

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1535—Carter left his ship and proceeded up the St. Lawrence in boats.
- 1671—Mediators between the colonists and the Indians met at Plymouth.
- 1710—An expedition of British and Provincial troops appeared before Port Royal in Canada.
- 1733—Zenger's Weekly Journal, the second paper in New York, first appeared.
- 1758—First legislative assembly ever held in Canada met at Halifax.
- 1768—Hurricane in Havana caused great destruction of life and property.
- 1776—The new constitution of Pennsylvania was formally proclaimed.
- 1777—Congress assembled in York, Pa., and continued in session there until the following summer. The British, under Sir Henry Clinton, captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery.
- 1780—Major Andre, British army officer, hanged as a spy at Tappan.
- 1783—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States proclaimed.
- 1787—Ship Columbia sailed from Boston, Mass., and returned three years later, having completed the first trip around the world.
- 1790—Force of regulars and militia under Gen. Harmar defeated the Indians at Miami village, in Ohio.
- 1800—United States and France concluded a treaty settling long standing difficulties between the two countries.
- 1803—First Catholic church in Boston, Mass., dedicated.
- 1813—Moravian Town, on the River Thames, destroyed by the Americans under Gen. Harrison. Jenny Lind, famous singer, born, Died Nov. 2, 1887.
- 1820—First Sunday school in Texas established at San Felipe.
- 1821—A free trade convention met in Philadelphia.
- 1838—The Indian chief Blackhawk died at his camp on the Des Moines river.
- 1823—Business portion of Aiken, S. C., destroyed by fire.
- 1841—Santa Anna entered the City of Mexico.
- 1851—Great damage was done by a storm which swept over Prince Edward island.
- 1854—Abraham Lincoln challenged Stephen A. Douglas to a joint debate.
- 1859—The Prince of Wales visited Washington, D. C.
- 1862—Gen. Nelson shot by Gen. Jeff C. Davis at Louisville.
- 1863—The Union troops threw Greek fire into Charleston.
- 1867—Negro riots in Savannah.
- 1868—Gen. McClellan welcomes in New York upon his return from Europe.
- 1870—President Grant paid a visit to Boston.
- 1874—Engagement of Col. Frederick Dent Grant and Ida Marie Honore announced in Chicago.
- 1878—Failure of the City of Glasgow bank. Marquis of Lorne appointed governor general of Canada.
- 1882—Steamboat R. E. Lee, which made the fastest time on record between New Orleans and St. Louis, burned below Vicksburg.
- 1883—Clark university, at Worcester, Mass., formally opened.
- 1890—The Count of Paris arrived in America.
- 1893—Dr. William Lawrence consecrated bishop of Massachusetts.
- 1894—David B. Hill, for the third time, accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.
- 1898—David J. Hill was appointed Assistant Secretary of State.
- 1899—Naval parade in New York harbor in honor of Admiral Dewey.
- 1900—Duke and Duchess of Cornwall visited Vancouver, B. C.
- 1902—Canadian-Australian cable completed from Vancouver to Fanning island, a distance of 3,455 miles.
- 1903—The British-Canadian case closed before the Alaska boundary tribunal.
- 1904—Kentucky raising commission law declared unconstitutional.

**Not So Many Jewish Criminals.**  
Police Commissioner Bingham of New York, upon complaints as to the incorrectness of his statement in an article for the North American Review that half the criminals of New York City were of the Hebrew race (mostly Russian), has formally admitted the unreliability of the figures on which his statement was based. This correction has satisfied the leading Hebrews who protested against Bingham's article.

**ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.**  
Four persons were killed and twenty-five injured in a wreck on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad near Clarksdale, Miss.  
Negroes at Yazoo City, Miss., shot and killed Charles Jones, a member of their own race, who killed a white man and two negroes at Eden Station, Miss.  
Blanche Cribber, 3 years old, of Helmetta, N. J., was seized by an eagle near her home, but was rescued by her father after a fierce fight with the great bird.

## BIG MEET TO ADVOCATE LAKES-TO-GULF ROUTE

Greatest of Deep Waterway Gatherings Is Opened in the Chicago Auditorium.

