## THE ST. LANDRY CLARION.

"Here Shall the Press the People's Rights Maintain, Unawed by Influence and Unbribed by Gain."

VOL. XI.—NO. 11.

OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

## The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century

A Chronological History of the Stirring Events of the Past One Hundred Years.



Born Jan. 7, 1768—Died May 6, 1821,
May 6, 1821,
finally defeated by English.
1862.
Propose — Propose of elected first consul of

duced in England.

1803.

April 30—Territory of Louisiana purchased from France for \$15,000,000. Territory consists of 1,171,321 square miles.

Aug. 9—Robert Fulton started his first steamboat on the River Seine in France.

1804.

Sept. 25—Twelfth amendment to constitution adopted.

Dec. 2—Napoleon crowned emperor of France.

1805. March 4-Thomas Jefferson and George

March 4-Inomas Jenerson and George Clinton inaugurated. May 26-Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan. June 3-Treaty of peace signed between Tripoll and the United States. Oct. 21-English fleet under Nelson de-stroyed French fleet at Trafalgar. Nelson

Austrians dereated by Napoleon.
Nov. 21—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon.
It declared a blockade of the British isles,
ordered all Englishmen in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as
prisoners of war, forbade all trade in English merchandise, and several other ngs. 14-Napoleon defeated Prussians at

The tailors formed first trade union in the United States. United States.

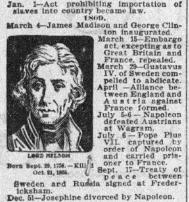
1807.

Aug. 11—Successful voyage of Robert Fulton's steambeat Clermont from New York to Albany.

1808.

Jan. 1—Act prohibiting importation of slaves into country became law.

1809.



Jackson, 7, and william H. Crawford. 4.
May 25—Am erican Unitarian association organized in Boston.
May 29—Count of Artois crowned king of France as Charles X.
June 11—Corner stone of Bunker hill monument laid by Lafayette.
Oct. 29—Eric canal opened from Buffalo to Albany.
Dec. 1—Emperor Alexander I. of Russia died. Nicholas I. crowned emperor.
INM.
Feb. 26—Biela's comet discovered.
July 4—Ex-Presidents John Adams, Quincy, Mass., and Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, Va., died.

July 6—Treaty between England, France cello. Va., died.

1827.

July 6—Treaty between England, France and Russia signed at London to secure Greek independence.

1828.

Nov. 11—Eleventh presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 668,028 popular and 178 electoral votes; John Quincy Adams received 512,159 popular and 83 electoral votes.

ksham. . 51-Josephine divorced by Napoleon. March 11-Napoleon and Maria Louisa mar-

Vienna. Third census taken; population,

April 8—Louisiana admitted to the union. June 18—U. S. declared war against England.
Aug. 15—Fort Dearborn massacre on present site of Chicago.
Sept. 7—French defeated Russians at Boro-Sept. 14-Moscow captured by the French. March 4—James Madison and Elbridge Ger-

March 4—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry inaugurated.

Aug. 31—indians massacred garrison and women and children at Fort Mimms, Als. Sept. 10—Com. O. H. Perry defeated British squadron at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie.

Oct. 18, 17, 18—Battle of Leipsic, battle of the nations. Napoleon defeated by the allies. Hair a million men engaged.

March 21—Parls surrendered to the allies.

May 3—Louis XVIII, returned to Paris as king of France.

May 30—Treaty of Paris signed between France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been previous to 1792.

Aug. 35—Washington burned by the British. Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries. It concluded its labors and adjourned May 25, 1815.

Dec. 24—Treaty of peace signed between Great Britain and United States at Ghent, Belgium.

George Stephenson built his first successful

Great Britain and Chiefs and Chiefs Belgium.
George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the rate of six miles per hour.

Jan. 8-British defeated by Americans at New Orleans.
March 1-Napoleon returned to France from Elba.

June 18-Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.

July 8-Louis XVIII. entered range of France.
July 15-Napoleon surrendered to Capt.
Maitland, of English frigate Bellerophon.
Bept. 26-Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed.
Nov. 20-Second peace of Paris signed between France and allied powers.

