PANORAMIC REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1902

Happenings of Importance During The Twelve Months Just Ended.

Coal Strike the Event of the Year of the Most Far-Reaching Importance—Public Sentiment Thoroughly Aroused Over the Controversy.

The year of 1902 opened with the assured certainty of the early coming of peace in the Philippines and South Africa, and with the date for the establishment of an independent government in Cuba already determined; the Congress of the United States was rapidly approaching the favorable determination of its great problem of the construction of an isthmian ship canal, and abroad Germany and England were almost ready for combined action against Venezuela in the matter of those same debt claims which in the concluding day of the year have been the cause for a new strain in the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

But as the outcome proved, not even the greatest of these matters possessed for the people of the United States such vital importance as another event, which was far from being foreseen at the time, and which, when it came, gave at the start little reason to suspect what its course and conclusion would be. This was the great strike in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, which lasted through the summer and fall.

It was not merely that this was one of the greatest strikes in the history of the United States for the number of men engaged, the length of its duration and the obstinacy with which it was fought; nor was it because of the mere fact of the inconvenience and loss occasioned by it to the public; nor yet because in securing its settlement the President of the United States was forced to take control of the situation by acting in a manner for which there was nothing in the constitution or customs of the land to give justification. Beyond all these things the strike was the most pregnant event of the year, because of the way it crystallized sentiment on the part of that great body of the American public—the consumers—who were concerned in it neither as employers nor as laborers, but who were forced, by the jeopardizing of their own interests as consumers, to intervene for their own protection.

The strike began May 12, and the miners did not yield an inch in their resolution until they voted to return to work Oct. 21, after arbitration had been arranged for. The number of men involved was 147,000. The price of hard coal in New York, where the factories were accustomed to no other fuel, rose from $3 to as high as $20 a ton, with often no supplies to be had. The demand of the miners was in part for higher wages, but still more for a regulated and fair method of weighing and recording the product of the men, by which the union, acting as an organization, could protect its members' interests.

The mine owners, organized in the most thorough monopoly in the country, and represented by the presidents of the coal carrying railroads, seemed to welcome the strike, and contemptuously declined all proposals of arbitration, from whatever source. Whether their attitude was dictated by a desire to obtain larger holdings of stock in a demoralized market or to make possible permanent higher prices for coal, or from a deep antagonism to organized labor, was a matter only for speculation on the part of outsiders.

Through the strike there has risen as one of the greatest among the great figures of Americans of the day, that of John Mitchell, the young leader of the Mine Workers' Union, who June 17, at Indianapolis, prevented the bituminous coal miners from striking in sympathy, who carried on the strike with less accompanying violence than was ever known in so great industrial disorganization before, and who, despite great personal aggravation from his opponents' methods, maintained a serenity that helped not a little in the clear-sighted progress which he made to ultimate victory. With the finding of President Roosevelt's commission of arbitration next spring will come the end, as far as its immediate incidents are concerned, of an industrial struggle that would never have begun had the representatives of capital showed themselves as true to their agreements and as intelligent in their views as did the representatives of labor.

Independence of Cuba.

Of the two great events of the year in connection with the treatment by the United States of the islands that fell under its influence as a result of the Spanish war, the first was the inauguration of independent government in Cuba. The Cuban independence day, when President Palma took control of the executive office, was May 20, just three days after young Alfonso attained his majority and became king of Spain in fact. The popular election had been held Dec. 31, 1901, and the electoral college had chosen the island's president Feb. 24. The American military governor, Gen. Leonard Wood, lowered the American flag and left the island to its own resources.

Peace in the Philippines.

The Philippine Islands were declared by proclamation of the President July 4, to be in a state of peace and quiet and worthy of the establishment of the civil in place of military government, for which Congress had provided. With this went a proclamation of amnesty to political offenders and civil administration began.

The Year's Legislation.

Of national legislation during the year there was none of more importance to either the commerce or the naval power of the country than that authorizing the construction of an isthmian canal. After much discussion of the relative merits of the Panama and the Nicaraguan routes, Congress made provision for a $200,000,000 bond issue and passed a law which gave President Roosevelt the power to decide upon the route.