### ADDRESSES BY NOTABLE MEN.

Boom for Improvement of the Country's Natural Transportation Resources Given New Impetus.

The greatest deep waterway convention ever held began its sessions in the Auditorium Theater at Chicago Wednesday, and the city on that day was host to two presidential candidates and one vice presidential nominee, who were guests of honor of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association. William Howard Taft, Republican nominee for President; William Jennings Bryan, Democratic nominee for President, and John Temple Graves, vice presidential candidate of the Independence party, were the three distinguished guests. These three men addressed the waterways convention—Taft and Bryan at a banquet Wednesday night and Mr. Graves at a great smoker held Thursday night at the Coliseum for 5,000 of the waterway delegates and their friends. Taft also spoke at the opening meeting of the convention Wednesday morning. Bryan spoke at the session Thursday morning.

William K. Kavanaugh, president of the association, called the convention to order and introduced Bishop Samuel Fallows, who pronounced the invocation. Bishop Fallows prayed for the early consummation of the convention's objects in the interest of American progress and the greater glory of God. The address of President Kavanaugh followed the invocation, and after it Secretary William F. Saunders read his report.

The audience presented an unusually beautiful assemblage, every delegate holding an American flag, which had been presented to him at the door on his entrance. On the stage, in addition to the officers of the association delegates, sat Governors, United States Senators and Congressman of the various States and officials of many different cities.

**Waterway History Is Related.**  
William F. Saunders of St. Louis, secretary of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, in his report to the convention detailed the history of the deep-waterway movement, the difficulties it encountered in the beginning, its purpose, scope and prospects for the future and the benefits that the United States would derive from it.

The work of the association in teaching through newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and speakers the importance of the deep-waterway project was explained by Secretary Saunders.

"Through its publicity," the report sets forth, "the association teaches the merchants and manufacturers that with the building of the deep waterway freight rates will be steady and reasonable and not subject to the violent fluctuations such as occur at present. It also teaches the 1,500,000 men directly employed by the railways that rail and river transportation are complementary; they must help each other to perfect the transportation of the country."

According to Secretary Saunders the doctrine of the association is that the first duty of the government is to perfect its transportation and that this can only be done by building the deep waterway from Chicago to New Orleans, improving at the same time into complete navigability the principal tributaries of the Mississippi river so that the ship will be the trunk line of a comprehensive system of waterways.

The actual launching of the deep waterway movement by the trip down the river from Chicago to New Orleans over the route of the proposed waterway made by Congressman William Lorimer and Henry T. Rainey of Illinois and Ben Humphreys of Mississippi and their organizing of the deep waterway association was related by Secretary Saunders and every step taken in that connection by the various associations, officials and citizens since then was explained.

"The first convention of the association held in St. Louis had on its roster 1,100 delegates representing twelve States," runs the report. "The second convention in Memphis last year had on its roster 2,300 delegates, representing nineteen States, and this convention has on its roster 3,517 delegates, representing forty-four States."

**Would Segregate Cows.**  
Dr. V. A. Moore of Cornell university, in a paper read before the convention of the American Veterinary Association, urged that the only course that offered hope of checking the rapid increase of bovine tuberculosis in America is to segregate the healthy herds and pass laws to control the sale of cattle.

## RIVAL BUYERS IN THE BALKAN CLASH. BULGARIAN AND TURK WARRIORS.



ABDUL-HAMID



PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA



TURKISH TROOPS ON THE MARCH

### EUROPE'S WAR CLOUD.

Muss in the Balkans Has Served to Greatly Excite the Powers.

It is a long time since Europe has had anything as exciting as the Bulgarian issue. Turkey had just begun business under its constitution, and Hon. Abe Hamid had begun to get used to the sight of his subjects and quit wearing sheet iron linings in his bloomers. There was some prospect that the army and navy might get a few years' overdue back pay, and the ladies of the zenana were figuring on a few new Paris gowns and high-heeled slippers. Everything was sailing along smoothly when Prince Ferdinand suddenly got the bit in his teeth and ran away with the whole outfit. His independence party movement has set all Europe worrying.