1816.

tes bank chartered by congress for 20 years; capital, \$35,-000,000.

April 27—First protective tariff bill passed by congress. July 5—Ice a quarter of an inch thick formed in Pennsylvania. New York and New England states.

July 9—Argentine Republic declared its independence of Spain.

Dec 11—Indiana admitted to the union.
Jan. 12—Family of

first electric rallway motor at Springfield, Mass.

1836.

March 2.—Texas declared its independence.
May 14.—Mexico acknowledged independence of Texas.

June 15.—Arkansas admitted to the union.
June 28.—Ex.-President James Madison died
at Montpelter, Vr. aged 85.

Nov. 8.—Thirteenth presidential election.
Martin Van Buren elected president with
761,549 popular and 170 electoral votes,
against 73 electoral votes for his nearest
competitor, William Henry Harrison.
Total popular vote, 1,482,66. No vice
president chosen because of lack of maJority of electoral votes. Semate chose
Richard M. Johnson. August 23, 1812. ed forever from
France by law of ampesty.
1817.
March 4—James Monroe and Daniel D.
Tompkins inaugurated.
Dec. 10—Mississippi admitted to the union.

April 14 President approved act establish-ing flag of United States at 12 stripes and a star for each state. Dec. 3—Illinois admitted to the union.

Jan 6-Michigan admitted to the union. May 10-All banks in New York city suspended specie payment because of financial panic. Dec. 3-Illinois admitted to the union.

1819.

Feb. 22-Spain ceded Florida to United States for consideration of \$5,000,000.

May 24-First occan steamship, the Savannah, left Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool. Trip completed in 26 days.

Dec. 14-Alabama admitted to the union.

1820.

Jan. 25-King George III. of England died at Windsor castle, aged \$2. His son crowned as George IV. same day.

March 15-Maine admitted to the union. Cooke.

1839.

March —Opium war between China and England began.
Oct. 10-United States bank suspended, causing financial panic.

discovered Antarctic continent.
Feb. 16—Queen Victoria married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.
June—Fifth census taken. Population, 17,088,686.
July 19—"Britania," first of the Cunard steamers, arrived at Boston 14 days 8 hours from Liverpoot.

Jan. 19-Lieut, Wilkes discovered Antarctic



Shours from Liverpool.

Nov. 10-Fourteenth presidential election. William Henry Harrison received 234 electoral and 1,275,077 popular votes. and Martin Van Buren 60 electoral and 1,125,702

Feb. 24—Mexico declared its independence of Spain. Iturbide crowned first emperor as Augustin I., Sept. 24, 1821.

March 5 — James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated president for second term. April 6—War for Greek independence began against Turkey.

May 5—Na poleon died at St. Heleta, aged 52.

July 25 — Peru declared its independence of Spain.

George IV., refused to permit of her coronation as his consort.

Aug. 10—Missouri admitted to the union. Sept. 21—Central American states declared their independence of Spain.

Jan. 27—Independence of Greece proclaimed. Sept. 7—Brazil declared its Independence of Fortugal.

1843.
Feb. 28—Great comet seen at noon by naked eye in North America.
June 17—Bunker Hill monument dedicated. May 27—First telegram sent over a land line from Washington to Baltimore.

Nov. 12—Fifteenth presidential election.

James K. Polk received 170 electoral and 1,335.834 popular votes. Henry Clay received 106 electoral and 1,297.033 popular votes.



4-Bolivia declared its independence

Aug. 4-Bolivia occlared its independence
of Spain.
Nov. 9-Tenth presidential election. Of
popular vote John Quincy Adams received 105,321; Andrew Jackson, 152,899;
W. H. Crawford, 47,265; Henry Clay, 47,087. No candidate for president received
a majority of electoral votes and election devolved upon house of representatives. John C. Calhoun elected vice
president.

1825. sentatives voted for president, e.a.c.h state having one vote. John Quin-cy Adams re-ceived 13, Andrew Jackson, 7, and William H. Craw-ford

cans.

Sept. 13—City of Mexico occupied by
American troops.

Nov.—Chloroform first used as an anaesthetic by Sir James Young Simpson, of
Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.

1848.

