

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1519—Cortez entered the Indian city of Tenochtitlan.
- 1535—Cortez left his ship and proceeded up the St. Lawrence in boats.
- 1638—De Vries sailed from Holland on his third expedition to America.
- 1671—Mediators between the colonists and the Indians met at Plymouth.
- 1680—Count Frontenac arrived in Canada to reassume the government of the province.
- 1693—The British army adopted the ring-bayonet.
- 1737—The Hebrews disfranchised by a vote of the New York Legislature.
- 1770—Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin, Silas Dean and Thomas Jefferson commissioners to the court of France. The new constitution of Pennsylvania was formally proclaimed.
- 1770—Paul Jones with the Bon Homme Richard captured the British frigate Serapis.
- 1780—Americans under Gen. Marion attacked a party of Tories at Black Mingo.
- 1780—Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts became Postmaster General of the United States.
- 1803—First Catholic church in Boston, Mass., dedicated.
- 1813—Americans defeated the British in battle of Lake Ontario.
- 1815—First daily paper printed at Albany, N. Y.
- 1828—A monument was unveiled in Charlestown, Mass., to the memory of John Harvard.
- 1839—Treaty between France and Texas signed at Paris.
- 1850—A Boston merchant paid \$626 for the choice of seats for the first performance of Jenny Lind in that city.
- 1851—A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada signed by the governor general. United States sloop Albany sailed from Aspinwall and was never heard of.
- 1855—The corner stone of the Masonic Temple was laid in Philadelphia.
- 1862—Gen. Nelson shot by Gen. Jeff C. Davis at Louisville.
- 1863—Confederate troops attacked Gen. Burnside at Knoxville.
- 1864—Union troops victorious in a conflict with the Confederate forces at Athens, Ala.
- 1865—The Bank of Concord, Mass., robbed of \$200,000.
- 1868—Gov. Warmouth's veto of the negro equality bill was sustained in the Louisiana House. Gen. McClellan welcomed in New York upon his return from Europe.
- 1870—President Grant paid a visit to Boston.
- 1880—The judicial system of the United States established by act of Congress.
- 1896—A strike began on the Canadian Pacific railway.
- 1899—Naval parade in New York harbor in honor of Admiral Dewey.
- 1902—A \$900,000 fire in Stockton, Cal.
- 1904—Earl Grey was appointed governor general of Canada.
- 1905—Robert Bacon resigned as director of the steel trust to become first Assistant Secretary of State. Disastrous fire in the business section of Butte, Mont. Highest court in Canada denied the appeal of Greene and Gwynor against extradition.
- 1906—Race riots continued in Atlanta; two negroes lynched. Mayor McClellan of New York, announced that he would support William R. Hearst for Governor.
- 1907—Cuban agitators were arrested near Havana.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

In Norman county, Minn., wheat has been thrashed out 20 bushels to the acre. Barley and fax are exceptionally good.

The State land department of South Dakota has made the first offering of State lands in the old Fort Sully military reservation, which was practically all taken by the State at the time it was thrown open to settlement.

While the South Dakota State veterinarian and the government authorities are watching the anthrax situation in the counties of the southeastern part of the State, the Governor's office is yet receiving complaints in regard to the situation, and desiring something more in the way of stamping the disease out. All such complaints are turned over to the officials who have the jurisdiction in charge for investigation. From reports the indications are that the situation that part of the State is of a serious nature, and will require careful handling to get the disease stamped out.

The Red river valley is being invaded by representatives of seed houses in the Southwest who are after the potatoes grown in this section to use for seed potatoes through Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

Following on his declaration of immunity to any one defending lives or property against night riders, Gov. Wilson of Kentucky granted pardons to Walter Duncan, who was convicted of shooting and killing Newt Hazlett at Jacksonville, Shelby county, in June, and Riley Harrold, who was indicted as an accessory to the murder.

KILLING PRAIRIE DOGS.

Uncle Sam This Year Poisoned 1,000,000 of Them.

Merely, Uncle Sam has been on the warpath during the summer, and more wholesale murder has been the result than at any time in the history of the country since the ruthless extinction of the buffalo. This savage warfare has not been waged with powder and shot, but with subtle poison, and the victims have not been men or rattlesnakes, but the pretty and apparently harmless prairie dogs. For years the prairie dogs have been the pest of Western farmers, who have tried, but ineffectively, to get rid of them. The Department of Agriculture, quick to aid the farmer in every possible way, took a hand in the matter this summer, and, after trying several other ways of annihilation, decided that poison was the most practicable means of ridding the soil of the pests, with the result that nearly a million victims fell at the hands of the official executioners.

