

# NEBRASKA RETURNS

## REPUBLICANS CLAIM PLURALITY OF 9,000 TO 12,000

### Incomplete Returns Showing Results in Various Parts of the State Indicate Republicans Generally Were Successful at the Polls.

Lincoln: Returns from the election in Nebraska are sufficiently complete to indicate with certainty the election of Chas. B. Letton, Republican, over William G. Hastings, fusion, as associate justice of the supreme court, by a plurality greater than that given Judge Barnes for the same office two years ago, which was 9,127. The Republican candidates for regents ran slightly behind Letton, but the returns show that the pluralities will not be materially reduced from those received by the regents in 1903.

It was a quiet election day in Nebraska, and a light vote was polled. Especially was this the case in Lincoln, where there was much scratching.

The Republicans elect all their candidates in this county, but two—probate judge and coroner win by narrow margins.

Chairman Warner, of the Republican state central committee, said early Tuesday morning he was not prepared to give an estimate, but that Judge Letton was elected by a greater vote than that given the ticket two years ago.

Chairman Allen, of the Democrats, said the scattering returns indicated a Republican plurality of 12,000 for the state, which, compared with the vote of a year ago, he regarded in the light of a fusion victory.

Omaha: Practically complete reports from Douglas County show that the Republicans have been successful in every instance, electing their entire county ticket and giving a big majority for the Republican nominees on the state ticket. The Democrats held their own in South Omaha, however, but the vote there did not materially affect the ticket. Omaha complete gives Letton, Republican, for state supreme judge, 7,874; Hastings, Democrat, 4,491; Condit, 344. South Omaha complete gives Letton, 1,197; Hastings, 1,195; Douglas County, with three precincts missing, gives Letton, 9,936; Hastings, 6,336.

Ainsworth: The returns here are: Letton, 57; Hastings, 26; Abbott, 61; Syford, 62; Cole, 26; Lichtner, 24. O'Neill: In Holt County, Conley, Fairview, Gratton, Sandercock and Shanrock Townships and the Third ward of O'Neill give Letton 248; Hastings, 209.

West Point: Cuming County is Democratic by over 200 majority. The following ticket is elected: Sheriff, William Malshaw, Jr.; clerk, Joseph F. Kaup; judge, Louis Dewald; superintendent, J. A. Stahl; coroner, E. P. Morgan; surveyor, G. A. Heller. Treasurer is in doubt, but most probably Charles McDermott, Republican, is elected. Surveyor, G. A. Heller. The election was very quiet, and only a light vote was polled.

Norfolk: This county is Republican by 300. Treasurer, Christopher Schavand, Republican; clerk, George Richardson, Republican; sheriff, Joseph Clements, Republican; judge, Wm. Bates, Democrat; superintendent, F. S. Perdue, Republican; coroner, H. L. Kindred, Republican; surveyor, A. J. Thatcher, Republican; commissioner, John Malone, Democrat.

Neligh: Neligh city, Neligh Township, Fremonttown, Blaine, Ord, Clearwater, Oakdale, Elm, Logan, Elgin, Willow and Custer Townships give Letton 760; Hastings, 488. The Republicans elect Beckwith, county clerk; Neis, treasurer; Wilson, county judge; Ward, superintendent; Huffman, representative. Sheriff and surveyor are in doubt.

Randolph: Nearly the entire Republican ticket will be elected in Cedar County. The center of interest here was an attempt to defeat Henry Hoese, Republican candidate for treasurer. The estimated majorities at Randolph follow: Letton, Republican for supreme judge, 30; Beste, Democrat, for county treasurer, 18; Rosenberger, Republican, for sheriff, 23; Curtis, Republican, for county superintendent, 41; Holte, Republican, for county clerk, 30. The balance of the Republican ticket polled majorities here. It looks as if the Democrats have elected McAdden for sheriff.

Pender: Returns from seven out of nine precincts show a close race for the offices in Thurston County. Winnebago and Dawes precincts remain to be heard from. County Judge John King, whom Rev. Joseph Schell, the priest at the reservation is trying to oust from office for maladministration, will probably be re-elected. He has 498 votes against 308 for J. M. Currey. Returns of the other offices, the Republican candidate being named first in each instance, are as follows:

Sheriff—P. M. Young, 462; Patrick Dorsey, 359. Treasurer—M. M. Neumann, 310; H. M. Hancock, 481. Clerk—B. F. McDonald, 315; L. W. Fangler, 371. Superintendent of Public Instruction—C. W. Hubbard, 304; Ellen M. Austin, 364. County Commissioner, Third District—Frank Thompson, 417; Joseph Lamere, 348.