Ian. 19—Gold discovered near Coloma,
Cal., by James Wilson Marshall.

Feb. 2—Treaty of peace between United
States and Mexico signed at Guadalupe
Hidalgo. United States paid Mexico
315,000,000 for New Mexico and California.

Feb. 23—Ex-President John Quincy Adams
died at Washinston, aged 81.

Feb. 24—Louis Philippe compelled to abdicate Ferench throne and the second
French republic formed.

May 29—Wisconsin admitted to the union.

Nov. 7—Sixteenth presidential election.

Zachary Taylor received 163 electoral
votes, and Lewis Cars. of Kentucky, 127
electoral votes.

1849.

electoral votes.

1846.

March 4-New constitution combining empires of Austria and Hungary proclaimed by Francis Joseph.

Iune 15-Ex-President James K. Polk died at Nashville, Tenn., aged 54.

April 19-Bulwer-Clayton treaty for joint occupancy of canal across Central America signed.

June 1-Seventh census taken; population, 23, 191, 876.

ton, aged 66.
Aug. —Tae-ping rebellion began in China.
Sept. 3—California admitted to the union.
Sept. 20—"Omnibus" bill passed by congress. was averted.

ug. 8-First railway locomotive operated in America started at Honesdale, Pa.

pt. 14-Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey in which Greek in by Alfred Vall with the control of the control of

July 27-Beginning of second French revo-lution.

by Alfred Vall with congressional appro-priation on B. & O. Ry. It attained a speed of 19 miles per hour. Oct. 8-Hudson river railroad opened from New York to Albany. 1852. Nov. 3-Seventeenth presidential election, held. Franklin Pierce received 254 elec-toral votes, and Gen. Winfield Scott 42 electoral votes. Dec. 2-French empire restored. Louis Napoleon crowned emperor of France & Napoleon III. lution.
Sept. 15—Liverpool and Manchester railway, first of the English railway lines, opened.

Dec. 28—Belgium's independence acknowledged by allied powers.

1831.

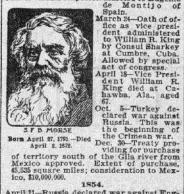
Jan. 15—South Carolina railroad, first passenger and freight railroad in United States, opened for traffic.

July 4—Ex-President James Monroe died in New York, aged 73.

July 26—First successful reaper, invention of Cyrus H. McCormick, tested at Steele's Tavern, Va.

1832.

Jan. 28—Louis Napoleon married to Eugenie de Montijo of Spain. March 24—Oath of of-



power in the kingdown
June 22-First death
from cholerain the
from cholerain
from choler

Born June 9, 1781. - Died August 12, 1848. April 11—Russia declared war against England and France as allies of Turkey.

May 30—Kansas-Nebraska bill passed by congress. It repealed Missouri compromise act of 1820.

Oct. 25—Battle of Balaklava fought in the Crimea. August 12, 1848.

Nov. 13 — Twelftth presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 687,502 popular and 219 electoral votes, and Henry Clay 553,183 popular and 49 electoral votes.

Nov. 14.—Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of declaration of independence, died at Baltimore, aged 95.

18-33.

Nov. 13—Great meteoric display visible in North America.

18-34.

Aug. 1—Slavery abolished in British colonies. Eight hundred thousand slaves freed.

Tavern, Va.

1832.

March —Black Hawk war begun.

June 7—First reform
bill in England became law. It prevented a revolution
and gave to the
middle classes the
supreme political
power in the kingdom.

June 22—First death

1838. First telegraph line set up in Great Brit-ain on line of Great Western rallway by Cooke.

Oct. 25—Battle of Balaklava fought in the Crimea.

1855.

Sept. S-Sevastopol evacuated by the Russians and occupied by the French and English.

1856.

March 30—Treaty of peace between England, France, Sardinia and Turkey and Russia in Paris. This closed the Crimean war. The treaty guaranteed the Independence of Turkey. In this war more than 1,000,000 men perished of disease and in battle.

Nov. 4—Eighteenth presidential election held. James Buchanan received 174 electoral votes. John C. Freemont 114 and Millard Fillmore 8.

1857.

May 11—Mutiny of Sepoys in India broke out. English residents of Delhi massacred.