Austria has announced her intention of annexing the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and as Cousin Wilhelm is backing up this little land grab it is pretty likely to go through. Italy is mad because Austria is seizing a territory largely peopled by Italians. Russia is mad on general principles. Turkey is busy trying to thrash naughty, naughty Ferdinand, and Austria is unopposed. There is a demand for a congress to decide what shall be done, now that Austria has violated the integrity of Turkey, but students of European politics fear that such a meeting would result in trouble.

However, it is not believed that war will result unless the progressive element among the Turks feels that something must be done to prove that a new era has dawned in Turkey. The chief danger apparently is that Russia and perhaps certain other countries of Europe will demand something to compensate them for the increased strength of Austria and its allies. Further, the fury of the Servians, at the growing prestige of their old rivals, the Bulgarians, may lead to armed attacks along the Bulgarian or Austrian frontier.

The Bulgarians of Macedonia who, opposing Greece on one side and Turkey on the other, long have sought to come under the political domination of Sofia, doubtless will take new hope from the formation of an independent nation ruled by a "czar of the Bulgarians." Only a war of conquest against Turkey could join them to the new Bulgarian kingdom. The Bulgarian army is remarkably efficient for its size, but the staying power of the Turks has been abundantly demonstrated.

Russia's wish for a new conference of the powers which signed the treaty of Berlin to modify that instrument seems to be generally shared by the governments of Europe. The present feeling at Paris and London is that the emperor of Germany, by encouraging Francis Joseph and Ferdinand in their daring course, has scored heavily against the new western alliance formed by King Edward. Still, it is probable that the whole matter will end merely in peaceful diplomatic passages.

**Progress in the South.**  
Reports published by the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore show that stone roadmaking is in progress throughout the South without let-up, and that contracts are constantly being made. Also large sums are being spent on the development of various industries, such as coal, oil, cotton, etc.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, Andrew Carnegie announced his decision to set aside \$1,250,000 for the foundation of a hero fund in his native land.

## FREEDOM OF BULGARIA PROCLAIMED BY PRINCE

Ferdinand, Supported by Cabinet, Takes Action at Tirnovo, Ancient Capital.

### THE NATIONS ARE MEDIATORS.

Powers Will Try to Prevent War Over Balkan Trouble, and Diplomats Confer.

Bulgaria, a tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, Monday proclaimed its independence of Turkey. This action was taken at Tirnovo by Prince Ferdinand, who was elected Prince of Bulgaria in 1877. The Bulgarian cabinet was with the prince, having met him at the frontier and journeyed with him to Tirnovo. Tirnovo is the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and it was there in the old days that the kings were crowned.

Turkey is not inclined toward war with Bulgaria, and London advisers say that she will likely call a conference of the powers to consider Bulgaria's proclamation of independence. Indications from the other capitals are that the powers will intervene to prevent hostilities in the near East. France has decided to act as mediator for the purpose of preventing war, and Great Britain also has made mediatory proposals to the governments of Turkey and Bul-

garia. Germany, it is announced at Berlin, has associated herself with these proposals and will not counsel Turkey to go to war.

The proclamation of Bulgarian independence was preceded by a conflict between Bulgaria and Turkey over the Oriental railroad in eastern Rumelia. Bulgaria took possession of this line in September because of a strike and began to operate it with her military forces. When the strike had been settled she refused to restore control to Turkey, which led to a sharp conflict. In spite of the endeavors of the powers the military forces of both Turkey and Bulgaria prepared for eventualities.

The action taken by Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary is condemned in official and diplomatic circles of London, but the British government is prepared to co-operate in any steps which may be taken by the powers concerned. The principal purpose is the prevention of a warlike outbreak.

News no less interesting than that concerning the act of Prince Ferdinand is brought in the Vienna dispatches to the effect that Austria-Hungary has decided to annex the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed an autograph letter to the heads of all the states in which he explains the necessity of changing the political status of these provinces.

