

CHICAGO HAS BIG FIRE; WHOLE CITY MENACED

Spectacular Elevator Blaze Causes
Loss of Over One Million
Dollars.

DEPARTMENT IN HARD FIGHT.

Huge Grain Storehouses Are De-
stroyed and Fire Boat Is
Sunk.

One of the fiercest and most spectacular fires that has raged in Chicago in years, which left a property loss of \$1,558,000 in its wake and threatened a repetition of the conflagration of 1871, started Monday afternoon in the dock freighthouse of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at 16th street and the river. Two grain elevators, hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain, a freight depot, fifty freight cars and a number of buildings and sheds were destroyed.

During the height of the blaze hundreds of burning boards and shingles were carried on the breast of a strong southwest wind, and the situation became so critical at one time that Fire Marshal Moran prophesied a general conflagration throughout the city, if the fire crossed the river. Desperate work by the firemen kept the flames from spreading.

So intense was the heat at one time that the firemen could not approach

RECORD.

Temperature Rises to 96.4 Degrees,
Highest Since July 21, 1901.
A heat wave that killed, prostrated, sickened, crazed and irritated struck Chicago Monday. The thermometer reached 96.4 degrees. There was only one place in the United States warmer than Chicago, and that was Kansas City, Mo. The federal thermometer there registered 98 degrees as its high mark, but even with this record it is not certain that different wind and humidity conditions may not have made the Missouri city much more endurable than Chicago. The odd part of it all was that there was a wind of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour most of the day. Not since July 21, 1901, has Chicago had a higher thermometer. On that date the mark showed 103 degrees.

AUTO BRAKES SNAP AND 5 DIE.

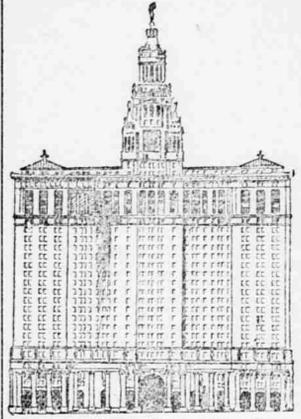
Huge Tonneau Plunges Down Em-
bankment, Killing Occupants.

The second disastrous automobile accident within forty-eight hours, involving prominent San Francisco people, occurred Monday afternoon near Burlington, the fashionable suburb of the city, when a huge tonneau occupied by five women and two children plunged down a steep embankment as the result of the snapping of the brakes and caused the death of five of the occupants and injury to two others.

Coming down a steep grade near Crystal Lake, Miss Ethel McCormick, who was at the wheel, endeavored to check the speed of the car by applying the foot brake. It failed to hold the automobile, and she hastily threw on the emergency brakes. They snapped. Then the young woman endeavored to steer the car against the high bank on the right. The front wheel, however, struck a large rock, and the next mo-

HIGHEST CITY HALL.

New York to Have a 34-Story Muni-
cipal Building Costing \$7,000,000.
The New York board of estimates and Mayor McClellan are now passing finally on plans for the highest city hall in the world. This 34-story building, to cost \$7,000,000, will stand in the triangle of Park Row, Center and Dumont streets, and tower 559 feet 8 inches



NEW YORK'S PROPOSED CITY HALL.

above the sidewalk. It will be twice as high as the Flatiron and just a few feet shorter than the Singer building. The New York hall will house practically all the city departments and leave 23 floors to be rented by the city as offices. It is expected they will bring in \$500,000 in rentals annually. French renaissance is the type, with exterior columns. Steel and stone is to be the construction. A peculiar feature of the building will be that all the rooms will be outside rooms and no interior light could be needed.

New York's municipal skyscraper will differ from the ordinary ones in that it will not depend upon its tower for its great height. The height to the roof of the main structure is to be 349 feet. From the roof to the head of the figure on the tower is a distance of 210 feet 8 inches. The figure will be 24 feet high and the diameter of the clock face is to be 25 feet.

HOW TO RESTORE A DROWNING MAN.