The prairie dog is a great hindrance to agriculture. If he chooses a spot that appears suitable for a pleasant home, he gathers his kith and kin, and in a comparatively short time his tribe has multiplied at compound rates until solid acres are not commodious enough for the family. They make the soil almost useless. Their holes are connected by miniature tunnels, so that, while the ground may appear solid, it is in reality unsafe and dangerous to man and beast. The death of many riders on the plains is a silent testimonial to the iniquity of the prairie dog.

The stockmen of the West urged the Department of Agriculture to take some measures to check the increasing annoyances from the dogs, and the relentless warfare followed. Range improvements in national forests is one of the chief objects of grazing regulation, and the forest service was charged with the work of extermination. The first experiments were made in parts of Leadville and Pike national forests, where the prairie dogs populated a territory of 300 square miles. A dog town of 75 acres was selected, and poison was prepared by coating wheat with strychnine solution made alluring by molasses and anise seed, a combination which no prairie dog can resist. This poisoned wheat was placed at the mouth of each hole, and the men soon became so expert at their work that they could ride along on horseback and drop the death dower with great rapidity. The dogs ravenously ate the poisoned grain and in less than an hour 90 per cent of them died. The crafty ones which escaped the first feast, or those who were not hungry at that time, were killed on the second trip of the foresters, and in a short time every dog was dead. Next spring the forest service promises to go into the killing business on a larger scale.



LABOR NOTES

Utah has organized a State Federation of Labor.

The membership of the Cigar-makers' Union in Porto Rico is more than 1,000.

The Federal High Court, at Sydney, New South Wales, has declared that the registration of a trade union label is unconstitutional.

The recent Scottish Trades Union Congress passed resolutions in favor of old-age pensions and in favor of compulsory intervention in labor disputes.

St. Louis, Mo., has a man named John Samuels, who is 92 years of age, and still takes an interest in organized labor, and writes articles for publication, his favorite topic being co-operation.

The Trade Union Congress of England passed a resolution asking Parliament to enact a measure under which the organizers of strike-breaking movements, as well as the men themselves could be prosecuted.

Until 1901 the United States and Great Britain had more trade unionists than all the rest of the world put together, but since 1901 the rate of growth of the unions in France and Germany has been very marked.

The eight-hour demonstration in Brisbane, Australia, recently was marked by the participation for the first time in the history of the day of organized women workers. The new recruits represented the Clothing Trades Female Employees' Union.

School Director Dr. W. G. Weaver of the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) School Board, proposes to pension the aged teachers in the employ of the city by appropriating a pension fund of \$10,000, which the board saves to the city annually in the salaries, fees and other expenses; the teachers to contribute their pro rata share to the fund.

In Italy for admission to labor in mines and tunnels the age must be thirteen full years, when mechanical traction is employed, and full fourteen years when mechanical traction is not employed, and females of all ages are forbidden to labor of this nature. Females of less than 21 years will not be admitted to dangerous labor of any kind.

James E. Roderick, chief of the Department of Mines, of Pennsylvania, in issuing his report for the bituminous district for 1907, urges a fund for the relief of widows and orphans by a tax of three-fourths of a cent a ton on all coal marketed.

The government of the city of Liege, Belgium, not only does all it can to prevent idleness, but it encourages the working class to obtain homes instead of wasting their earnings. The government in 1896 commenced to contract houses for workmen, selling them at minimum cost on the installment plan.



John R. Eearly, known as the tent leper, is happy. For a long time he has realized that he was doomed to die from the terrible disease which afflicts him, but his greatest concern has been for the welfare of his faithful little wife, the woman who has refused to desert him in his misery. Now that the government has granted him a pension of \$72 a month, he is relieved of his greatest source of anxiety and faces the future with a smile. Eearly's home is in North Carolina. When he was discovered to be a leper he was forced to move and for several months was a wanderer, shifted lithier and yon by the fates and with no permanent abiding place. Finally he was lodged in a tent in the outskirts of this city near the workshop and has been dependent upon the gifts of the charity inclined. His faithful little wife has been living in a little nearby cottage. The Board of Health has taken the most strenuous measures to prevent contagion, and no one has been permitted to pass the guards stationed near Eearly's tent or touch anything with which he has come into contact. The granting of a liberal pension was brought about by the belief that Eearly's disease is a result of his army service, and it makes his care and the support of his wife certain.

