LEADING EVENTS OF CLOSING YEAR

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE WORLD'S WORK IN 1901.

Occurrences at Home and Abroad Which Will Pass Into History as Incidents of Importance.

Following are some of the more important events of the closing year:

1. The assassination of President McKinley.
2. Supreme Court decisions in insular tariff cases.
3. Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty, involving abrogation of Clayton-Bulwer treaty.
4. Civil government established in the Philippines July 4, 1901.
5. Schley court of inquiry.
6. Peace settlement in China.
7. Continuation of war in South Africa.
8. The Chile-Argentina imbroglio.
9. Rebellion in Colombia suppressed.
10. Death of Queen Victoria.
11. Steel strike in U. S.
12. Organization of national industrial peace commission.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT.

The event of the year of most profound importance to the American people, and, indeed, to alien though dependent millions whose interests are a reflex of our own, was the death of William McKinley. The first half of the year moved auspiciously for the most beloved of Presidents. Opportunity was offered in that time for a demonstration of the affection of the citizens of the United States for him such as no other President had received. Later, the universal expression of mourning sounded a greater depth of feeling, but it must be a source of gratification to every one that the President in his lifetime was enabled to enjoy the proofs, even in part, of the esteem in which he was held as a wise ruler, a Christian gentleman and a high type of American citizen.

April 29 the President, with Mrs. McKinley and several members of his cabinet, started upon a tour of the west and south. The journey was first through a section whose people idolized him for the efforts he had made to reunite the ties which had been severed by the civil war, and in which endeavors he had succeeded better than any other man. In every city of the south where the presidential party stopped, and along the route of travel, there were demonstrations of regard, the enthusiasm of which was equaled by their sincerity.

On the Pacific slope the outpouring of the popular affection was equally lavish. It was not a tribute to the office he represented, but a testimonial to the man. Outlying districts and remote regions were drained of their inhabitants, who traveled long distances, congesting the railway stations with crowds of cheering, shouting people, representatives of every walk of life gathered to pay voluntary homage.

In the midst of this great ebullition there fell suddenly a shadow, the imminency of a great sorrow, which happily did not materialize. Mrs. McKinley, seized by illness, slipped close to the dread portals, but recovered and lived to see her husband enter them first.

Soon after the President's return to the capital occurred an incident but another instance of the President's great sagacity and patriotism. Some enthusiasts who would have used the wave of enthusiasm which had swept over the country upon which to launch a boom for a third presidential term found their action disavowed. The President himself was the first to bow acquiescence in the disapprobation of the people to third-term movements, and in positive and unequivocal language announced he would have none of them. June 11 he caused a statement to be issued from the White House in which he peremptorily refused to permit his name to be used in connection with renomination.

President McKinley spent the greater part of the summer in his modest home in Canton, Ohio, transacting public business and enjoying the society of his neighbors, whose homely interests were ever his own. There, too, he found time to formulate the industrial idea which he later announced at Buffalo and which he intended to try to work out into a definite plan for the betterment of the material prosperity of the country.

Trip to Buffalo and the Tragedy.

Early in September President McKinley, accompanied by his wife and an official party, went to Buffalo to attend the pan-American exposition. There, Friday, September 7, 1901, while in the very act of extending a hand of cordial greeting and with a look of sympathy on his face for a supposed wounded man, he was shot twice by Leon Czolgosz. That night, while the whole world waited breathlessly for tidings from the stricken man's bedside, the full power of the law was invoked to protect the miscreant who in the name of anarchy had dealt the blow. For hours the police of Buffalo restrained the maddened crowd that would have torn the wretch limb from limb, and protected him to furnish an example of justice and to receive the most priceless benefit of the social system he would destroy—the trial by jury and every chance for his life. The subsequent trial of that man, with every privilege that an innocent man could have claimed, his rights safeguarded by eminent counsel, was a striking lesson to anarchy.

The days that followed are still well remembered. For a time there was every hope for recovery. The very elements seemed propitious, and recuperative breezes murmured about the chamber where the sick man was receiving the ministrations of science and love. Then, on an afternoon when the outlook was brightest, when peace, like a benediction, rested on Milburn House, came the change for worse—swift, remorseless—until in the early hours of September 14 the great soul passed out of the racked and tortured body.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The most important decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States during the past year were popularly known as the insular cases, and largely fixed the political status of the newly acquired possessions of the United States.

The first case decided was that of De Lima against Bidwell, collector, to recover back duties collected on sugars imported from Porto Rico into the United States after the ratification of the treaty and before the taking effect of the Foraker act. The court held that the duties were wrongfully exacted. The opinion of the court was placed upon the ground, not that Porto Rico became a part of the United States under the Constitution by the ratification of the treaty, but that as a result of the cession of the island and its possession by the United States it ceased to be "a foreign country," within the meaning of the Dingley law, and therefore duties could not be collected under that law on goods imported from Porto Rico.