**School of Sanitary Science.**  
Much favorable comment is appearing in the press for the proposal made by Dr. Norman E. Dittman in the Columbia University Quarterly to create a school of sanitary science devoted to enlightening the public upon preventable agencies of death. Dr. Dittman brought to light the fact that over 400,000 lives are sacrificed in this way in our country each year.

**5,000 Men Apply for Work.**  
The announcement made by John Wamsker that he would give employment to 1,000 men in the work of demolishing the old section of his store on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, beginning last Monday morning, brought to the place a throng of at least 5,000 men, who surged about the streets and so impeded traffic that the police reserves had to be called out to make way for the cars. After the favored ones had been chosen the rest of the crowd dispersed without the disorder.

**TOLD IN A FEW LINES.**  
In the shipbuilding trades on the Mersey and Tyne there are 20,000 fewer men employed than last year.

At Davenport, Iowa, on Labor Day, Editor Hearst and Candidate Hagen addressed a number of labor unions.

Gov. Johnson of Minnesota commissioned 1,300 farmers as delegates to the Farmers' Congress at Madison, Wis.

In opening the State campaign in Illinois, Speaker Cannon made reply to the attacks of both Bryan and Rogers.

## PENSION INCREASE \$18,664,821.

Loss of 15,684 Persons from Roll, but Amount Is Largest Ever.

The report of the commissioner of pensions for the fiscal year ending on June 30 last, shows that during the year there were 34,333 deaths among civil war veterans who were on the pension roll. This falling off was equal to about 5 per cent of the total, and left 628,081 survivors on the roll. The number of deaths was 3,182 greater than during the previous year.

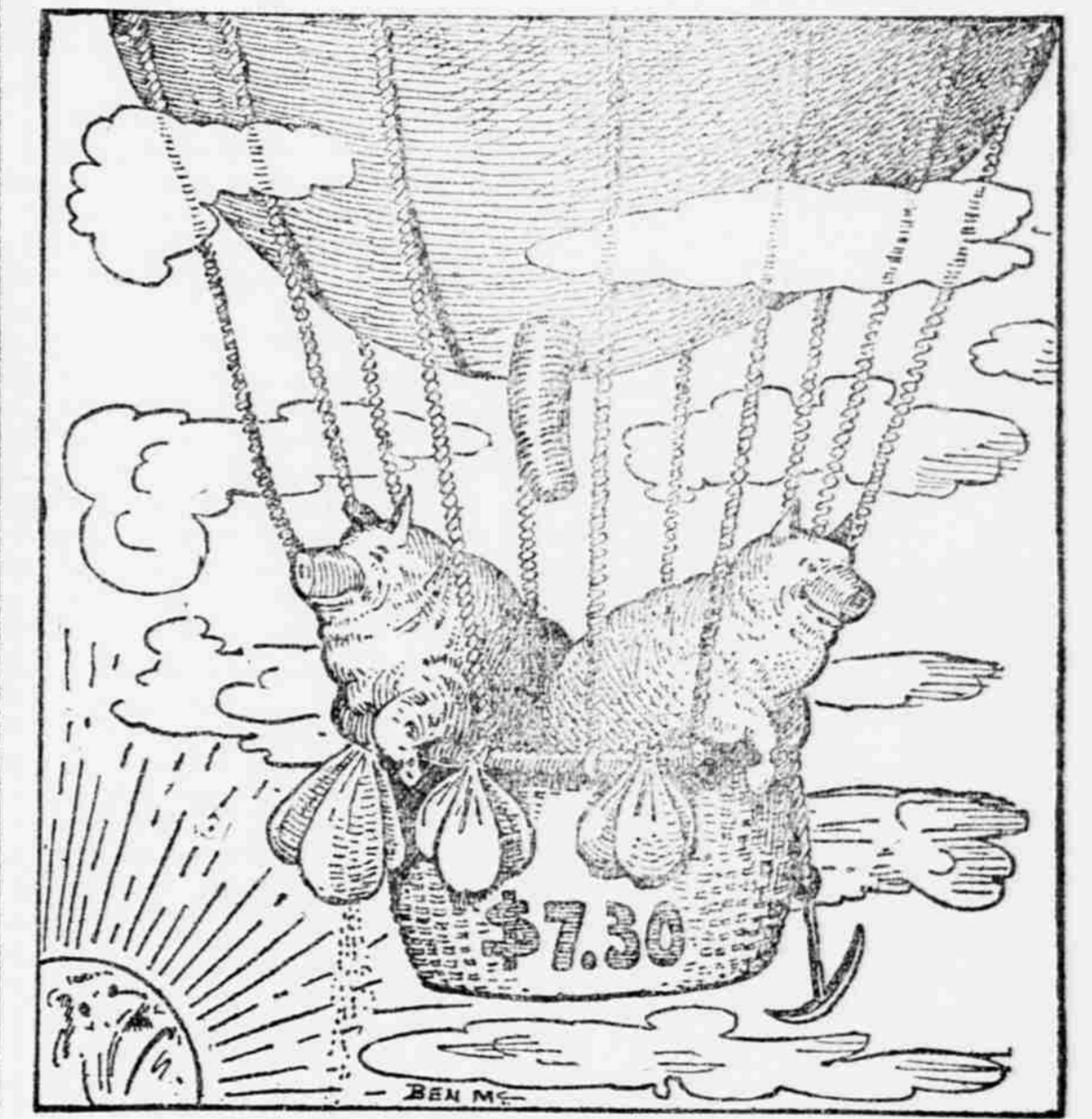
The total number of pensioners at the end of the year was 351,987. During the year 54,556 pensioners of all classes were dropped and 38,682 added, making a net loss of 15,684. The statement also shows that 188,415 widows of soldiers already have taken advantage of the law of the last session of congress increasing to \$12 a month the pension to widows.