Of other legislation the passage of the national irrigation act, turning over the revenues from the national domain for the use of a comprehensive scheme of irrigation, and the creation of a permanent census bureau are to be noted. To relieve the congestion of an ever-accumulating surplus, Congress removed the last of the war revenue taxes and passed the largest river and harbor bill in the country's history—appropriating $65,000,000. A 10-cent a pound tax on colored oleomargarine, so heavy as practically to cut that industry in half, was imposed.

End of the Boer War.

The Boer war was brought to an end May 31 by the signing at Pretoria by the Boer representatives, together with Lords Kitchener and Milner, of a document embodying terms of surrender.

The Boers' persistence in the conflict had won for them the conditions on which they had insisted when they were ready to yield more than a year before. They had not been holding out for independence, but for clemency for their leaders and for the return to South Africa of the Boer prisoners on English islands. They gained these things and also the gift of $15,000,000 in cash to be used in the restoration of their agriculture, and promises of further loans as they needed them, together with the assurance that self-government on colonial lines would be rapidly granted them.

The Venezuela Imbroglio.

At the beginning of the year Germany and England were acting in harmony on a plan to compel Venezuela to pay a few millions of debts due their subjects. It was understood they had given the United States assurances that they would not in any way overstep the limits set by the United States in the Monroe doctrine. Their plans were dropped during the spring and summer, however, while President Castro of Venezuela found himself busy in suppressing a rather more than usually pretentious revolution. In the last month of the year German and English fleets suddenly appeared off Venezuelan ports, sank Venezuelan ships and announced their intention to blockade the ports and seize the customs to make good the debts.

Arbitration at The Hague was not wanted by the European powers, as they feared Castro would pay no heed to a decision against him, and for that reason a proposal was made to President Roosevelt to become the arbitrator. The vital feature of this demand was that it sought to impose on the United States some responsibility under the Monroe doctrine, along with the authority admitted to it. Upon the refusal of President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator the allied powers finally yielded to his urgent suggestion that the matters at issue be referred to The Hague tribunal for settlement.

Matters of General Interest.

Of matters of other than political or industrial import during the year two which will be at once thought of are Carnegie's $10,000,000 gift to the Carnegie institution for the fostering of scientific research and investigation and Cecil Rhodes' great gift of his fortune by will.

The sending of the first wireless message across the ocean by the Marconi system was one of the great achievements of the year. The first signals were sent in August from Nova Scotia to Cornwall, but in December they were followed by complete messages from Lord Minto, governor general of Canada, to King Edward and to the king of Italy. In the matter of the navigation of the air some progress was made, as notably when Stanley Spencer sailed thirty miles across London in September.

The year witnessed one of the greatest disasters in history during the volcanic activity in the West Indian islands, when Mont Pelee's eruption on Martinique killed, with a handful of exceptions, every living being of the city of St. Pierre, 40,000 souls. The response of America to the story of suffering was such a prompt creation of both government and private relief funds as to add an additional great surprise to the many the United States has given to the world in the last few years.

Decrease in Lynchings.

The lynchings reported in 1902 show a most gratifying decrease, being but ninety-six as compared with 135 in 1901. Of these lynchings eighty-seven occurred in the South and nine in the North. Of the total number eighty-six were negroes, nine whites and one Indian. One woman was lynched in South Carolina.

Fire Losses in 1902.

The total fire losses of 1902 will be about $154,600,000, which is an improvement in the situation as compared with 1901. The decrease in the fire waste would have been still more marked but for several large fires in December. The losses this year of $100,000 and upwards reached a total of $76,650,000.

Disasters in the United States.

The following table gives the loss of life resulting from disasters of various kinds in this country during 1902 as reported:

Fires	1,540	Mines	848
Drowning	2,008	Cyclones and storms	481
Explosions	526	Lightning	206
Falling Buildings, etc.	419	Electricity	131

Trusts Formed During the Year.

New trusts, with a total capital of almost $4,000,000,000, were formed during 1902. Of this vast capital over seven-eighths, or approximately $3,700,000,000, was the capital of the combines formed in New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Maine. The other companies were scattered over all the other states. The total is only about $200,000,000 below the incorporations of 1901, when the billion dollar steel trust and the $400,000,000 Northern Securities Company were formed.

King Edward's Coronation.