The fundamental question involved in the cases, namely, whether by the ratification of the treaty Porto Rico became an integral part of the United States within the meaning of the provision of the Constitution, which declares that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," was decided in the case of Downes against Bidwell, collector, a suit to recover back duties collected in New York on goods brought from Porto Rico after the Foraker act went into effect. The court, Mr. Justice Brown delivering the opinion, and Justices Gray, White, Shiras and McKenna concurring, held that these duties were lawfully exacted.

The court held that Porto Rico did not by the cession become an integral part of the United States within the meaning of that provision of the Constitution which requires all taxes to be uniform "throughout the United States," and that therefore Congress, under the power conferred to govern territory belonging to the United States, had a right to provide for Porto Rico a system of customs and internal taxation appropriate to its needs and distinct from that in force in the United States.

The decision of the "fourteen diamond rings" and the "second Dooley" cases were not rendered until December 2, several months after the first cases had been handed down by the court. Following the decision in the De Lima case, the court held in the fourteen diamond rings case that by the cession of the treaty the Philippines ceased to be "foreign country" within the meaning of the Dingley law and became territory appurtenant to the United States. For this reason the court held that, pending action by Congress, duties could not be collected under the Dingley law on goods imported into the United States from the Philippines.

The second Dooley case was a suit brought to recover back duties collected under the Foraker act on goods brought into Porto Rico from the United States. The court held that within the meaning of the Constitution only those articles which are destined for a foreign country constitute "articles exported from any state;" that Porto Rico was not "a foreign country," but, under the decision in the De Lima case, territory appurtenant to the United States, and that therefore goods shipped from the United States to Porto Rico were not exports from a state within the meaning of the Constitution.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Congress was in session practically but three and one-half months in the year, but during that time some very important legislation was enacted. The short session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which closed at noon March 4, 1901, furnished most of the action.

The Senate amended the Nicaragua canal treaty with England and sent that document back to the State Department. Later in the year, when the Fifty-seventh Congress assembled, a new treaty was presented as modified. The ship subsidy bill was debated, but failed to reach a vote. Several reciprocity treaties pending in the Senate were discussed, but not acted upon.

The Fifty-seventh Congress assembled the first Monday in December and re-elected Speaker Henderson and the old officers of the House. The first business transacted was the passage of a bill providing a tariff against the Philippine Islands. The Nicaraguan canal bill was reported and a specified order made for its consideration. The Senate devoted most of its time to ratifying the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and confirming appointments made during the recess.

A bill for the reorganization of the army of the United States was considered, and after meeting with considerable opposition was finally passed. The internal revenue taxes levied on account of the war with Spain were reduced materially in a bill that became a law. A bill was passed appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition, and half a million for the Buffalo exposition. A congressional apportionment act was passed.

Amendments were made to the army appropriation bill enacting very important legislation for Cuba and the Philippines. The Platt amendment, so called, laid down a rule of procedure under which the Cubans might work for their independence, and which has proved satisfactory. The Spooner amendment gave the executive power to govern the Philippines until further action by Congress.

The several appropriation bills, with the exception of the river and harbor bill, were passed, carrying immense appropriations.

CIVIL RULE IN PHILIPPINES.

Steady progress was made toward putting down the insurrection in the Philippines during 1901. Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the insurgents, was captured at Palinan, in the Island of Luzon, by Gen. Frederick Funston in March, and was taken to Manila as a prisoner of war. He was advised by former associates in the insurrection to capitulate to the American sovereignty, and to urge his men in the field to lay down their arms. Aguinaldo took the oath of allegiance to the United States in the military government's palace at Manila, and later issued an appeal to the Filipino insurgents to lay down their arms and accept American sovereignty. Since then he has been a nominal prisoner in the hands of the military in Manila, but has been allowed as much freedom as he dared to accept through fear of his enemies among his own people.

Gen. Cailles, a leader of Filipino insurgents, arranged for a surrender to the American authorities, with his men, in July, and there were a number of other more or less important surrenders during the rest of the year.

From time to time, however, there were sporadic outbreaks on the part of the dissatisfied element. These outbreaks were usually attended by acts of gross treachery on the part of those who had formerly sworn allegiance to the government. So flagrant were some of these that Gen. MacArthur characterized the whole race as the most treacherous people on the face of the earth.

The President's order establishing civil government in the Philippines, July 4, with Judge Taft as governor, was issued by Secretary Root, and civil government was accordingly established, with William H. Taft, president of the Philippine commission, as first civil governor. Gov. Taft, in his inaugural address at Manila, announced that three natives would shortly be added to the executive council. Gov. Taft was taken sick late in the fall, and had to submit to a surgical operation, which greatly weakened him. He is now en route home to recuperate. It was reported from Manila that serious differences had arisen between Gov. Taft and Gen. Chaffee as to the administration of government on the islands. This was subsequently denied by the military authorities.

Gen. MacArthur, before being relieved by Gen. Chaffee, discovered extensive frauds in the commissary department at Manila, the result of a conspiracy between officers of the army and civilians. A number of prosecutions and convictions followed.

