. 5—Confederate forces crossed the tomac into Maryland.
16-17—Confederates defeated at Antam. They retreated into Virginia e following day.
8—Count Otto von Bismarck appointprime minister of Prussia.
31—West Virginia admitted to the to date from June 20, 1863.

1863.

resident Lincoln issued proclamaeing slaves in confederate states. numbered about 3,120,000.
—All Russian serfs freed by Alexr II. Previous to the emancipation e serfs on imperial domains in 1858 were more than 38,000,000 serfs in Russian empire. Of these 16,000,000 freed in 1858 and the remainder in
—National currency secured by U. ds provided for.
—Stonewall Jackson died. Woundy 2 at Chancellorsville.
—Invasion of the north began by Lee.
—French army occupied the City xico.
2-3—Confederate army, numbering men, defeated at Gettysburg by ral army, numbering 73,500 men.
4—Vicksburg surrendered to Gen. rant.
uly 13-16—Draft riots occurred in New York city.
ly 25—Samuel Houston, Texas hero, ed at Huntersville, Tex., aged 70.
t. 15—President Lincoln suspended writ habeas corpus.
t. 19-20—Federal army defeated by conderates at Chickamauga.
v. 23-24-25—Federal army under Gen. nt defeated confederates at Orchard b, Missionary Ridge and Lookout ntain.

1864.

10—Gen. Grant placed in command of the federal armies.

U S GRANT
ril 27, 1822—Died ly 23, 1885.

May 4—Federal army, numbering 130,000 men, crossed the Rapidan to attack Lee.
May 5—Struggle between federal and confederate armies in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania began. In these battles the federal army lost 40,000 men.
May 17—Postal money order system established.
May 19—Nathaniel Hawthorne died at Plymouth, N. H., aged 60.
—President Lincoln renominated at ago.
12—Archduke Maximilian entered of Mexico as emperor.
19—Federal cruiser Kearsarge capd confederate cruiser Alabama off rbourg, France.
16—Gold reached the maximum, 285 cent.
2—Atlanta captured by Gen. Sher-
—Nevada admitted to the union by amation of president.
—Twentieth presidential election. ln and Johnson carried 22 states; Mcan and Pendleton, 3; 11 not voting.
14—Sherman's march to the sea be-
21—Savannah captured by Gen. Sher-.

1865.

15—Edward Everett died at Boston, 71.
8—Gen. Lee placed in command of onfederate forces.
3—Confederate debt disowned by of congress.
18—Confederate congress adjourned die.
2—Richmond evacuated by confede army.
9—Lee surrendered to Grant at Apattox.
14—President Lincoln shot by J. es Booth in Ford's theater, Washn.
15—President Lincoln died at 7:30 a. Vice President Johnson took oath of e as president same day.
15—Military Order of the Loyal Leformed.
26—J. Wilkes Booth shot in barn r Bowling Green, Va.
10—Jefferson Davis captured by memof Fourth Michigan cavalry at insville, Ga.
13—Last battle of the war fought. erals defeated by confederates near Pinto, Tex. The total number of nts in the federal service were total number of engagements etween the two armies 2,261; in al army the total loss by death 35; the confederate government 4 years 1 month and 14 days.
Southern ports opened by procon of president.
23—Grand review of federal armies ashington.
Lewis Payne, G. A. Atzerodt, Da. Harold and Mary E. Sturratt, inted in murder of President Linexecuted.
15—First vessel passed through Suez l from Mediterranean to the Red
1—Habeas corpus restored in northtates by proclamation.
—Thirteenth amendment to constin declared adopted by the several s.
—Lord Palmerston, English premied.

1866.

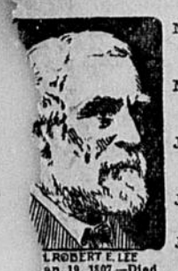
—First post of grand army organt Springfield, Ill.
—Civil rights bill passed over the dent's veto.
23—Gen. Winfield Scott died at West oint, aged 80.
May 31—Fenian raid into Canada; 1,200 men crossed the Niagara river at Buffalo.
June 8—Canadian parliament met for the first time at Ottawa.
June 18—Italy and Prussia declared war against Austria. This was the beginning of the "Seven Weeks War."
y 3—Austrians defeated by Prussians battle of Sadowa. Austrians lost 40,00 men and the Prussians 10,000.
ly 24.—Tennessee readmitted to the union.
ug. 23—Treaty of peace signed between Prussia, Italy and Austria. By this treaty Austria ceded Venetia to Italy and consented to a new German confederation.
ct. 30—Baron Ferdinand von Beust apted Austrian foreign minister. Unhis leadership Austria changed in years from an absolute to the most ral constitutional monarchy in Eu-.

1867.