### Grounds for Action.

Scrabbles—Have you seen my new book?  
Critics—No; what's the title of it?  
Scrabbles—The "Unmasking of a Humbug."  
Critics—What! Do you mean to tell me that you have written your autobiography?  
In Pegu, lower Burma, may be seen an English sentry keeping guard over a Burmese idol. The Burmese believe the idol is asleep, and that when he awakes the end of the world will come. The sentry's duty is to prevent anyone disturbing him.

Stranger—What's that crowd across the way?  
Native—That's our string band.  
Stranger—You don't say! Going to give an entertainment, I suppose.  
Native—Yes; going to string up a boss chief.

Public story tellers still earn a good livelihood in Japan. In Tokio a lone 000 of them ply their trade, provided with a small table, a fan and a paper rapper to illustrate and emphasize the points of their tales.

# ELECTION RESULTS

## McClellan and Jerome Win Bitter Fight in New York.

## HEARST TO CONTEST.

### Wholesale Fraud Is Charged and Courts May Have to Decide.

### Big Victory for the Reformers in Philadelphia—Republicans Also Lose the State by a Large Majority—Roosevelt's Plurality of 504,000 Is Overturned by Fusionists—Democratic Landslide in Ohio.

In New York McClellan was re-elected Mayor by a plurality of 3,000 over Hearst. Jerome defeats Osborne for District Attorney by about 1,377.

The Good Government ticket was elected in Philadelphia by 50,000. The great reform wave carries in Democratic State Treasurer.

John M. Pattison, Democrat, will be the next Governor of Ohio, and his party associates on the State ticket have also been elected. The Democrats carried Cincinnati, and Tom Johnson was re-elected Mayor of Cleveland.

The entire Republican ticket was elected in Massachusetts, Guild by 33,000 and Draper by 2,000.

Gov. Uter, Republican, was re-elected in Rhode Island by a slightly increased plurality over Dr. Garvin.

Virginia is Democratic by a reduced majority.

In New Jersey the Republicans were successful in the main.

Bookwalter, Republican, was elected Mayor of Indianapolis.

Louisville went Democratic.

Schmitz, the Union Labor Mayor of San Francisco, was re-elected.

Bridgeport and Ansonia, in Connecticut, defeated their Democratic administrations.

The disfranchising amendment in Maryland was defeated.

The States are gradually abolishing the "off-year" elections, regarding them as so much waste of energy and money. As a rule the people are apathetic in such elections and the vote is small. This year, however, was a striking exception. The State and local campaigns just ended aroused the keenest interest, chiefly on account of the prominence of the issue of good government versus corrupt boss rule. It is a remarkable fact that directly or indirectly every local election turned on the question of graft, while the State elections involved issues that afforded unusual scope to the exercise of independence.

Governors were elected in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, Virginia and Georgia. Some States elected new Legislatures. Maryland voted on the Gorman constitutional amendment designed to disfranchise colored men, but which was so drawn as to threaten tens of thousands of white citizens. The notable county and municipal contests were those of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland and San Francisco.

Interest was almost wholly centered in the struggles made in the municipalities. There party lines were not closely drawn, but graft, bossism, municipal ownership and other kindred issues which have absolutely no relationship to national party platforms were put to the test. The principal fight, which attracted more attention throughout the country than any similar contest in this generation and which almost approached a presidential election in interest, was that of Jerome in New York, with the Hearst effort to get into the mayoralty upon a semi-Socialist platform scarcely second.

In Massachusetts the leading issue has been tariff revision, though "corporation influence" in legislation has been a prominent charge bandied by the candidates.

In Rhode Island constitutional reform and popular versus corporate rule were the issues. The Democratic candidate for Governor was Dr. Garvin, former Governor, and the Republican nominee was Governor Uter, who favored conservative organic changes.

In Ohio Governor Herrick was opposed by John M. Pattison, and each appealed to the independent voter. Boss Cox of Cincinnati has been an issue in the campaign, but Taft and other influential Republicans advised scratching.

