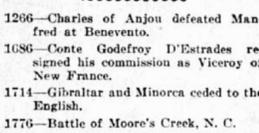


# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1296—Charles of Anjou defeated Manfred at Benevento.
- 1686—Conte Godofroy D'Estades resigned his commission as Viceroy of New France.
- 1714—Gibraltar and Minorca ceded to the English.
- 1776—Battle of Moore's Creek, N. C.
- 1780—Bank of Pennsylvania, first in the United States, chartered.
- 1790—Act ordering a United States census passed by Congress.
- 1799—Congress authorized the revenue marine service flag.
- 1801—Congress assumed jurisdiction over the District of Columbia.
- 1805—Napoleon started on his second journey across the Alps into Italy. The first French troops arrived in Lexington, Ky. Thomas Jefferson inaugurated for the second time President of the United States.
- 1811—Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo.
- 1814—France defeated by the allies in battle of Troyes.
- 1815—Napoleon I. escaped from Elba.
- 1817—Alabama territory formed.
- 1821—Missouri admitted to the Union as the twenty-fourth State.
- 1830—William Cramp established his shipyards at Philadelphia.
- 1841—Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State and other eminent public men killed by the bursting of a gun on the steamer Princeton.
- 1849—Emigrant ship *Florida* wrecked off English coast; 200 lives lost.
- 1851—Macready's farewell at Drury Lane theater, London.
- 1852—British troopship *Birkenhead* wrecked on South African coast; 438 lives lost.
- 1859—Explosion on steamer *Princess* near Baton Rouge; 25 lives lost.
- 1861—Territorial government established in Colorado. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States. Revenue cutter *Dodge* surrendered to the Confederates at Galveston.
- 1863—Confederate blockade runner *Nashville* destroyed near Fort McAllister.
- 1864—U. S. Grant made lieutenant general.
- 1867—Nebraska proclaimed a State by the President.
- 1868—Articles of impeachment of President Johnson adopted by House of Representatives.
- 1869—Congress by joint resolution passed Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.
- 1871—Treaty of peace between France and Germany concluded at Versailles.
- 1872—Yellowstone National Park established. Recovery service in London for thievery of the Prince of Wales from typhoid.
- 1875—Civil rights bill passed by the Senate.
- 1878—Bland silver bill passed over veto of President Hayes.
- 1881—William II. of Germany married to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein.
- 1888—Explosion on ferry boat *Julia* at South Vallejo, Cal.; 30 lives lost.
- 1890—Firth of Forth bridge, near Edinburgh, inaugurated.
- 1892—Supreme Court affirmed constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act.
- 1893—Grover Cleveland inaugurated President of the United States.
- 1894—President Moraes elected President of Brazil.
- 1895—Wedding of Anna Gould to Count de Castellane in New York.
- 1897—Fifty persons killed and injured by explosion of gas mains in Boston. Japan adopted a gold standard.
- 1898—Rebellion broke out in Venezuela. Attempt to assassinate the King of Greece.
- 1900—Relief of Ladysmith. British defeated Boers at battle of Paardeberg.
- 1902—Paris celebrated centenary of Victor Hugo's birth.
- 1903—Fire in Cincinnati caused \$2,000,000 property loss. Edwin L. Burdick murdered in Buffalo.
- 1905—Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated President of the United States. Beginning of the battle of Mukden, Manchuria.

## BILLS PASSED AND BEATEN IN FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS

### Measures Enacted.

First Session—  
 Railroad rate.  
 Pure food.  
 Meat inspection.  
 Oklahoma statehood.  
 Non-immunity act.  
 Employers' liability.  
 Denatured alcohol.  
 Consular reform.  
 \$1,000,000,000 budget.

Second Session—  
 Currency reform.  
 Limiting railroad men's hours.  
 Japanese excluded.  
 Immigration restriction.  
 Santo Domingo treaty.  
 Denatured alcohol.  
 Government appeal.  
 Raises salaries.  
 Stops corporation campaign funds.  
 Brownsville investigation.  
 Smoot seated in Senate.  
 \$1,000,000,000 budget.

### Measures Killed.

Ship subsidy.  
 Anti-injunction.  
 Anti-child labor.  
 "Daylight" reform.  
 Philippine tariff.  
 General tariff revision.  
 Publicity campaign expense.  
 Insurance regulation.  
 "Original package" bill.

As affecting the relations of this government with foreign countries, the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty by the Senate is noteworthy. It again affirms the national policy of the Monroe Doctrine, and it is believed will accomplish the end of bringing tranquility to the island and avoid further trouble with foreign nations in their efforts to collect the debts of Santo Domingo.