The actual expenditure for the year on account of pensions was \$153,093,085, but on account of the law increasing the rate to individual pensioners the annual value of the roll at the close of the year was \$159,495,701, an increase of \$18,664,821 over the previous year. The expenditure was the largest in the history of the bureau.

The total number of applications for pensions of all kinds pending at the close of the year was 123,583, against 352,181 at the beginning of the year. There are now only a little more than one-third as many claims pending as there were a year ago, and these are being adjudicated as rapidly as the evidence necessary to determine their merits is furnished.

**"Civil" Oil Trust Branches.**  
While Vice President F. B. Squire of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was on the stand in the oil trust investigation at New York, Lawyer Kellogg, for the government, showed how the Toledo Oil

### ANOTHER ASCENSION.



Hogs Are the Highest Since 1903.

—Chicago Tribune.

Company and the American Oil Company had been operated for years as independent concerns, although in reality owned by the Standard. Squire admitted that this was done, but said it was to take advantage of the good will of the old names. Squire told how he had dismissed C. J. Castle, in charge of the Cleveland business of the Standard, for giving rebates to customers.



Fred Beal, the wrestler, has bought an eighty-acre farm near Colby, Wis., and will wrangle with the stumps hereafter.

M. H. Griffin of Joliet, Ill., who won second place in the discus throw in the Olympic games in London, will enter Belmont college this year.

Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight, knocked out Frank Carsey of Chicago in the fourth round before the Pacific Athletic Club at Los Angeles.

Manchester college this year has forty husky candidates for the football team, and Carls has thirty-five. The smaller colleges ought to put up some good games this fall.

At Nashua, N. H., Charles I. Van Zant, for several years a prominent baseball player and a member of the Albany club of the New York State League, committed suicide at his home by shooting.

Mighty Roschen has probably run his last race. At least that is what Dave Johnson and Trainer Weir said after the Big Train had been badly beaten in the Flight stakes at Sheepshead Bay. It was a complete breakdown that caused Roschen's defeat.

With a notable field of eleven horses, including Goss' Tease, Spanish Queen, Aquin and Denbit, it took five heats and some sensational racing to decide the big race at the New York State fair, the Empire State stakes of \$10,000 for 2-14 trotters.

The North Dakota agricultural college, has arrived. He is from the Michigan university, where he was a star on the team for some time and a favorite protegee of Coach Yost. This will be Magoffin's first effort at coaching and he has a hard task to fill the shoes of Gilmore Dobbie.