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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1889.

THE YEAR'S HISTORY.

Comprehensive Chronological Review of the Events of 1888.

RECORD OF AN IMPORTANT PERIOD,

Full of Occurrences Which Will Interest Coming Generations.

A REIGN OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY

As the bells tolled forth the hour of midnight a new year came into existence, and the events of 1888 are now matters of history. The past year was looked forward to as an important one in the annals of the world, and in a large measure it fulfilled this promise. Many of the startling occurrences prophesied during its continuance are still in abeyance, but nearly every day exhibited its interesting features, and the work of the entire 366 hat made an impress on the world's progress that will remain through future ages.

Taken as a whole, the year has been one of exceptional peace and prosperity. Industrial troubles there have been, but in a less degree than for several years past. Europe has been disturbed by rumors of war and rebellion, but these have failed to materialize. Our own land was the scene of a heated political conflict, but now, two months after its close, the animosities of the contest have practically been forgotten. The saddest feature of the year is the demise of many of the world's greatest and best, to whom it had learned to look for advice and leadership.

The past year will certainly be regarded as a memorable one, and as we welcome the dawning of 1889 let us not forget the events and progress of 1888.

JANUARY.

1—Pope Leo faints twice while celebrating the pontifical mass at Rome. Jubilee meetings in his honor are held all over the world. Outrages by Indians and bandits reported from Mexico. Reading Railroad employes refuse to strike.
2—Fears of an epidemic owing to New York's inefficient quarantine. Irish tenants declare that the commission's rent reductions are not sufficient. Germany and Austria express themselves in favor of peace. Reading Railroad succeeds in moving its cars. The Commissioner of Navigation recommends that a naval reserve be established.
3—The Reading strikers make desperate efforts, and assert that they will win or die. Official denial that a German regency is contemplated in the event of Emperor Frederick's death. Supreme Court decides that the Brooks law is constitutional. Governor Hill recommends the adoption of electricity for capital punishment. An injunction granted against Keely, of motor fame.
4—The Campbell-Arbuckle breach of promise suit opened in the New York Supreme Court. Reading strike causes a raise in the price of coal in Eastern markets. Big Catholic celebration at the Cooper Institute, New York.
5—Miss Campbell testifies in the damage suit, and a number of interesting letters are read. Fight between the police and turf dealers in County Clare, Ireland. Conservatives gain in the French elections. Cigar makers and manufacturers in New York agree to arbitrate their difficulties.
6—More rich developments in the "humane" Campbell case. Secretary Litchman says the Knights of Labor are in good condition and have 500,000 members. Standard Company reaching out after the Ohio oil-territory.
7—New York bankers accused of violating the contract labor law. Reading coal shipments continue to decrease. Cashier Wickes, of the Central National Bank of Troy, N. Y., is a defaulter. Bismarck receives an ovation in Italy. Bismarck modifies the Socialist bill.
8—The Reading strike takes in new territory. Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost announces that he has become a skeptic. The Mexican International Railway completed. Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, denounces the Knights of Labor.
9—Closing arguments delivered in the Campbell-Arbuckle case. Smith and Kilrain give an exhibition in London. William H. Deforest, a big New York speculator, fails. An effort made to oust ex-Senator Platt from the position of Quarantine Commissioner in New York.
10—Miss Campbell gets a verdict for $45,000 in the breach of promise case. Discovery of a plot to kill the Czar of Russia. Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, indorses prohibition in his message to the Legislature. Business almost entirely suspended over the Reading road.
11—Sullivan attracts a great mob in London. A corner effected in the tobacco market. The administration decides to help punish the Indiana election frauds. Mrs. F. E. Moore creates a sensation in Washington by claiming to have been secretly married to Congressman O'Neill, of St. Louis. Wool Growers' Convention meets at Washington.
12—Filibustering defeats the Wilkins bank bill in the House. General Bragg appointed Minister to Mexico. Joseph Pulitzer and Colonel Cockrell sued for criminal libel by the New York Emigration Commissioners. A big blizzard prevails through the Northwest. Audacious outrages by Cuban bandits made public.
13—The Kansas Pacific bondholders assert that millions of dollars have been abstracted by Jay Gould and Russell Sage, and demand that they be placed on trial. Lima oil exported to Germany is refused. The Northwest blizzard is having disastrous effects. Fourteen train robbers arrested in Arkansas. The Reading strike affecting general business.