Government clerks must give their undivided services to Uncle Sam. They are not to be permitted to do any outside work. Several clerks have been dismissed. It has been a common practice here at headquarters for aspiring clerks to attend night colleges, and, securing diplomas, practice professions after office hours. These so-called "sundown" doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects, etc., were able materially to increase their incomes. Protests were made by regular members of various professions, complaining of the unfair competition of the "sundowners," who cut prices.

The pensioners of the Civil War are dying at the rate of more than a hundred and fifty a day, as the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows. With the ranks of the veterans thinning by sixty thousand a year, it will not be long before the Grand Army parades on Memorial Day will have to be abandoned, unless they are succeeded by the parades of the proposed United Order of American Veterans, to include all those who have fought under the Stars and Stripes in any war.

A train-stopping device, which it is said will practically eliminate the telegraph operator as a factor in the movement of railroad trains, is under investigation by the block signal and train control board of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who soon will give it an official test. The system is an invention of P. J. Simmon, of Los Angeles, Cal. It already has been installed on eighteen miles of the Santa Fe Railway in Southern California, and is said to be a success.

Virginia will soon be represented in Statuary Hall in the national capitol by more than a cheap plaster cast of Washington. The Virginia legislative commission, in New York, on its way from Providence, R. I., where the bronze statue of Gen. Lee was inspected, met at the Hoffman House to ask for bids for a bronze statue of Washington. This is to be a companion piece of the Lee statue and as soon as it is ready the plaster cast will be removed.

Lawrence O. Murray, the Comptroller of the Currency, is making an effort to ascertain how the bankers of the country regard the methods pursued by bank examiners in going over the affairs of banks under examination, and at the same time to secure from bankers their views as to how the work of bank examination can be improved. With that end in view, the Comptroller has sent to each national bank president a letter of inquiry.

Ambassador Leishman called the State Department that after much effort he has succeeded in settling a matter that has been pending for several years in relation to the transfer of the property to be used as a site for the American college for girls at Constantinople. Under this settlement the title of the site will be transferred to the name of Secretary Barton, of the American board of missions.

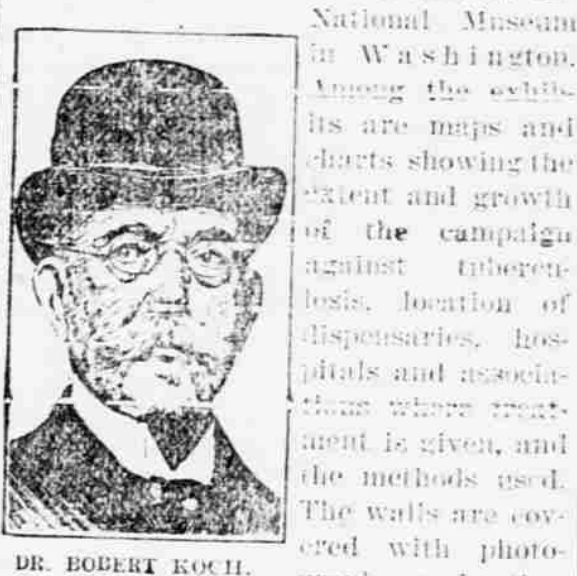
Gen. Allen, chief signal officer of the army, has received advice that the two wireless telegraph stations located at Fort Gibson and Nome, Alaska, have been completed and put in operation. These are the last stations of the telegraph system which extends from Seattle, Wash., to Nome.

Reports from the Panama Canal continue to show a surprisingly rapid rate of progress. More than three times as much earth was excavated in June and July of this year as was dug out in the corresponding months of last year, and the rainy season, which it was thought would check the work, has had practically no effect. At the present rate of three million cubic yards a month it will not take long to excavate a hundred million cubic yards.

WINNING THE FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMPTION

Washington correspondence:

Very important indeed to the world of humanity has been the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held at the National Museum in Washington.



DR. ROBERT KOCH.