What was expected to have been the most gorgeous spectacle of modern times was the coronation of King Edward VII. of England at Westminster Abbey on June 26. In anticipation of the event the British Empire had been preparing before 1902 began and the end of the Boer war was even more welcome, because it enabled Edward to don his crown in a time of perfect peace. As the days drew near the Ambassadors from the farthest ends of the earth came to London, already overcrowded by visitors from all lands. The ceremonies, retaining nearly all the mediaeval formalities, were carefully planned and minutely rehearsed, while the public rushed eagerly to buy seats erected along the line of march and the nobility of the realm concerned themselves with the ceremony in the Abbey. The king came up to London in very ill health. On the 24th of June he took to his bed, and on the following day a coterie of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the realm determined that an operation was necessary to save him from death of an ailment closely resembling appendicitis. On the 25th Sir Frederick Treves performed the operation, and for many days the King hovered between life and death. Coronation gayety gave place to gloom, thousands of visitors, including some of the ambassadors, returned home. Hundreds of tradesmen who had anticipated large profits found themselves impoverished, and an expectant sadness prevailed throughout the empire. Slowly, however, the King began to improve, and on August 9 the ceremony took place.

Terrible Disaster at Martinique the Most Appalling Calamity.

Legislation of Importance Dealt With by Congress—Shadow Cast by the Venezuelan Embroglio About to Be Lifted—End of Boer War.

Religious Movements in 1902.

There has been perhaps nothing more striking in the religious history of the year just closed than the disposition of religious bodies of different names to "get together" in the practical prosecution of their work. Nothing decisive has yet come of the movement for a union of the Methodist churches North and South, nor of the Northern and Southern Presbyterians, but progress has been made. The project for bringing together the Congregationalists, the Methodist protestants and the United Brethren has made hopeful advance.

Finally, the year has been one of generous giving. The most remarkable single instance is found in the Methodist church. Three years ago, on "watch night," there went out from a Springfield church a call for a twenty-million-dollar fund for the development of Methodist religious and educational work. Dec. 31, in the same church, to the people assembled to watch out the Old Year, was made the official announcement of the completion of this noble fund. It is a great achievement, which fittingly crowns the closing year.

The November Elections.

The general elections of November 4 resulted in the election of the Fifty-eighth Congress as follows: Republicans, 208; Democrats, 178.

November 4.—Of the states in which United States Senators are to be chosen the following elected Republican legislatures: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. Democratic legislatures were chosen in Colorado, Florida, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The following state governors were elected: Alabama, William D. Jelks* (Dem.); California, Dr. George C. Pardee (Rep.); Colorado, James H. Peabody (Rep.); Connecticut, Abiram Chamberlain (Rep.); Idaho, John T. Morrison (Rep.); Kansas, Willis J. Bailey (Rep.); Massachusetts, John L. Bates (Rep.); Michigan, Aaron T. Bliss* (Rep.); Minnesota, Samuel R. Van Sant* (Rep.); Nebraska, John H. Mickey (Rep.); Nevada, John Sparks (Dem. Silver); New Hampshire, Nahum J. Bachelder (Rep.); New York, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.* (Rep.); North Dakota, Frank White* (Rep.); Pennsylvania, Samuel W. Pennypacker (Rep.); Rhode Island, Dr. L. F. C. Garvin (Dem.); South Carolina, Duncan C. Heyward (Dem.); South Dakota, Charles N. Herreid* (Rep.); Tennessee, James B. Frazier (Dem.); Texas, Samuel W. T. Lanham (Dem.); Wisconsin, Robert M. LaFollette* (Rep.); Wyoming, De Forest Richards* (Rep.).

*Re-elected.

New York City gave a Democratic plurality of 121,000.

Prince Henry's Visit.

Four days later and on the same day Mrs. Stone was released, February 23, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Kaiser William of Germany, landed in New York, and as the nation's guest was accorded a grander welcome than ever given a foreign visitor. He came to represent his brother at the launching of his yacht, the Meteor, built by an American firm and christened by Miss Alice Roosevelt at Shooter's Island, New York, February 25. On the 27th the Prince, his suite and the diplomatic corps at Washington attended a session of both Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber, at which Secretary of State Hay delivered his memorial address in eulogy of the late President McKinley. During the remainder of his visit the Prince's special train bore him westward, as far as St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago, south as far as Chattanooga, where a brief but enthusiastic welcome awaited him at every stop. He sailed for home on March 11, leaving a pleasant impression of himself behind and bearing with him a favorable idea of America.

