

THE YEAR 1899 IN THE WORLD AT LARGE

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

JANUARY.

1-The president's proclamation to the Philippines distributed among the natives.

FEBRUARY.

1-Aginaldo proclaims war against the United States. Filipinos attack Americans at Manila, but are driven back with terrible slaughter.

2-Agoncillo, the Filipino envoy, flees from Washington to Canada.

3-The treaty of peace with Spain, including the clause ceding the Philippine islands to the United States, ratified by the senate. Americans take Paranaque.

4-Caloocan shelled by Admiral Dewey's fleet and stormed by troops.

5-Agoncillo's request for suspension of hostilities ignored by General Otis.

6-Filipinos again driven from Calococan after a battle. The Spanish treaty signed by President McKinley.

7-Americans take Iloilo. Insurgents routed between Calococan and Malabon.

8-McEnery's disclaimer resolution passed by the senate.

9-The president before the Home Market club of Boston explains his Philippine policy.

10-The Spanish government orders the release of Filipino prisoners held by Spain.

11-Insurgents in Negros Island drive out Filipino insurgents and hold the stars and stripes.

12-The \$2,000,000 Philippine purchase appropriation bill passed by the house.

13-News of a Filipino order of a massacre in Manila cabled by General Otis to Washington.

14-Insurgents within the city set fire to Manila.

15-Admiral Dewey requests the battleship Oregon "for political reasons."

16-The navy takes possession of Cebu Island.

MARCH.

1-The senate passes the \$20,000,000 appropriation for payment for the Philippine islands.

2-The Bennington shells San Jose village and other suburbs of Malabon, killing many people.

3-Filipinos repulsed in an attempt to capture Manila water works.

4-General Lawton reaches Manila.

5-Fastig captured by Americans.

6-Americans burn Patocres and advance as far as Taguig. Insurgents burn Pasig.

7-The insurgent army again routed at Pasig.

8-Americans take Calint. Rebels repulsed near Santa Barbara and near Iloilo.

9-The battles south of Malolos begin; a bloody victory won at Polo.

10-Americans cross Tulahan river, take Malinta and bombard Malabon.

11-Rebels repulsed at Maricao and defeated at Balacnan.

12-The American advance fights its way to within three and one-half miles of Malolos, the rebel capital.

13-Malolos falls.

APRIL.

1-The Charles H. Edwards Dacapan, a Schurmann Philippine commission issues a proclamation to the natives.

2-Lawton's expedition captures San Francisco.

3-Ratifications of the Spanish peace treaty exchanged and peace with Spain formally proclaimed. Insurgents repulsed at an attack upon Minnesota volunteers at Bocave.

4-Pennsylvania and Oregon troops drive insurgents from Santa Maria.

5-Lawton's expedition captures Pasig.

6-Filipinos defeated at the outer works of Calumpit.

7-Americans fight their way to the outer works of Calumpit.

8-Insurgents defeated and driven out of Calumpit.

9-Agoncillo sends an envoy to General Otis to sue for peace.

10-Spain paid \$20,000,000 for the Philippine islands.

MAY.

1-General Lawton routs insurgents at Maricao.

2-Atkinson's anti-imperialist pamphlets intended for shipment to the Philippines ordered to be intercepted from the Pacific mails. Col. Frederick Funston of Kansas promoted to brigadier general.

3-Americans take San Tomas; Filipinos also defeated at Masand and near San Fernando.

4-San Fernando taken without resistance.

5-Rear Admiral Watson ordered to report to Admiral Dewey to relieve the latter of the command of the Asiatic fleet.

6-Lawton drives Filipinos from San Ildefonso.

7-Lawton captures the new insurgent capital, San Isidro.

8-Admiral Dewey sails from Manila to Hong Kong on his way home. Aginaldo's envoys confer with General Otis, who refuses their request for an armistice.

9-The Schurmann commission offers terms to the Filipinos.

10-Insurgents repulsed at San Fernando. The Spanish garrison evacuates Zamboanga, Mindanao island, and fights a battle with Filipinos.