Aug. 5—First attempt made at laying sub-Sept 9.—Corporation reform act, granting self-government to towns, denied since fourteenth century, passed by British parliament.

Thomas Davenport, of Braddon, Vt., built first electric railway motor at Springfield, Mass.

May 11—Mutiny of Sepoys in india broke out. English residents of Delhi massacred.

Aug. 5—First attempt made at laying submarine cable. Start made from Valencia bay, Ireland. Cable broke and attempt was abandoned until the following year.

1858.

May 11—Minnesota admitted to the union Juna 19—Gwallor taken by the English from the Sepoy rebels. This practically closed the rebellion in India.

July 2—Alexander II. of Russia issued proclamation freeing serfs on the imperial domains.

mains.

S. First Atlantic cable completed.

Oct. 2. First overland mail from San Francisco reached St. Louis. Time, 24 days, 18 hours.

1869.

May 10—Union Pacific railroad opened for traffic.

Sept. 24—"Black Friday." Culmination of financial panic in New York. Gold quoted at 162%.

Oct. S.—Ex-President Franklin Pierce died at Concord. N. H., aged 65.

Dec. S.—Ecumenical council of Catholic church met at Rome. Pope's infallibility in matters of faith and morals reaffirmed.

1870. March 30-Pifteenth amendment to con-stitution declared adopted. June-Ninth census taken. Pepuladen, 25,58,571.

May II—Garlbaldi landed at Marsala, Sicily. On May 14 he by On May 14 he proclaimed h i meself dictator in the name of King Victor Emmanuel. This was the beginning of the war for Italian unity. May IS—A braham Lincoln nominated for president on fourth oll to at Chicago, June—Bighith census taken. Population, 3,441221.

Oct. IZ—French and English allies capture Peking, Chiha. Oct. 24—Treaty of peace signed at Peking between England and China. Nov. 6—Nineteenth presidential election held. Abraham Lincoln received is electoral and 1,865,32 popular votes; John C. Breckenridge 72 electoral and 845,531 popular votes, and Stephen A. Douglas IS electoral and 1,875,157 popular votes.

sented.
Feb. 9-Jefferson Davis chosen president
and Alexander H. Stephens vice president of Southern Confederacy.
April 12-Fort Sumter fired upon. First
gun fired by Edmund Ruffin of Virginia.
He committed suicide soon after close of the war. April 19-President proclaimed blockade of southern ports. of southern ports.

July 21-Federal troops defeated at battle
of Bull Run.

Jan. 1.—Government suspended specie payment.
March 3.—Battle between Monitor and Merrimac at Hampton Roads.
July 24.—Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at Lindenwold, N. Y. aged 80.
Oct. 8.—Count Otto von Eismarck appointed prime minister of Prussia.
Dec. 31.—West Virginia admitted to the union to date from June 20, 1863.

union to date from June 20, 1863.

Jan. 1—President Lincoln issued proclamation freeding slaves in confederate states. They numbered about 3,120,000.
Feb. 1—All Russian serfs freed by Alexander II. Previous to the emancipation of the serfs on imperial domains in 1858 there were more than 38,000,000 serfs in the Russian empire. Of these 16,000,000 were freed in 1858 and the remainder in 1868.
July 1-2-3—Confederate army, numbering 25,000 men, defeated at Gettysburg by federal army, numbering 75,500 men.
Sept. 15—President Lincoln suspended writ of habeas corpus.

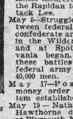
March 10—Gen. Grant placed in command of the federal armies.

May 4—Federal army, numbering 130,000 men, crossed the Rapidan to attack Lee.

May 5—Struggie between federal and confederate armies in the Wildcrness and at Spottsylvania began In these battles the federal army lost 40,000 men.

May 17—Postal money order system established.

May 19—Nathaniel



per cent. Nov. 14—Sherman's march to the sea be-gan. Oct. 31—Nevnda admitted to the union by

ington. April 15—President Lincoln died at 7:30 a m. Vice President Johnson took oath o Pederals deteated by confederates near
Palo Finto. Tex. The total number of
enlistments in the federal service were
2,859,132; total number of engagements
fought between the two armies 2,261; in
the federal army the total loss by death
was 279,735; the confederate government
existed 4 years i month and 14 days.
May 22—Southern ports opened by proclamation of president.
Aug. 15—First vessel passed through Suez
canal from Mediterranean to the Red
sea.
Dec. 18—Thirteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted by the several
states.