While there has been much criticism of the chairman of this great committee for his failure to recognize the importance of meritorious projects, it is believed that in the end the benefit of an aggressive policy in pushing every project that is undertaken will in time prove a benefit to the very undertakings that he refused to sanction. All the harbor projects of the Atlantic seaboard that are now under way will be completed. This promises to be true of the great lakes and the gulf and Pacific ports as well. A start has been made for a comprehensive plan of establishing a great water way connecting the great lakes with the gulf of Mexico, of which the Chicago drainage canal is the first important link. The demand for an appropriation for the actual prosecution of that work was so insistent at this session that it is a foregone conclusion that it will not be denied at the next gathering of Congress. In the meantime the government engineers will survey the complete route, and furnish Congress with complete data on which to act.

Of the great appropriation bills, carrying important general legislation that will leave its impress on commerce and industry, the agricultural budget is perhaps the most important. This act carries provisions broadening the scope of the pure food law, adds to the plan by providing for the inspection of grain, and in other ways furnishes increased safeguards against frauds and adulterations in food products. In the postoffice bill the carriers, clerks and rural carriers are cared for by increasing their salaries, and a considerable sum has been made in the cost of the railway mail service.

That the present Congress has been forced into a liberal policy in dealing with government appropriations there can be no doubt. The federal government is gradually acquiring more of the functions that have been exercised by the States, and the pressure for more funds with which to carry on this work has been irresistible. Chairmen of the committee on appropriations sounded a warning that the country was facing a large deficit for 1908, but it had little effect in keeping down the lid on Uncle Sam's strong box.

The present surplus for 1907 is close to the \$40,000,000 mark, and may go over \$50,000,000 before June 30 next. But even with this and the expected increase in the revenues for 1908 over 1907 many members of Congress believe there will be a deficit next year. A part of the appropriations carried in the bills this session will be reimbursable to the treasury, among this class being the funds for the Panama canal, for which bonds are to be issued. There is no apprehension felt, however, even because of this threatened deficit. For it is confidently expected that even if one develops it will be easily met, and readjustments of expenditures and income will again put the balance on the right side of the ledger.

### Kaulbars Answers Kurapatkin.

The publication of Gen. Kurapatkin's history of the Russo-Japanese war, which was confiscated by the government, and in which charges of cowardice, incompetence and disobedience were hurled at Russian officials of the highest rank, has called forth an answer from Gen. Kaulbars, governor of Odessa. The book had placed upon Kaulbars the entire responsibility for the great Russian defeat when Mukden was captured, and for the defeats at Sandepu and the Sha river. On the contrary, Kaulbars says that the defeat at the Sha river was chiefly due to Kurapatkin's removing his reserves. Kaulbars says that the real cause of Russia's defeat were lack of patriotism and the revolutionary ideas with which the reserves were imbued, together with the activity of the Chinese bandits in obstructing the railroad.

Kurapatkin's history is in three bulky volumes and the whole story is full of unproprietous, disorganization and cross purposes. In summing up the causes of Russia's defeat, Kurapatkin mentions the preponderance of Japanese forces, their better preparedness, their youth, lighter equipment and mountain artillery, their patriotism, their capable officers and the insufficient warlike spirit of our own troops "in consequence of the total obscurity surrounding the objects and causes of the war."

### Ice Trust Evidence Gone.

Attorney General Jackson of New York charged that the evidence on which the proceedings against the American Ice Company had been begun by his predecessor had been stolen from the Attorney General's office. Jackson's request for permission to examine the ice trust's books again was refused.

## SCENE AND CHIEF FIGURES IN IROQUOIS THEATER FIRE TRIAL.



### DAVIS PUT ON TRIAL.

#### Iroquois Theater Horror of Three Years Ago Recalled.

The trial of Will J. Davis, charged with manslaughter in connection with the Iroquois Theater disaster in Chicago three years ago, was commenced at Danville, Ill., Wednesday morning in the Circuit Court before Judge E. R. Kimbrough. The jury is composed of matured men, averaging 43 years in age, one grocer, one blacksmith, one fire insurance agent, and two real estate dealers. The roster of the jury follows:

Enos Campbell, blacksmith, Georgetown.  
 A. W. Carrington, farmer, Jamaica.  
 George Miller, farmer, Rossville.  
 Robert J. Jagers, farmer, Sidell.  
 W. R. Williams, farmer, Elkhart.  
 Fred Gibbs, merchant, Indiana.  
 T. E. Jones, miner, Catlin.  
 O. D. Graves, farmer, Danville.  
 J. C. Foreman, farmer, Danville.  
 A. L. Giddings, insurance solicitor.  
 H. H. Mendenthal, farmer, Georgetown.  
 J. J. Soale, real estate agent, Ridge Farm.

