

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1523—Tensall, Bishop of Durham, printed the first work on arithmetic in England.
- 1525—Jacques Cartier discovered the Saguenay.
- 1620—The English Pilgrims sailed from Plymouth in the Mayflower.
- 1651—Cromwell defeated Charles II. at Worcester.
- 1675—The Indians under King Philip attacked the town of Deerfield, Mass.
- 1682—Delaware was granted by William Penn by the Duke of York.
- 1706—The French defeated by Prince Eugene at Turin.
- 1724—Sir Guy Carleton, who was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, born in Ireland. Died in England, Nov. 10, 1808.
- 1726—Beaubarnois appointed governor of Canada.
- 1752—First play performed in America by a regular company of players, at Williamsburgh, Va.
- 1755—British defeated the French and Indians in battle of Lake George. Sir Charles Hardy arrived at New York to succeed De Lancey as governor of the province. Public announcement was made of the exile of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
- 1763—Indian battle at Blood Ridge, Mich.
- 1765—The subject of medicine first taught in America at the College of Philadelphia.
- 1767—Charles Townshend, the British statesman whose bill taxing tea and other commodities brought about the American Revolution, died in England.
- 1774—First Continental Congress assembled in Carpenter's hall, Philadelphia.
- 1777—Washington completed the defense of his army at Wilmington, Del.
- 1781—Washington and Rochambeau received in Philadelphia. Americans victorious in battle of Red Bank Springs.
- 1783—Peace made between Great Britain and the United States by the treaty of Versailles.
- 1792—French republicans slaughtered 160 persons in the military prison of Abbeville, near Paris.
- 1804—Nineteen Dominican missions established along the California coast from San Francisco to San Diego. American squadron under Commodore Preble made its sixth attack on Tripoli. The American ship Intrepid blown up in the harbor of Tripoli.
- 1812—United States troops repulsed the Indians in battle at Fort Harrison.
- 1814—The British sloop of war Avon sunk by the American sloop Wasp.
- 1820—A grand fete given in Lyons, France, in honor of Gen. Lafayette.
- 1827—An extra session of the United States Congress convened to devise measures to relieve the financial embarrassments of the country.
- 1834—Grand opera first produced in Castle Garden, New York.
- 1835—The first Hebrew temple in the Mississippi valley consecrated in St. Louis.
- 1836—Percy Wagner and Gregg, near Charleston, bombarded by Gen. Gilmore.
- 1841—President Lincoln issued a proclamation of thanksgiving because of the successes of Farragut at Mobile and Sherman at Atlanta.
- 1848—"No Popery" riots in Manchester, England. Steamer Hippocampus foundered in Lake Michigan, with loss of thirty-eight lives.
- 1883—Last spike driven in the Northern Pacific railroad, near Gold Creek, Mead.
- 1894—One hundred and thirty-four unidentified dead, victims of the forest fires, buried at Hinkley, Minn.
- 1891—Labor day observed for the first time as a legal holiday throughout the United States.
- 1904—Telegraphic signals sent around the world in honor of the opening of the International Geographical Congress in Washington.
- 1906—President Roosevelt ordered reformed spelling to be given a thorough test by the public printer. Senator Heyburn attacked the forestry policy of President Roosevelt in the irrigation congress at Boise, Idaho.
- 1907—Anti-Japanese riots occurred in Vancouver, B. C. Seven persons killed and many injured in a Canadian Pacific railway accident, near Caledon, Ontario.

LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.
 To-day Germany furnishes five-sixths of the dyes used in the world.
 Japan is building in her own shipyards forty vessels, including two battleships.
 Clerks in dry goods and grocery stores in New Zealand earn from \$6 to \$17.50 a week.
 The United States imported \$1254,583 worth of lace in 1905 from Nottingham, England.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH SEPTEMBER?

OPRY HOUSE
 OPEN
 SEP - -
 THE
 DIMITY
 DAME.
 99 PEOPLE
 SEATS NOW
 SELLING



THE THEATRICAL SEASON IS ON



WE HAVE OYSTERS



POLITICS WARMS UP



THE BASEBALL RACE TIGHTENS



SCHOOL BEGINS



OUR OLD FRIEND IS BACK



CROPS COME IN

DEATH TOLL OF JULY 4.

Day's Fatalities Now Number 163, with 5,623 Persons Injured.

The death and injury toll of July 4 throughout the United States is listed in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, which for six years has tabulated the yearly tribute exacted by the toy pistol, the cannon cracker and their kind. The greatest number of deaths and injuries yet recorded occurred in 1908, despite the widespread effort toward a "sane Fourth."

The most common cause of injury was the blank cartridge and the hand was the member most frequently injured. While the medical fraternity congratulates itself upon the decreasing fatal percentage of tetanus, the grim figures of 75 per cent still stand as the death toll of cases. The almost hopeless efforts of physicians in advanced cases of the disease make it one of the diseases most to be dreaded by them.