14—Salisbury outlines the Tory policy on Irish affairs. The German Emperor in a critical condition. Kicking Knights of Labor declare war on Powderly. Investigation shows that Marcus W. Rosbach, cashier of the Herkimer, N. Y., bank, is short $60,000. Philadelphia Commercial Exchange demands the enforcement of the inter-State law.
15—State secrets concerning Governor Pattison's position toward the South Penn made public at Philadelphia. Hugh Pentecost defines his new creed. The silk workers organize a K. of L. district. Wool men want the tariff advanced 10 per cent. Reading strikers hold a convention.
16—Pattison denies the alleged revelations concerning South Penn. An infernal machine sent to Judge Woods, of the United States Court, at Indianapolis. Congress asked to take action toward compelling the Reading road to fulfill its duties to inter-State commerce.
17—The National Potters' Association meets in Washington and declares for a higher tariff. Lum Smith, of Philadelphia, creates a scene at the meeting of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. Strong pleas made for the pardon of Milton Weston and Murderer Coffey.
18—Congressional work blocked by constant filibustering. France feels sore over an insult to her Consul at Florence, and demands an apology from Italy. Ohio Miners' Association meets at Columbus, and elects John McBride President. Thousands of Turks reported to be dying of hunger.
19—Annexation agitation progressing in Canada. More light thrown on Governor Pattison's South Penn record by Clerk R. Y. Hamsher. Extraordinary scenes at a faith-cure convention at Reading. A New York woolen goods importer swindles the Government out of $20,000.
20—Both sides in the Reading strike as determined as ever, and the price of coal continues to rise. The National Board of Trade asks Congress to amend the naturalization laws. Powderly slowly recovering from his severe illness. Clark Thread Company refuses to treat with its striking employes. Norvin Green speaks against a postal telegraph before the Senate committee. Celebrations in Ireland because of Editor O'Brien's release.
21—A big indignation meeting at Philadelphia extends encouragement to the Reading strikers. Commander Rea, of the Grand Army, consults with the President in regard to pension matters. A number of fresh arrests in Ireland. Pope Leo receives President Cleveland's gift.
22—President Corbin gives his side of the Reading strike. Unprecedented cold weather in New York. An alleged rich discovery of gold in the Potomac valley. Ovations throughout Ireland in honor of O'Brien.
23—Congressman Dalzell introduces a bill for the purpose of freeing the navigation of the Monongahela. President Corbin decides to fight the Reading strike to the death. The strike at Clark's Thread Works is amicably settled. Joseph Cox, M. P., arrested. The Supreme Court decides against Maxwell, the trunk murderer.
24—Evidences of weakness among the Reading strikers. Stated that a lobby is working in the interest of the Pacific Railroad. Allen O. Myers, the alleged tally-sheet forger at Columbus, brings a libel suit for $500,000 against his accusers. John Bright criticizes Gladstone and the Liberals. Dillon speaks out for home rule.
25—Irish leaders need funds to carry on their work. England agitated over reports of inadequate coast defenses. Reading Company said to be losing $850,000 a month. Exciting scenes at the tally-sheet forgery trial at Columbus. Congress decides to investigate trusts and pools.
26—Deep snows and intense cold weather causing great trouble in New England and New York. Attorney General Kirkpatrick refuses to proceed against the Reading Company at the request of a K. of L. delegation. Germany will borrow 280,000,000 marks for military purposes. Senate passes a bill pensioning Mrs. Logan.
27—General belief in Washington that the Monongahela bill will not pass. The East experiences the coldest weather of 30 years, and travel is suspended. Great suffering among the Reading strikers. Congress refers the strike to the inter-State Commissioners.
28—Ireland continues to give ovations to O'Brien. War talks between Russia and Austria. The striking Lehigh miners being driven back to work by starvation. A lively row between the Cornell sophomores and freshmen. Cora Lee acquitted of murder.
29—The Canadian Cabinet favors commercial reciprocity. A jury secured in the Columbus tally-sheet case. Western cattle business reported to be in a bad way. Blair educational bill demanding the attention of the Senate.
30—The Reading strikers will not surrender. Pope Leo's jubilee gifts estimated to be worth $10,000,000. Judge Thurman speaks for the prosecution in the Columbus tally-sheet cases. A majority of the Senate in favor of penny postage. Oleomargarine gets a black eye in the House. Governor Wilson orders out troops to settle the Hatfield-McCoy war.
31—The non-union men at work in the Reading mines attacked by the strikers' wives. Beriah Wilkins withdraws his banking bill. The defense in the Columbus tally-sheet case fights hard. A Congressional committee appointed to investigate trusts.

FEBRUARY.