Here is a simple and effective way to restore a drowning man:
The man should be stood on his head in order that all the water possible be gotten from his lungs. The old method of rolling him on a barrel is not a bad one for the same purpose.
Then an effort should be made to induce artificial respiration. To this end put the person flat on his back and let some one catch hold of his arms just below the elbow.
Then raise the arms above the head and bring them down.
As they reach the body, press in on the ribs to force out the air gained by lifting the arms.
Keep this up at the rate of 18 times a minute.
Then try to get the heart moving by giving a stimulant like liquor or a hypodermic injection.
Sometimes a slight fluttering of the heart is sufficient to get back life.
Get a physician as soon as possible.



A delegation of French leather workers is making a tour of American factories. Hebrew painters and paperhangers of Boston, Mass., are reforming their old union.

San Francisco (Cal.) Building Trades Council has organized an athletic association.

Carpenters of the City of Mexico have organized a labor union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

More union car men are wearing the union button in Chicago to-day than ever before in the history of the organization.

White and negro longshoremen at New Orleans, La., have signed a five-year contract with the stevedores and steamship agents.

A succeeding organization from the Brotherhood of Railroad Employes has taken the name of Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employes.

The railway trackmen are planning for the establishment of a home for their aged and indigent members. It is proposed to acquire a tract of 500 acres near Fort Scott, Kan., as the location for the institution.

St. Paul Typographical Union has decided to make a label exhibit at the Minnesota State fair, and will ask the Minneapolis union to join with it. Last year the St. Paul men made a label display which was very creditable.

In New York State a bill which takes from the health boards of the first-class cities the inspection of mercantile establishments and places it in the hands of the responsible labor department was passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature and will go into effect on Oct. 1.

The next convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders will be held during the second week in June, 1910, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Cleveland (England) ironstone miners have decided to press for a 12 o'clock Saturday; that is, that operations shall cease at the mines at 12 o'clock on Saturdays instead of 1 o'clock, but no stoppage of work is likely to result if the masters refuse to make this alteration. There has been no general strike of the Cleveland ironstone miners for more than thirty years.

DEATH TAKES U. S. SENATOR W. B. ALLISON

Noted Statesman Succumbs to At-
tack of Heart Failure at His
Home in Dubuque.

FIGURE IN IOWA POLITICAL WAR.

Public Career Covering More Than
Three-Score Years Breaks All
Records for Length.

United States Senator William B. Allison dropped dead at Dubuque, Iowa, Tuesday of heart failure. The senior senator's decease comes on the eve of his re-election to another term in the upper house, where he had been a leader for years. His death will perhaps throw Iowa politics into a turmoil again.

William Boyd Allison was born in Perry, Ohio, March 2, 1829. He passed his boyhood days on the farm, securing his preliminary education at the country schools, and graduating from the Western Reserve College in his native



SENATOR ALLISON.

state. Senator Allison was admitted to the bar in 1850 and engaged in practice at Ashland, Ohio, where he was married in 1852 to Miss Anna Carter of Wooster, Ohio. He practiced law in Ohio until 1857, when he moved to Dubuque, Iowa. Here he entered politics. Two years after moving to the Hawkeye State he was a delegate to the Republican state convention.

Young Allison represented his congressional district at the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860. It was in that year that he was appointed a member of the governor's staff and as such engaged in raising troops for the Civil War. He was elected to Congress in 1863, representing his district in the lower house at Washington until 1871. He retired to the practice of law in 1871, but tired of private life and in 1873 made a successful campaign for the United States senatorship from his adopted state. Senator Allison's term in the Senate would have expired the day after his eightieth year.

For more than three score years he was actively engaged in public work. He broke all records for mere length of service. On three occasions he declined a cabinet portfolio, Presidents Garfield, Harrison and McKinley each having tendered the place of secretary of the treasury to the distinguished Iowan in 1881, 1889 and 1897 respectively. He was in public life when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and he was a delegate to the famous convention at Chicago in 1860 which put Lincoln in nomination. Passing through the reconstruction time and following Grant through all his troubled administration, the Iowa senator, almost at the beginning of his career in the senate, began to acquire a reputation as a financier.

The local fame of Senator Allison as an expert on monetary matters was extended to international confines when in 1892 he was chairman of the American delegation of the International monetary conference at Brussels. It has been said that Senator Allison and Speaker Cannon know more of the actual mechanism of the American government than all the rest of Congress put together.

Women After a Lawmaker.