The total deaths and accidents by states, collected by the medical association for six years, follows:

	1902	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Alabama	2	7	1	2	1	1
Arizona	1	4	5	2	5	5
Arkansas	1	3	4	1	1	1
California	100	138	142	96	121	133
Colorado	30	44	26	23	25	13
Connecticut	162	163	132	169	68	105
Delaware	1	5	14	8	16	12
Dist. of Col.	2	10	24	5	12	21
Florida	1	2	2	4	2	4
Georgia	1	1	2	4	2	4
Idaho	4	4	3	3	4	4
Illinois	596	423	542	598	408	508
Indiana	109	271	217	250	255	255
Iowa	169	137	328	252	231	174
Kansas	63	88	56	61	64	72
Kentucky	20	72	17	21	18	33
Louisiana	2	2	3	7	18	4
Maine	51	32	29	15	11	16
Maryland	21	22	13	10	12	14
Mass.	637	193	467	320	168	450
Michigan	144	157	288	193	163	203
Minnesota	137	192	174	95	95	67
Mississippi	1	1	2	2	2	2
Missouri	147	84	218	325	290	375
Montana	5	17	40	3	6	11
Nebraska	46	68	43	47	58	46
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Hampshire	2	2	5	26	13	13
New Jersey	228	204	350	398	402	472
New Mexico	4	5	1	6	2	2
New York	522	349	596	681	752	647
N. Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Dakota	10	8	29	11	8	12
Ohio	443	327	329	490	375	543
Oklahoma	1	3	7	14	19	9
Oregon	16	13	9	11	5	9
Penn.	533	714	721	963	491	937
R. Island	64	50	11	21	30	39
S. Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. Dakota	4	10	15	5	8	10
Tennessee	4	1	5	9	4	15
Texas	4	2	4	11	7	11
Utah	23	22	25	18	30	12
Vermont	45	14	10	14	18	19
Virginia	1	1	5	8	5	5
Washington	21	25	15	25	22	38
W. Virginia	19	16	34	64	27	20
Wisconsin	190	215	230	155	150	187
Wyoming	1	2	8	3	1	1

Firearms caused 481 accidents, including 39 killed and 3 cases of lockjaw. Of the total number thus injured 194 were struck by stray bullets from the reckless handling of firearms by others. Toy cannons caused 330 injuries, including 7 killed and 4 cases of tetanus.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.
 Members of the Manitoba Grain Exchange estimate the wheat crop of Western Canada at and not more than 100,000,000 bushels, and the oat crop at 80,000,000. Hot weather is blamed for the shrinkage.
 At a conference between the Minnesota health officers, dairymen and cattlemen in St. Paul, it was agreed to ask for legislation prohibiting the sale of breeding cattle that have not been tested for tuberculosis. Stockmen insisted that the tuberculin should also be tested.

Latest Telephone Marvel.

A German inventor, Gustav Grzanna, has been astounding London with demonstrations of his device for sending handwriting simultaneously with the voice over an ordinary wire for considerable distances. He uses a low tension current of twelve volts and his apparatus can be made an auxiliary to any telephone. Aside from its sentimental value, this invention is expected to prove of great importance commercially. Thus, an engineer, in ordering parts for a structure in a hurry, can send along a diagram. A newspaper reporter can send his account at the same time that an artist over the same wire is sending a sketch of the scene. This marvel is accomplished by means of a light ray passing over a sensitized paper, the transmitter using a lead pencil with two electrical contacts, one for horizontal and the other for vertical lines. As soon as the pencil is lifted a bulb glows and its ray is so reflected on tiny mirrors in the receiving box as to reproduce the movements of the point on a spool of prepared paper. When the message or picture is finished the paper is automatically run through a bath so as to develop the photographed lines. In ten seconds the writing is visible. At the same time another film is placed in position to receive another message.

Zeppelin's New Airship Record.

Although again failing in his attempt to make a continuous twenty-four-hour flight in his great airship, Count Zeppelin did break all records by the air journey which he took from Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance. Over the lake and many cities and towns the big aerostat sped, while guns were fired in salute and thousands of people gathered to gaze and cheer. Down the Rhine to Mayence it went at a speed of about twenty-nine miles an hour on the average, and then turned homeward. Soon, however, the ship was brought to the surface of the river, while repairs were made in the mechanism, after which it proceeded. His continuous flight was 231 miles.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

The Iowa executive council has issued a certificate of nomination for Congressman J. A. T. Hull.
 The Typographical Union of Lincoln, Neb., has elected W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, to honorary membership.
 B. F. Nelson, president of the Minnesota Agricultural Society, has presented W. J. Bryan with a trick mule as a mascot.
 John Temple Graves, candidate of the Independence party for Vice President, underwent a slight operation in a private hospital in New York recently.
 The Illinois Independence party State convention was held in Chicago and a slate named with George W. McCaskrin of Rock Island nominee for Governor.
 In the Oklahoma Democratic primaries Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator, was nominated by an overwhelming majority, and this is equivalent to an election.
 Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate, is quoted at his Indiana home as saying that the Independence party is not likely to be an appreciable factor in the present campaign.
 In a letter to the secretary of the Socialist party in Boston, Supt. Plimpton of Tremont Temple refuses the application for the use of the hall to hold a Debs meeting on Oct. 5.