1—The House decides to investigate the Reading strike, after an exciting debate. The Pope advises Irishmen to make peace with England. The cokers decide that the A. A. of M. & M. L. shall regulate work and wages.
2—Decided that the German Crown Prince is not suffering from cancer, but he is in a critical condition. Four thousand miners go to work in the Shenandoah district, but the strike leaders are still firm. Strong evidence presented against the Columbus tally-sheet forgers.
3—A mob of foreign miners causes terror in Shenandoah. Scranton's trouble tells a sensational story in the Columbus tally-sheet case. President Cleveland revises the civil service rules. A number of new trusts being formed in the East. Adjutant General Hastings recommends a reorganization of the National Guard.
4—Dublin greets the Nationalist leaders with an ovation. Another war scare disturbs Europe. Interesting developments in the tally-sheet case. The Shenandoah miners continue riotous. The California refineries refuse to join the Sugar Trust. Western railroads cutting freight rates.
5—A Chicago syndicate will remove Libby prison from Richmond to the Windy City. McGlynn attacks Powderly in a heated speech in New York. Big pedestrian contest opened in Madison Square Garden.
6—The Sheriff succeeds in restraining the Shenandoah miners. Speaker Carlisle decides to order that all of the private wires in the House be removed because of their use for speculative purposes. Bismarck makes a pacific address to the Reichstag. Sonia L. Boldt, the Somerville poisoner, once more put on trial. The Metropolitan Bank of Cincinnati fails.
7—President William Means, of the busted Cincinnati Metropolitan National Bank, arrested. Fresh strength infused into the Reading strike. F. Grote & Co., ivory goods manufacturers, of New York, fail for $500,000. A failing ceiling in the State House startles the New York Legislature.
8—Gladstone given an ovation on his way from Dover to London, and replies with a vigorous speech. The Senate postpones the consideration of the British extradition treaty. The commission appointed to investigate the Reading strike commences operations. Terrific sparring between the attorneys in the Columbus tally-sheet case. Chicago Anarchists again showing their heads.
9—Parliament opened and the Queen's address read. The operation of tracheotomy performed upon the German Crown Prince. Railroad kings making an effort to stop the rate war. Congress discusses Western railroads and telegraph combines. Henry George and Dr. McGlynn separate. Lively tilts between lawyers in the tally-sheet forgery case.
10—Salisbury justifies coercion in Parliament, and Morley makes an able reply. Two Irish members arrested at the Parliament door. Reading strikers gain new strength from the official K. of L. indorsement. Wyoming miners asks for an advance of 10 per cent.
11—Signs of a crisis in the Reading strike. Mrs. Robinson, the Massachusetts poisoner, is found guilty of murder. European affairs in a badly complicated condition.
12—Sale of intoxicating liquors reported to be on the increase under prohibition in Maine. New York bucket-shop proprietors arrested and held for trial. Public whipping of prisoners in Delaware. Fenians meet in New York.
13—Reading officials claim to be masters of the situation. The Knights of Labor present a postal telegraph bill to Congress. Smallpox cases discovered in New York.
14—Pennsylvania G. A. R. convenes at Allentown. The Andover theological dispute taken to court. Striking cigarmakers evicted in New York. Chicago police straining every nerve to discover the murderer of Millionaire Snell.
15—The defense opens in the Columbus tally-sheet case, and 82 witnesses are summoned. The Senate passes the Blair educational bill by a majority of 10. Corbin testifies before the House investigating committee, and defends the position of the Reading Company. Stanyard, the Youngstown murderer found guilty in the first degree.
16—The Gould-Sage case before the New York grand jury. Talk of a German regency in the event of the Emperor's death. The English Cabinet introduces a new local government bill.
17—The Reading strike is declared off so far as the Coal and Iron Company is concerned. The Congressional investigation continues. Balfour and Gladstone debate on the Irish question in Parliament.
18—Another big day of debate in the English Parliament. Another war scare on the European horizon. Russia said to be preparing to claim Roumania. Strong evidence against the Reading Company produced before the Congressional Committee. Utah applies for admission as a State.
19—A big syndicate of French capital effects a corner in the copper market. Ex-Banker Harper charges his former partner with perjury.
20—Reading miners charge Master Workman Lewis with treachery in settling the strike. The United States Supreme Court postpones the execution of Brooks, the St. Louis trunk murderer. The Sugar Trust under investigation by a committee of the New York Senate. Josef Hoffman, the boy pianist, retires from the stage.
21—Bills granting public buildings for Allentown and Lancaster passed. Corbin breaks faith with the miners, and a renewal of the strike threatened. The fisheries treaty is sent to the Senate, accompanied by a recommendation from the President. The National Encampment of Union Veterans in session at Youngstown.
22—Corbin issues his ultimatum to the Reading strikers. President Cleveland and wife greeted by great crowds at Jacksonville, Fla. New England fishermen express their disapprobation of the new treaty. Labouchere scores Salisbury in Parliament.
23—The Reading coal miners forced to accept the inevitable. President Cleveland and party visit the Florida sub-tropical exposition. The Inter-State Commission decides against railroads who discriminate in favor of the Standard Oil Company. Bulgarian affairs cause trouble in Europe.
24—The engineers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road threaten to tie up the line. A big scheme to swindle Cincinnati building associations discovered. Allen O. Myers on the stand in the Columbus tally-sheet trial. The Treasurer of Marion county, O., a heavy defaulter.
25—Interesting facts developed at the trust investigation carried on by the New York State Senate committee. Sensational scenes at the tally-sheet trial. The strike at the Troy, N. Y., steel and iron works ended. A Gladstonian reverse at Doncaster, England.
26—C., B. & Q. engineers send an ultimatum to the company. Prosecutor Huling attacked and severely beaten because of his connection with the Columbus tally-sheet case. Trouble in the ranks of the National Opera Company.
27—The C., B. & Q. road completely tied up by striking engineers. The New York committee elicits some startling information concerning the operations of the Standard Oil Trust. Prohibition in Rhode Island said to be an utter failure. The Senate passes the bill incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company. G. H. Clark & Co., New York merchants, fail for $500,000.
28—The Burlington strikes paralyzes railroad traffic in the West. Powderly urges the Knights of Labor not to interfere. Numerous public building bills passed by the House. Pool agents at Castle Garden accused of fleecing emigrants.
29—Chief Arthur's proposition to arbitrate the Burlington strike refused by President Perkins. The New York grand jury fails to indict Gould and Sage. Light thrown on the emigrant pool at Castle Garden. Standard Oil directors get angry before the trust investigating committee.