11-Philippine courts re-established by General Otis. Captain Tilly murdered by insurgents.

12-Americans blockade the port of Sulu.

JUNE.

1-Filipinos burn Macabebe.

2-Americans sweep Morong peninsula with two battleships and take the towns of Morong and Antipolo.

3-General Luna assassinated by Aginaldo's guard.

4-Insurgents driven from the Ictanus south of Pasig river as far south as Paranaque, which town is bombarded and captured. A flanking party of Filipinos near Taguig moved down by the gunboat Napidan.

5-General Lawton routs the insurgents at Los Pinos with great slaughter. Insurgents take the navy yard with artillery; their positions shelled by the American fleet.

6-Americans take Bacoor. Oregon troops sail from Manila for San Francisco, the first of the volunteer regiments to depart.

7-Insurgents evacuate Imus.

8-A rebel attack upon Americans at San Fernando. Manila for San Francisco.

9-An American reconnoitering expedition attacked by Filipinos near Pines das Marinas; rebels repulsed.

10-Admiral Watson arrives in Manila and raises his flag over the cruiser Baltimore. American forces enter Pines das Marinas.

11-Insurgents make a feint upon Imus, but suffer loss.

12-General Lawton releases from Imus many Spanish prisoners at Taguig and captures \$75,000 in insurgent money.

13-The enemy driven westward from Mangatara. The navy takes the port of Vigan. Insurgents defeated at Pavia, Panay Island.

14-Colonel Bell routs and scatters 2,900

General Luna, acquitted by the Philippine court-martial.

12-General Bates sent to Jolo to treat with the sultan of the Sulu islands.

13-Americans surprise and rout Insurgents at Bohang, Panay Island.

14-General Otis proclaims a provisional government for Negros Island.

15-General Hall captures and garrisons Calamba; an attempt by the Filipinos to retake the place repulsed.

16-Americans attack and rout Insurgents in Cebu Island.

17-Insurgents again repulsed in an attempt to retake Calamba.

AUGUST.

1-Agoncillo appeals to the European powers for recognition of Philippine independence or belligerency.

2-General MacArthur attacks and defeats rebels beyond San Fernando.

3-A reconnoitering party sent out by MacArthur takes Angeles.

4-General Young's reconnoissance defeats rebels and takes San Mateo.

5-Insurgents defeated between Busios and Quinaba.

6-Rebels driven from intramuros beyond Calicut after a hard battle. Filipinos make an unsuccessful attempt to retake Angeles. President McKinley calls for 10 more volunteer regiments.

7-A Filipino entrenched force routed north of Angeles.

8-Insurgents defeated in Zamboanga Island by Dato Mundi, a native chief.

9-Troops in Cebu Island rally into the hills and punish natives who had ambushed four soldiers.

10-The military stronghold of Arguella, near Iloilo, destroyed by troops.

SEPTEMBER.

1-The gunboat Paragua destroys a Filipino schooner after a sharp engagement at Balacnan.

2-The gunboat Paragua disperses insurgents at San Fabian, on the northern coast of Luzon.

3-Charleston bombards a rebel fort on Subig bay.

4-A British steamer fired upon by the United States gunboat Pampano. In its quest for filibusters. The Chinese government protests against General Otis' exclusion order in the Philippines.

5-Insurgents ditch a train and fire upon soldiers in the cars, but are forced to flee. General Snyder takes seven insurgent forts in Cebu.

6-The gunboat Urdaneta grounds in the Oran river, where she is looted and her crew captured by insurgents.

7-Four warships bombard Clarangapo, Subig bay, and capture a heavy Krupp gun.

8-McArthur assaults and takes Porac.

9-Filipinos deliver 14 American prisoners.

OCTOBER.

1-General Otis refuses to receive Filipino commissioners.

2-A Filipino attack upon Bacoor repulsed.

3-Insurgents recapture Porac. Two rebel attacks upon Calamba repulsed.