E. P. SARGENT IS DEAD.

Commissioner of Immigration Yields to Disease.

Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, died in Washington Friday from stomach trouble and a complication of diseases.
 Frank Pierce Sargent was born in East Orange, Vt., Nov. 18, 1854. He attended the village school of his native town and then became a locomotive fireman. Becoming an enthusiastic labor union advocate, he was elected chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and held the office for seven years, his headquarters being at Peoria, Ill. He married Georgie M. McCullough.



FRANK PIERCE SARGENT

In 1898 President McKinley appointed Mr. Sargent a member of the Industrial Commission, but he soon resigned from that body, which made its final report in 1902, and in 1900 declined the position of chief of the bureau of printing and engraving, offered him by President McKinley. July 1, 1902, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Sargent Commissioner General of Immigration, and he has since held the office.
 Competition for Beet Tract.
 Chicago hears that a company has been formed to operate independent stock yards on a large scale, beginning Oct. 1. It will be known as the Chicago Stock Yards and Transit Company, with \$2,500,000 capital stock. Already twenty acres have been purchased at Thirty-ninth street and Forty-eighth avenue, and buildings are in process of construction. The new concern is expected to cut prices.

A new school for children is to be established at Fort Snelling this fall. There has always been a lack of suitable teachers among the command at the fort, necessitating sending the children of officers enlisted men and employes to the public schools in St. Paul for their education. At a recent meeting of the St. Paul school board a measure was adopted of forcing to furnish the requisite number of public school teachers to place the school on an equal footing with the public schools in the city. The offer has been accepted by the fort authorities.

Labor World

Toronto (Canada) shoe clerks have organized a union.
 All the 140 lamplighters in Boston, Mass., belong to the Lamplighters' Union.
 The Drug Clerks' Union of San Francisco, Cal., has opened an employment bureau for clerks.
 The Trades Unionist of Washington, D. C., has been taken out of the receiver's hands.
 Lynn (Mass.) building trade unions are getting together for one central council that will include all.
 The recent Scottish trade union congress passed resolutions in favor of old-age pensions and in favor of compulsory intervention in labor disputes.
 The coopers' local unions will vote on a proposition to do away with conventions and adopt the initiative and referendum system in conducting the affairs of the organization.
 Machinists of San Francisco, Cal., and those of Oakland have under consideration a proposition to form a district council of lodges of machinists of the key counties.
 At a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades Union of New York City, it was decided to affiliate with the Workmen's Circle, the national Hebrew labor federation.
 The Journeymen tailors' general executive board has interpreted the law relating to sick benefits to mean that no such benefits can be paid to any member while outside the United States or Canada.
 As a result of complaints made by the Vallejo (Cal.) trades council orders have been issued by the Navy Department to observe the provisions of the California child labor law in employing boys at the Mare Island navy-yard.
 An agreement, which it is said will end the differences existing between the Boston (Mass.) roofers and sheet metal workers' unions for many years was signed by representatives of both organizations.
 By a referendum vote the Poster Artists' Association of America has decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The union has passed its tenth anniversary, and there are locals in every important labor center of the country.
 Outside of the American Federation of Labor, the largest labor organization in this country are the great railroad brotherhoods, six in number, which include something like a million workers, divided up into thousands of local unions.
 A period of twenty years in France and Belgium has not materially changed the tonnage output a miner employed, but the German miners have reduced their output by twenty-one tons in that term, and the British miners by no less than thirty-four tons since 1887.
 In the matter of factory inspection and the health and safety of employes, legislative action was taken in thirty-nine States and Territories last year. These include all States in which mining or manufacturing employs a considerable number of persons. In fourteen States new enactments touching upon this subject were written into the statutes.
 Sixteen British trade unions, with a membership of 300,000, are supporting a movement to establish a four-cent eight-page daily newspaper in the interest of labor. Its title will be the Morning Herald. The parliamentary committee of the trade union congress will manage the venture. The suggested capital is \$500,000.
 The law in Spain which already fixed the maximum working hours for children between the ages of ten and fourteen years, limiting them to six hours in mills and other industrial establishments, and to eight hours in shops and offices, and which further prohibited them from being employed on night work, has until now made no regulations against the employment of women and children in certain harmful branches of industry.
 American shippers in Mukden have made formal complaint to their consul of the fact that the Japanese railroad in Manchuria is discriminating against them. This discrimination is carried on by means of a rebate system in which foreign shippers are excluded from using the lines under the minimum cargo regulation, and that they are not allowed to combine their cargoes as are the Japanese.
 In London the business session of the seventeenth universal peace conference was inaugurated with a speech by Lord Courtney, who emphasized the close connection between justice and peace. He declared that there would be no more wars if justice were driven out of the world, and that the first step in this direction was to develop the strength, scope and purity of international law.
 The conviction of Tilak, leader of the anti-British forces in India, by the high court at Bombay, on the charge of sedition, and his sentence to six years' banishment and a heavy fine, has brought on a fresh crisis. As a demonstration of sympathy, 20,000 mill hands in Bombay went on a strike. Rioting ensued, and Europeans were stoned and jeered, a magistrate's house attacked and a mail train held up. The troops were called out and led to fire solid shots into the crowd, with fatal effect, before order was restored.
 The heirs of Antoine Siger, the Mayor of Fort de France, Martinique, who was assassinated April 29 during a political encounter, have entered a civil suit for damages in Paris against the government of Martinique, M. Leprieux.
 The new patent law, which allows any foreign patents to be revoked unless the article so protected is manufactured or the process operated in England, went into effect the other day, and in consequence the government estimates a rush of industrial establishments from foreign concerns to the amount of \$125,000,000 capital the first of the year.

