



- THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN**
- 1066—Norwegians defeated the English at Fulford.
 - 1188—Richard I. defeated the French at the battle of Gisors.
 - 1327—Edward II. of England murdered in Berkeley Castle.
 - 1356—English defeated the French at the battle of Poitiers.
 - 1415—Owen Glendower, the Welsh patriot, died at Monnington.
 - 1625—John Endicott's colony arrived at Salem, Mass.
 - 1630—Boston formerly Trimountain, Mass., named.
 - 1653—New England colonists declared war against the Niantick Indians.
 - 1665—The great plague of London reached its height.
 - 1675—Bloody Brook massacre at Deerfield, Mass.
 - 1697—King William's war ended by the treaty of Ryswick.
 - 1710—Expedition against the French sailed from Boston for Port Royal.
 - 1714—George I. landed in England.
 - 1745—Battle of Prestonpans between the Royal troops and the Jacobites.
 - 1747—Marquis de Beauharnais ended his twenty-one year term as governor of Canada.
 - 1759—Quebec capitulated to the British.
 - 1762—St. John's, Newfoundland, retaken from the French by the British.
 - 1776—The first Trinity church, New York, destroyed by fire. Built in 1698.
 - 1777—Continental Congress left Philadelphia on the approach of the British. . . British victorious at battle of Saratoga. . . British defeated the Americans at Paoli, Pa.
 - 1792—Meeting of the first Parliament of upper Canada.
 - 1793—George Washington laid the corner stone of the national capitol at Washington.
 - 1801—Robert Emmet, Irish patriot, hanged for treason.
 - 1821—Central American States declared their independence.
 - 1823—Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey became Secretary of the Navy.
 - 1838—Opening of the London and Birmingham railway. . . Anti-Corn Law League formed at Manchester, England.
 - 1841—Railway opened between London and Brighton.
 - 1847—Shakespeare's house, Stratford-on-Avon, bought for the British nation.
 - 1850—President Fillmore signed the fugitive slave law.
 - 1854—Allies defeated the Russians at the battle of Alma.
 - 1856—The last national convention of the Whigs met at Baltimore.
 - 1857—Massacre at Mountain Meadow, Utah. . . Delhi captured by the British.
 - 1860—The American tour of the Prince of Wales began at Detroit.
 - 1861—New Orleans banks suspended specie payment.
 - 1862—Battle of Antietam ended.
 - 1863—Gen. Bragg began the siege of Chattanooga. . . First day of the battle of Chickamauga.
 - 1864—Gen. Sheridan victorious at battle of Winchester. . . Gen. Fremont withdrew as a candidate for President.
 - 1868—Revolution in Spain commenced.
 - 1870—The Germans invested Paris.
 - 1871—Lincoln's body removed to its final resting place at Springfield, Ill.
 - 1873—Financial panic precipitated by the suspension of Jay Cook & Co.
 - 1881—Chester A. Arthur took the oath as successor to President Garfield.
 - 1891—The St. Clair tunnel under the Detroit river opened to traffic.
 - 1894—Chinese defeated with heavy loss at battle of Ping Yang, Korea.
 - 1895—Peary Arctic relief expedition left St. John's, N. F., on return home.
 - 1898—Spanish forces began the evacuation of Porto Rico. . . French minister of war ordered the prosecution of Col. Picquet, in connection with the Dreyfus case.
 - 1899—Anti-trust conference at Chicago ended.

Thirty-Four Balloons in a Race.
A great international balloon race started from Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 15, thirty-four balloons participating. More than 100,000 persons assembled to witness the start. The English "Zephyr" and the Swiss "Cognac" made the best records for distance, so far as known, alighting in France, 550 miles away.

Gompers to Aid Telegraphers.
President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is preparing to send out 20,000 circulars to labor unions all over the country asking for contributions in aid of the commercial telegraph strike.

Big Boycott Called Off.
After several months of vain fighting against the United Railroads the strike committee of the San Francisco labor unions has called off the boycott forbidding union men to ride on street cars, although it declared the strike still in force.

MY COMRADE.

I have a comrade; he and I are like
As any pair of pens in any pod.
A wilful creature he, as you would strike,
And aye impatient 'neath affliction's rod.
When his own way he finds he cannot get
He raises Ned and other things to boot;
With awful voice he roars his dreadful fret,
Regardless that the world won't care a hoot.