Representative Glenn, who recently introduced into the Georgia Legislature a bill to invalidate a marriage contract based upon false appearances of the woman due to the use of pads, stays, crimps, paints or other artificial devices, has asked the protection of the State owing to the large number of threatening letters he has received from women in all parts of the country. He says he takes it that the allegations must have some truth or the women would not be so angry.

Culebra Cut Now Half Done.

The Washington office of the Panama Canal Commission hears that the big cut for the canal at Culebra is about half completed, a total of near 47,000,000 cubic yards having been excavated. Of this, however, the American workers have dug only 18,445,426 yards. Chairman Goethals has reorganized the canal work so as to divide the whole into three geographical sections, in each of which the chief has charge of all classes of work.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



100—William II. of England, son of "The Conqueror," died in England. Born in Normandy in 1056.
1496—Bartholomew Columbus, brother of Christopher Columbus, laid the foundation of San Domingo.
1545—Argentina discovered by the Spaniards, and settled by them in 1553.
1563—The plague appeared in London.
1609—Hudson discovered Cape Cod.
1653—The great Dutch Admiral Von Tromp killed in an engagement near Texel.
1696—Frontenac invaded the Onondaga country.

1701—A general treaty of peace was made with the Indians at Montreal.
1750—Allies defeated the French at battle of Minden.... Crown Point taken from the French by Gen. Amherst.
1700—Date of issue of the first American patent.

1792—Death of Gen. Burgoyne, the British general who surrendered his army to Gen. Gates at Saratoga.... Gen. Mordecai Gist, Maryland patriot and friend of George Washington, died in Charleston. Born in Baltimore, 1743.
1797—Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the British general to whom Montreal surrendered, died. Born Jan. 29, 1717.

1802—Bonaparte declared Consul of France for life.
1813—Plattsburg, N. Y., taken by the British.
1815—Richard Henry Dana, Jr., author of "Two Years Before the Mast," born in Cambridge, Mass. Died in Rome Jan. 7, 1882.

1819—Herman Melville, writer on South Sea life, born in New York City. Died there Sept. 28, 1891.
1821—William Floyd, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, died.

1823—Oliver P. Morton, the war Governor of Indiana, born in Saulsbury, Ind. Died in Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1877.... Thomas F. Meagher, who commanded the Irish brigade in the American Civil War, born in Waterford, Ireland. Died near Fort Benton, Mont., July 1, 1867.

1831—Construction of the new London bridge completed.
1846—President Polk vetoed the river and harbor bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional.
1851—Steamer Pampero left New Orleans carrying a filibustering expedition against Cuba.

1858—Queen Victoria sanctioned Empress of India.
1862—The President ordered a draft of 300,000 men to serve in the army nine months.... Victoria, B. C., incorporated as a city.... Gen. Halleck ordered Gen. McClellan to evacuate the peninsula of Virginia.

1864—Pennsylvania adopted a constitutional amendment allowing soldiers to vote.
1872—King Haakon VII. of Norway born.

1875—Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, died. Born Dec. 29, 1808.
1876—Senate acquitted Mr. Belknap, Secretary of War, on charge of selling official positions.

1885—Conviction of Louis Riel, leader of the rebellion in the Canadian Northwest.
1890—Sir James David Edgar, speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, died. Born 1841.

1890—Elihu Root succeeded Gen. Alger as Secretary of War of the United States.
1900—Dr. Charles Tanner suspended from the House of Commons.

1903—Charles M. Schwab resigned the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation and was succeeded by William Ellis Corey.
1904—Robert E. Pattison, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died. Born Dec. 8, 1850.

1905—The Japanese captured the Island of Saghalin.
1907—The Morocco tribesmen attacked Casablanca.... Augustus Saint Gaudens, sculptor, died. Born Jan. 8, 1854.

Donkubbers Fight Police.
Ten Northwest mounted police made a raid on the Donkubber compound near Yorkton, Saskatchewan, to arrest twelve ringleaders of the band of a hundred confined there by the government. The entire Donkubber band fought fiercely for three hours with cordwood sticks and other weapons, but were hammered down. Six men and six women were sent to the Northern penitentiary.