Among the exhibits of the campaign against tuberculosis, location of dispensaries, hospitals and associations where treatment is given, and the methods used. The walls are covered with photographs and other pictures showing the progress of tuberculosis and the various stages of curables. Tuberculosis literature has been provided by the ton and elaborate displays of window tents, cots, beds, all sorts of outdoor appliances, models of buildings, sanitariums, hotels and homes built for the purpose of treating tuberculosis in all its stages.

President Roosevelt accepted the presidency of the congress and Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, of Saranac Lake, has been made honorary president. Vice President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon and the Governors of the States have agreed to serve as vice presidents.

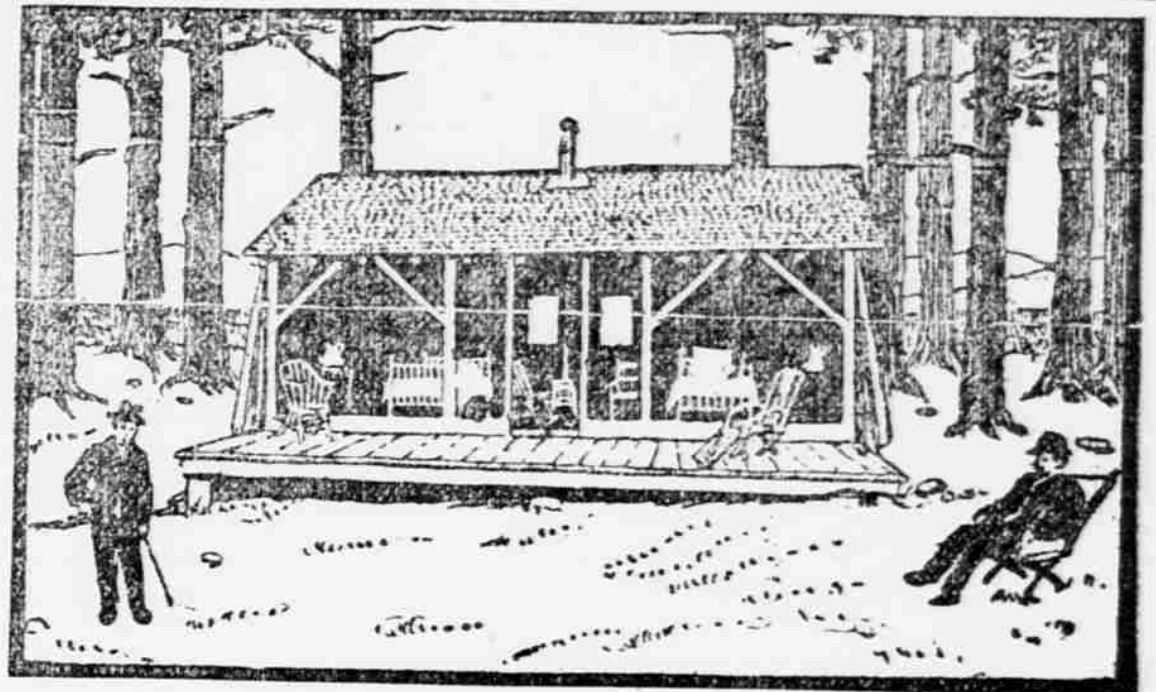
Among the distinguished physicians present are: Robert Koch, Landis, of Paris; Spronck, of Utrecht; Tende-Lo, of Leyden; Phillips, of Edinburgh; Conf. of Buenos Ayres; Flugge, of Barcelona; Bang, of Copenhagen; Vargas, of Barcelona; Marchisiani, of Rome; Egger, of Basel; Wladimiroff, of St. Petersburg; Kayserling, of Berlin, and Calmette, of Lille.

The first day of the congress was marked by simple but unique ceremonies. Preliminary to the formal opening, the diplomatic corps, the spokesmen of the several countries, the officers of the congress, the honorary presidents and the section presidents met in the office of Dr. Henry G. Beyer, chairman of the committee on exhibits in the museum building shortly before 11 o'clock and accompanied by Drs. Beyer and John S. Fulton, the secretary general, proceeded to the stage in the great auditorium.

There Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, as the personal representative

try as occurred in action and from wounds received in action during the entire period of the Civil War."