My comrade likes to play the newest game—
He quickly tires of all that's old and trite.
Scarce plays he two succeeding days the same,
Amusements seem to age so over night.
He will not work unless he is compelled.
He smiles on those with whom he thinks a snail
The best investment, and his head gets swelled
By people's praise, regardless of their guile.

My comrade likes the food that least agrees
With his digestion—hates the wholesome things;
Hates other people's warblings, but decrees
We all stand breathless, harking while he sings.
In all these ways, and eke in many more,
My comrade's instincts tally well with mine.
He is my child, I should have said before;
He's two years old, and I am thirty-nine.

—Chicago News.

THEIR-FIRST LOVES



When Richard Harlow informed his wife through the phone one morning that Miss Carew was in town and had accepted his invitation to take dinner with them that evening, Louise, his wife, could scarcely keep back the remonstrating exclamation "Oh, Dick!" but she restrained the impulse, and after a scarcely perceptible hesitation, answered, "Well, I'll try to have a good dinner."

"Nice girl, Louise," came back in a satisfied voice. "I knew you wouldn't object. You never do. Is there anything you want me to get?" he asked.

"No," Louise returned. "I will order what I need from the grocery."

"All right," said Dick. "Is 6 or 7 o'clock the hour?"

"I think we'll say 7," Louise answered, mindful of the many things which must be done before evening.

"All right," Dick repeated. "I'd like you two girls to meet. You know you're sort of connected."

There was a touch of laughter in his voice which Louise understood and returned.

"Goodbye," said Dick.

"Goodbye," said Louise, and the conversation ended.

Mrs. Harlow was in the midst of her spring housecleaning and was neither prepared nor in the humor of guests, especially when the guest was Richard's first love, a woman she never had seen, but had heard of frequently. While there was only one room in the chaotic condition pertaining to housecleaning, still the curtains were removed from several of the windows, and the house appeared in rather of a dismantled condition, according to Louise's critical eyes. She took pride in her housekeeping always, but she was especially desirous there should be no flaws when, for the first time, it came under Miss Carew's observation. She should make the best of it and utter no apologies, she decided. Miss Carew should know without explanation what was going on, though it was doubtful if she would. Louise remembered, as she had never kept house herself and had no practical knowledge of what it involved.

Miss Carew was a successful lecturer. Speaking before the woman's clubs was her specialty, and an engagement of this sort had brought her to the city. She and Dick were engaged, and their engagement broken, some time before he met Louise. It was scarcely more than a boy and girl affair, and Dick had never spent a moment in repining, but he was inclined to tease, and the prominence which Miss Carew's name was given in the papers kept her in his memory, so that he often spoke of her to his wife in mock sentimentality, as his first love.

Louise had an early romance, too. She told the story to Dick when they found they loved each other enough to marry, and then she promptly forgot the hero of her girlish dreams, though he occasionally wrote her a letter, to remind her that he still existed, and had not forgotten.

For the first time in a long while Louise thought of him when she was making preparations to entertain Miss Carew, after having put a stop to the housecleaning operations. She smiled to herself when she remembered that always, in his letters, there were veiled allusions to the romance they had lived together, and thudly disguised regret that they should have parted. Now that the pain he had caused her was past, the veiled allusions and regrets filled her with amusement. He was the one who had ended the ro-

mance by marrying while she was away at school. He had written her loving letters each week, without conveying a hint of what he was intending. The news of it shocked and hurt her sorely when it came from another source. After a while she did not care, and no thought of him had ever marred the happy, congenial life she and Dick lived together.

In the midst of her reflections the telephone bell rang again, and she went to answer its summons. She heard a soft, drawing voice ask for Mrs. Harlow.

"I am Mrs. Harlow," she returned.

"Is that you, Louise?" came through the phone. "I didn't dare to be sure. I happened to be passing through the city and thought I would call you up. Do you know who I am? Don't tell me you have forgotten!" The infection of the tones were pleading.

Louise knew the voice, though she had not heard it for years. Its sound was once like a hand laid upon her heart, but that effect was numbered with the things that have been and are no longer.