MARCH.

1—K. of L. and Brotherhood men combine to down the C., B. & Q. Contradictory testimony in the Columbus tally-sheet case. Mrs. Gordon Baillie, who has been posing as a wealthy London philanthropist, turns out to be a swindler.
2—Chamberlain praises the fisheries treaty he helped to make. The German Crown Prince in a critical condition. Increased bitterness in the C., B. & Q. strike.
3—Great grief in Germany over the critical condition of the Crown Prince. Congress passes the Pacific Railroad bill. Burlington officials and strikers will fight it out to the bitter end. A New York preacher accused of stealing a house. Sir Joseph Chamberlain sails for England. A tally-sheet witness changes his testimony.
4—An effort made to reopen the case against Gould and Sage. Colonel Mosby, the ex-guerrilla, sues the Government for $16,000 Consular fees. Ah Lin, a California Chinaman, granted a pension. The Burlington strikers firm in their demands. The Crown Prince reported better.
5—Pittsburg business men appear before the River and Harbor Committee, and submit arguments in favor of making the Monongahela a free river. President Cleveland sends the Senate additional information upon the fisheries treaty. Both sides putting forth every effort to win the Burlington strike. Complaints arraigned for the second time at Ravenna.
6—No sign of a break in the great railroad strike. Sullivan goes to France to prepare to meet Mitchell. Myers' fine hand shown in the Columbus tally-sheet case.
7—Great excitement in Germany over reports that the aged Emperor is nearing his end. John Bright bitterly denounces Gladstone. Mayor Hewitt refuses to review a St. Patrick's Day parade in New York. A big insurance conspiracy unearthed at Charleston. The Gould-Sage case revived by District Attorney Fellows. A Standard scheme to pipe Lima oil to Chicago. The Burlington strike spreads.
8—Burlington officials carry the strike into the United States Courts. The House Committee on Manufactures begins an investigation of trusts. The Senate passes the dependent pension bill. The German Emperor's condition slightly improved.
9—All Europe in a turmoil over the news of the death of Emperor William, of Germany. The Burlington strikes having a bad effect on business in the West. Remonstrances sent into the Board against the pardon of Milton Weston.
10—Emperor Frederick leaves San Remo for Berlin, and the imperial flag floats over the palace at the German capital. John L. Sullivan and Charles Mitchell fight 39 rounds to a draw. All classes of railroad men promise to help the Burlington strikers. The Prince and Princess of Wales celebrate their silver wedding.
11—Striking engineers and firemen hold an important meeting. The Sullivan-Mitchell fight being warmly discussed in sporting circles. Emperor Frederick reaches Berlin.
12—The new German Emperor issues a proclamation to the people. Judge Gresham decides against the Burlington officials. A fearful storm prevailing throughout the East.
13—The terrible blizzard paralyzes business in New York and throughout the East. Emperor Frederick goes to work like a strong man. Pittsburg and Hocking Valley coal men meet in Cleveland and adopt uniform rates.
14—First news received from Boston for four days comes by way of London. All New England under the dominion of the blizzard. The Burlington strikers hold a secret meeting to agree upon a plan of campaign. Austria officially expresses her sympathy with Germany. The Keely motor is aired in court.
15—Travel and business resumed in the East, but floods are now feared from the melting snow. The engineers and firemen on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system go out on a strike. Evident that the River and Harbor appropriations will be larger than ever before. An effort made to consolidate the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church.
16—Emperor William is buried at Berlin with great pomp and ceremony. The Pope condoles with the new Emperor. The strikers tie up everything affiliated with the Burlington road. The Senate passes the under valuation bill.
17—A brief reign predicted for Emperor Frederick, because of his fatal illness. The Brotherhood attorney answers the claims of the Burlington officials, and makes quite a strong case for the strikers. Mayor Hewitt denounces organizations of either capital or labor.