4-General Schwan drives insurgents from the west bank of Imus river.

5-Americans take Cavite, Viejo and Novaleta after sharp fighting.

6-An insurgent attack at Laloma repulsed.

7-General Schwan's column enters San Francisco de Malabon unopposed. Small parties of rebels routed in three engagements.

8-First autonomous government in the Philippines organized at Santa Maria.

9-General Young takes Arayat.

10-General Schwan's command recaptures Imus, scattering the insurgents there.

11-Filipinos unsuccessfully attack Angeles, using artillery.

12-Colonel Bell's regiment drives rebels out of Porac.

13-General Otis receives an offer purporting to come from Pio del Pilar, offering to surrender Aginaldo and the Filipino army for \$500,000. Macabebes disperse rebels at San Mateo.

14-General Young occupies San Isidro after a hard fight at San Fernando.

15-Insurgents repulsed at Calamba.

16-General Young's column defeats rebels at the Ictanus.

17-Ruperto Santiago arrested at Iloilo charged with plotting an insurrection. Captain Simons defeats and disperses Tullisanas bandits near San Nicolas, Negros Island.

18-General Young takes Santa Rosa.

19-Cabanatuan captured by Major Ballance's battalion.

NOVEMBER.

1-The preliminary report of the Philippine commission made public. Major Bell drives rebel cavalry out of Porac after a sharp fight. Aginaldo issues another proclamation.

2-Chase and Rivers' cavalry capture Bohang.

3-General Wheaton's expedition leaves Manila from the north coast of Luzon. General MacArthur's division takes Macalanga.

4-First autonomous government in the Philippines established on Negros Island.

5-Wheaton's force lands at San Pavia against desperate Filipino opposition.

6-General Young takes San Jose. General MacArthur occupies Malabac.

7-Rebel trenches at Jaro, Panay Island, captured by Americans.

8-General MacArthur captures Zamboanga.

9-Insurgents routed by General Wheaton in a hard-fought battle at San Isidro. Major John A. Logan killed while leading charges. Colonel Bell takes Tarlac, the rebel capital and stronghold, without opposition. Aranaeta, rebel leader in Negros Island, made prisoner.

10-Americans meet with strong opposition at Pozorubio.

11-American troops occupy Darapan.

12-Rebels resume the offensive south of Manila; marines scatter them near Iloilo, but the enemy being reinforced, force the troops back.

13-Zamboanga province surrenders to Americans.

14-Colonel Carpenter advances from Zamboanga to Santa Barbara, starting trench after trench in small engagements.

15-Filipinos forced to retreat after a battle north of Iloilo.

16-The president of the Philippine congress and part of his cabinet surrender to the Americans; rebels scatter in small hands and wage a guerrilla warfare.

17-Insurgents make a feint upon Imus, but suffer loss.

18-General Lawton releases from Imus many Spanish prisoners at Taguig and captures \$75,000 in insurgent money.

19-The enemy driven westward from Mangatara. The navy takes the port of Vigan. Insurgents defeated at Pavia, Panay Island.

20-Colonel Bell routs and scatters 2,900

insurgents on a mountain top west of Mangatara.

DECEMBER.

1-The Filipino General, Conon, surrenders Bayambang with 800 men to 50 American scouts under Lieutenant Monroe.

2-General Young takes Tagudin without opposition.

3-Insurgents suffer a bloody repulse in a night attack upon the garrison of Vigan.

4-General Young routs insurgents at Napan. The insurgent General Gregorio del Pilar killed.

5-The small escort of a wagon train repulses an insurgent attack near Balingas. General Grant's column occupy Pangapa, on Subig bay.

6-The army and navy take Loaga.

7-The rebel General Timoteo's army in northern Luzon broken up by Colonel Howe. General MacArthur captures Aginaldo's counselor, Mabini.

8-General Young captures the mountain stronghold of Biannabato.

9-General Lawton killed in battle before San Mateo; rebels driven into the mountains.