Troubles in China.

To the story of 1901 belongs the bloody "Boxer" outrages and the retributory occupation of Tien-Tsin and Peking by the allied forces of Russia, England, Germany, France, Austria, United States, Italy and Japan. The flight of the Empress Dowager with her grandson, the Emperor, and the rest of the Chinese court and the tedious negotiations attending the settlement occurred in the preceding year, but it was not until January 7 that the remarkable woman who dominates the government of China returned to Peking. With all show of graciousness and reassuring messages to the foreign diplomatic court reassembled within the Forbidden City, arrangements were made for the payment of the indemnities to the powers and a withdrawal of the allied soldiers was discussed. This evacuation was delayed because of fear created by Russia's attitude in Manchuria.

REVIEW OF YEAR 1902 THE CHIEF EVENTS

JANUARY.

1—First election day in Cuba.
3—Steamer Walla Walla lost; 41 lives.
6—Jean de Block, Russian economist, died.
7—Emperor returned to Pekin.
8—New York tunnel collision; 15 killed.
9—Nicaraguan bill passed, house.
11—Nixon, Tammany hall leader, died.
14—British warship Condor lost; 130 lives.
17—Earthquake Chilpancinjo, Mexico; 300 killed.
21—Aubrey de Vere died, London.
24—Treaty signed ceding Danish W. I.
27—Explosion in N. Y. subway; six killed.
28—Admiral Kimberly died, Newton.
29—Fleet St. fire, nine dead, Boston.
30—Fire at Norfolk, Va.; $500,000 loss.
31—Prof. Williams, Ohio Wesleyan University, died.

FEBRUARY.

2—$2,000,000 fire, Waterbury, Conn.
8—Fire Paterson, N. J.; $6,000,000 loss.
10—Fire Springfield, Ohio; $600,000 loss.
11—Anglo-Japanese alliance.
12—Marquis of Dufferin died.
13—Fire South Mills, N. C.; $500,000 loss.
15—William West, minstrel, died.
17—Senate ratified Danish treaty.
17—War revenue reduction passed.
18—Rev. Newman Hall died, London.
18—Kellogg sanitarium, Battle Creek, burned; $485,000 loss.
20—Troops shot rioters, Barcelona.
20—Fire New York city; $750,000 loss.
21—Bishop Latane, Baltimore, died.
22—Park Ave. hotel burned, New York.
22—"Billy" Emerson died, Boston.
23—Miss Stone freed by brigands.
23—Prince Henry reached New York.
24—Boers captured a convoy.
24—Prince Henry at White House.
25—Kaiser's yacht launched.
25—Ship Jules Jean Baptiste lost; 80 lives.
26—Victor Hugo centenary, Paris.
27—McKinley memorial service, Wash.

MARCH.

2—Francis W. Parker died, Miss.
4—Philippine tariff passed, house.
4—Congressman Polk, Penn., died.
7—Gen. J. J. Estey died, Vermont.
7—Boers captured Gen. Methuen.
11—Prince Henry left United States.
12—John P. Altgeld died, Illinois.
12—Gen. A. P. Martin died, Boston.
13—Gen. Methuen freed by Boers.
15—Wages advanced 10 per cent, Fall River.
17—Life savers drowned, Monomoy; 7 lives.
17—Ship subsidy passed, senate.
18—Fire Hoboken, N. J.; $1,000,000 loss.
20—Judge Noah Davis died, N. Y.
22—Judge Taft of Vermont died.
24—Maj. Gen. Otis retired.
26—Cecil Rhodes died, South Africa.

APRIL.

1—Thos. Dunn English died, N. J.
3—12 hotels burned, Atlantic City; $1,000,000 loss.
11—Boer war 2½ years old.
11—Gen. Wade Hampton died, S. C.
12—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage died, Washington.
18—Cuban reciprocity passed, house.
18—Guatemala earthquake; 2,000 dead.
19—Morgan steamship trust launched.
20—Frank R. Stockton died, Washington.
20—Steamer City of Pittsburg lost; 70 lives.
20—Fire Dallas, Texas; $400,000 loss.
27—Archbishop Williams died, aged 80.
27—J. Sterling Morton died, Chicago.
27—Fire Glens Falls, N. Y.; $500,000 loss.
28—Sol Smith Russell died, Washington.