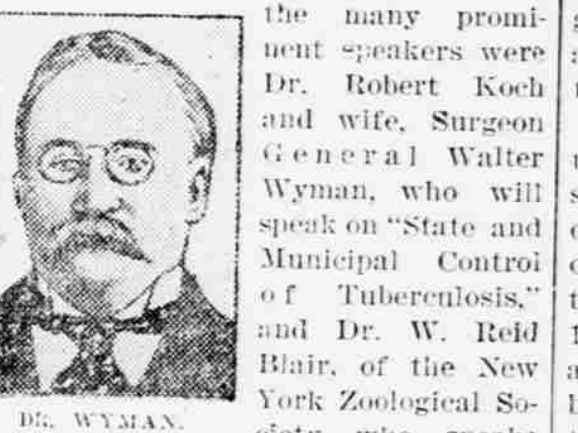
A welcome to the national capital was then spoken by District Commissioner Ma-Farlana, followed by brief



COTTAGE TENT INSURING PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.

responses by the representatives of about thirty foreign countries.

The congress will make an epoch in the fight against this dread scourge of the world over. The opening meeting was the most impressive event of the whole. On that day the representatives of the participating governments presented their formal greetings to the government of the United States. Among the many prominent speakers were: Dr. Robert Koch and wife, Surgeon General Walter Wyman, who will speak on "State and Municipal Control of Tuberculosis," and Dr. W. Reid Blair, of the New York Zoological Society, who speaks on "Tuberculosis of Wild Animals in Captivity." One of the most interesting topics will be the open air treatment which is in vogue now all over the world. In addition to private sanitariums in this country, New York and other cities and State institutions have tried it, and many hospitals have roof gardens for consumptive patients.



DR. WYMAN.

The congress meets triumphantly, but this is the first time it has been held

DESERT TO BLOOM AIM.

Great Meeting of Irrigation Experts Begins Work at Albuquerque.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the national irrigation congress was called to order at Albuquerque by President Frank Gouly of Denver with every one of the 1000 seats in the convention hall occupied and crowds clamoring for admission to the gallery. Nearly 1,800 delegates were present.