7—Autonomy announced for Hun. A separate ministry for Hungary restored February 17.
—Nebraska admitted to the union.
94—First parliament of the North man confederation opened by the of Prussia.
2—Department of education estabed by congress.
2—Military reconstruction act ed over president's veto.
29—English parliament passed act ting Dominion of Canada out of the sh provinces in North America.
—Diamonds discovered near what is the city of Kimberley, South Africa. city founded in 1871.
13—Jefferson Davis admitted to bail.
8—Emperor Francis Joseph crowned king of Hungary.
une 19—Maximilian shot in Mexico.
une 20—U. S. acquired Alaska from Russia. Consideration $7,200,000. Extent, 577,390 square miles.
ne 25—Cochin, China, annexed to France by proclamation.

1868.

b. 24—House of representatives voted to impeach President Johnson.



ROBERT E. LEE
an. 19, 1807.—Died Oct. 12, 1870

May 5—Grand army instituted Decoration day, designating May 30.
May 26—President Johnson acquitted of impeachment charges.
June 1—Ex-President James Buchanan died at Wheatland, Pa.
June 22—Arkansas readmitted to the union.
June 25—North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana readmitted to the union.
28—Fourteenth amendment to constion declared adopted.
Nov. 3—Twenty-first presidential election. Ulysses S. Grant, 214 electoral and 3,015,071 popular votes, and Horatio Seymour 80 electoral and 2,709,613 popular votes.
Dec. 9—Wm. E. Gladstone became prime minister of England at head of liberal ministry.
Dec. 25—Amnesty proclamation granting unconditional pardon to all concerned in confederate rebellion issued.

1869.

May 10—Union Pacific railroad opened for traffic.
June 1—New liberal monarchical constitution adopted by Spanish cortes elected by the revolutionists. Duke of Aosta, son of Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, elected king of Spain by cortes, Nov. 17, 1870, to succeed Queen Isabella, who had fled to France.
June 15—Great national peace jubilee held in Boston.
July 1—Soldiers' national monument at Gettysburg dedicated.
July 26—Anglican church disestablished in Ireland by act of English parliament.
Sept. 24—"Black Friday." Culmination of financial panic in New York. Gold quoted at 162½.
Oct. 8—Ex-President Franklin Pierce died at Concord, N. H., aged 65.
Nov. 4—George Peabody died in London, aged 74.
Nov. 17—Suez canal opened with elaborate ceremonies.
Nov. 24—American Woman's Suffrage association formed at Cleveland, O.
Dec. 8.—Ecumenical council of Catholic church met at Rome. Pope's infallibility in matters of faith and morals reaffirmed.
Dec. 10—Wyoming gave women the right to vote and hold office.
Dec. 11—George H. Peabody, American philanthropist, died in London, aged 74.
Dec. 24—Edwin M. Stanton died at Washington aged 55.

1870.

Jan. 4—Strike of the telegraph operators throughout the country.
Jan. 26—Virginia readmitted to the union.
Feb. 9—Congress authorized the establishment of the weather bureau.
Feb. 15—Work begun on the Northern Pacific railroad at the Dalles of the St. Louis, Minn.
Feb. 23—Mississippi readmitted to the union.
March 30—Texas readmitted to the union.
April 9—American Anti-Slavery society, after existence of 37 years, dissolved.
March 30—Fifteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted.
June 9—Charles Dickens died in England, aged 58.
June—Ninth census taken. Population, 38,588,371.
July 8—Irish land act passed by English parliament.
July 15—France declared war against Prussia. This was the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war.
July 15—Georgia readmitted to the union.
July 24—First through car from the Pacific reached New York.
Aug. 8—American yacht "Magic" defeated English yacht "Cambria" in race at New York for the "America's" cup.
Aug. 14—Admiral David C. Farragut died at Portsmouth, N. H., aged 69.
Sept. 1—French defeated by Prussians at Sedan. French loss, 30,000; Prussian loss, 20,000. The next day the French army of 108,000 men and Emperor Napoleon III. surrendered to King William of Prussia.
Sept. 4—Emperor Napoleon III. deposed and third French republic proclaimed at 4:15 p. m.
Sept. 16—Investment of Paris begun by the Prussians.
Sept. 20—Rome surrendered to Italian army by the pope. This marked the end of the pope's temporal power.
Oct. 12—Gen. Robert E. Lee died at Lexington Va., aged 63.
Nov. —First election for district school boards in England under authority of new law providing for support of public schools by local taxation.
Dec. 16—Colored Methodist Episcopal church in America organized.
Dec. 20—Railway tunnel through Mount Cenis completed. This connected Italy with the rest of Europe by rail.

1871.

Jan. 16—Supreme court decided legal tender act of 1862 constitutional.

BISMARCK
Born April 1, 1815.—Died June 30, 1898.