1896.

April 9—Civil rights bill passed over the president's veto.
May 31—Fenian raid into Canads; 1,200 men crossed the Niagara river at Burfalo.
June 18—Italy and Prussia declared war against Austria. This was the beginning of the "Seven Weeks War."
Aug. 23—Treaty of peace signed between Prussia, Italy and Austria. By this treaty Austria caded Vensita to Italy and consented to a new German confederation.

1867.

Feb. 3-Nebraska adn'tted to the union.
Feb. 24-First parliament of the North
German confederation system by the
king of Prussia.
March 2-Military reconstruction act
passed over president's veto.
June 19-Maximilian shot in Mexico.
June 20-U. S. acquired Alaska from Rescia. Consideration 37,200,000. Extent,
577,300 square miles.

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

May 5—Grand army instituted Decoration day, designating May 30.

May 25—President Johnson acquitted of impeachment oharges.

June 1—Ex-President Johnson acquitted of impeachment oharges.

June 1—Ex-President James Buch a n a n died at Wheatland, Pa.

June 25—North and So ut h Carolina, Alabama, Florida Cet. R. 1879

admitted to the union.

July 28—Fourteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted.

Nov. 3—Twenty-first presidential election.

Ulysses S. Grant, 214 electoral and 2.015.

701 popular votes. and Horatio Seymour 80 electoral and 2.705.612 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

July 15—France declared war against Germany. This was the beginning of the France-German war.

Sept. 1—French defeated by Prussians at Sedan. French loss, 30,000; Prussian loss, 20,000. The next day the French army of 183,000 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 Frussians.

Sept. 2—Rome surrendered to Italian army by the pope. This marked the end of the pope's temporal power.

March 6—Knights of Labor struck on southwestern rail-roads.

May 4—Anarchist riot and Haymarket massacre took plane in Chicago. June — Gladstone's home rule bill for Ireland defeated ment.

Jan. 28—Paris surrendered to the Prussians.

Feb. 25—Treaty of peace signed between Frace and Prusia. This treaty ceded proceed to the Prusians. This treaty ceded proceed to the proceed



for connection with Credit Mobilier.

Yov. 19--William H. Tweed convicted in New York; sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

1874.

March 8-Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 74.

Nov. 19--National Woman's Christian Temperance union organized at Cleveland, O. 1875.

May 1-Whisky frauds exposed. Loss to government in revenue stamps, 11, 550,000.

July — Alexander Graham Bell constructed first successful telephone. July — Peasants of Herzegovina rebelled against Oitoman government to resist collection of taxes. This led to rebellions in the Turkish provinces of Service and Collection of taxes. This led to rebellions in the Turkish provinces of Service Bonn July 31-Ex-President Johnson died in the Russo-Turkish war of Ni7-75 and the July 31-Ex-President Johnson died near Jonesborough, Tenn., aged 63.

Nov. 22-Vice President Henry Wilson died at Washington, aged 33.

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 Siting Bull near Little Big Horn river, Montana.

Aug. 1-W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, acquitted of impeacement charges.

Aug. 1-Colorado admitted to the union.

Nov. 23-Slavery abolished in Turkey.

1877.

April 25-First battle of the Russo-Turkish war fought near Batoum on the

April 25-First battle of the Russo-Turk-ish war fought near Batoum on the Black sea.

Dec. 9-Turks defeated by Russians at battle of Plevna; 60,000 Turks surren-dered.

dered.

1878.

Feb. 7-Pope Pious IX. died.
Feb. 20-Leo XIII. elected pope.
March 2-Treaty of peace signed between
Russia and Turkey that closed the
Russo-Turkish war.

April 18-Three hundred thousand could be a companied by the Lancashire.

mill operatives struck in Labouson. England, against reduction of wages. Strike lasted nine months and was partially successful.