The summer school at the school for the blind in Faribault, Minn., has opened. There is an enrollment of fifteen men. The work during the summer is of an industrial nature, such as hammock making, carpet weaving and broom making. This gives the men a self-supporting trade.

F. E. Wegerhanser, son of Frederick Wegerhanser of St. Paul, is now at the head of a big lumber merger being organized at St. Louis, with a capital of \$300,000,000, by 100 dealers of the middle West.

SULTAN OF TURKEY TARGET FOR DAGGER

Stabbed in the Breast in His Pal-
ace and Saved from Death
by Armor.

CAPTURE WOULD-BE SLAYER.

He Is a Minor Official and Gold
Found on Him Indicates He Had
Been Bribed to Commit Act.

Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey was stabbed in the breast at Constantinople by a minor palace official. Only the coat of mail which the Sultan always wears saved his life. This deflected the blow of the would-be assassin's knife, and rendered it practically harmless. The Sultan's assailant was seized at once by the guards which came at the ruler's call.

The Sultan's outcry as he grappled with the man aroused hundreds of palace attendants, and immediately the whole Yildiz Kiosk was in an uproar. Soldiers came clattering in and formed a strong guard around Abdul's private apartments. The commotion was unusual, even for the palace, which has been the scene of so many tragedies arising from attempts and fancied attempts against the Sultan's life. The would-be assassin apparently had been bribed to commit the act, as he had a



ABDUL HAMID II, SULTAN OF TURKEY.

large sum of gold in his pockets and his baggage was packed ready for flight.

Abdul Hamid is said to be the most hated monarch in Europe, not even excepting the Czar of Russia, and during his long reign he has lived in continual dread of assassination. He is credited with the blotting out of many lives because of his constant fear of his own life. His victims have been principally members of his household, who for trivial offenses were made targets for the bullets from his beautifully jeweled revolver that he carries constantly on his person. Abdul has ruled over the people of the Turkish empire for more than thirty-two years, having come to the throne in 1876 after successfully deposing his brother, Murad V.

Former attempts have been made on the life of Abdul Hamid, the most sensational being that of July 22, 1905, when unknown assassins threw a bomb at the red ruler as he was leaving the mosque where the celebration of Salamlk had taken place. He escaped serious injury on that occasion, although thirty or forty people were killed. Again in October, 1906, when a report was spread that the Sultan was suffering from a serious illness, it was later learned that the real cause of his affliction was a bullet wound inflicted by one of his Turkish wives.

SINGER'S FINGERS BITTEN OFF.

Miss Emelie Gardner Has Encounter
with Ferocious Beast in Dark.

Her left arm frightfully lacerated and two fingers of her right hand chewed off, Miss Emelie Gardner, an opera singer, is in a critical condition at the Coney Island Hospital as a result of being attacked by a huge bull terrier.

Miss Gardner has been spending the summer in her cottage at Seagate, Coney Island. Her housekeeper, Mrs. Bangman, is the owner of a big female dog, which she kept in the rear yard. Sunday, on account of the heat, Mrs. Bangman transferred the dog and her puppies to the pantry in the basement of the cottage.

At night Miss Gardner, who was alone in the house, entered the pantry. The room was dark, and as she closed the door the dog sprang upon her. Miss Gardner threw up her arms, but the teeth of the dog caught her left arm between the wrist and the elbow, crushing flesh and bones. As she struck at the brute with her right hand it snapped at the hand and severed the two first fingers.

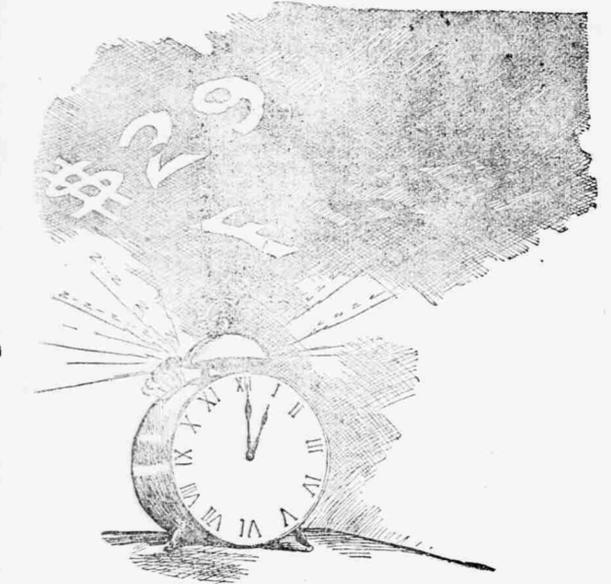
ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The balloon "Hamburg," of the Hamburg Aeronautical Society, met with an accident while trying to effect a landing at Lubeck.