That the Republicans would poll a much smaller vote than usual in Ohio had been known for several weeks, but the extent of the decrease is a surprise that will keep the politicians busy explaining for some time to come. Last year Ohio gave Roosevelt a plurality of 255,000. Its plurality for McKinley in 1900 was about 70,000 and for Herrick two years ago 114,000. This year this stronghold of Republicanism was first placed in the doubtful column on the strength of early returns. The Democrats, however, won Pattison's election by a good plurality. Tom Johnson has been re-elected in Cleveland, and in Cincinnati, the home of Boss Cox, a Democratic mayor is elected.

In Georgia and Virginia corporation control has been made the issue, but the reciprocal charges have been vague and general. In Maryland many Democrats opposed Gorman

In Philadelphia the City party, reinforced by the Democratic organization, fought the Durham ring and government for and by looters. In Cleveland Mayor Johnson ran for another term, and his opponent, Boyd, made charges of spoil and graft. In San Francisco there was fusion against Mayor Schmitz, the labor candidate.

Early reports indicate that the voters displayed remarkable independence and that old-fashioned labels and pleas fell on deaf ears.

### The Results.

New York—George B. McClellan has been re-elected Mayor of New York by about 3,000 plurality. White McClellan swept the city. James W. Osborne was defeated by Jerome for District Attorney. Mayor McClellan carried the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx by 16,000, and Richmond by 3,006.

Hearst carried G. B. McClellan, Brooklyn by 15,500 and Queen's borough by 500, making McClellan's net plurality 3,000. William R. Hearst asserts he was elected and counted out, and that 30,000 fraudulent votes were cast for the Tammany candidate. Tammany will control the City Board of Estimate, but the opposition has elected three of the borough presidents and will have three votes on the board. Jerome's plurality is between 3,000 and 4,000.

Philadelphia—The local fight in Philadelphia was over county officers—Sheriff, coroner and two county commissioners. The candidates of the new City party also appeared on the tickets of the Democratic, Independent, Lincoln and Prohibition parties. The victory over the regular Republicans (machine) ticket was complete, the majorities being about 60,000 for each of the candidates. Many arrests were made for attempted fraud at the polls, and in several instances bloodshed resulted from clashes between the reform and gang forces.

Chicago—Nine Republican candidates for Drainage Trustee and six aspirants for the bench were swept in by comfortable pluralities, and, despite close contests in three instances, the Republican sanitary-judicial ticket was elected from top to bottom. The vote was light but decisive. Fewer than 50 per cent of the total registered voters appeared at the polls.

Pennsylvania—Popular uprising as a result of the recent bank-graft exposures placed the powerful Republican State organization, headed by Senator Penrose, on the defensive. The Republican leaders relied on the vote of Philadelphia to pull their ticket through, but this failed them when it was needed most. The Republicans elected a justice of the Supreme Court and three justices of the Superior Court, the Democrats electing their lone candidate for Superior Court judge, nominated under the minority representation regulation. Both State tickets were endorsed miscellaneous by minor parties.

Ohio—John M. Pattison, Democrat, will be the next Governor of Ohio. His party associates on the State ticket have all been elected. Precinct returns and county plurality figures received up to noon Wednesday showed this result, although the exact figures were not known. Cincinnati overthrew the Cox machine by electing Dempsey, Democrat, Mayor over Gordon, Republican, the figures being 40,373 for Dempsey and 34,372 for Gordon.

Maryland—The Republicans elected their candidate for Comptroller, Henry M. McCullough, over Gordon T. Atkinson, Democrat, while the Democrats elected Chief Judge Harlan.

Massachusetts—The entire Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities averaging 30,000, with the exception of Lieutenant Governor, the plurality of Eben S. Draper, Republican, over Henry M. Whitney, Democrat, for second place being only 3,942. The Republican disaffection centered on Draper, and the radical tariff revisionists supported Whitney.

### In Other States and Cities.

Toledo—The city Independent ticket, headed by Brand Whitlock, was elected by 2,000.

Cleveland—Tom L. Johnson again was elected Mayor over W. H. Boyd, Republican.

Nebraska—The Republicans elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court and two State university regents.

Indianapolis—Mayor Bookwalter, Republican, was elected by 3,000. Both sides in the campaign promised enforcement of the saloon laws.

San Francisco—Eugene E. Schmitz, Union Labor, was re-elected Mayor over John S. Partridge, the candidate of the Republican-Democratic fusion forces, by a majority of 11,800.

Salt Lake City—Ezra Thompson, candidate of the American or Anti-Mormon party, was elected Mayor, defeating Mayor Richard P. Morris, a liberal Mormon, who sought re-election.