GENERAL EVENTS.

JANUARY.

1-The United States assumes sovereignty over all Cuba. The Boston terminal railroad station, the largest in the world, opened for public use.

2-Tax riots break out in Sicily.

3-Organization of the United States Sixteen-to-One Money League begun in Denver.

4-The foundation stone of Gordon Memorial college laid in Kharatour, India.

5-Lord Curzon installed as viceroy of India. Southern capitalists secure control of the Seaboard Air line.

6-Charleston bombards a rebel fort on Subig bay.

7-A British steamer fired upon by the United States gunboat Pampano. In its quest for filibusters. The Chinese government protests against General Otis' exclusion order in the Philippines.

8-Insurgents ditch a train and fire upon soldiers in the cars, but are forced to flee. General Snyder takes seven insurgent forts in Cebu.

9-The gunboat Urdaneta grounds in the Oran river, where she is looted and her crew captured by insurgents.

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FEBRUARY.

1-The American Steel and Wire company incorporated.

2-The steamship Oceanic, the largest ever built, launched at Newcaston, England. The submarine torpedo boat Gustaveze successfully tested at Toulon, France. The British ship Andahnia founders at Tacoma, Wash., 19 lives lost.

3-A drunken Indian mob repulsed in an attack upon Juneau, Alaska; four of their number killed.

4-The last hostile Dervish force surrendered to Anglo-Egyptian troops at Herod, Philadelphia, building, found to have absconded owing \$1,000,000.

5-Dupont elected United States senator from New York and Beveridge from Indiana.

6-The Cuban evacuation commission dissolves. An investigation by scientists at Keely's workshops proves that the alleged motor was a delusion.

7-The senate passes the Nicaragua canal bill.

8-Several villages in the Greek Peloponnese destroyed by an earthquake.

9-The heaviest day's business ever transacted on the New York stock exchange. The South Jersey glass strike begins.

10-Charles O. Sweeney, a Provisional retiree in favor of Crown Prince Gustav.

11-General Eagan convicted by court martial. Forfeiture suit of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

12-The house passes the Hollard bill. Sixty Kentucky distilleries consolidated.

FEBRUARY.

1-The South Dakota legislature finally passes a law requiring one year's residence to obtain a divorce.

2-The American Follies company organized. The Creek Indian treaty signed.

3-General Gomez consents to President McKinley's proposition relating to payment of Cuban troops.

4-The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War organized. Professor Brashear of Philipsburg completes the largest electric lamp ever made for Professor Langley of the Smithsonian institute, Washington.

5-The Philippine war breaks out. Mrs. Beekin, the California poisoner, sentenced to life imprisonment.

6-The Spanish peace treaty ratified by the senate. The Cambria Steel company of Johnstown, Pa., increases wages.

7-Sentence upon General Eagan commuted to six months' suspension from rank and duty. The Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad sold.

8-The National Steel company chartered. The Columbus-Savannah telegraph company of Cleveland, using the "sign wave" system, incorporated. The state of siege in Spain raised.

9-The war investigation commission reports to the president. A court of inquiry to investigate General Miles' army beef charges ordered.

10-The Spanish peace treaty signed by President McKinley.

11-The South Dakota state insane asylum at Yankton burns; 17 inmates cremated. Twelve Italians killed by a snowslide at Silver Lake, Colo. The steamer Moravia wrecked off Sable Island and her crew of 30 lost.

12-A great blizzard prevails all over the Union east of the Rocky mountains; many people in Texas frozen to death. Judge Dillenbach of Cleveland convicted of malfeasance in office. Four persons found dead and three stupefied in a house at Northboro, Mass.

13-Northwestern flour mills combine. McEnery's Philippine disclaimer resolution passed by the senate.

14-The first anniversary of the destruction of the Maine observed. Fire at the Brooklyn navy yard destroys property valued at \$1,500,000.

15-The Isthmus of Panama strike compromised.