Jan. 18—King William of Prussia proclaimed emperor of Germany. This completed the creation of the new German empire.
Jan. 26—George Ticknor, historian, died at Boston, aged 80.
Jan. 28—Paris surrendered to the Prussians.
Feb. 26—Treaty of peace signed between France and Prussia. This treaty ceded to Prussia nearly all of Alsace and one-fifth of Loraine, and demanded the payment of $1,000,000,000 by France to Prussia. This war cost nearly 500,000 lives.
March 3—Act establishing Centennial exposition at Philadelphia passed by congress.
March 17—French government took measures to suppress the mobs in Paris. This was the beginning of the French civil war.
March 21—First diet of new German empire assembled at Berlin. It formed a new German constitution.
March—First civil service commission appointed.
April 3—Eighth census of the United Kingdom taken; population 31,817,108.
May 28—Last of the French insurgents surrendered. This short civil war in France cost many thousands of lives and left one-third of Paris in ashes. Eighteen thousand rebels were shot after they had surrendered.
July 3—Italian government moved to Rome.
Oct. 8-9—Fire destroyed 20,000 buildings in Chicago; 98,500 people made homeless; loss, $192,000,000.
Oct. 16—American yacht "Columbia" defeated English yacht "Livonia" in race for "America's" cup at New York. The "Livonia" was again defeated on Oct. 21 of the same year by the American yacht "Sappho."
Nov. 10—Henry M. Stanley found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, Central Africa.

1872.

March 1—Yellowstone national park established.
March —Strike for an 8-hour day, involving 100,000 men, began in New York. It lasted three months and resulted successfully for the strikers.
March —Schools of Germany taken from the control of the churches and entrusted to officials of the state.
June 1—James Gordon Bennett, founder New York Herald, died in New York, aged 77.
June 12—First railway in Japan opened.
June 17-July 4—World's peace jubilee held at Boston.
July 15—The law expelling the Jesuits from Germany, passed by first German parliament, published.
Sept. 14—Geneva tribunal awarded United States $15,500,000 from Great Britain.
Nov. 5—Twenty-second presidential election. Grant received 286 electoral and 3,597,070 popular votes. Remainder of electoral votes divided as follows: B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1. Combined popular vote of Greeley and Brown was 2,834,079.
Nov. 29—Horace Greeley died at Pleasantville, N. Y., aged 61.
Dec. 12—Edwin Forrest, a tragedian, died at Philadelphia, aged 68.

1873.

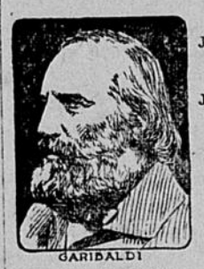
Jan. 9—Emperor Napoleon III. of France died in England.
Feb. 7—"Trade dollar" ordered and silver demonetized by act of congress.
Feb. 11—King Amadeus of Spain abdicated and a republic was established.
Feb. 27—Oakes Ames, of Mass., and James Brooks, of N. Y., censured by congress for connection with Credit Mobilier.
May 1—One-cent postal cards first issued.
May 7—Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase died at New York, aged 65.
June 29—Foreign ministers first received by the emperor of China.
Sept. 5—The "Alabama" award of $15,500,000 paid by Great Britain to the United States.
Sept. 5—Last installment of the Franco-Prussian war indemnity paid by France to Germany, and German troops left France Sept. 16.
Sept. 20—Panic on New York stock exchange; exchange closed; reopened Sept. 30.
Oct. 31—An American schooner, Virginius, with Cuban insurgent expedition, captured by Spaniards. Thirty Americans and six British of the expedition shot Nov. 4-7.
Nov. 19—William H. Tweed convicted in New York; sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

1874.

March 3—President's salary fixed at $50,000.
March 8—Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 74.
July-Oct.—Grasshoppers infest Western and Northwestern states.
Aug. 28—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher acquitted of charges preferred against him by Theodore Tilton by a committee of his church.
Oct. 15—Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., dedicated.
Nov. 19—National Woman's Christian Temperance union organized at Cleveland, O.
Dec. 31—Prince Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, proclaimed king of Spain. This ended the Spanish republic and put a stop to the bloody civil wars.

1875.

May 1—Whisky frauds exposed. Loss to government in revenue stamps, $1,650,000.



GARIBALDI
Born July 4, 1807.—Died July 2, 1882.

July — Alexander Graham Bell constructed first successful telephone.
July —Peasants of Herzegovina rebelled against Ottoman government to resist collection of taxes. This led to rebellions in the Turkish provinces of Servia, Bosnia and Montenegro lasting through 1876, and ended in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 and the final establishment of the Balkan states.
July 31—Ex-President Johnson died near Jonesborough, Tenn., aged 67.
Nov. 22—Vice President Henry Wilson died at Washington, aged 63.

1876.