18—Emperor Frederick meets with a serious relapse. Formation of a fire-arms and cartridge trust. The engineers on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe ordered to return to work. Powderly heads K. of L. differences in New York.
19—Emperor Frederick officially proclaims his accession to the throne. The local government reform bill introduced in the English Parliament. The Blair educational bill has no show in the House. The fisheries treaty considered by the Canadian authorities. Trying to arbitrate the Burlington strike. Bell, the telephone inventor, sustained in the United States Supreme Court.
20—The jury in the Columbus tally-sheet case fail to agree upon a verdict. Milton Weston's case is argued before the Pardon Board at Harrisburg. General Badeau gives his story of the authorship of the Grant book. Drawbaugh dissatisfied with the telephone decision and proposes to reopen the case.
21—Parnell makes an eloquent plea for Ireland's rights before Parliament. Concessions made to the Nicaragua Canal Company by the Government. Chicago carpenters threaten to strike. The Tilden will contest in court. The Board does not pardon Weston. The proposition to establish a department of labor discussed in the House.
22—Another cold wave sweeps over the Northwest, blocking railroads in all directions. Burlington switchmen and brakemen threaten to join the striking engineers. Four Chicago Anarchist arrested, and startling developments promised. Floods in Eastern Pennsylvania.
23—Great public sorrow caused by the pronouncement of the death of Chief Justice Waite. Ohio State Senators charge each other with bribery and indulge in a general row. Shocking developments of cruelty to children in a Cincinnati orphan asylum. Boulanger enthusiastically greeted in Paris.
24—The German Emperor reported to be slowly but surely dying. The local government bill causes a sensation in England. Colonel Fred. Grant emphatically denies Badeau's charges concerning his father's habits. Considerable speculation as to Justice Waite's successor. The switchmen strike, and the Burlington system is again paralyzed.
25—Jay Gould says the efforts to indict him are incited by a woman. Rev. B. F. De Costa, of New York, attacks the Pinkerton detective system. O'Brien seized by police while addressing a meeting in Ireland. Secretary Bayard gives his views on the fishery dispute.
26—English Tories assert that they will reduce taxes. Another operation performed upon Emperor Frederick. Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad object to the Gould management. Woman suffragists convene at Washington.
27—A reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio road contemplated. A sensational report to the effect that Blaine's health is broken down denied. George Gould says that his father is being persecuted. The Bureau of Engraving being investigated by a Congressional committee. The Burlington brakemen threaten to join the strike.
28—President Green, of the Western Union, again appears before the Senate committee and speaks against a postal telegraph. Powderly issues a manifesto to the K. of L., declaring education to be the future object of the order. Smallpox imported into New York on the steamer Britannic. Funeral services over Justice Waite at the Capitol.
29—High license bill passes the New York Legislature by a majority of one. Rioting commenced between Burlington strikers and Eastern switchmen. The dead Chief Justice buried at Toledo with great honor. The German Emperor well enough to take a drive.
30—Burlington strikers threaten to tie up every railroad entering Chicago. The Women Suffrage Convention at Washington thinks a new party is needed. A Ministerial crisis in France. Mrs. Diss Debar, the New York spirit portrait painter, shown to be an arrant fraud. The Western rate war has cost railroads $15,000,000. Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Blair granted pensions by the House.
31—Boulanger the cause of the trouble in France. Dalzell makes a great speech on the Pacific Railroad subject in the House. Big preparations for the Ohio Centennial at Cincinnati. Burlington officials badly defeated in an effort to move trains.