"Why, it's 'Charlie!' she exclaimed, with well-simulated surprise. "How do you do? What a surprise you are! When did you come to the city, and where are you?"

Her questions, save one, were ignored.

"I am very well and I want so much to see you. Can't I see you, Louise? Can't I see you alone?"

Mrs. Harlow was doing some rapid thinking. She had no great desire to see her girlhood's love, but the idea of having him come to dinner with Dick's first love appealed to her sense of humor. Now that company had been forced upon her, one more would make little difference.

"Come out and have dinner with us this evening," she invited cordially. "I should love to have you come," she assured him.

"And may I see you alone, just for a few moments so we may talk of old times, Louise," the soft, languid voice pleaded.

"Oh, I don't know about that. Come out and see," she answered, briskly.

"Thank you, ever so much, Louise. I shall be glad to come," she heard through the phone.

Louise did not inform Dick of the addition to their party until he reached home a short time before the hour for dinner. He was standing in the middle of their room, vigorously brushing his hair. The brushes were suspended in midair, while he gave a long whistle of surprise when his wife told him who was coming. He looked a little grave and thoughtful, and glanced at Louise anxiously. She was standing before her mirror, apparently busily engaged with the finishing touches of her toilet. In reality, she was watching the reflection of her husband's face in the glass, and what she saw filled her eyes with the twinkle of mischief.

"Yes," she said, demurely. "I haven't seen Charlie for years. I should like you two to meet each other. You know you're sort of connected."

"Oh, you go on," he exclaimed, throwing his arms around her, to the peril of her delicate gown.

"Go on yourself, you're another," Louise returned saucily. "I guess you're not the only one in the family who had a first love."

They indulged in a hilarious mood while they awaited their guests, but they received them with proper decorum, and talked polite nothings until dinner was served. Louise, conscious of looking pale and jaded after her day's exertion, felt disturbed by the freshness and finish of the handsome Miss Carew. She was so correct in her appointments, and so sure of herself and of her attractions. The slender, unformed girl Dick remembered had developed into a Junoesque woman. Everything about her was in good practice, and she spoke as one who was accustomed to receiving attention.

Dick was fascinated by the change, and paid her the homage of open admiration. Miss Carew was gracious to the others, but it was Dick in whom she was most interested, and upon whom she was exerting her charm. The two seemed so absorbed in each other that Louise and Charlie—whose formal name was Mr. Leland—were practically alone. While she talked

with him, she studied him curiously, and marveled why he had once seemed a godlike creature to her. Meeting him now was as commonplace as getting up in the morning. To all outward appearances time had not changed him; it had simply passed him by. She noticed his hair had grown thin on the top of his head, but it was carefully arranged so as to conceal his approaching baldness. His eyes were as bright and expressionless as ever, and the same girlish pink tinted the smooth skin of his cheeks. She listened to his talk, and discovered his mentality was as little changed as his physical appearance.

Finding himself unnoticed by Dick and Miss Carew, he lowered his voice and threw the loverlike quality into his manner. Louise was not happy. The magnificence of Miss Carew overwhelmed her, making her feel insignificant and inferior. Miss Carew gave out the impression of one who had no weaknesses. People who have no weaknesses are so terrible. Louise thought, there is no way of taking advantage of them or of finding fault.

She was not in the least influenced by Charlie. She glanced across the table at Dick and rejoiced that, while he was not so polished or elegant as her first love, he was every inch a man, and genuine. She heard his hearty laugh in response to something Miss Carew was saying, and she became so lost to her surroundings in her pride of him that she forgot to listen to the tender reminiscences Charlie was murmuring.

The same situation continued throughout the evening, with Dick and Miss Carew entertaining each other, while Leland and Louise kept near together. At length Charlie, awakening to the fact that the spell he had cast over Louise years before no longer held sway, assumed a hurt expression and was the first to go.

"You're not the same Louise to me any more," he said, reproachfully, when she went with him to the door.

"Why should I be when you have a wife and I have Dick?" she answered.

"Ah, yes," he sighed in departing.