May 10—Centennial exposition opened at Philadelphia by Pres. Grant and Don Pedro II. of Brazil.
June 25—Gen. George A. Custer and 276 men massacred by Indians under Sitting Bull near Little Big Horn river, Montana.
June 30—First railway opened in China from Shanghai to Woosung, 11 miles. It was afterwards torn up because of the superstitions of the natives.
Aug. 1—W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, acquitted of impeachment charges.
Aug. 1—Colorado admitted to the union.
Aug. 11—American yacht "Madeline" defeated the Canadian yacht "Countess of Dufferin" in race for "America's" cup.
Nov. 7—Twenty-third presidential election. Hayes received 185 electoral and 4,033,295 popular votes; Tilden 184 electoral and 4,284,265 popular votes.
Nov. 23—Slavery abolished in Turkey.

1877.

Jan. 1—Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India.
Jan. 4—Com. Cornelius Vanderbilt died in New York, aged 83.
Jan. 17—Joint congressional committee agreed upon a plan for counting electoral vote. Electoral commission appointed by this commission awarded 3 disputed votes from Florida to republicans Feb. 9; vote of Louisiana to republicans Feb. 16; vote of Oregon to republicans Feb. 23; vote of South Carolina to republicans Feb. 27.
Feb 5—Circular issued by Russia declaring Ottoman empire a menace to Europe and to sentiments of humanity.
April 12—Transvaal republic annexed to English dominions by proclamation.
April 25—First battle of the Russo-Turkish war fought near Batoum on the Black sea.
May 17—Ex-President Grant and party started from Philadelphia on trip around the world.
June 15—West India docks, London, first lighted by electricity.
July 16—General railroad strike began in Pennsylvania against reduction of wages. It lasted three months, spread throughout the eastern and central states, and resulted disastrously for the men.
Aug. 11—Satellites of Mars discovered by Prof. Hall, of Washington.
Aug. 29—Brigham Young died in Salt Lake City, aged 76.
Sept. 2—M. Thiers, first president of third French republic, died at St. Germain.
Canals of Mars discovered.
Dec. 9—Turks defeated by Russians at battle of Plevna; 60,000 Turks surrendered.

1878.

Jan. 9—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy died. Succeeded by his son Humbert.
Feb. 7—Pope Pious IX. died.
Feb. 20—Leo XIII. elected pope.
Feb. 28—Bland silver bill passed over the president's veto.
March 2—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey that closed the Russo-Turkish war.
April 12—William M. Tweed died in Ludlow street jail, New York, aged 55.
April 18—Three hundred thousand cotton mill operatives struck in Lancashire, England, against reduction of wages. Strike lasted nine months and was partially successful.
June 13—William Cullen Bryant died in New York, aged 84.
June 13—Congress representing great European powers met at Berlin to settle eastern questions growing out of Russo-Turkish war. It concluded an international treaty and adjourned July 23.
July 10-15—Yellow fever epidemic began at New Orleans.
Sept. —Edison's announcement of his method of electric lighting produces a panic in London gas companies' stock.
Nov. 16—British began campaign against ameer of Afghanistan. It was in this war that Lord Roberts won renown.
Dec. 17—Gold down to par in New York, first time since Jan. 13, 1862.
Dec. 19—Bayard Taylor died at Berlin, Germany, aged 53.

1879.

Jan. 1—Specie payment resumed by the government.
Feb. 15—Act permitting women to practice before the supreme court passed.
April —Peru and Bolivia declared war against Chili.
May 1—Dr. Livingstone died at Ilala, Central Africa, aged 60.
May 5—England and France assume control of Egyptian finances.
July 8—Yacht Jeanette sailed from San Francisco on voyage of arctic exploration.

1880.

Jan. 2—Irish nationalists Parnell and Dillon arrive at New York.
May 31—League of American Wheelmen organized at Newport.
June— Tenth census taken. Population, 50,155,783.
Nov. 2—Twenty-fourth presidential election. Garfield received 214 electoral and 4,454,331 popular votes; Hancock 155 electoral and 4,447,888 popular votes.
Dec. 30—The South African republic proclaimed by Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius. They had persistently opposed the English occupation of the land by the English from the time of its annexation.

1881.

Feb. 24—Work began on the De Lesseps Panama canal.

GLADSTONE
Born Dec. 29, 1809.—Died May 19, 1898.