The day's sessions were devoted to speeches of welcome by Mayor Lester

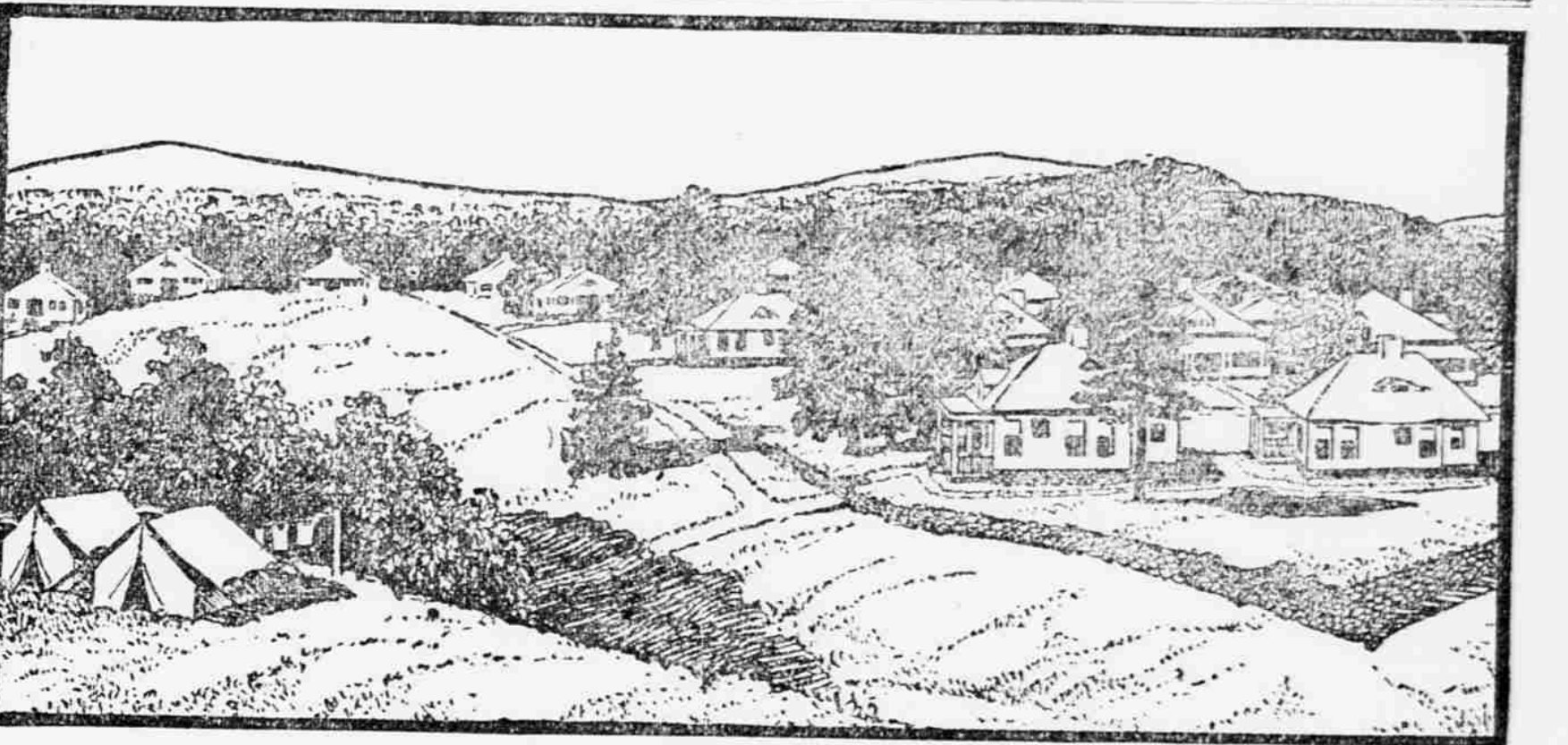


of Albuquerque and Governor Curry of New Mexico and the opening address in response by President Gouly.

A feature of the opening address was the long list of responses to the expressions of welcome by representatives from foreign countries, including France, England, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Cape Colony, Canada, Porto Rico and Brazil. The visitors from abroad have been given an important part in the program and their presence is lending interest to the work of the congress.

A demonstration lasting several minutes was made when the military band sent by the government of Mexico played "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the opening of the session. The singing of the "Irrigation Ode" by a chorus of 100 voices was another feature which aroused enthusiasm. After an address by General J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., the first session closed with the appointment of committees.

The usual exposition, to which Congress appropriated \$20,000 and which has brought together the finest display of irrigated products ever assembled in the United States, was formally opened by Governor Curry, following a parade by the troops of the department of the Colorado ordered there for the occasion. General Bell, chief of staff, and Brigadier General Thomas com-



MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM OF SEPARATE COTTAGES.

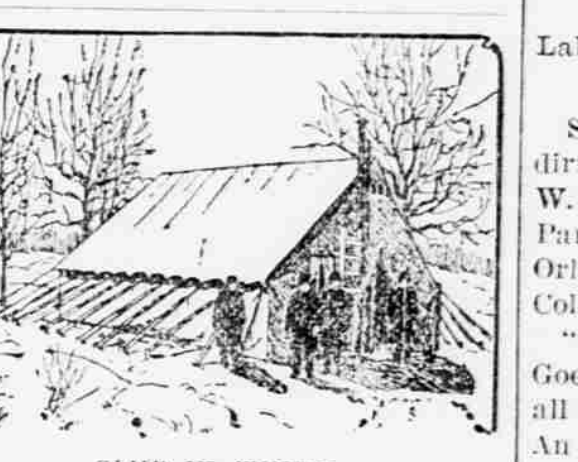
of the President of the United States, extended greetings on behalf of the government.

"The menace of tuberculosis from a hygienic and many standpoint is demonstrable in many ways," said Mr. Cortelyou. "It is remarkable that yellow fever, notwithstanding the many panics it has produced, has not caused in the United States in the last 115 years as many deaths as occurred last year from tuberculosis.

"By figures given for the United States it is estimated that since the year 1733 there have been approximately 100,000 deaths from yellow fever, whereas tuberculosis is estimated to have caused 100,000 deaths last year alone.

"The mortality of tuberculosis is further emphasized when compared with the bubonic plague in India, which has not, since its first outbreak in 1896, caused as many deaths in that country

in America, and great interest is being shown in its work. If the people can be thoroughly aroused to the danger there is in trifling with this subtle foe;



CAMP IN WINTER.

if they can be led to comprehend how much valuable aid they may easily render by preventing a united front to this arch enemy among fatal diseases, then the efforts of this congress will

manding the department, took part in the parade.