Louise returned to the room where Miss Carew and Dick were sitting. She took a chair near them, somewhat uncertainly, not feeling sure she would be included in their conversation. Dick, without pausing in what he was saying, extended his hand toward Louise in absentminded welcome. Miss Carew gave a condescending recognition of her presence. Louise's cheeks burned with a sense of injury, but she held her ground. Dick was her's, and Miss Carew should know it. Finding that Louise intended to stay, Miss Carew included her in the conversation, making an evident effort to talk down to her level. Miss Harlow, she thought, was not worthy of her ammunition, but as her guest she must be courteous.

She did not wait long after Charlie had sited himself away, before she asked Dick to telephone for a carriage. Louise was astonished at the alacrity with which her request was obeyed. She was relieved when her regal guest was borne away in the carriage, and the diminishing sound of the wheels assured her of Miss Carew's certain departure. She thought, half resentfully, that Dick need not have lingered quite so long at the door of the carriage, but Dick was home and Miss Carew had gone, and this was a great consolation. She could hear Dick in the hall closing the house for the night. It had a homely sound that gave her a sense of security and comfort.

When Dick came into the room he breathed a long "phew" as one who had passed through a trying exertion.

"She's a wonder," he said. "She's a good-looker and a good dresser, but I'd rather come down from the heights and play tag with everyday mortals."

"Why, Dick," cried Louise. "I thought you were completely under the spell."

"I thought you were, too," Dick returned, quickly.

They laughed at each other in understanding. Then Dick went to his wife, and lounging on the broad arm of her chair, held her to his shoulder.

"Little mortal," he whispered, "I'm glad my first love and I didn't get married." His eyes rested fondly on Louise's happy face.

She nestled cosily against him, and was silent for a moment.

When she was ready to speak, "Dick, dear," she said, "I'm wondering how in the world I ever imagined myself in love with Charlie."—Toledo Blade.

Force of Habit.
Redd—I see that man Finn has got an automobile.
Greene—And it was quite amusing to see him the first week he had it.
"How so?"
"Why, every time he'd blow his horn he'd stop and look around. He used to peddle fish, you know?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Jury Duty.
He didn't read the papers that were published out his way.
He never formed opinions on the topics of the day.
His mind was quite a blank and yet he didn't make a hit.
They would rather have a juror who could think a little bit.
—Washington Star.

Her Cleverness.
She—Mary Graham is certainly a very clever woman, yet she has little to say. He—That's where her cleverness comes in. She leads a man to believe that she thinks he is worth listening to.—Pick-Me-Up.

IMMUNITY FOR THE ALTON.

In Resenting Slur on His Court Standard Oil Is Hit by Landis.
Another broadside was directed against the Standard Oil Company by Judge Landis in the United States District Court at Chicago Tuesday. Although immunity was granted the Chicago and Alton Railroad by Judge Landis on recommendation of Attorney General Bonaparte, both the railroad and the Standard Oil Company were scored from the bench and a subpoena was issued by the court for James A. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Mr. Moffett was directed to appear before the special grand jury that was to have investigated the Alton road and "make good" charges made by directors of the New Jersey corporation. The court's latest action is regarded as one of the most drastic moves that



JUDGE LANDIS.

have been made against officials of the oil corporation during the entire litigation.

Judge Landis' denunciation of the tactics employed by the directors of the New Jersey corporation after the imposition of the \$29,240,000 fine on the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was couched in language that could not be mistaken. Sarcastic reference to the Alton's position regarding rebates given the Standard Oil Company were made by the court.

In the pamphlet, distributed broadcast throughout the country, the Standard Oil Company takes the position that it is being persecuted rather than prosecuted by the government, and the flat statement is made that other corporations are just as culpable of the practice of rebating as is the oil concern. This is what Mr. Moffett has been given an opportunity to prove.

WU TING FANG RETURNS.

Restoration of Chinese Leader as Minister at Washington.

The reappointment of Wu Ting Fang to his former post as minister of China at Washington is reported from Peking. Mr. Wu represented China at Washington for more than five years. He was recalled in November, 1902.

Wu is a dignitary of importance. He represents the progressive element among his countrymen. He studied law for four



WU TING FANG.

years in London and was admitted as barrister in the inner temple. He speaks English with ease and fluency, and asks many questions of everybody he meets. The minister has hosts of friends in Washington and throughout the United States.

Finds Remains of Mastodon.