Louisville—Paul C. Barth, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, received a plurality of 5,000 over the fusion ticket headed by John T. O'Neal. The fusionists made their campaign against a "wide-open" town.

Kentucky—The Democrats carried the State by a majority of not less than 15,000. It was not possible on early returns to tell whether the Paynter or Blackburn forces had carried the Legislature.

Rhode Island—George H. Uter, Republican, was re-elected Governor over former Gov. Garvin by 3,000 plurality and the entire Republican State ticket was successful. The Legislature will be Republican in both houses. Clarence A. Aldrich, Democrat, a brother of Senator Aldrich, was defeated for Mayor of Providence by former Gov. Elisha Dyer,

# KRONSTADT ON FIRE.

## GREAT RUSSIAN NAVAL PORT REPORTED IN FLAMES.

### Mutinuous Soldiers and Sailors Join in Revolt, Loot the City and Compel Inhabitants to Flee—Flames After Massacre.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the sailors of the Russian squadron at Kronstadt mutinied Wednesday night, overpowered their officers, landed and attacked shops, public buildings and spirit stores. Troops were called out and fighting ensued, in which machine guns were used and many persons were killed or wounded. In addition a number of houses were set on fire. The fighting lasted all night. The British embassy in St. Petersburg requested General Treppoff to protect British subjects at Kronstadt.

Authentic accounts received at Odessa from various points in Bessarabia show that the anti-Jewish outbreaks there followed the same lines as at Odessa, varying only in the number of victims. At Kishinev the disturbances were preceded by inflammatory speeches, zemardemes and city officials near the Governor's house asserting that the Jews had attempted to take the life of the local bishop and intended to loot the treasury. The mob was thus incited to the bloody work.

Carrying ikons and portraits of the Emperor, the mob proceeded to Alexandrovskaya, Pushkinskaya and Gostinskaya streets, devastating and pillaging unhindered. Attempts at self-defense were prevented by the troops. Ninety per cent of the killed and wounded were victims of bayonets and rifle bullets.

### DANGEROUS SPORTS AT FAIRS.

### Statistics Show Long List of Accidents for Season Just Closed.

County fair accident statistics gathered by the Chicago-Tribune for the season just closed point to the driving of trotting horses by amateurs as the most common cause of injuries. The most dangerous injuries are received by aerial performers. For children attending fairs the danger is in riding on merry-go-rounds and in standing close to the running track.

Taking the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, the Tribune asked 450 county seats for information as to accidents to performers and spectators at county fairs and street carnivals. Fifty-five counties reported a total of seventy persons injured, the remaining 395 counties reporting no accidents. Of the injured forty-five were performers, professionals or amateurs, and twenty-five were spectators. The injuries range from broken ribs and legs to bruises. Of the forty-five performers injured, twenty-six were hurt by the collision of skulks in driving races and in being thrown from running horses.

The most serious accident to a driver took place at Atlanta, Ill., where Edward Stuebelied, president of the Logan County Fair Association, was thrown from his seat in a collision with a sulky, and for a time was near death. "The slide for life," a feat in which the performer slides down a wire from the top of the court house dome or other high elevation, laid up three men, and "leaping the gap" and "looping the loop" claimed five victims.

Five of six aeronauts injured have faulty parachutes or bad luck in landing to blame for their injuries, ranging from a crushed shoulder to a sprained ankle. One woman dressed in red tights landed near a bull, and another fell into a tree top.

The crush of vehicles at the gates to fair inclosures and the frightening of farmers' horses by the noise and unusual sights at the grounds were responsible for the overturning of buggies and wagons and the resulting injury of six persons.

The following table tells the nature of the work in which performers were engaged when injured:

	Number Injured.
Drivers and riders in horse races	2
Aeronauts in making parachute descents	5
Aeronaut, by explosion of gas machine	1
"Leap the Gap," on bicycle	2
"Slide for Life," on wire	3
"Looping the Loop"	1
Diving into tank	1
Trainers lacerated by lions	2
Hit by falling tent pole	1
Tight rope performer	1

Spectators were injured as follows:

	Number Injured.
In driving accidents while entering and leaving grounds	6
By race horses breaking through fences and into crowd	6
Eyes injured by "confetti" at street carnivals	2
Thrown from merry-go-round	5
Gored or kicked by animals on exhibition	3
Falling over seats	2

### COMPLETE PLURALITIES IN LEADING CITIES AND STATES.

States.	Plurality.
Pennsylvania—Berry, D.	100,000
Ohio—Pattison, D.	55,000
Massachusetts—Guild, R.	23,116
Rhode Island—Uter, R.	4,342
Nebraska—Letton, R.	18,000

Cities.	Plurality.
Philadelphia—Reform	43,333
Indianapolis—Bookwalter, R.	1,661
Salt Lake—Thompson, Am.	925
Louisville—Barth, D.	2,500
San Francisco—Schmitz, Lab.	11,504
Jersey City—Fagan, R.	3,200
Newport, R. I.—Cottrell, R.	1,400

### Notes of Current Events.

John D. Rockefeller is learning to run his own automobile.