Gen. Cailles, with 650 men and 500 rifles, surrendered to the American sovereignty.

Early in October Filipino insurgents overwhelmed Company C of the 9th Infantry at Balangiga, Samar, killing forty-eight and wounding eleven, including Capt. Thomas W. Connell, First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus and Surgeon R. S. Griswold.

SCHLEY COURT.

The attention of the entire nation was fixed on the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry, which held its first meeting September 12 and continued in session nearly two months. After considering the testimony over a month, after the witnesses had all been heard, the court rendered its decision, Admiral Dewey giving Schley full credit as commanding officer at the battle of Santiago, and justified several of his acts in which he was held as derelict by Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsey, the other members of the court. The findings of the court were signed by all of its members and created almost as much controversy as did the original questions at issue. Rear Admiral Schley's attorneys filed objections to the findings, and the judge advocate made a report on the findings and objections. By direction of the President, Maclay, whose charges were the immediate cause for requesting the court of inquiry on the part of Rear Admiral Schley, was dismissed from his place in the Brooklyn navy yard, and it was understood that the President desired to drop the matter with that action.

THE SETTLEMENT IN CHINA.

The peace settlement in China and the question of indemnity to the foreign powers for the Boxer outrages made substantial progress during the year. During the latter part of February, under the pressure of threatened expeditions by the allied troops into the western provinces the government of China hastened to assure the internationals of their willingness to accede to their demands and edicts were promised to issue at once decreeing the death of the Boxer leaders; the United States demurred at the show of force and declined to participate in the expeditions; it secured from the other powers an agreement that there should be no further territorial seizures without international assent.

Chih Sin and Hsu Cheng Yu, leaders of the Chinese radicals, were publicly beheaded at Pekin under the imperial edict; the foreign ministers thereupon agreed to call a halt to further bloodshed in punishment.

Su Hai, the soldier who killed Minister Von Ketteler, was beheaded in Pekin.

Early in April fire destroyed the imperial palace in Pekin; the German General Schwartzkopf was burned to death and Count Waldersee narrowly escaped.

Edwin H. Conger returned to the United States from his diplomatic post at Pekin and Mr. W. W. Rockhill took charge of the interests of the United States as a peace commissioner. Mr. Conger returned to Pekin in the fall.

The ministers at Pekin definitely fixed the Chinese indemnity at $337,000,000, and in the latter part of July agreed upon a plan by which China is to pay the indemnity in 1904. The United States formally notified the other powers at Pekin that it would not engage in a joint guarantee of the Chinese indemnity.

The allies selected August 14 as the date for the evacuation of Pekin.

Count von Waldersee left China for Germany by way of Japan. About the same time fighting occurred among all the soldiers of the allies, with fatal results, but without precipitating international troubles.

Tsi An, Empress Dowager of China, appointed a board to relieve her of part of her public functions.

Russia, in a joint note, assured the powers that her occupation of Manchuria was only temporary; nevertheless, an agitation was begun by England to force Russia to abandon her holdings forthwith.

China formally rejected the Manchurian agreement presented by Russia; Japan had given China assurance of her intention to share the consequences of such a refusal.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The war between the British and the Boers dragged slowly along during the year without any marked evidences of a prospect of peace in the near future. The Boers, under Gen. Louis Botha, adopted a system of guerrilla warfare which was exceedingly annoying to the British. Lord Kitchener adopted the plan of concentrating the peaceful population in camps to prevent their giving aid to the men in the field and established a system of blockhouses to circumvent the belligerents. His plans were in many respects similar to those adopted by the Spaniards in Cuba. The mortality in the South African camps was very high, particularly among the children. By a process of attrition Lord Kitchener hopes eventually to wear away the Boer resistance until they finally have to make terms of peace. On several occasions rumors of peace negotiations were sent out from South Africa, but nothing definite ever came of them.

Lord Roberts returned to England from South Africa early in the year, and was received with rejoicing; an earldom was bestowed upon him, to descend to his daughter. The appointments of Sir Alfred Milner as governor of the Transvaal and Maj. H. J. Gould-Adams as lieutenant governor of the Orange River Colony were announced in London.

The Boer raid on Cape Colony was advanced to such a point that British fears for the safety of Cape Town were aroused and a force of sailors landed and dug intrenchments.

Steyn and De Wet, for the Boers in the field, issued a proclamation accusing the British of atrocities and announcing their determination to continue the war; Lord Kitchener had a narrow escape from death or capture, the Boers destroying a section of the train on which he was traveling. Sir Alfred Milner, in an official dispatch in April, said that the Boers had made notable gains in the last six months.

The British budget asked permission to borrow $300,000,000, and increased the taxes on nearly everything except spirits and tobacco.

Sharp fighting occurred in the early part of the year. The Boers won in a brush near Vlakfontein, near Pretoria, the British losing fifty-seven killed and 121 wounded. They captured the British post at Medersfontein, Transvaal. It was announced that the British war office would at once send 30,000 additional troops to South Africa.