Dec. 17—Gold down to par in New York, first time since Jan. 13, 1862.

Jan. 1—Specie payment resumed by the government.

Jan. 1-Specie payment resumed by the government.
Feb. 15-Act permitting women to practice before the supreme court passed.
1880.
May 21-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 4,450,921 popular votes; Hancock 155 electoral and 4,47,888 popular votes.
1881.



GLADSTORE

Born Dec. 29, 1802 — Died ministers at European courts that any attempt to guarantee neutralists and sulfations anu

Nov. 4—Twenty-fifth presidential election.
Cleveland received 213 electoral and 4.911,017 popular votes; Blaine 134 electoral
and 4.982,334 popular votes.
Dec. 5—Mr. Gladstone's third reform bill
granting universal male suffrage in England became a law.

1885.

1885,

Jan. 26—Gen. Charles George Gordon and
English and Egyptian troops massacred at Khartoum.

Peb. 26—Conso Free State established by
European powers with King of Belgium
at its head.

Beb. 26—Contract labor law passed.

March 3—President Arthur apporved act
appropriating 81,880,000 for new ships for
U. S. navy. This was the beginning of
the present navy.

May 15—Rayrisad version of the New Testament published in London.

place in Chicago,
June - Gladstone's
home rule bill for
Ireland defeated
in English parliament.
Aug 31--Charleston,
S.C. and other
southern points
visited by severe
earthquake,
Aug. 20-8 pies
Schwab, Fielden,
Parsons, Fischer,
Engel and Lingg,
Chicagogamarchists, sentenced to death
and Neebe to 15 years' imprisonment for
Haymarket riot.
Nov. 18-Ex-President Chester A. Arthur
died at New York, aged 56.

died at New York, aged 58.

1887.

March 13—Treaty of the triple alliance between Germany. Austria and Italy signed.

Aug. 11—H. S. Ives & Co., New York brokers, failed; liabilities, \$20,000,000.

1888.

May —Slavery abolished in Brazil; 700,000 slaves freed.

Sept. 12—Act. prohibiting immigration of Chinese into United States approved.

Nov. 6—Twenty-sixth presidential election.

Cleveland received 168 electoral and 5,540,329 popular votes; Harrison 233 electoral and 5,43,853 popular votes.

Dec. 11—Panama canal company failed.

1889.

April 2-Australian ballot system first in-troduced into United States at election in Rhode Island. June 2-Eleventh census taken; population, 52,622,250. July 3-Idaho admitted to the union. July 10-Wyoming, the 44th state, admitted to the union. July-Aug. Sept. Oct.—Treaties for the di-vision of Africa signed between England and Trance, Germany, Italy and Portu-gal.

1891.

March 3-International copyright act approved. proved.

1892.

Nov. 8—Twenty-seventh presidential election. Cleveland received 277 electoral and 5,566,638 popular votes; Harrison, 145 eleskeral and 5,440,216 popular votes; W-22\*ar, 22 electoral and 1,122,045 popular votas.



Born May 26, MR.—Crown to American reged June 26, 1927. March 2—Act to compel raliresce to use automatic couplers
and air brakes on all cars approved.
Aug. 15—Behring sea court of arbitration
reported. Right of U. S. to a closed sea
denied.

denied.

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.

June 25—Sympathetic strike ordered on all western railroads by American Railway union. It lasted two months.

July 25—Hostilities began by Japan in Chinese-Japanese war.

July 25—Hostinies began by Japan in Chi-nese-Japanese war.
Sept. —Armenians massacred in Sassoun district; 6,000 people slaughtered. This was the beginning of the series of mas-sacres in Armenia that continued until Sept. 1896.
Dec. 23—Capt. Dreyfus sentenced to per-petual imprisonment in a fortress for

April 16—Treaty of peace signed between China and Japan.
May 20—Supreme court decided income tax law unconstitutional.
Jan. I—Corea proclaimed its independence of China.

Jan. 1—Corea proclaimed its independence of China.

Feb. 16—"Reconnentrado" order issued by Gen. Weyler in Cuba.
Aug. 17—Gold discovered in Yukon district of Alaska by Geo. McCormack.
Nov. 3—Twenty-eighth presidential election. William McKinley received 7,107,822 popular and 271 electoral votes; William Jennings Bryan, 8,511,073 popular and 176 electoral votes.

