by the teacher and turned over to the principal. Not one pupil was returned to the regular classes from failure to keep up with the studies. This year the experiment is to be extended to a number of other districts.

New York Hotel for Boys. Under the management of Miss Mary Laidlaw Proffond, niece of the late Mrs. Laidlaw, who devoted much money to the helping of poor boys, the first real hotel for homeless boys has just been opened at 355 West Twenty-seventh street, New York City. At the outset there were eight patrons, self-supporting office boys or messengers, and for the remaining six vacancies many applications were on file. The establishment is not to be regarded as a charity. Each boy pays according to his means, and this entitles him to a room of his own. The public, however, is invited to contribute toward the expense, and larger quarters will probably be secured.

An Eleven-Year-Old Freshman. Norbert Weiner, at the age of 11, has entered the freshman class of Tuft college in the country. He is the son of Leo Weiner, assistant professor of Slavonic languages at Harvard. The boy knew how to read at 3 and was reading Darwin and Huxley at 8.

Medical Inspection for Students. According to the School Journal it is estimated that the expense of operating the new inspection law in Massachusetts public schools is about \$25 per 1,000 inhabitants, in the larger cities, but that in smaller places where the doctor comes only when sent for the expense is \$11 per 1,000. The law authorized the school board of each city or town to appoint a school physician or physicians, and that the sight and hearing shall be tested annually by the teachers. The expense is to be borne by a local appropriation.

College Girls as Earners. The Columbia university committee of students reports that out of 358 who applied for positions during the recent summer vacation, 313 reported earnings aggregating \$104,240. Most of the men received positions as tutors, but some worked as secretaries, clerks and salesmen. Their earnings averaged \$113.43. The law students averaged \$254.50, and the medical students \$202.19. The women students of Bernard, however, did a little better. They were employed as clerks, stenographers, companions and governesses, and their earnings averaged \$117.10.