Boers captured a train with 113 men at Scheepers, Cape Colony, and won an all-night fight near Cradock, in the same colony, in the latter part of July.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at London, July 15, warned England that her supreme crisis had come in the Transvaal war, and that unless it were carried to a successful issue in every respect England would be in danger of losing all her outlying territory.

During the latter part of the year the Boer resistance was less pronounced, but there were occasional instances where they showed something of the energy which marked their operations during the latter part of 1900 and the beginning of the present year.

Abortive attempts to secure intervention were made by radical members in several of the parliaments of Europe but nothing tangible came of them.

Representatives of the Boer government asked for an injunction to prevent the sailing of the steamer Anglo-Austrian from New Orleans with a cargo of mules for the British army, but the courts held that they were not contraband of war.

Nearly 200 British were captured and a number killed by Boers at Scheeper's Nek, Natal. Boers captured a company of British mounted infantry and two guns at Vlakfontein, in the Transvaal.

TROUBLES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

An insurrection started by the liberal party in Colombia for a time threatened to overthorw the conservative government. The revolutionists at one time had possession of Colon and were threatening Panama. Gen. Alban, with a strong force of government troops, marched to the relief of Panama. Meantime Captain Perry of the United States navy had landed forces at both points and taken posession of the railroad across the isthmus. Upon the return of Gen. Alban toward Colon the revolutionists surrendered the city to the American forces, who at once turned it over to the government. Government troops defeated the liberals in an engagement at Nombre de Dios just before Christmas, and the present outlook is that the revolt is about crushed out.

The government of Colombia claimed all through the difficulties at home that the revolutionists were actively aided by the Venezuelan government. It was asserted that Venezuelan troops actually invaded Colombian territory to aid the rebels. This led to an active exchange of diplomatic protests between the two governments, and the close of the year finds the situation very much strained, with a prospect of hostilities in 1902.

Besides her clash with Colombia Venezuela is threatened by Germany with a move to forcibly collect a debt due a Berlin bank on a loan to the Venezuelan government, the interest on which has been unpaid for a number of years. The Venezuelan government has unofficially announced its intention to resist the forcible collection of the debt.

A dispute over territorial boundaries between Chile and Argentina reached an acute stage early in September, when the former country began the construction of roads through the disputed country. Both countries hurried troops to the frontiers and began active preparations for war. After a great deal of diplomatic negotiation a protocol was signed by the two governments leaving the questions in dispute to arbitration. Recently, however, it was reported that the populace of Buenos Ayres and other cities of Argentina had made threatening demonstrations which forced the representative of the latter country to withdraw his signature from the protocol. It looks as if the beginning of the New Year may be a time of serious trouble in South America.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Important changes in the executive departments were made during the year as follows: P. C. Knox appointed to succeed John W. Griggs, resigned, as Attorney General, April 5; H. A. Payne, appointed to succeed Charles E. Smith, resigned, as Postmaster General, December 16; Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa named to succeed Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department when the latter resigns; Milton E. Ailes appointed to succeed Frank A. Vanderlip, resigned, as assistant secretary of the treasury, February 23; Judge C. H. Darling appointed to succeed Frank H. Hackett, resigned, as assistant secretary of the navy, October 18; Col. William C. Sanger appointed to succeed George D. Meiklejohn, resigned, as assistant secretary of war, March 6; W. H. Hunt appointed to succeed Charles H. Allen, resigned, as governor of Porto Rico, July 23; F. J. Allen appointed to succeed C. H. Duell, resigned, as commissioner of patents, March 25; W. H. Chamberlain, assistant commissioner of patents, resigned, March 25; Charles A. Dawes, controller of the treasury, resigned July 6. Messrs. Rathbone and Neely, accused of having embezzled funds of the Cuban department of posts, evidence in support of the government's case collected by Post Office Department officials, and a party of post office inspectors left Washington December 28 to appear at the trial in Havana, which begins January 2. More room needed by post office officials and additional space rented January 16. A scandal reported in dead letter office and two dismissals made January 26. After several hearings the Postmaster General on July 17 orders second-class mail privilege restricted to publications not supported by premium privileges. E. V. Shepard, chief clerk of the patent office, was dismissed for alleged theft August 17. New buildings were authorized for St. Elizabeth government hospital for the insane and excavations begun. Bureau of plant industry, Agricultural Department, ordered suspension of microscopic inspection of export beef from March 1, to July 1, 1902. An agricultural department for the Philippine Islands, was organized December 1, and Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner appointed chief.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The financial condition of the government has never been better than during the year just gone. The receipts have been larger than in any year in the history of the country, and the holdings of gold, both free and as an offset to currency, have been greater than at any period of the country's growth. With the last day of the year the financial condition was better than on the first day or on any other day of the year, showing that the condition of plenty promises to continue for a while longer.