The whaler Gayhead returned to San Francisco with 400 barrels of oil and 2,000 pounds of bone.

The Sylph, Lieut. Evans commanding, which did duty at Oyster Bay and New York during the summer, has returned to Washington.

The Navy Department has been informed that the Russian transport Lena, interned at Mare Island since last spring, has sailed from that navy yard for San Francisco.

The Secretary of the Interior has ordered the withdrawal from entry of 300,000 acres of land in the Cheyenne, Wyo., land district, with a view to creating a forest reserve.

Italy's consular general at New York has been instructed to take the sworn evidence of J. Pierpont Morgan, with a view to discovering the original vendor of the stolen papal cope.

A decapitated human body has been found a mile east of Glyndon, Minn. Documents upon the body disclosed the name of Joe Modjiski, en route, evidently, from Spokane to Hastings, Minn.

Mrs. Joy, wife of ex-Congressman Joy of St. Louis, plans a \$1,000,000 university for the study of occult science and the problems of the soul.

A new trial was asked in the case of ex-State Senator Emaons of California, convicted of bribery, because liquor had been served to the jurors.

Dr. Adolfo Rossi, royal commissioner of immigration of Italy, has begun an inquiry in New York into the padron system and later will visit Chicago and other cities.

# MASSACRED IN A CAVE.

## Missionaries at Lienchow Pursued by an Infuriated Mob.

Bishop Merel, of the Catholic Church at Hongkong, has received a letter confirming the news of the massacre of American missionaries at Lienchow and giving the following particulars:

Dr. Machie requested the removal of a street theater near by the hospital on account of the noise. This request incensed the Chinese, who becoming violent attacked the hospital. The mob then paraded the street exhibiting the skeleton used in the instruction of the medical class and alleging that it was an example of the foreigners' inhumanity to the Chinese people. Becoming frenzied, the crowd burned the hospital, the girls' school and the residences of the missionaries.

Dr. Machie, Mrs. Machie, their 70-year-old daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Pearle, Dr. Chestnut and Miss Patterson took refuge in a cave. The mob pursued them and killed all except Dr. Machie and Miss Patterson, who escaped to the yamen. Dr. Machie was badly wounded. The American gunboat Calao and two Chinese gunboats, with members of the American board of missions, proceeded to the scene of the massacre.

Advices from Canton declare that the measures taken to suppress disturbances in the provinces are inadequate and that the native officials will not give out any information on the subject.

The Catholic converts have written to Bishop Merel to petition the viceroys of the province for the protection of the French mission at Lienchow.

It is declared that the boycott headquarters at Canton received the first news of the massacre of the American missionaries at Lienchow, but the native gentry assert that the boycotters are not connected with the slaughter.

### RIBUTE TO MORTON.

### Ex-President Cleveland Enulogizes His Secretary of Agriculture.

In the presence of 5,000 persons, and with elaborate ceremony, a statue of J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture in the last Cleveland cabinet, and founder of Arbor day, was unveiled at Nebraska City, Neb. Principal of those present at the ceremony were former President Grover Cleveland, former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, Gov. Mickey, Hilary A. Herbert, David R. Francis and others associated with Mr. Morton during his term of office. There were six addresses, principal of which was that of Mr. Cleveland, which was a touching eulogy of his former cabinet officer and personal friend. Mr. Cleveland said in part:

This is but to testify to his lofty civic righteousness, his simple and sure standards of public morality, his stern insistence on official honesty, his sturdy adherence to opinions deliberately and conscientiously adopted, his generous concession to others of every right of their efforts, and his passionate desire to serve the best interests of his fellow countrymen.

He believed that the same care and good faith exacted by a trust undertaken for an individual were due to the people from those who assume official responsibilities, and that it was the duty of every public official to waste in public expenditure no penny.