APRIL.

1—The Women's Convention at Washington discusses means for the advancement of their sex. The printers' strike at Louisville declared off. The Burlington trouble spreads, and many other roads are involved. Bismarck celebrates his seventy-third birthday.
2—Formation of the new French Cabinet announced. Boodler Jake Sharp in a critical condition. The will of Henry Bergh to be contested. The Northwestern Railroad strike spreads, and 5,000 men are idle on the St. Paul road.
3—The railroad boycott lifted and all roads at liberty to handle Burlington cars. The bond purchasing bill absorbs the attention of the Senate. Mrs. Cleveland elected President of the Wells College Alumni. Blinkey Morgan applies for a new trial.
4—The bond purchasing bill causes a big debate in the Senate. R. and C. S. Milliken, of the New York Stock Exchange, fail. The House is blocked by filibustering on the direct tax bill.
5—The centennial celebration of the settlement of Ohio opened at Marietta. Jake Sharp's sudden death causes a sensation in New York. The Ohio oil syndicate secures the exclusive right to the Hall process. Prince Bismarck opposes the marriage of the daughter of Emperor Frederick to Alexander of Battenburg.
6—The Land League active in Ireland. The German marriage question agitates Europe. Continuance of the Centennial celebration at Marietta. A stubborn deadlock in the House over the direct tax bill. The Committee on Manufactures reopens the trust investigation.
7—Singular scenes in the House during the deadlock. Startling facts concerning the Standard oil monopoly developed at the trust investigation. Less than 100 people attend Jacob Sharp's funeral.
8—Conkling very ill from the effects of his experience with the Eastern blizzard. Balfour defied at a series of meetings in Ireland. A meeting of Eastern engineers in New York approves the Burlington strike.
9—Conkling lying at the point of death. The Pope thanks President Cleveland for his presentation of the United States Constitution. The Supreme Court holds memorial services in honor of Chief Justice Waite. Boulanger issues a manifesto to the French electors.
10—Conkling's condition temporarily improved. Blinky Morgan refused a new trial, but Robinson's application granted.
11—Criminal proceedings against Gould and Sage knocked out. Cardinal Manning states the relation of the Catholic Church to the working classes.
12—The Congressional deadlock ended by the postponement of the direct tax bill. John L. Sullivan sails for America. Irish disturbances debated in the House of Commons.
13—Conkling's physicians abandon all hope of his recovery. Minister Phelps back from England on a furlough.
14—Editor O'Brien again jailed in Ireland. The Boulanger trouble continues to grow. There will be no wedding in German royal circles for some time, at least. American Exchange, in which Senator Hawley and Henry Ward are interested, fails. Blinky Morgan publishes a statement asserting his innocence.
15—Conkling's condition again changes for the worse. Three hundred Mexicans arrive in New York on their way to visit the Pope, at Rome. Boulanger elected deputy by an overwhelming majority in the Department of the Nord. New York brewers lock out their employes.
16—Emperor Frederick believed to be nearing his end. The Castle Garden railroad pool broken up. Literary circles surprised by the death of Matthew Arnold, the noted critic.
17—The Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian church fail to unite. Philadelphia afflicted with smallpox. The beer strike settled at Chicago and wakened in New York.
18—The whole country mourns over the death of ex-Senator Conkling. The Senate committee reports against the fisheries treaty.
19—A Paris mob calls for Boulanger. The Burlington strike to be investigated by the inter-State Commission. Funeral services held over Conkling in New York.
20—Conkling laid to rest at Utica with appropriate ceremonies. Minister Pendleton suffering from an attack of paralysis at Wiesbaden, Germany. The House occupied with the river and harbor bill. Friends and opponents of Boulanger collide in Paris, resulting in a riot.
21—Emperor Frederick once more in a critical condition. An attachment for $1,300,000 issued against the Hotchkiss estate in New York.
22—The theosophic believers convene at Chicago. Paris in a very unsettled and troublous state. Chicago bakers strike in the morning and win before night. O'Brien and Dillon address large Sunday meetings in Ireland.
23—K. of L. treasury reported to be sadly in need of funds to meet expenses. The case against Trinity Church, New York, charged with importing contract labor in bringing Rev. E. Walpole Warren from England, brought up in court. Pope Leo issues a decree condemning boycotting and the plan of campaign.
24—The Queen of England arrives at Berlin. A red-hot debate on the Irish question in the House of Commons. Pennsylvania grocers convene at Wilkesbarre. John L. Sullivan reaches Boston and is royally received.
25—Emperor Frederick's doctors hissed in Berlin. Pennsylvania grocers decide to boycott wholesale dealers who also retail. Army of the Cumberland decides to hold its annual reunion at Columbus.
26—Grand military review at Berlin in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. Outbreak of a new Irish conspiracy. The steamship Etruria breaks the record for fast time in crossing the Atlantic.
27—Bismarck's father confessor administers the last rites, and he is believed to be near the point of death. Boulanger appears before the Chamber of Deputies and demands a revision of the constitution. Jefferson Davis celebrates his 80th birthday. Governor Hill signs the bill abolishing hanging and substituting electricity for capital punishment.
28—Sheridan shows a sudden and marvelous improvement. Confederate veterans of Georgia decide to participate in the July Gettysburg celebration. The approaching marriage of Amelie Rives, the novelist, announced.
29—A son of Francis Murphy elopes with the beautiful daughter of a wealthy and aristocratic citizen of Louisville. General Sheridan's friends and family much encouraged by his improvement.
30—General Sheridan suffers a relapse. Chicago citizens bring suit against their Gas Trust.

MAY.