On January 1, 1901, the cash balance in the treasury, available for any use, amounted to $140,107,336. On the same date the gold coin and bullion in the treasury, including the reserve fund of $150,000,000, the trust funds and the gold coin in use, amounted to $478,348,829. When the treasury closed business yesterday the available cash balance stood at approximately $176,000,000, and the amount of gold in the vaults was $540,246,784. In the face of these astonishing and interesting figures stands the further fact that Uncle Sam has reduced his bonded debt during the year by close to $60,000,000. The receipts began to show up so heavily during the last six months of the fiscal year 1901 and during the six months of the present fiscal year that Secretary Gage was compelled to resort to the purchase of bonds to keep the money of the country from accumulating in the vaults of the treasury. During the first six months of the calendar year he purchased $14,350,520 of United States bonds, paying $16,257,928. So far this fiscal year the treasury has bought $43,841,870, paying therefor $55,458,408. These do not include whatever purchases were made on Monday and yesterday. So Uncle Sam has paid out nearly $72,000,000 to decrease his interest bearing debt, and has about $36,000,000 more money on hand than he had at the first of the year, besides which he has accumulated great stacks of gold.

For the six months of the fiscal year now about half closed the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by about $43,000,000. But for this excess of income over expense, of course, the government would not have been able to buy back its interest-bearing obligations and at the same time to accumulate money.

CENSUS BUREAU'S REPORT.

The census bureau issued May 31 a partial report on the entire census, giving the total population of the United States as 76,303,387. This bulletin appeared in less than a year from the time of enumeration. Three bulletins were issued giving the following figures to the population of the District of Columbia—total population, 278,718; males, 132,000, or 47.4 per cent; females, 146,714, or 52.6 per cent; whites, 191,432; colored, 81,286; foreign born, 20,119; illiterate adults, 7,052, or 8.4 per cent of adult population, 83,823; school children, 51,212 white and 26,076 colored; farms, 269, with acreage of 8,489, and total value of $7,210,490, an increase of 11.4 per cent in value and decrease of 27.7 in area compared with census of 1890. Stephen A. Abel, a street crossing policeman in the District, was arrested March 2, charged with padding the census returns of Maryland, and with three others was tried twice in Baltimore. One of the four, Jack Ching of Leonardtown, Md., was found guilty of conspiracy and was granted an appeal to the United States court of appeals. The Maryland census was investigated and doubtful districts recounted. A new rule was adopted for paying off the clerks, whereby payments were made out of working hours and its enforcement June 17 was accompanied with some disorder. The rule has since been modified. Representative Hopkins announced October 25 a plan for making the bureau permanent.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

W. A. Rodenberg and William D. Foulke were appointed and sworn in as members of the civil service commission, the former on March 25 and the latter November 15. A report was received by the President and the commission from the National Civil Service Reform League May 20, of which report Mr. Foulke was a signer, alleging that many laborers were employed in the executive departments for clerical work in violation of the law. An effort was made by the Reform League May 27 to have Charles E. Sapp removed from the office of collector of internal revenue for alleged complicity in the levying of political assessments on the subordinates of his office. Gross frauds were reported from Texas June 2, several officials being charged with furnishing information as to examination questions. The Reform League investigated the alleged Maryland census frauds and certified to the commission that they were particularly flagrant and assumed a national instead of a local importance. A report was received July 16 from the same body that the 357 employes of the House of Representatives received annual salaries aggregating $400,000, and that many employes enrolled for particular positions performed different services and received salaries accredited to others. In its annual report, submitted August 10, the commission stated that 46,763 persons had been examined in the past fiscal year, that 35,025 persons had passed and that in the past three fiscal years 27,316 eligibles had obtained positions. It was recommended that the President include in the operation of the civil service law the employes of the Library of Congress and the clerical force employed by the District of Columbia under the control of the commission.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The Porto Rican general assembly in special session, asked President McKinley to proclaim free trade between the island and the mainland. The President appointed Wm. H. Hunt governor of Porto Rico to succeed Gov. Allen, who resigned.

The election for president and other national officers of Cuba was set for February 24, 1902. Gen. Estrada Palma was nominated by the element favoring closer relations with the United States, and Gen. Maso by the party favoring complete independence. The Platt amendment was finally ratified by the Cuban constitutional convention as a basis of the islands relations with this country.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

Elections were held in many states, with the following results: Seth Low, the anti-Tammany candidate for mayor of New York city, was elected by a plurality of 35,000; the entire fusion ticket in that city, including W. T. Jerome, candidate for district attorney of New York county, was also elected; the New York state legislature went republican; seventeen republicans and four democrats were elected to the New Jersey state senate, which will help elect a United States senator. The returns from Iowa indicated the utter demoralization of the democratic party in that state, the plurality of Cummins, republican candidate for governor, being extremely large. The regular republicans routed the fusionists in Pennsylvania, their majority in Philadelphia reaching 50,000. In the Ohio election large republican gains were reported in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton and Canton, Nash, republican, being elected governor. In Maryland the republicans carried the city of Baltimore; upon the face of the returns the democrats had a majority in the legislature; many cases of fraud were reported. The democrats in Louisville, Ky., overcame a republican majority of 3,000 and carried the city by 5,000. A union labor candidate was elected mayor of the city of San Francisco.