The Mexican government now claims to have caught the two chief instigators of the recent revolt in the northern section of the country.

Correspondence between the republics of Nicaragua and Guatemala has been made public in showing that the most strained relations exist between the two countries.

IT WAS ONLY A DREAM.



—Indianapolis News.

within half a block of the flames and the point on the boat Chicago, which was nearest to the scene, was scorched in several places. The grain stored in the elevators was attacked by fire on every side and its destruction gave additional alarm to members of the board of trade, who are exercised over a threatened crop shortage.

Wall Sinks Fire Tug.

The steel fireboat Illinois, the pride of the Chicago fire department, was sent to the bottom of the river at 8:30 a. m. Tuesday as the spectacular culmination of the disastrous blaze of the day before. The fireboat was sunk by the collapse of the east wall of elevator F, near 16th street and the river, and a number of firemen were slightly injured and narrowly escaped death by drowning when the crash came without anything to indicate that danger was near.

Two engineers and four stokers, together with Capt. Lyons, were on board the boat and were rescued with difficulty. A pipeman, who was standing on the docks, was knocked senseless by a hail of flying debris and was severely cut on the head.

The boat, valued at \$200,000 received the full force of the terrific crash and was crushed in by the falling wall. The engine room and the fire-fighting machinery were reduced to a tangled mass of steel and the craft sank immediately.

Automatic Trainstop Wanted.

Secretary Borland of the Signal and Train Control Board of the Interstate Commerce Commission says it will be worth \$1,000,000 to the person who invents an automatic train stop to be relied upon and which can be installed at a reasonable cost. After going over the plans of many inventors, the board has found none altogether acceptable, but it was decided to give a trial to the Rowell-Potter system on the Burlington road over a period of several months.

New Revenue Rules Enjoined.

Judge Thomson in the Federal Circuit Court at Cincinnati, granted a temporary injunction to stop the enforcement of the new internal revenue rules against the local distillers. He holds that the system of branding which has prevailed for many years has not been abrogated by the new pure food law, and that the marking of certain products "spirits" and others "alcohol" is still lawful, though contrary to the new rules of the department.

ment the car plunged down the steep embankment, thirty-five feet below.

Mrs. McCormick was the wife of Thomas McCormick, president of the McCormick Iron Works of San Francisco, and Mrs. O'Brien's husband is the proprietor of the Keystone Manufacturing Works. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Frederick Marrott, the wife of a prominent San Francisco publisher, and James D. Gilbert were killed in a similar accident.

At Hutchinson, Kan., Judge George A. Vanderveer, candidate for the Republican nomination for Judge of the Ninth Judicial District was killed when a Rock Island train struck the automobile in which he was finishing his campaign.



The three-mile open professional bicycle record was broken at Salt Lake City by F. A. McFarland, whose time was 5:33.

President Roosevelt has sent a congratulatory message to the American rifle team on its victory at the Olympic shoot at Bisley.

Reports that James R. Keene will ship his stable to England this fall unless the turf situation improves are current in New York.

At Latonia, Will Fizer still leads the winning owners with a comfortable margin, Pinkola being the nag that is responsible for it.

Allison Jack, well known throughout the Southern States in recent years as an all-around athlete, died from injuries received during the track meet at New Orleans, when he was struck on the head by a thrown hammer.

V. Powers has no trouble holding his place at the head of the jockey list at Latonia, and his record shows a winning percentage of 24.

Col. Milton Young of Kentucky has decided to sell his famous McGrathiana stud and to dispose of the 700 weanlings, yearlings, mares and stallions now on the place.

President Bryce of the Columbus, Ohio, baseball club and one of the founders of the American Association, dropped dead of heart disease in front of 5,000 people at the Columbus ball park.