DIGGING FAST AT PANAMA.

Labor Supply Is Plentiful and Canal Work Is Pushed.

Satisfactory progress in making the dirt fly was reported by Colonel George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, on his arrival at New Orleans, on the steamer Cartago from Colon, en route to Washington.

"Natives and Jamaicans," Colonel Goethals said, "constitute practically all the manual laborers at the canal. An attempt to use American labor failed mainly because it could not be secured. At present the labor situation is very good.

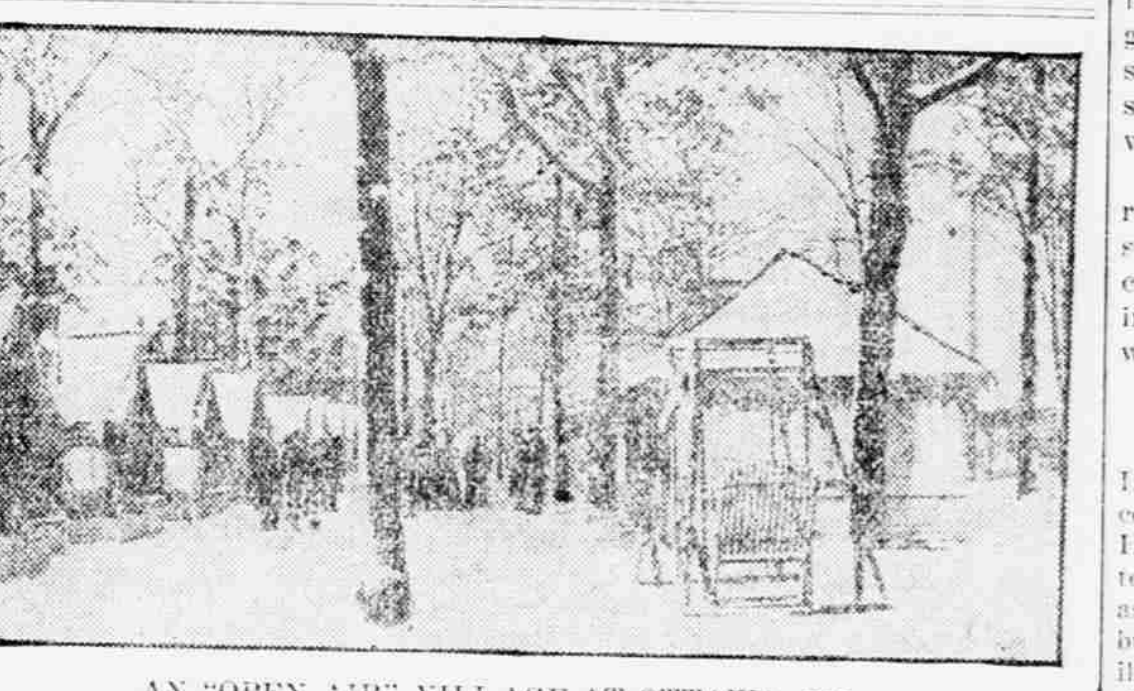
"Considerable numbers of our laborers have been accustomed to leave from time to time, and later to return happily for work again. This coming and going has resulted in developing a source of supply of labor more or less suitable and trained for the canal work.

"As a rule there are about as many returning to work as there are leaving, so that we almost always have sufficient labor at hand. Just at present, in fact, there are more laborers than we can well use."

Woman Climbs Huascarán.

Miss Annie S. Peck of Providence, R. I., in a second effort within a month, succeeded in reaching the top of Mount Huascarán, in Peru, which she estimates to be 26,000 feet high. During the first ascent she got to a height of 25,000 feet, but had to come back on account of the illness of one of her guides. In the last climb her Swiss companion had one foot and both hands frozen.

Mrs. Mina A. Hubbard, widow of the late Dr. Leonidas Hubbard, explorer of Labrador, and Harold T. Ellis, son of the former English under secretary of state for India, were married at Toronto, Ont.



AN "OPEN AIR" VILLAGE AT OTTAWA, ILL.

In proportion to the population as were caused by tuberculosis in the United States during the same period.

Statistics show that tuberculosis in the last four years caused more than three times as many deaths in this coun-

try as occurred in action and from wounds received in action during the entire period of the Civil War."