MAY.

1—W. H. Moody, secretary of navy.
2—Amos J. Cummings of New York died.
4—Potter Palmer died, Chicago.
5—Archbishop Corrigon died, New York.
5—Bret Harte died, London.
6—Admiral Sampson died, Washington.
6—Fire New Milford, Conn.; $500,000 loss.
8—Paul Ford, author, killed, New York.
8—St. Pierre destroyed by volcano; 40,000 lives.
8—Volcanic eruption, St. Vincent; 2,000 lives.
12—Coal strike began.
12—Explosion naphtha, Pittsburg; 23 killed.
12—Steamer Camarta lost, Bay of Bengal; 730 lives.
17—Alfonso XIII crowned, Spain.
17—$400,000 fire, Houlton, Me.
18—Tornado in Texas; 160 dead.
19—Bishop Taylor died, California.
19—Mine explosion Fraterville, Tenn.; 200 killed.
20—Natal day, republic of Cuba.
20—Palma, president of Cuba.
20—Edwin Lawrence Godkin died.
21—Bradbury piano works, Brooklyn, burned; $500,000 loss.
22—Annie Clarke died, Chicago.
23—Mine explosion Fernie, B. C.; 175 lives.
24—Rochambeau statue unveiled, Washington.
24—Lord Pauncefote died, Washington.
26—Benjamin-Constant, French painter, died.
31—Boer war ended; two years seven months twenty days.

JUNE.

3—Philippine government bill through senate.
3—Rev. John H. Barrows died, Ohio.
4—Ard Patrick won the Derby.
5—Volcanic eruption, Guatemala; 1,000 lives.
7—M. Combes, premier of France.
7—Amnesty for Americans, Cuba.
8—Rev. G. H. Hepworth died, New York.
9—Anti-anarchy bill passed, house.
9—President Patton, Princeton, resigned.
11—West Point centennial.
13—Fire Alexander City, Ala.; $750,000 loss.
19—King Albert of Saxony died.
22—Fire Portland, Oregon; $600,000 loss.
24—King Edward's surgical operation.
24—Coronation postponed, England.
24—Henry Hopkins, president of Williams.
25—Forest fires in Colorado; $1,000,000 loss.
25—Great windstorm, Indiana; $2,000,000 loss.
26—Philippine government bill through house.
28—Roosevelt signed canal bill.

JULY.

3—Treaty of amity with Spain.
4—Peace declared in Philippines.
7—Marshall Williams, Ohio chief justice, died.
10—"Mrs. Alexander" died, London.
12—Kitchener back in England.
12—Archbishop Feehan died, Chicago.
13—Lord Salisbury resigned.
13—Balfour, premier of England.
13—Liang Chen Tung, minister to United States.
14—Gen. Davis in command, Manila.
17—Isles of Shoals, 14 drowned.
20—John W. Mackay died, London.
21—Steamer Premier sunk, Elbe river, Germany; 60 lives.
22—Cardinal Ledochowski died, Rome.
22—Archbishop Croke died, Ireland.
25—Korea's independence guaranteed.
25—Jeffries whipped Fitzsimmons.
28—Rabbi Joseph, head American orthodox Jews, died.
29—Fire Pittsburg, Pa.; $200,000 loss.
29—Paul Vandervoort, former G. A. R. commander, died.
30—Troops out, Pennsylvania coal fields.

AUGUST.