1807.

June 16—Hawaiian annexation treaty signed at Washington. Islands formally annexed July 7.

Jan. 11—Arbitration treaty between United States and England signed.

States and England signed.

1898.
Feb. 15—Battleship Maine destroyed in Havana harbor by explosion; 266 officers and men killed.
March 3—Fifty million dollars appropriated for national defense.
April 17—Great powers of Europe make a plea for peake

April 22—Blockade of Cuban ports began.

May 1—Spanish squadron destroyed at Manila by American squadron under Com. Dewey. Spanish loss, 409; American loss, none.

July 12—Battles of El Caney, El Paso and San Juan fought. Stanish driven back to Santiago and slege began.

July 3—Spanish squadron destroyed off Santiago. Spanish loss, 600 killed. \$52 prisoners.

July 11—Santiago surrendered to American army.

army. Aug. 12—Peace protocol signed. Aug. 13—City of Manila captured by Amer-icans.

Aug. 13—City of Maniia captured by Americans.

Jan. 6—Peace treaty between United States and Spain ratified by senate; vote, 57 to 27, March 30—Malolos, seat of Filiping government, captured by American troops under Gen. MacArthur.

April 18—The Hague peace conference opened; 16 countries represented.

Aug. 19—Capt. Dreyfus pardoned by French president. He had been convicted of high treason by new court-martial and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Oct. 12—War began between England and South African Republic and Orange Free State.

Oct. 12—War Usean
South African Republic and Orange Free
State.
Nov. 4—Tripartite agreement between United States, Great Britain and Germany
over Samoa abolished; U. S. guaranteed
possession of island of Tutuila.
1900.

June 5-British army captured Pretoria.
June 10-Foreign legations in Peking besieged by Boxers.
June 18-German Minister Baron von Ketteler murdered at Peking.
July 29-King Humbert of Italy assassinated: succeeded by Victor Emmanuel III.
Aus. 17-Foreign legations in Peking rescued by alited troops.

Sept. 8-Galveston. Tex., practically destroyed by West Indian hurricane: loss of life estimated at between 5,000 and 5,000.

"Science, wh with you, will be self," laughed needn't worry." The child loo eyes, and made "Xou-you're Good-by." "Good-by." "Good-by." "Good-by." "Good-by." "Plain Dealer.

## PETIE'S SUBSTITUTE.

The great surgeon pushed back his chair from the table. He had finished a good breakfast and was disposed to be in an amia-

He had yet an hour or more before he would have to begin the work of the day at his office and then later at the hospital, where many poor sufferers were awaiting his attention to relieve them of their pain either by curing or killing them. He picked up the morning paper to look it over, but as he did so a servant entered the doorway as though she wished to speak to him.

"Well, Martha, what is it?"

The girl was standing in the doorway

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"If you please, sir, there's a child wants

ours? "Yes, sir."
"Well?"

"She wouldn't go away, sir."
"Is she at the door now?"
"No, sir. She crowded past me into your private office."
"What?"

The great surgeon scowled at the girl. Then he rose quickly and passed from the Then he rose quickly and passed from the room, and across the hall, into his inner of-fice. It was rather dark, and for a moment

he couldn't discern his caller. Then he stepped to the window and drew up the shade. shade.

She was a little girl, a very little girl, with a little weazened face, and little black eyes that snapped and twinkled. A shabby brown straw hat crowned her black curls, and her frock was shabby, too, and her choes and stockings were shabby, indeed. Over her shoulders was a small black shawl, and with the code that hung down across her

with the ends that hung down across her breast her brown fingers constantly played. The surgeon looked down at her. She was

The surgeon looked down at her. She was such a little mite, perched on the extreme edge of the biggest chair in the room, with her shabby little shoes pushed back against a round. Somehow he didn't say the sharp words he had intended saying.