The noxious atmosphere of governmental extravagance could not blind his eyes, nor could the ridicule of those who had learned to scoff at official economy, or the threats of those who perfidiously contrived to appropriate public funds to private gain, drive him to compromise with wrong.

He believed that our friends' fine moral perception and his love of rectitude shed a bright and unwavering light on the path of official obligation; and thus did his clear discernment of duty lend impressiveness to his efforts towards the highest usefulness in public office.

Our friend loved nature with constancy and delight; and through nature he was led to a reverent love of the maker of the universe. He served the purposes of God on earth and taught his fellow-countrymen to realize their relationship to nature and the father of all created things, when he established the planting of trees as a custom of general observance among our people.

No beautiful crest or elaborate coat of arms would so well illustrate the grand simplicity or typify the spirit in which this project had its rise and completion as its symbolization by a growing tree surmounting the homely legend, "Plant trees."

None of us should go from this place untouched by the lesson which this statue teaches. Here we should learn that character, uncorrupted by the contagion of ignoble things and unweakened by the corrosion of sordidness and money madness, is the corner stone of every truly useful life and of every genuinely noble achievement.

We have fallen upon days when our people are more than ever turning away from their old faith in the saving grace of character and flocking to the worship of money making idols. Daily and hourly, in the light of investigation and exposure, characterless lives are seen in appalling numbers, without chart or compass, crowded upon the rocks and shoals of faithlessness and breach of trust. How ill have these wrecked lives exchanged the safe course and the harbor of honor and usefulness which character and rectitude point out for a wild and headlong rush over unknown seas in a consuming search for pelf.

If our people ever return again to their trust in character as a steady force in our restless enterprise and increasing material growth it will be when they take to heart the full significance of such a commemoration as this. We memorialize a man who not only earned the highest honor of his countrymen, but who, in his things worthy of high endeavor, was abundantly successful.

### Perhaps Japan will yet get that indemnity out of American tourists.

The broiled steak has to work overtime to pay the beef trust's \$25,000 fine.

If a battleship is out of date before she is completed, what's the use of building 'em?

They may yet, through The Hague channels, make football a fit Sunday evening parlor game.

What we didn't know about the big insurance companies a few months ago would fill a cyclopaedia.

Yet the Carnegie commission left out of the list of heroes the life insurance president who died poor.

Maybe it is only an attempt to make a digest of the language that is continually upsetting the Hungarian Diet.

John W. Gates admits that an automobile overtaken for speeding is no place for holding an open-air prayer meeting.

And it all sprang from a French dinner given by James Hazen Hyde last spring!

Senator Burton is still raising demurrers to those indictments against him; after all it is natural to demur to an indictment.

The family physician of a life insurance president doesn't always have to marry the daughter to take up with a good thing.

As another evidence that it is trying to reach our high standards of civilization, Japan reports that it has a grafting politician.

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1290—England banished Jews and confiscated their property.

1483—Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, beheaded.

1493—Columbus discovered land he called Dominica.

1502—Columbus entered Porto Bello.

1519—Spaniards under Cortez entered Mexico.

1580—Sir Francis Drake arrived home from his voyage around the world.

1674—John Milton, poet, died.

1694—The ship "Hannibal" of London arrived at the Barbadoes with a cargo of negro slaves from Africa.

1755—Many killed in an earthquake at Lisbon, Portugal.

1762—Peace papers signed at Fontenoy between England and France.

1765—Stamp act went into operation.

1771—First newspaper to be published in Albany, N. Y., issued.

1773—Liberty flag raised on Harvard Grove, Boston.

1774—Declaration of rights by American Congress.

1775—Gen. Montgomery captures fort at St. Johns, Canada.

1776—British abandon Crown Point.

1783—Washington issued his farewell address to the army.

1788—Deborah Godfrey, said to have been the mother of thirty-eight children, died at Stepey, England.

1793—Louis Joseph Philip, Duke of Orleans, beheaded.

1812—French defeat Russians at battle near Wiazma.

1813—Neutrality of Switzerland proclaimed.

1818—First steamboat on the lakes left Buffalo.

1825—Albany, N. Y., celebrated opening of Erie canal.

1847—Meldensohn, the famous musician, died.

1853—First Presbyterian Chinese church organized in San Francisco. . . . Russians defeated Turks at Oltentza.

1861—Seizure of Confederate commissioners on the steamer Trent.

1867—Stars and Stripes raised over Alaska.

18