Word has recently been received from Prof. C. W. Gilmore, who, accompanied by Prof. W. T. Shaw of the Washington State College and a party of scientists from the East, is now in central Alaska, that they have found a specimen of the mastodon frozen intact in the great Muir glacier, near the Chilkoot Pass. The party set out on this particular errand and their hopes were more than realized when they discovered this large and perfect specimen imbedded in the great ice field in very much the same position as when overwhelmed by the frigid elements. On some portions of the animal the hair and flesh were still fresh, but crumbled when exposed to the air. It is estimated that the length of the mastodon from the end of its trunk to the tip of the tail was about 75 feet, and that when standing on all fours the height must have been nearly 40 feet.

Short News Notes.

As a result of the gathering of Wisconsin Republican politicians at the State fair at Milwaukee it is positively asserted that Senator La Follette will be a candidate for the presidential nomination next year.

Frank C. Barnes, conductor of a Lake Shore Electric railway car, and Amos Mierka of Fremont, Ohio, were killed and Samuel Jones, the motorman, and thirty passengers were injured when the car ran into an open switch at Woodville road, near Toledo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

While there is a more conservative tone permeating business circles, fall activity in the leading industries is more defined and of encouraging magnitude. Production reflects no appreciable falling off, but operations would be conducted with greater ease were the tension less in money and cost of supplies.

Transportation facilities by both rail and lake are severely tested by increased general freight offerings and marketing of crops, and with this gratifying condition in evidence it is not clear that commerce is undergoing shrinkage. New demands continue strong for factory materials to complete contracts which run far ahead, especially in steel, forge, car and machinery construction.

The most active branch at present is that of staple merchandise, the absorption of which is remarkably strong and comparing favorably with a year ago in textiles, footwear and food products. The attendance of visiting buyers includes many from distant points, and their liberal orders indicate sustained confidence for satisfactory sales throughout the agricultural communities. Local retail distribution is of seasonable extent.

Mercantile collections in the West occasion little complaint, and defaults compare favorably with last year in both numbers and liabilities.

Marketings of crops indicate that growers are disposed to secure the current high returns. The general demand for breadstuffs is well sustained and the shipments run heavier than a year ago. Live stock and provisions are in ample supply and the absorption is good for both domestic and foreign needs.

Bank clearings, \$243,913,697, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1906 by 15.8 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered twenty-three, against twenty-three last week and twenty-two a year ago, those with liabilities over \$5,000 being only two in number. —Dun's Review.

NEW YORK.

Whether attributable to the improvement in the general financial situation or because of favorable weather allowing of additional crop development, there is a perceptibly better feeling in general in commercial lines. Retail trade has hardly been as brisk as desired or expected, because the warm weather while helping crops, has not stimulated fall buying to any great extent. Reports as to jobbing trade so far this fall are, in the main, favorable, though the undertone of conservatism is still perceptible.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Sept. 19 number 179, against 172 last week, 171 in the like week of 1906, 173 in 1905, 203 in 1904 and 185 in 1903.

Canadian failures for the week number forty, as against twenty-two last week and twenty-six in this week a year ago. —Bradstreet's Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.65; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 63c; oats, standard, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 89c to 90c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$18.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$15.50; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, per bushel, 50c to 60c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping \$3.00 to \$6.85; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 white, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 49c to 50c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.90; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 83c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 88c to 90c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 70c to 71c; oats, No. 3 white, 61c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 85c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.04 to \$1.06; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 89c to 91c; barley, standard, 91c to 92c; pork, mess, \$15.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.85; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.80; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.45; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.05 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2, 74c to 75c; oats, natural white, 56c to 58c; butter, creamery, 25c to 27c; eggs, western, 17c to 22c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c to 67c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 86c to 87c; clover seed, prime, \$10.02.

Notes of Current Events.

A Hindoo prince is a candidate for the football team at Cornell.

Hetty Green's son has become a leading oil operator in Texas and proposes to be known hereafter as E. H. R. Green.

The Morning Star of Cambridge, Ohio, William J. Bryan will make a speech-making tour of New York under the auspices of the Progressive Democratic League.

started last June by Senator Foraker to advocate his policies, has been forced to suspend.

Fire in the Parker block in New Haven, Conn., caused a loss of \$60,000. The fire was started by rats getting into a case of matches.