Feb. 26-27 — English defeated by the Boers at battle of Majuba hill.
March 13 — Czar Alexander II. of Russia assassinated by nihilists in St. Petersburg. Alexander III. proclaimed emperor March 14.
May 22—Kingdom of Roumania established by coronation of Prince Charles as king.
May—Work begun on the Canadian Pacific railway.
June. 9 — American Association of the Red Cross organized, Miss Clara Barton president.
June 24—Secretary of State Blaine notified American ministers at European courts that any attempt to guarantee neutrality of Panama canal would be considered uncalled-for interference.
July 2—President Garfield shot by Guiteau in Baltimore and Potomac depot at Washington.
July —Insurrection in the Soudan, led by the mahdi, began against Egypt.
Aug. 3—Treaty of peace signed between England and the Boers. The former surrendered the territory to the Transvaal state, and the latter recognized English suzerainty and a British representative resident. The treaty was amended Feb. 27, 1884, by which the republic was officially styled the South African republic under British suzerainty.
Sept. 19—President Garfield died at Elberon, N. J., at 10:35 p. m.
Sept. 20—Vice President Arthur took oath of office as president in New York city.
Sept.—Forest fire in Huron and Sanilac counties, Mich., rendered 2,900 families homeless, caused loss of 138 lives and spread over 1,800 square miles.
Nov. 9—American yacht "Mischief" defeated Canadian yacht "Atalanta" in race for "America's" cup.

1882.

Jan. 25—Guiteau convicted of murder of President Garfield and sentenced to be hanged June 30.
March 6—Kingdom of Servia established; Prince Milan crowned king.
March 24—Henry W. Longfellow died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 75.
March 25—Edmunds law excluding bigamists and polygamists from holding office passed.
April 27—Ralph Waldo Emerson died at Concord, Mass., aged 79.
May 6—Bill prohibiting Chinese immigration for ten years and Chinese naturalization passed.
May 13—Lieut. Lockwood and Sergt. Brainard, of Greeley expedition reached 83 degrees 23 minutes 8 seconds.
July 16—Mrs. Lincoln, wife of President Lincoln, died at Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 13—English army entered Cairo in triumph after dispersing Egyptian rebel army and capturing Arabi, its leader. This campaign made English influence in Egypt paramount, and the Anglo-French agreement for a joint protectorate was annulled Nov. 19, 1882, France withdrawing.
Dec. 31—M. Gambetta, French statesman, died in Paris.

1883.

May 9—Paul Kruger first elected president of the South African republic.
May 24—New York and Brooklyn bridge opened.
June 14—Verdict returned of not guilty in Star-Route case.
July 19—Strike of telegraph operators began at Pittsburgh, Pa., and spread throughout the country. It involved 67,000 men who asked for 15 per cent. increase of wages. Lasted 30 days and was successful.
Sept. 9—Northern Pacific railroad finished.
Nov.—Japan fully opened to the trade of the world.

1884.

Feb. 2—Wendell Phillips died at Boston, aged 73.
May 6-7—Firm of Grant & Ward and Marine bank failed in New York.
May 14—Financial crisis occurred in New York.
June 22—Lieut. Greely and six companions of Greely arctic expedition found alive in Smith sound near Cape Sabine.
Aug. 5—Corner stone of "Liberty" statue in New York harbor laid.
Aug. 11—National religion of Japan disestablished; freedom for all religions guaranteed.
Nov. 4—Twenty-fifth presidential election. Cleveland received 219 electoral and 4,911,017 popular votes; Blaine 184 electoral and 4,848,334 popular votes.
Dec. 6—Mr. Gladstone's third reform bill granting universal male suffrage in England became a law.

1885.

Jan. 13—Schuyler Colfax died at Mankota, Minn., aged 62.
Jan. 24—Irish conspirators attempted to destroy houses of parliament and the Tower in London with dynamite.
Jan. 26—Gen. Charles George Gordon and English and Egyptian troops massacred at Khartoum.
Feb. 21—Washington monument dedicated. First foundation stone was laid July 4, 1848.
Feb. 24—President-elect Cleveland advised against further purchase and coinage of silver.
Feb. 26—Congo Free State established by European powers with King of Belgium at its head.
Feb. 26—Contract labor law passed.
March 3—President Arthur approved act appropriating $1,890,000 for new ships for U. S. navy. This was the beginning of the present navy.
March 24—Riel rebellion began in Canada.
April 24—Five hundred U. S. troops entered Panama and arrested leader of insurgents.
May 15—Revised version of the New Testament published in London.
July 7—Pasteur inoculated first patient for hydrophobia.
July 23—Gen. U. S. Grant died at Mount McGregor, N. Y., aged 63.
Sept. 1—First electric railway line in America from Baltimore to Hampden, Md., distance 2 miles, opened.
Sept. 14—American yacht "Puritan" defeated English yacht "Genesta" in race for "America's" cup.
Oct. 29—Gen. George B. McClellan died at Orange, N. J., aged 59.
Nov. 8—First train on Canadian Pacific railway from Montreal to Vancouver. The regular public daily service began June 28, 1886.
Nov. 16—Louis Riel, leader of rebellion in Canada, executed near Regina.
Nov. 25—Alfonso XII. of Spain died. Succeeded by his infant son, Alfonso XIII., with Queen Marie Christina as regent.
Nov. 25—Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks died at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 66.
Dec. 8—William H. Vanderbilt died in New York city, aged 74.