STRIKES AND LABOR SITUATION.

Perhaps the most important development in the relations between capital and labor took place at a conference of representatives of labor and capital appointed by the National Civic Federation in New York in December. This conference appointed a committee of thirty-seven to devise a plan of settling labor troubles without strikes, with Senator Hanna as chairman and Samuel Gompers as vice chairman; a national board of arbitration in labor disputes was authorized. A number of the most prominent manufacturers in the country and most of the national labor leaders were present at the conference.

A strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers against the American Sheet Steel Company, the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Tin Plate Company in July threw over 30,000 men out of work and indirectly caused 30,000 more to be idle. President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association issued an order for a general strike at the steel trust's mills, to take effect August 10. After remaining out about a month the men returned to work without gaining their demands. The strikers of the Reading Iron Company, involving 2,700 employes, accepted the company's offer and returned to work. As a result of the strike of firemen in the anthracite coal region in Pennsylvania, 65,000 men were thrown out of work. The machinists in the employ of the Southern railway, 627 in number, struck for the shorter hours and higher pay demanded by the machinists' union. A strike occurred among the garment workers in New York, throwing nearly 70,000 employes out of work.

Maritime business in San Francisco was brought almost to a standstill on account of the City Front Federation's strike.

Troops were ordered to Albany to quell the riots incited by the street car strikers in that city; in a charge on a mob two merchants were killed and others were wounded; similar labor troubles occurred without marked violence, in Troy and other adjacent cities. The Machinists' Union ordered a general strike, May 20, in cases where the demand for a nine-hour day and a higher wage scale were not granted; concessions were reported from many shops in various parts of the country.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Sir Thomas Lipton failed again to lift the America's cup. Shamrock II was beaten in three straight races by the Columbia off the Sandy Hook lightship. The first race was a fluke.

Harvard's eleven carried off the honors in the 'varsity foot ball games.

In the foot ball game between West Point and Annapolis cadets the soldiers won at Philadelphia.

Walter J. Travis won the national golf championship for the second year in succession.

The Pittsburg Base Ball Club won the National League pennant, and the Chicagos won first place in the American League.

Henri Fournier, the chauffeur, won the Paris-Bordeaux automobile race and the Paris-Berlin race in record-breaking time. In the latter event he went 283 miles at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. Foxhall Keene holds the best record for amateurs, 54 2-5 seconds, with a gasoline machine.

William C. Whitney's horse, Volodyorski, won the English Derby.

Cresceus, driven by George H. Ketcham, lowered the trotting record for a mile to 2.02¼ on the Columbus, Ohio, track.

"Jim" Jeffries defeated Gus Ruhlin in five rounds in San Francisco on November 15.

"Terry" McGovern, the featherweight champion, was defeated by "Young Corbett."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Early in the present year Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas started a remarkable temperance crusade in that state. Taking the position that such saloons as were running were doing so in violation of the state law, therefore she had a right to forcibly demolish them. She accordingly set out, accompanied by a number of other reformers, well armed with hatchets, and destroyed the furniture and stock of a number of saloons in the larger cities of Kansas. She was repeatedly arrested, but owing to the peculiar legal question involved, was usually released on promise to desist at that place. Her husband obtained a divorce from her. She visited other states, but did not succeed in attracting much attention and the crusade eventually died a natural death.

The Maryland legislature, in special session, passed the bill proposed by democratic leaders restricting the suffrage.

The report of the military court which investigated the death of Cadet Oscar L. Booz at West Point failed to sustain the charge that he died from the effects of hazing.

Somalis attacked a British expedition in East Africa and killed Lieut. Col. Maitland and sixteen men.

John Henderson, a negro, was burned at the stake at Corsicana, Texas, for assaulting a white woman.

Anti-Jesuit demonstrations occurred at Valencia, Spain.

Serious disturbances occurred in various Russian cities.

At a special meeting of the czar and his ministers it was decided not to repeal the obnoxious military laws, but to suspend their enforcement.

Reports circulated that a mine had been discovered under the czar's palace, and that hundreds of persons high in official and social life had been arrested charged with conspiracy.

Emperor William, while driving in Bremen, was struck in the face and severely wounded by a piece of iron thrown by a demented man.

The Pennsylvania legislature passed a bill abolishing office of mayor in the cities of Pittsburg, Scranton and Allegheny.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was married at The Hague to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

In the April municipal elections Tom L. Johnson, democrat, was chosen mayor of Cleveland, and Carter Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago for a third term.

The democrats were successful in St. Louis.

The United States Steel Corporation amended its articles of incorporation, increasing the capital stock to $1,100,000,000.

An agreement was reached between the owners of the Carnegie and other large steel interests for a practical consolidation of all the steel producing plants of the United States.

Bloody riots occurred at Barcelona, Spain.

A revolution broke out in Santo Domingo.

A phenomenal rise in the value of Northern Pacific, the stock reaching $1,000, caused a widely-fluctuating market during May, culminating in a panic, which cost the loss of many millions of dollars to operators.