Miss Viva R. Jackson was the girl in connection with whose death Will J. Davis was indicted on a charge of manslaughter. She was one of those who perished in the Iroquois Theater fire.

The entire venire was practically composed of farmers, there being only a few business or professional men. These seemed to have formed a opinion regarding Davis' guilt or innocence, and they were excused. Most of the farmers on the venire said they had not been in Chicago in twenty or more years, and had received their information concerning the Iroquois tragedy through the newspapers. It developed that almost every man was a constant reader of Chicago newspapers. No time was lost in asking the veniremen useless questions. The attorneys, acting under strict orders from Judge Kimbrough, went direct to the point, and if a venireman was not qualified he was immediately challenged or excused.

Attorneys for the defense stated that they would resist any attempt of the prosecution to introduce unsavory and horrible testimony. "Although we are not going to mention this to the court just now," said Mr. Mayer, "when the State attempts the horrible business we will enter a strong objection." The State has scores of witnesses, and if the trial is finished in three weeks or a month it will surprise every one.

Lawyers for both sides, who say they have full knowledge of the personnel of the jurors, declare they are of an exceptionally high grade of intelligence. Residents of Danville who have watched their selection are of the opinion that the jurors are about evenly divided as to their leanings toward the State and the defense and it is generally predicted that Davis will get "a square deal."

"William J. Davis was the owner or manager of owners of the theater," said Attorney Buckingham, "he invited thousands of persons to witness a production at his playhouse on the afternoon of Dec. 30, when the house was in an uncompleted condition and when all the provisions of the law for the protection of his patrons had not been complied with. At least, this is what we hope to prove. He was the responsible person, as he was in charge of the house."

The first attack on the State's case was made by Attorneys Joseph B. Mann, W. J. Calhoun and Levy Mayer. They contended that the ordinance passed by the Chicago Council regulating the operation of buildings of the theater class is legally defective and so full of flaws that it is absolutely void. Being void and unlawful in the eye of the law, and forming the very foundation in the indictment on which Davis is to stand trial, it is useless, they contended, to waste the court's time in the examination of witnesses.

### From Far and Near.

A. B. Washington, a negro, was hanged at Bastrop, Texas, for the murder of Jennie Moore, colored.

Harvey Hall, one of the buildings of the Lincoln Memorial university at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., was destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$30,000.

Tax Commissioner Frank E. Healy was removed from office by Gov. Woodruff of Connecticut for improper conduct as a State officer. He was charged with offering to secure a Hartford centry commission for Howard U. Steele upon payment of \$1,200.

## SPoonER IS OUT.

### Wisconsin Man Resigns His Seat in the Senate.

Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin has announced his resignation from the United States Senate, to take effect May 1. A correspondent says the announcement came as a surprise to practically every one in Washington, and furnished the sensation of the closing days of the session. Expressions of deep regret were heard on every hand, from President Roosevelt down. In the sixteen years he has been a member of the Senate he has taken first rank among the leaders of that body and he left his impression upon every important piece of legislation before Congress.

The reason for his retirement, as given in his letter of resignation, is that he desires to devote his attention to his profession. He is not a rich man, and while in Congress he has felt it his duty to lay aside his private interests for the public service. As to his immediate plans, Senator Spooner is not definitely decided. He may go to New York City to practice law or take up his work in his home State at Madison. It is understood that he has been urged to enter several of the large law firms in the country, but about this he would not talk. There is also a well defined report in Washington that he would be tendered a place on the United States Supreme bench by President Roosevelt. Justice Harlan has for some time contemplated retiring.

As it evidently is Senator Spooner's purpose in retiring from public life to rehabilitate his fortune, his friends say that he would not accept a place on the Supreme Bench. They say his commanding position in national affairs and his high reputation as lawyer of the first rank assure him a most profitable practice by which he could earn many times the salary of \$12,000 which the Supreme Justices receive.

Mr. Spooner was first elected Senator in 1855. In 1891 he was succeeded by Vilas, Democrat, but in 1897 he was again elected, and in 1903 was re-elected. His term had two years to run.