1886.

Feb. 12—German East Africa company chartered. It ceded all its territorial rights to the German government Oct. 28, 1890.
March 6—Knights of Labor struck on southwestern railroads.

M. PASTEUR
Born in France Dec. 27, 1822.

May 4 — Anarchist riot and Haymarket massacre took place in Chicago.
June — Gladstone's home rule bill for Ireland defeated in English parliament.
Aug. 20—Spies Schwab, Fielden, Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Lingg, Chicago anarchists, sentenced to death and Neebe to 15 years' imprisonment for Haymarket riot.
Aug 31—Charleston, S. C., and other southern points visited by severe earthquake.
Sept. 4—Geronimo, Apache chief, surrendered to Gen. Miles at Skeleton canyon, Arizona.
Sept. 7—American yacht "Mayflower" defeated English yacht "Galatea" in race for "America's" cup.
Oct. 12—Disastrous gale along Texas coast destroyed 250 lives and left 2,000 people homeless.
Oct. 28—Liberty statue in New York harbor unveiled.
Nov. 18—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur died at New York, aged 56.
Dec. 26—Gen. John A. Logan died at Washington, aged 60.

1887.

Jan. 29—Mexican war pension bill approved.
Feb. 11—Dependent pension bill vetoed.
Feb. 25—Henry M. Stanley sailed from Zanzibar for expedition into central Africa in quest of Emin Pasha. Found him April 29, 1888, on Lake Nyanza.
March 8—Henry Ward Beecher died at Brooklyn.
March 8—John B. Eades, engineer, died at Nassau, N. Y., aged 67.
March 13—Treaty of the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy signed.
March 22—First interstate commerce commission appointed.
June 17—Heavy snow fell at Lynchburg, Va.
Aug. 11—H. S. Ives & Co., New York brokers, failed; liabilities, $20,000,000.
Sept. 27—American yacht "Volunteer" defeated the Scottish yacht "Thistle" in race for "America's" cup.
Dec. 2—M. Jules Grevy forced to resign French presidency.
During the year gold was discovered in the Transvaal and the city of Johannesburg founded.

1888.

March 6—Louisa M. Alcott died at Boston, aged 56. Her father, A. Bronson Alcott, died two days before her, aged 89.
March 9—Emperor William I. of Germany died, aged 90. Succeeded by his son, Frederick William.
March 12-13—Blizzard along Atlantic coast caused loss of 30 lives and $10,000,000 worth of property.
March 23—Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite died at Washington, aged 72.
April 18—Roscoe Conklin died at New York, aged 59.
May —Slavery abolished in Brazil; 700,000 slaves freed.
June 1—Philip H. Sheridan appointed general of the army.
June 4—Act providing for execution of murderers by electricity in New York state approved.
June 15—Emperor Frederick William of Germany died after reign of three months. Succeeded by his son, William II.
Aug. 5—Gen. Philip H. Sheridan died at Nonquit, Mass., aged 57.
Sept 3—Royal charter granted the British East Africa company.
Sept. 12—Act prohibiting immigration of Chinese into United States approved.
Oct. 8—Melville W. Fuller took oath of office as chief justice.
Nov. 6—Twenty-sixth presidential election. Cleveland received 168 electoral and 5,540,329 popular votes; Harrison 233 electoral and 5,439,853 popular votes.
Dec. 11—Panama canal company failed.

1889.

Jan. 4—American Historical association incorporated.
Feb. 9—Department of agriculture created as executive department. Norman J. Coleman appointed first secretary Feb. 12.
Feb. 11—New constitution adopted by Japan. It permitted religious liberty, granted general freedom and created legislative branch of the government.
Feb. 20—Act to create Maritime Canal com-
Feb. 22—Dakota territory divided.
March 6—Milan I. of Servia abdicated in favor of his son.
March 8—John Ericsson died at New York, aged 86.
March 15-16—Three United States and three German war vessels and 146 lives lost by violent storm in Samoan islands.
March 29—John Bright, M. P., died in England, aged 78.
April 22—Oklahoma opened for settlement and city of Guthrie established.
May 6—World's fair opened in Paris; total number of admissions, 28,149,353.
May 31—Disastrous flood at Johnstown, Pa., caused loss of 2,142 lives and property to amount of $9,674,105.
June 14—Neutrality of Samoan islands recognized by a conference in Berlin between Great Britain, United States and Germany, with equal rights of residence, trade and protection for each of the protecting powers.
Aug. 15—More than 100,000 dock laborers struck in London for increase in wages. At end of four weeks the strike was partially successful.
pany passed by congress.
Oct. 2—Pan-American congress organized in Washington.
Oct. 13—Italian government assumed protectorate of Abyssinia.
Oct. 15—A royal charter was granted the British South Africa company. The company began the settlement of Rhodesia, from which England had forced Portugal, Oct. 14, 1890.
Oct. 22—Work began on Nicaraguan canal.
Nov. 2—North and South Dakota admitted to the union.
Nov. 8—Montana admitted to the union.
Nov. 11—Washington admitted to the union.
Nov. 15—Pedro II. of Brazil compelled by people to abdicate. Brazil declared a republic.
Dec. 6—Jefferson Davis, confederate president, died at New Orleans, aged 81.