In fact, all he said was: "Well?"
"Be you th' doctor?" The child's voice was a little hoarse and a little old for her years. The surgeon nodded. "Then the girle o' yourn is a liar. She says: You can't see him;' I says 'I can;' she says 'You won't,' an' I says i' will.' An' then I gives her a push an' runs straight by her, an' here I am, an' here you be." And she laughed noiselessly.
"Well, well," said the surgeon, repressing an inclination to smile, "now that you are here whether and the for you?"

"Well, well," said the surgeon, repressing an inclination to smile, "now that you are here, what can I do for you?"

The child straightened her face.

"'Tain't for me," she said, quickly. "I wouldn't come here nohow for myself. Your prices is too high. Districk physiciters is good enough for poor folks like me. Besides. Missis Flaherty, she's de lady I boards wit', says, O, how you do love to knife 'em!"

Perhaps the great surgeon winced a little at this.

at this.

"Go on," he said, "my time is valuable."

"Mine ain't," said the child, complacently; "but what I comes here fer is Petie."

"And who is Petie?"

"He's me big brudder, going on 16. He got hurted by a motor las' Tuesday, an' you got bim in de horspital, ward 2, fort' bed from de door."

The surgeon took out

The surgeon took out a me

What about him?"
"Didn't he say nothin' about Mamie?
Dat's me. You see, it's the fust time Petie an' me has been sep'rated since mudder died." She passed the fringed end of the shawl quickly across her eyes. "There, it's all right. Boys will git hurt. What I wants to say is this: "At 'leven o'clock youse is goin' to ap'rate on Petie. He tole me so himself. He wuz lyin' quiet an' the young doctors thought he wuz asleep. An' dey said dat wid good nursin' Petie would git well in de natch'ral way, but in de int'rust of science—dat's what dey said—you was goin' to take de chances wid de knife—n' den dey said dere wasn't one chance in twenty

boy's livin' through it The surgeon's face grew dark. "Well, what of it?" he asked, almost

"Don't git mad," said the child. "I'm just "Don't git mad," said the child. "I'm just givin' it to you straight. You see, it's like dis. I can't spare Petie nohow. He's all I've got. I ain't strong, meself, an' Petie looks after me like a mudder. He's an awful smart boy. He sells papers, an' runs errands, an' holds hosses. He kin do mea' anythin'. An' what I want to say is dat if science needs a kid to cut, why not take me an' let Petie go?"

"What's that?" cried the surgeon, sharply.

"What's that?" cried the surgeon, sharply "There you go, gittin' mad ag'in," cried the child. "I know what you'll say. You'll "What's the matter with you?" growled

drooped, and she was bent like an aged

"It's me back," she explained.
"Come here," said the surgeon.
The child shuddered. "You sin't got no knife, nor nothin'?"
"No," said the surgeon. And he repeated,
more gently, "Come here."
Then he took her on his knee, unfastened

her dress and ran his hand along her spine, kneading it carefully here and there. As the examination proceeded his eyes sparkled and he breathed hard. "When did this happen?" he asked.
"Tree year ago," replied the child; "runa-way hoss."

"Anything ever done for it?"
"Petie took me to a man that put irons on me, but dey hurted so dreadful dat Petie trun 'em away."

The great surgeon swore softly.

"There," he said, "that will do," He smiled down at her as he helped refasten the dress. "Science accepts the exchange," he gayly added.

"An' Petie?"

"Detie will he determined the second that the dress is the exchange," he will be determined to the second that the se

"Petie will be taken care of until he gets well," said the surgeon. "Go and see him to-day. I shall want you to-morrow." The child shuddered slightly. "Wh-what for?" she tremulously asked.

"Don't you worry," said the surgeon.
"That Mrs. Fleberty of yours was a little harsh. Anyway, there'll be no knife for you. Be here at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. I want a wise man to see you. Then you will go to a nice place, where children who are not strong are sent and nlease dren who are not strong are sent, and, please God, if all goes well, we will fit you out with a straight new back."
"But Petie an' me ain't got no money," gasped the child.

"Science, who has just made a bargain with you, will have to look out for that her-self," laughed the surgeon. "Anyway, you

needn't worry."

The child looked up at him with shining eyes, and made an awkward little curtesy.
"You-you're a spiendid man!" she cried.
"Good by."
"Good-by," said the surgeon.—Cleveland