The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo was opened May 1, with simple ceremonies.

A jury at Omaha, Neb., acquitted James Callahan of complicity in the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy, jr. Mr. Cudahy rejected an offer from the kidnapers to return $21,000 of the ransom if he should withdraw the reward and drop further proceedings.

A court decision was rendered in the naval prize money cases, granting to Admiral Dewey and his men $288,000 and to Admiral Sampson and his men $500,000.

A proclamation was read in London announcing the coronation of King Edward in 1902.

The Leipziger Bank of Leipzig failed for $21,000,000. Herr Exner, its director, was arrested.

The French chamber of deputies passed the law of associations bills.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave $10,000,000 to furnish free university education to Scotch students.

The tuberculosis congress met in London. Professor Robert Koch of Berlin said he was satisfied that human beings were not liable to infection with bovine tuberculosis.

The Navy Department reprimanded Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans for criticisms in a book of former Secretary of the Navy W. E. Chandler.

The government began steps to recover part of the $2,250,000 alleged to have been embezzled by Oberlin M. Carter.

The drawing of lots for sections of land in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache region of Oklahoma was begun; 167,000 persons registered for the land and 13,000 were allotted sections, the remainder drawing blanks.

Diplomatic relations between France and Turkey were completely severed because of the failure of the porte to fulfill promises regarding certain concessions to Frenchmen. France made a naval demonstration in the Levant, whereupon the porte made a satisfactory settlement.

The government bought San Juan battlefield near Santiago, Cuba, and will establish a national park there.

President Lincoln's remains were removed for the last time and placed in their final resting place in Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

President Roosevelt had the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon him by Yale University.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, a missionary to Turkey, was kidnaped by brigands near the Bulgarian frontier. They demanded a ransom of $100,000. Negotiations for her release are still pending.

The Alabama constitutional convention adopted a resolution holding sheriffs responsible for lynchings.

A constitutional convention began its sessions in Richmond, Va., to remodel the fundamental law of that state.

Signor Marconi was reported to have received a message by wireless telegraph at St. Johns, Newfoundland, which was sent a distance of 1,700 miles over the ocean from Poldhu on the coast of Cornwall, England, demonstrating the possibility of telegraphing without the use of wires from England to America.

DISASTERS.

While the closing year was not noted for any such great disaster as that at Galveston, Texas, in 1900, still the list of casualties, taken in the aggregate, was quite large. Following are some of the more important ones:

The steamer Rio de Janeiro, from Hong Kong to San Francisco, foundered on a rock at the entrance of San Francisco harbor and sank immediately, causing the death of upward of 150 persons, including Consul General Rounseville Wildman, stationed at Hong Kong, and his family.

Trains collided head-on on the line to Atlantic City near Trenton, N. J., and twelve persons were killed.

Many persons were killed and much property was destroyed at Birmingham, Ala., during a cyclone.

Storms and floods occurred in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

A cloudburst in the Elkhorn valley, W. Va., swept away several small towns, causing about fifty deaths and destroying property estimated at $500,000.

Thirteen persons were killed and forty-five injured in a train wreck on the Wabash railroad near Peru, Ind.

Fifteen persons were drowned by the sinking of the steamer Paducah near St. Louis.

Twenty thousand Chinese were reported killed by the overflow of the Yangtze river.

Upward of five hundred persons were burned to death in a great oil fire at Baku, Trans-Caucasia.

Sixty-seven lives were lost in a collision between the steamer Islander and an iceberg. Twenty-two lives were lost as a result of the capsizing of the steamer City of Golconda near Paducah, Ky.

Over 700 persons perished in the eruption of the volcano Kloet, on the Island of Java.

The new British torpedo boat destroyer Cobra was wrecked by the bursting of a boiler and sixty-seven lives were lost.

Fire at Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed $8,000,000 of property, rendered 10,000 homeless and killed six people.

Ten men were killed and five badly injured by an explosion of gas in the Soho furnace at Pittsburg.

The explosion of a battery of four boilers in the Black Diamond steel works at Pittsburg wrecked two mills, killed five men and injuring twelve.

Nine persons were killed and many injured in a railroad week between Irene and Perryville, Ill.

A wreck on the Great Northern railway near Essex, Mont., caused the death of eight persons.

Three trainmen were killed by a train going through a bridge near Williamsport, Pa.

Other minor railroad accidents were responsible for the death of six or eight passengers and trainmen.

Fire destroyed the business portion of Salem, W. Va., causing a total loss of over $200,000.

Fire destroyed property in the business section of Baltimore to the value of a quarter of a million dollars.

NECROLOGY.

Following are some of the distinguished persons who died during the year:

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, at his home in Indianapolis, after a brief illness; a proclamation was issued by the President directing that national honors be paid in his memory; he went to Indianapolis to attend the funeral.

Queen Victoria died at Osborne House, Cowes, Isle of Wight, after a few days' illness of paralysis.