16-Emile Loubet elected president of France, vice Faure, deceased. Russian and Chinese fight a battle at Talien-Wan. Professor Stevens found guilty at Easton, Pa., of setting fire to Lafayette college.

The theaterphone successfully tested in Chicago.

17-President W. Wood of the University of Wisconsin thaws frozen water pipes with electricity.

18-Germany informally requests of the United States the removal of Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa.

19-The pope in a letter to Cardinal Gibbons, condemns "Americanism" as a church movement.

20-The senate passes the army reorganization bill. Roland H. Molinere arrested on the charge of murdering by poison Mrs. Adams in New York.

21-Berengrovsk's expedition lands on the Antarctic continent.

MARCH.

1-The house passes the compromise reorganization bill. The Spanish minister resigns. Claims to have discovered a method of hardening steel plates. The Chicago & Alton railroad sold to the Chicago & North Western. Advance of wages takes place in the iron and steel industries.

2-President McKinley signs the \$20,000,000 Spanish appropriation and additional bills. Italy demands from China railroad concessions and the lease of San Mun bay. General Toral arrested in Madrid.

3-The rebel General Timoteo becomes premier of Spain. Bailey resigns the democratic leadership in the house of representatives. The German liner Atlantis sets the fastest balloon trip on record, going from Berlin across the Austrian frontier at the rate of 68 miles an hour.

4-Congress adjourns. Fifty-one people killed by a gunpowder explosion at Toulon, France.

5-Prof. Wood of the University of Wisconsin announces the discovery of a new method of color photography.

6-Mrs. Margaret Cody convicted at Amesbury, Mass., of attempting to blackmail the Jay Goulds.

7-The last Spanish troops, except the sick in hospitals, evacuate Cuba. The Cuban assembly elects General Gomez as chief executive authority. General James A. Walker shoots and mortally wounds Orney W. S. Hamilton in a street combat.

8-The United States and Great Britain reach a new agreement concerning Samoa.

9-American and British cruisers bombard the island of Oahu. Four negroes shot dead in jail at Palmto, Ga. Six men killed at Hot Springs, Ark. in a riot between police and citizens.

10-The Hotel Windsor in New York burns; about 50 lives lost.

11-A new satellite of Saturn discovered by Prof. Pickering of Harvard university. Founders kill over a score of people in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

12-Martha Place, the New York murderer, first woman to suffer electrocution.

13-The republican party of Porto Rico organized.

14-Railroads of the Central states and the Interstate commerce commission, reach a tariff agreement. Tanumafili Maloeta crowned king of Samoa. A mob in Little Rock, Ark., lynches three colored men lynched near Silver City, Miss.

15-The American Independent Telephone company organized.

16-The Port Arthur, Tex., ship canal opened. Great Britain annexes the Tonga islands. Hoyt and John Zetler kill Lawyer Westmeyer in a street fight near Haysville, O.; and also two farmers while besieged in their house by citizens; troops called out; the brothers surrender next day.

17-Message exchanged over the English channel by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

18-The United States and Great Britain reach an agreement for a joint high commission to settle the Samoa question. The excursion steamer Stella runs upon a rock in the Hawaiian channel and founders; 70 lives lost.

APRIL.

1-Over 400 lives wiped out by a hurricane in Queensland, Australia.

2-The French court of cassation orders a new court martial for Captain Dreyfus. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company raises wages.

3-President Loubet of France mobbed by royalists at the Auteuil race track.

4-Sir Alfred Milner's conference with President Kruger of the Transvaal republic fails of results. General Gomez issues a manifesto to Cubans his farewell manifesto.

5-Twenty-five people drowned by a cloudburst in the Colorado River valley, Tex. Professor Dewar announces that he has liquefied hydrogen.

6-A. J. Cassett elected president of the Pennsylvania railroad. Ten thousand Central Pennsylvania coal miners strike. Organization of the National Glass company begun. A wind storm in the Spanish province of Valladolid destroys 150 houses and many lives.

7-The Duke of Arco appointed Spanish minister to Washington. Two ancient statues,