1890.

Jan. 1—Horatio Allen, first locomotive engineer in United States, died at Montrose, N. J., aged 86.
Jan. 25—"Nellie Bly" completed trip around the world in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes.
Feb. 22—John Jacob Astor died at New York, aged 78.
Feb. 24—Chicago selected by congress as site for Columbian exposition.
April 2—Australian ballot system first introduced into United States at election in Rhode Island.
June 2—Eleventh census taken; population, 62,622,250.
July 2—Act to protect trade and commerce against trusts approved.
July 3—Idaho admitted to the union.
July 9—Gen. Clinton B. Fisk died at New York, aged 62.
July 10—Wyoming, the 44th state, admitted to the union.
July 13—Gen. John C. Fremont died at New York, aged 87.
July 14—Act authorizing purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and for coinage of 2,000,000 ounces per month until July 1, 1901, passed by congress.
July-Aug.-Sept.-Oct.—Treaties for the division of Africa signed between England and France, Germany, Italy and Portugal.
Aug. 5—French protectorate of Madagascar recognized by England.
Aug. 16—John Boyle O'Reilly died at Hull, Mass., aged 46.
Oct. 1—McKinley tariff bill approved.
Oct. 6—Polygamy abolished by the Mormons.
Nov. 23—William III. of Holland died. Succeeded by his nine-year-old daughter, Wilhelmina, under regency of Queen Emma.
Nov. 29—First Japanese parliament opened by the mikado.
Dec. 29—Battle with the Indians at Wounded Knee, S. D.

1891.

Jan. 17—George Bancroft, historian, died at Washington, aged 91.
Jan. 19—End of Indian outbreak at Pine Ridge agency.
Feb. 13—Admiral David Dixon Porter died at Washington, aged 77.
Feb. 14—Gen. William T. Sherman died at New York, aged 71.
March 3—International copyright act approved.
March 14—Eleven Italians, just acquitted of murder of Chief of Police Hennessy, killed in New Orleans.
March 21—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston died at Washington, aged 84.
March 31—Baron Fava, Italian minister, recalled as protest against killing of Italians at New Orleans.
May 19—Work began on the Siberian railway. When completed the line will be 4,785 miles long.
Aug. 12—James Russell Lowell died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 72.
Sept. 19—St. Clair tunnel connecting Canada and the United States at Port Huron formally opened.
Sept. 21—Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States united to protect foreigners against Chinese violence occasioned by activity of Chinese anti-foreign secret societies.

1892.

March 26—Walt Whitman died at Camden, N. J., aged 73.
June 4—Secretary of State Blaine resigned.
July 12—Cyrus W. Field died at Ardsley, N. Y., aged 73.
Sept. 7—John Greenleaf Whittier died at Hampton Falls, N. H., aged 85.
Sept. 23—Gen. John Pope died at Sandusky, O., aged 69.
Nov. 8—Twenty-seventh presidential election. Cleveland received 277 electoral and 5,556,538 popular votes; Harrison, 145 electoral and 5,440,216 popular votes; Weaver, 22 electoral and 1,122,045 popular votes.
Dec. 2—Jay Gould died at New York city, aged 56.

1893.

Jan. 11—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler died at Washington, aged 75.

QUEEN VICTORIA
Born May 24, 1819.—Crowned June 20, 1837.

Jan. 23—Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, soldier, statesman, jurist, died at Macon, Ga.
Jan. 27—James G. Blaine died at Washington, aged 63.
Feb. 20—Gen. P. T. G. Beauregard died at New Orleans, aged 75.
Feb. 22—Inman line steamers City of New York and City of Paris transferred from British to American registry.
March 2—Act to compel railroads to use automatic couplers and air brakes on all cars approved.
March 4—The Fifty-second congress adjourned. It had appropriated $1,026,822,049.
April 12—American Railway union organized at Chicago.
May 1—World's Columbian exposition opened at Chicago.
June 7—Edwin Booth, actor, died at Baltimore, Md., aged 60.
June 22—British battleship, Victoria, sank off coast of Seria; Admiral Tryon and 467 of his crew perished.
Aug. 15—Behring sea court of arbitration reported. Right of U. S. to a closed sea denied.
Aug. 28—Severe hurricane in South Atlantic states; more than 600 lives lost.
Sept. 5—Naval revolt in Brazil began. It ended in June, 1895, by Admiral De Gama, insurgent leader, committing suicide.
Sept. 11—World's Parliament of Religions opened in Chicago.
Oct. 2—Destructive storm on Gulf of Mexico caused loss of over 2,000 lives.
Oct. 13—American yacht "Vigilant" defeated English yacht "Valkyrie" in race for "America's" cup.
Oct. 30—World's Columbian exposition closed. Total number of admissions, 27,529,400.
Nov. 1—Act repealing silver purchase law approved.