1—A new line of steamers established between New York, the West Indies and Amsterdam. Chief Arthur does not consider the Burlington strike ended. Samuel Tilden's physician presents a bill for $140,000, which the executors refuse to pay.
2—Women declared ineligible to the Methodist General Conference, and a bitter attack made on Romanism. Kansas farmers try their hands at organizing a trust. Startling revelations concerning the Standard oil monopoly made before the Congressional investigating committee.
3—South Carolina Episcopalians fight over the colored brethren. Socialists become very active in Berlin. The fight over women delegates in the M. E. General Conference continued.
4—Conflicting reports of the German Emperor's condition. Carl Schurz banqueted by Bismarck. An immense assemblage at Cooper Union indorses Mayor Hewitt for refusing to raise any but American flags over New York City Hall. One of the famous Fox sisters, spiritualistic mediums, arrested for cruelty to her children.
5—Serious trouble threatens between the German socialists, and many are arrested. United States detectives capture a gang of counterfeiters in the mountains near Altoona. Secretary Bayard gives his views on the fishery dispute.
6—Forty-one thousand dollars in torn national bank notes stolen while in transit from New York to Washington. M. E. General Conference has a big day in New York. Emperor Frederick worse.
7—The river and harbor bill passed the House by a majority of nearly 100. William T. Coleman & Co., of San Francisco, fail, and a big borax corner bursts. Governor Hill vetoes the bill repealing the half-holiday law.
8—The Coleman failure causes a sensation in New York business circles. The American Medical Association convenes at Cincinnati.
9—Ingersoll pays an eloquent tribute to Conkling before the New York Legislature. Governor Hill vetoes the Crosby high license bill. The financial report of the Burlington road shows that it lost nearly $2,000,000 by the strike. Manufacturers of alcohol form a Spirit Trust. Cleveland vetoes the Allentown public building bill.
10—The convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians assembles at New York, and pledges support to Parnell. German Socialists gathered in by the Berlin police.
11—Candidates for bishops nominated in the M. E. General Conference. A bill introduced in the House to reward the inventor of an air ship. The Southern Baptist Convention met at Richmond. Boulanger attacks the French Government for depriving him of his sword.
12—Chicago Anarchists endeavor to revive their organization. Brooklyn G. A. R. all torn up over an invitation to the President to participate in the exercises of Memorial Day. A big attempt made to swindle Massachusetts fire insurance companies. England badly scared by sensational reports of her defenseless condition.
13—Davitt denounces interference of Rome in Irish affairs. Boulanger receives ovations throughout France. Prisoners publicly whipped and placed in the pillory in Delaware.
14—Lord Wolseley tells the House of Lords that 100,000 men could conquer England, and Salisbury replied in a lengthy speech. Burlington engineers and firemen make another effort to settle the strike.
15—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania meets at Allentown. Western crops said to be in a bad state. The Bard wins the Brooklyn handicap.
16—Information received that Brazil has abolished slavery. Attempts made to establish a milling trust. The Fenian Brotherhood decides that Parliamentary agitation is a failure, and declare for force in Ireland.
17—Charged that Government crop news is given out in advance at Washington. Parnellites issue a manifesto in reply to the Papal rescript. The assemblies of the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church convene at Philadelphia and Baltimore respectively. The French Senate decides to investigate the Panama canal lottery.
18—Western floods have a depressing effect on business in that section. Efforts being made to unite the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church. Supreme Court of Michigan declared the local option law unconstitutional.
19—The thirteenth convention of the North American Turnerbund, opened in Chicago, and war declared against Anarchy. Swell Harvard students tried in police court for drunkenness and other offenses. Illicit whisky creates trouble in Rhode Island.
20—Buffalo Bill and his Wild West show return to America. St. Louis closes up the saloons on Sunday. Emperor Frederick signs the decree ordering reprisals for French obstacles.
21—Dr. Woodrow argues in favor of evolution before the Southern Presbyterian Assembly at Baltimore. The North American Turners decide that all members must become citizens. A new express company organized to operate between New York and Philadelphia.
22—Rev. J. M. Vincent and Rev. J. N. Fitzgerald elected Bishops by the M. E. General Conference, and the pastors' time limit extended to five years. Ohio Supreme Court reverses the decision in the celebrated Hocking Valley Railroad case, and orders it back to the Circuit Court. The House considers the question of convict labor, and the Senate passes the bill creating a Department of Labor. District Attorney Fellows decides to prosecute Mrs. Diss Debar for conspiracy.
23—The Northern and Southern Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church meet together at Philadelphia, and listen to a speech from President Cleveland. The National Butchers' Association takes strong ground against the dressed beef syndicate. Decree issued against French entering Alsace-Loraine without passports from the German authorities.
24—Centennial Day at the Presbyterian General Assembly. Trinity Church, New York, fined $1,000 for importing a preacher from England. Corner stone for the new Catholic University at Washington laid with great ceremony. Prince Henry and Princess Irene married at Berlin.
25—General Sheridan announced to be in a critical condition. The negro question causes trouble in the joint Presbyterian Assembly. Austin Corbin succeeds in placing all of the Reading bonds. Plymouth Church calls Dr. Lyman Abbott to succeed Henry Ward Beecher.
26—The Tories meet a Waterloo at the Parliamentary election at Southampton, England. Presbyterian Assembly discusses organic union and temperance. Sheridan very low. Mrs. Cleveland visits Princeton College, and is enthusiastically received. Two brave young ladies capture a desperate murderer in White county, Indiana. Governor Beaver appoints McCamant Auditor General.
27—Dr. Talbott accepts the pastorate of Plymouth Church. Chicago Anarchists trying to effect the release of Oscar Neebe. Irish Catholics of Chicago ask the Pope not to interfere with Ireland's politics. Prof. Hermann exposes spiritualism in New York.
28—The Senate decides to consider the fisheries treaty with open doors. The Standard Company secures control of the Ohio oil field. The big Russian railway completed. President Cleveland vetoes the public building at Youngstown.
29—The Southern Presbyterian Assembly defeats organic union by a vote of 2 to 1. The new bishops consecrated at the M. E. General Conference. National Civil Service Reform League meets in New York. President Cleveland visits the metropolis. The Senate passes the bill making Sheridan the General of the United States Army.
30—Decoration Day observed throughout the country, President Cleveland reviewing the celebration at Brooklyn. General Sheridan's condition becomes more critical. The Brewers' Convention convenes at St. Louis.
31—Sheridan continues in a sinking condition. Rival G. A. R. factions in Brooklyn quarrel over the President's visit. Irish-Americans in Chicago protest again the Papal rescript.