DOUBLES RECORD FOR FLIGHT IN AEROPLANE

Orville Wright Stays in Air at Fort Meyer 57 Minutes and 31 Seconds.

HIGH SPEED IS MAINTAINED.

Aviator Has Perfect Control of His Machine and Says He Could Have Continued Flying.

A new world record in aeroplane flights was established at Fort Myer, Va., early Wednesday, when Orville Wright circled above the broad parade grounds there fifty-three times and remained in the air fifty-seven minutes and thirty-one seconds, official time.
 Mr. Wright's smashing of all previous records carried out his promise, after his two remarkable ascents, when, at the maximum height of sixty feet, going ten and three-quarter miles in all and averaging thirty-six miles an hour, he spent eleven minutes in one flight and eight minutes in the other.
 The achievement was accomplished under ideal weather conditions and in the presence of about twenty-five spectators aside from the soldiers. The ascent was made at 8:15 o'clock in the morning. It was an easy ride in the air, the machine was under perfect control and the aviator traveled at a speed approximating thirty-six to thirty-eight miles an hour.

Wright is Highly Pleased.

Mr. Wright expressed himself as highly pleased over what had been accomplished by his machine, and declared that had he known he was so close to being in the air an hour he would have remained a little longer. He said that he came down because his motor slipped once or twice, and that he thought he had been in the air only half an hour.

Except for the slipping of the motor no trouble was experienced in the working of the aeroplane. Everything went as smoothly as the most perfectly adjusted clock, and the man who essayed to beat all records in this branch of aeronautics handled the throttle of his locomotive.

Record Broken Nearly in Two.

By his wonderful flight at Fort Myer Wednesday morning Orville Wright almost broke in two the best official record ever before made by a heavier-than-air machine. It was only the previous Sunday that Leon Delagrang, president of the Aviation Club of France, established a new world record by remaining in the air 29 minutes and 54 seconds. He circled the field at Issy, near Paris, fifteen and a half times and covered fifteen and a quarter miles. Monday Delagrang, after installing a fuel tank of increased capacity on his machine, made a flight of thirty-one minutes, but the record was not allowed to stand, three minutes being deducted because the aeroplane touched the ground while making its first round of the field.



ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

Spanish Queen captured the \$10,000 Burdick hotel purse at Kalamazoo in opposition to eight other entries.
 Charley Griffin, the feather-weight champion of Australia, is still trying to arrange a match with Abe Attell.
 The defeat of Jack Lashburn by Sterling McKimley in the 2:00 trot was the feature of the opening day of Kalamazoo's first meeting as a member of the Grand circuit.
 After about one minute and a half of fighting in the second round Stanley Ketchel of Grand Rapids, Mich., knocked out Joe Thomas of San Francisco with a shower of punches to the jaw and body.
 The cleverest filly owned by James R. Keene was uncovered at Saratoga when Maskette carried the blue spotted jacket of the veteran horseman to victory in the most sensational finish of this meeting.
 Racing magnates in New York are determined to keep up the gambling end of the game. They are using every device that can be invented to circumvent the authorities, but handbooks are the favorite because they enable the bettors to place their bets early and quietly.
 At the Empire City track Jack Atkin, carrying 132 pounds, won the Mount Vernon handicap, one mile, after a hard drive. He was under a strong pull to the stretch, where Notter gave him his head, but he had to be ridden out to win. The time was very slow, for the mile was run in 1:40.45.