1894.

March 3—Mr. Gladstone resigned as premier of England, and retired from politics. Succeeded by Lord Rosebery.
March 25—J. S. Coxey's army of the commonweal started from Massillon, O., for Washington.
April 23—General strike of mine workers throughout the country against a reduction of wages. It involved nearly 200,000 men, and was partially successful at the end of two months.
May 21—Manchester ship canal in England opened.
June 26—Sympathetic strike ordered on all western railroads by American Railway union. It lasted two months.
June 24—President Carnot assassinated by anarchists.
June 28—Act creating "Labor Day," first Monday in September, approved.
July 26—Hostilities began by Japan in Chinese-Japanese war.
Sept. 16—Chinese fleet destroyed by Japanese at battle of Yalu.
Sept. —Armenians massacred in Sassoun district; 6,000 people slaughtered. This was the beginning of the series of massacres in Armenia that continued until Sept., 1896.
Oct. 7—Oliver Wendell Holmes died at Boston, aged 86.
Nov. 1—Alexander III. of Russia died at Levidia. Succeeded by his son, Nicholas II.
Dec. 23—Capt. Dreyfus sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress for selling French military secrets.

1895.

Jan. 1—Corea proclaimed its independence of China.
Feb. —Cuban rebellion against Spain began in Santiago province.
April 16—Treaty of peace signed between China and Japan.
May 20—Supreme court decided income tax law unconstitutional.
May 28—Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham died, aged 68.
June 15—Canal connecting Baltic and North seas opened. It is 61 miles long and cost $39,000,000.
June 25—Salisbury ministry formed in England.
Oct. 7—Wm. Wetmore Story, American sculptor and author, died in Italy, aged 75.
Dec. 26—New tariff bill passed.
First successful trial of wireless telegraphy across Sound of Mull in England; W. H. Preece's system. Marconi's system tested in England in 1896.

1896.

Jan. 2—Dr. Jameson and Transvaal raiders surrendered to Boers.
Feb. 15—First exhibition of automobiles, or motor carriages, held in London.
Feb. 16—"Reconcentrado" order issued by Gen. Weyler in Cuba.
March 2—Cuban insurgents recognized as belligerents by concurrent resolution of house and senate.
May 1—Nasr-ed-Din, shah of Persia, assassinated.
June 18—United States and England agreed to arbitrate Venezuelan boundary dispute.
July 1—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe died, aged 84.
Aug. 17—Gold discovered in Yukon district of Alaska by Geo. McCormack.
Sept. 27—Channel of the Danube opened into the Black sea; made possible by the removal of the "Iron Gates."
Nov. 3—Twenty-eighth presidential election. William McKinley received 7,107,822 popular and 271 electoral votes; William Jennings Bryan, 6,511,073 popular and 176 electoral votes.

1897.

Jan. 11—Arbitration treaty between United States and England signed.
June 20—Queen Victoria's sixtieth regnal year completed. Extensively celebrated in London and throughout the British empire.
July 7—Dingley tariff bill passed.
June 16—Hawaiian annexation treaty signed at Washington. Islands formally annexed July 7.

1898.

Feb. 15—Battleship Maine destroyed in Havana harbor by explosion; 266 officers and men killed.

ADMIRAL DEWEY
Born in Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 26, 1837.

March 9—Fifty million dollars appropriated for national defense.
April 2—Wei-hai-wei, China, leased to Great Britain.
April 17—Great powers of Europe make a plea for peace between United States and Spain.
April 20—Spanish minister, Polo, de Bernade, given his passports.
April 21—Minister Woodford left Madrid.
April 22—Blockade of Cuban ports began.
April 23—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.
April 2—Wei-hai-wei, China, leased to Great Britain.
May 1—Spanish squadron destroyed at Manila by American squadron under Com. Dewey. Spanish loss, 400; American loss, none.
June 22—Gen. Shafter with 6,000 troops landed in Cuba.
June 24—Advance against Santiago begun by Gen. Shafter.
June 30—Ladrone islands seized by U. S. ship Charleston.
July 1-2—Battles of El Caney, El Paso and San Juan fought.