### HEAD OF FORESTERS DIES.

#### Dr. Oronhyatekha, American's Riches Indian, Passes Away.

Acland Oronhyatekha, a full blooded Mohawk Indian chief, who was Supreme Chief Ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters, died Sunday in Savannah, Ga. He was nearly 66 years old. Dr. Oronhyatekha was known as the richest Indian in America. His office in the Foresters brought him a salary of \$10,000 a year. Wise investments made him one of the rich men of Canada where he lived in a country place at Deseronto, patterned after the English fashion. He also owned an island in the St. Lawrence river. Oronhyatekha, which means "Burning Cloud," was educated by the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., at Oxford, where he graduated in medicine. The prince took a fancy to the young Indian while on his American tour in 1860. Dr. Oronhyatekha reorganized the Foresters in 1881, when it was practically bankrupt, and put it on a paying basis.

### Shonts Favors Profit Sharing.

At the dinner of the Iowa Society of New York, Theodore P. Shonts, speaking as the new director of the New York transit system, committed himself to the principle of profit sharing with the people. He said his first purpose would be to devise ways and means, even of a temporary character, to relieve the aggravations of the existing congestion; after that he would propose plans looking into the future, and comprehensive enough to provide adequate facilities for the next fifty years of the city's growth. His idea was "that the people and the shareholders should be partners in the benefit to be derived from the extension of such a plan. He had not yet decided whether this sharing of profits would be in the way of fixed rentals, taxation, or a percentage of the profit. His belief was that the public cared more for reliable, safe and adequate transportation than for mere reduction of rates."

### All Around the Globe.

Charles McGill, late manager of the Ontario bank, began his five years' term in the Kingston penitentiary the other day.

Dr. J. Herman Feist, charged with killing Mrs. Rosa Mangrum, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Nashville, Tenn.

A dispatch from Bremen, Germany, states that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has voted \$125,000 for its women's fund and \$75,000 to be divided among the staff as a jubilee gift.

Emanuel Gonzales, who believes he was shot at President Roosevelt in a battle in Cuba, has arrived in New York. He will go to Washington to see the President.

Gay Lyon and Palk Fletcher, white men, were hanged at Russellville, Ky., for an assault upon Mary Glader, a young German girl, two years ago. Lyon attempted to commit suicide.

The board of trustees of the Carnegie institute at Pittsburgh has been notified by eminent men of many countries of their intention to attend the dedicatory services of the enlarged institution on April 11.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

### CHICAGO.

Favored by the mild weather which prevailed, trade generally reflects seasonable gain in activity. Retail sales make an excellent comparison with those in same month last year, when the total was exceptionally large, and the reduction of winter stocks has been comfortably effective.

Contracts for future production in the leading industries are well maintained, particularly in iron and steel, rolling stock, wood and leather working. Raw materials continue in rapid absorption, with prices firmer locally for pig iron, metals and hard woods. A slight decline is seen in hides.

Freight movements are augmented by increasing outputs of the carshops, forges and foundries, and of the farmers, tool and footwear makers, and the shipments of staple goods have become heavier to many interior points. Visiting buyers exceed the numbers of a year ago, and bookings make a better showing than goods, household wares, cloaks and suits, children's clothing, furnishings and boots and shoes. Demands appear heavier in food products, and there is further activity in hardware, machinery and implements for the farms.

No important faults disturb the steadiness of credits, and failures in this district have not for a long time been so low in both number and amount.

Earnings of the Chicago steam roads, while surpassing those of a year ago, are more affected by higher cost of operation. Liberal orders are yet issued for new capacity aid facilities, but freight offerings remain excessive and disputes are being caused some anxiety as to deliveries of merchandise for early consumption.

Lumber receipts rose to 40,675,000 feet, and compare with 37,725,000 feet last week and 33,497,000 feet a year ago. Receipts of hides declined to 2,483,002 pounds, against 3,698,785 pounds last week and 2,803,957 pounds last year.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 13, against 22 last week and 29 a year ago.—Dun's Review.

### NEW YORK.

Trade has improved all around, the impetus being furnished by the return of more favorable weather, the presence of country merchants in leading markets and the near approach of the Easter holidays. Interior merchants report stocks quite low and money plentiful. Moreover, the recent cold snap permitted dealers to a heavy wearing apparel to work off stocks that promised to become burdensome.

It is significant that business placed in most lines and sections during the past two months exceeds that of a year ago—a very active period. Opinions as to the outlook for the second half of the year vary, yet it is felt that a pause would not be unwelcome—in fact, would have a sobering effect on many lines that are now sold very far ahead and for which heavy contracting still continues. Manufacturing is active the country over and finished lines of iron and steel are as brisk as heretofore, though pig iron markets are quiet.

Business in the United States for the week ending Feb. 23 number 194, against 177 last week, 180 in the same week of 1906, 206 in 1905, 195 in 1903 and 171 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 15, against 13 last week and 30 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Report.

### THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.80; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, standard, 38c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 65c; timothy, \$13.00 to \$13.50; prairie, \$9.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 28c to 32c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; potatoes 35c to 45c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 73c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 70c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 3, 42c to 43c; oats, standard, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 1, 67c to 68c; barley, standard, 67c to 68c; pork, mess, \$16.17.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.40; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.40; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.75.

Wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 68c to 70c; clover seed, prime, \$8.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.85; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, natural white, 52c to 54c; butter, creamery, 32c to 42c; eggs, western, 17c to 19c.

### News of Minor Note.

The buildings of the New York Dock Company were destroyed, with a loss of \$250,000.

Wheaton seminary, Massachusetts, has been closed because of scarlet fever among the girls.

The plant of the Fischer Foundry and Machine Company at Ford City was burned to the ground; loss estimated at \$200,000.

Ben Huffaker, a negro, was hanged at Eddyville, Ky. Huffaker while a life convict in the penitentiary murdered a fellow convict.

Wittenberg College of Springfield, Ohio, is to receive a donation of \$93,000, the proceeds of a land sale, which was made at Tecumseh, Neb.

Edwin S. Cramp resigned as vice president of the Cramps Ship and Building Company, leaving no one in the family connected with the

## CZAR AND OTHERS DOOMED.

### Gigantic Conspiracy to Destroy Royal Family and Chief Officials.

Premier Stolypin, other of Russia's cabinet officials, the grand dukes and even the czar himself, may be doomed to death—and that within a very short time—by a new conspiracy of appalling proportions which has for its object the annihilation of the imperial family and all the chief officers and supporters of the autocracy.

The opening of the new douma was made the occasion by the terrorists and revolutionary societies, which are reported to have formed this conspiracy, for a monster riotous demonstration that struck terror into the hearts of the emperor, his ministers and the grand dukes. Premier Stolypin, it is reported, did not dare leave the Tauride palace to return home because it was known that hundreds of terrorists swarmed in the streets waiting for an opportunity to kill him.

According to report, the police gained an inkling of this plot and warned the czar and his relatives in time to prevent their attending the opening session. Terrorists, the police learned, have been elected to the douma for the express purpose of assassinating the czar or any of the hated grand dukes who may appear before the lower house.



The police and high officials are in a frenzy of fear over this discovery, but they have been unable to learn which of the people's representatives are the would-be assassins.

### Internal Commerce Record.

The movements of our internal commerce during 1906, as now compiled by the bureau of statistics, make a record-breaking total. Interior markets received 40,727,458 head of cattle. All of the big eastern cities received larger quantities of grain.

### Bryan on Rockefeller.

In an interview at Columbus, Ohio, William J. Bryan, referring to John D. Rockefeller's recent gift of \$32,000,000 to the cause of education, said: "The size of Mr. Rockefeller's gift should not blind the people to the methods by which this vast sum of money was made." He said that since many investigations seemed to have proved that the money was extorted from the people by wrongful business methods, it would have been better to return it directly to those to whom it belonged, if possible, rather than to attempt to subsidize the people into acquiescence in those methods.

## MUST PROVE THAW'S SANITY.

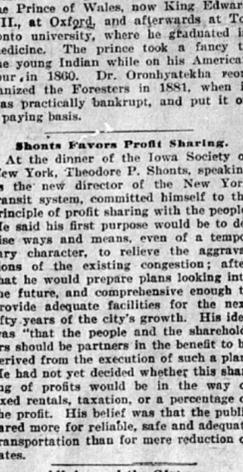
### Big Proposition Still Before the Attorney for the Defense.

While the defense has shown by the testimony of its own experts that Harry K. Thaw was insane on at least half a dozen different occasions, the last being Oct. 3, 1906, it has not yet attempted to show that he is sane today. Neither Dr. Evans nor Dr. Wagner, the two alienists who examined Thaw in the Tombs, has examined him lately, and both say they cannot express opinions on his present condition.

Dr. Wagner said he believed that when Thaw wrote the section of his will providing for a fund for the prosecution of any one who might take his life his mind was clouded and he did not have as clear an idea of such matters as a man who was wholly sane, but enough to be able to realize that the taking of a human life was a crime. Dr. Wagner was also of the opinion that Thaw's mind was not entirely clear when he was married.

The defense has at least one other expert, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, who has been constantly in the courtroom since the trial began. It is supposed that he will be called to the witness stand to show that Thaw has recovered from his "brain storms" and other kinds of insanity, and that his mind is now normal.

## CEZAR AND OTHERS DOOMED.



### EVERLYN THAW ON THE STAND.

EVERLYN THAW ON THE STAND.