JUNE.

1—The President signs the bill making Sheridan General of the army. Count Arco, the new German Minister, arrives in New York. The immigration of Chinese into the colonies discussed by the British Parliament. Mrs. Rawn, the wife of the Chicago millionaire, shoots five times at a lawyer in open court.
2—Socialists plots discovered against the German Crown Prince. Cornell University students riot in Boston and burn an effigy. N. Y. Morocco apologizes to the United States for recent troubles.
3—Indiana White Caps commit audacious outrages. Jay Gould announced to be a very sick man. England agitated by reports of a new Irish conspiracy. The steamship Etruria breaks the record for fast time in crossing the Atlantic.
4—Sheridan's condition continues critical. Two Anarchists fined, and he is believed to be near the point of death. Boulanger appears before the Chamber of Deputies and demands a revision of the constitution. Jefferson Davis celebrates his 80th birthday. Governor Hill signs the bill abolishing hanging and substituting electricity for capital punishment.
5—Sheridan shows a sudden and marvelous improvement. Confederate veterans of Georgia decide to participate in the July Gettysburg celebration. The approaching marriage of Amelie Rives, the novelist, announced.
6—A son of Francis Murphy elopes with the beautiful daughter of a wealthy and aristocratic citizen of Louisville. General Sheridan's friends and family much encouraged by his improvement.
7—General Sheridan suffers a relapse. Chicago citizens bring suit against their Gas Trust.
8—Balfour and Parnell, the opposing leaders, give their views on the Irish question. Bold robbers attempt to blow a safe in a train near Cincinnati. The Trunk Line Association lowers the rate on pig iron. General Conference of the Lutheran Church meets at Madison, Wis.
9—The English Parliament hard at work on the local Government bill. The Eads Ship Railway Company decides to give the contract for the construction of its enterprise to the Atlantic and Pacific Construction Company. Lord Stanley, the new Canadian Governor General, arrives at Quebec. Four prisoners make a daring escape from the Fonda, N. Y., jail. The twenty-fifth annual Saengerfest meets at St. Louis.
10—A slight change for the better in General Sheridan's condition.
11—The Orangemen convene at Cleveland. John Walsh returns to America after an unsuccessful dynamite trip to Europe. Governor Hill signs the McEvoy elevator bill. Conflicting reports as to the state of Emperor Frederick's health.
12—The House indulges in a warm debate upon the subject of filibustering. Senator Cullom reviews the work of the inter-State commerce law and proposes several amendments. Suit brought against the Pennsylvania Company for $2,500,000 at Akron, O., growing out of a complication in the affairs of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroad.
13—One of Swinton's text books is banished from the Boston public schools because of its being distasteful to Catholics. The Orange Grand Lodge elects officers at Cleveland. O'Brien and Dillon banqueted in London. Six thousand Knights of Pythias meet and celebrate at Cincinnati.
14—A grand double wedding at Mentor, O., both a son and daughter of ex-President Garfield being married on the same evening. Emperor Frederick grows weaker. Judge Thurman makes a non-political speech at a Catholic Orphans' picnic near Columbus.
15—Europe agitated by the long-expected death of Emperor Frederick. Universal sympathy expressed by the various governments. A religious crank creates great excitement among the negroes in Tennessee.
16—Messages of sympathy and condolence from all over the globe sent to Berlin. The Appropriation Committee reports several important bills to the House. William II, the new Emperor of Germany, issues a proclamation to the army and navy. The Liberal candidate wins in the Parliamentary election at Ayr.
17—A post mortem examination shows that Emperor Frederick's disease was cancer. The National Saengerfest closes at St. Louis, and decides to hold its next meeting at New Orleans.
18—Emperor Frederick laid to rest, his funeral being attended with great pomp and ceremony. Captain Andrews sails from Boston in a 15-foot boat, bound for England. Salisbury introduces a bill to reform the House of Lords. Grasshoppers do great damage to Indiana crops.
19—All Europe uneasy, fearing that the new German Emperor may precipitate war. Advices from Z