Maj. Wm. H. Daly, chief surgeon of volunteers during the Spanish war, whose charges precipitated the beef inquiry, killed himself in Pittsburg.

Edward Moran, the landscape and marine painter.

Hazen S. Pingree, former governor of Michigan, in London.

Marriott Brosius, representative in Congress from Pennsylvania.

Mark S. Brewer, civil service commissioner.

Horshi Toru, formerly Japanese minister to Washington, assassinated in Yokohama.

H. J. Sprague, United States consul general at Gibraltar.

General Daniel Butterfield. Charles Nordhoff, for many years one of the leading newspaper correspondents in Washington.

Representative Frank G. Clarke of New Hampshire, former United States Senator J. W. Bradbury of Maine, Philip D. Armour, the Chicago meat packer; William L. Trenholm, formerly controller of the treasury; ex-Representative Charles A. Boutelle of Maine, ex-Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois; Gen. Fitz-John Porter, U. S. A., retired; Lieutenant Commander Jesse M. Roper, commanding the gunboat Petrel, was suffocated while trying to save the lives of some of the crew during a fire on board the ship at Cavite, Luzon. Ex-Governor James A. Mount of Indiana; ex-Senator Wm. M. Evarts, in New York city; Bishop Wm. X. Ninde of the M. E. Church, at Detroit; Ignatius Donnelly, candidate for Vice President on the "mid-road" populist ticket in 1900; Adelbert Hay, son of the Secretary of State; United States Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota; Prof. John Fiske, the historian; Charlotte Mary Younge, the authoress; Edwin F. Uhl, formerly ambassador to Germany; Brig. Gen. Wm. Ludlow, U. S. A., formerly District Commissioner; Brig. Gen. Robert Williams, retired, formerly adjutant general of the army; the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany; Maj. Hugh R. Belknap, former representative in Congress from Illinois; Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., retired; Commander Frederick M. Wise, U. S. N.; Senor Don Carlos Moria Vicuna, Chilean minister to Washington; Gen. George W. Getty, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars; John H. Haverly, familiarly known as the "father of minstrelsy;" Miss Helen Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy.

Ex-Premier Francesco Crispi of Italy; Baron Adolf E. Nordenskjold, a noted arctic explorer; Henry B. Whipple, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Minnesota; Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman and viceroy of Chi Li; Col. J. H. Mapleson, the operatic manager; Guiseppe Verdi, the Italian composer; Field Marshal Count Gourko of Russia; Mrs. Kruger, wife of President Paul Kruger; R. D'Oyly Carte, the English impresario; United States Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey, Governor J. R. Rogers of the state of Washington, Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. N.; William E. Channing at Concord, Mass.

Robert H. Hatfield, one of the Kentucky clan, was shot and killed at the Troy mining camp in the Pinal mountains, Arizona.

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TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE KING.

Resolutions in Memory of the Founder of Geological Survey.

At a meeting held in Washington last Saturday of the members of the scientific corps of the United States geological survey, called to express their sorrow at the death of the late Clarence King, the organizer and first director of the geological survey, addresses were made by Maj. J. W. Powell, Mr. Chas. D. Walcott and Mr. S. F. Emmons. Mr. Arnold Hague read a tribute to his memory, which was unanimously adopted by those present. It stated that:

"It is with profound sorrow that we learn of the death of Clarence King, the first director, and, in a sense, the founder of the geological survey. In him we have lost not only a great scientific leader, but a genial and accomplished gentleman, whose personal qualities endeared him to all who knew him, and whose many acts of loving kindness have left a wide circle of friends in all walks of life to mourn his untimely death.

"As organizer and, during ten years, chief of the United States geological exploration of the fortieth parallel, he set higher standards for geological work in the United States, and laid the foundations of a systematic survey of the country. He gave practical recognition to the fact that a good topographical map is the essential basis for accurate geological work.

"As first director of the present geological survey he laid down the broad general lines upon which its work should be conducted, and which, as followed by his able successors, have led to its present development. He established the principle that a geological survey of the United States should be distinguished among similar organizations by the prominence given to the direct application of scientific results to the development of its mineral wealth.

"In that essential quality of an investigator—scientific imagination—no one surpassed King, and his colleagues have all profited by his suggestiveness. He was never content with the study of science as he found it, but always sought to raise the standard of geology, as well as to apply known principles to the survey of the country.

"King first introduced microscopical petrography into American geology, and as early as his fortieth parallel work he foreshadowed the application of exact physics to questions of geological dynamics. Early in the history of the present survey he established a physical laboratory. One result of this step was a paper on the 'Age of the Earth,' which takes very high rank among modern scientific memoirs. Although in his last years circumstances rendered it necessary for him to devote most of his time to other occupations, he had by no means abandoned plans for geological investigation on a scale worthy of its reputation.

"In Clarence King geological science in America will miss a pioneer and a leader, the geological survey loses its broad-minded founder and adviser and its older members a beloved friend."

Edward G. Glennon, the former wardman of the West 36th street police station, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the pentientiary by Recorder Goff.

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