1—Rev. Atkinson drowned, Plymouth.
6—Outlaw Tracy dead, Oregon.
6—Col. Hooker died, Brattleboro.
6—Barcelona, Venezuela, sacked.
9—Edward VII crowned, London.
10—Senator McMillan of Michigan died.
15—Luther R. Marsh died, New York.
16—Boer generals in England.
18—Prof. Schenk died, Austria.
18—Volcano eruption Torishima, Japan; 150 lives.
20—Explosion paper mill Wilmington, Delaware; 10 lives.
20—War maneuvers, northeast coast.
20—Cronje left St. Helena.
21—Gen. Sigel died, New York.
22—Roosevelt on New England tour.
29—Dan Patch, mile 1:59½.
30—Another eruption, Mt. Pelee.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Thirty-eight vessels lost, Algoa bay, Africa; 70 lives.
2—Edward Eggleston, author, died.
3—Roosevelt injured, Pittsfield.
5—Prof. Virchow died, Berlin.
6—Roosevelt on southern tour.
6—Germans sank gunboat, Hayti.
7—Magazine exploded, Governor's Island.
8—U. S. treasury, $574,000,000 gold.
11—United States warships sent to Panama.
12—Alex. R. ("Boss") Shepherd, died.
13—Forest fires Oregon and Washington; loss, $12,500,000; 38 lives.
14—W. S. Stratton died, Colorado.
15—Judge Horace Gray died, Nahant.
16—Nicholas Fish killed, New York.
16—Henderson's declination, Iowa.
17—Mine explosion Bluefield, W. Va.; 17 lives.
18—Peary failed to reach pole.
20—Roosevelt on western trip.
21—Second eruption Mont Pelee; 1,600 lives.
24—Third eruption Mont Pelee; 2,000 lives.
26—Cyclone in Sicily; 500 killed.
27—Railroad wreck Arleux, France; 22 killed.
28—Fire Stockton, Cal.; $500,000 loss.
29—Emile Zola died, Paris.

OCTOBER.

1—Admiral Jouett died, Maryland.
1—Roosevelt summoned coal barons.
1—Schooner Sybil lost at sea; 100 lives.
1—Steamer Quirang lost at sea; 30 lives.
3—White House coal conference.
6—Pennsylvania militia all ordered out.
7—Ex-Congressman Grout died, Vermont.
8—Miners voted to continue idle.
9—Mine accident Black Diamond, Washington; 17 lives.
9—Coal conference, New York.
13—Coal barons come to terms.
15—Lipton's challenge arrived.
15—Coal commission named.
15—Admiral Selfridge died, Waverley.
15—Another eruption of Soufriere.
15—Glucose works burned, Chicago; 11 lives.
16—Miners' convention called.
17—Kitchener to command, India.
18—Castro won 7-days' battle.
19—Fire Albany, N. Y.; $500,000 loss.
21—Coal strike declared off.
22—Denmark refuses to sell islands.
23—Coal mining resumed.
23—Congressman Russell of Connecticut died.
24—Coal commission at work.
25—W. Wilson, pres. of Princeton.
25—Frank Norris, author, died.
26—Elizabeth Cady Stanton died, New York.
27—Prince Alert, one-half mile, 57¾s.
28—Volcanic eruption, Guatemala; 7,000 lives.
31—British cable around world.

NOVEMBER.

2—St. Pierre, Martinique, burned.
2—Steamer Enero lost off English coast; 22 lives.
4—Fireworks explosion Madison Square, New York; 15 lives.
8—Bond-Hay treaty signed.
8—Judge Nathan Webb died, Maine.
10—Spanish cabinet resigned.
11—R. M. Field died, Boston.
11—Molineux acquitted, New York.
13—Railroad raised wages.
14—Boiler explosion Swift's packing house, Chicago; 15 lives.
14—Roosevelt hunted bear, Mississippi.
15—Shots fired at King Leopold.
15—P. O. Vickery died, Maine.
16—Armour packing plant, Sioux City, burned; loss, $900,000.
17—Building cup defender, Bristol.
21—Peace in Colombia.
21—Steamer sunk in Danube; 30 lives.
22—Wisconsin Central ore docks, Ashland, Wis., burned; loss, $525,000.
22—Herr Krupp died, Germany.
24—Riots in Havana.
25—Thos. P. Ochiltree died, Virginia.
27—Cattle embargo, New England.
27—Steamer Sylvanus J. Macy lost, Lake Erie; 18 lives.
27—Steamer Bannockburn lost, Lake Superior; 20 lives.
28—Rev. Joseph Parker died, London.

DECEMBER.

2—Holmes for United States Supreme court bench.
2—Message to Congress on trusts.
4—Minister Buck died, Japan.
6—Silvela, premier of Spain.
6—Alice Freeman Palmer died, Paris.
7—Thos. Nast died, Ecuador.
7—Thos. B. Reed died, Washington.
8—Ultimatum to Venezuela.
9—Venezuelan ships sunk.
9—Castro arrested foreigners.
9—Fire Atlanta, Ga.; loss $1,000,000.
13—Puerto Cabello bombarded.
13—American sheet steel plant, Canal Dover, Ohio, burned; loss $1,000,000.
14—Mrs. U. S. Grant died, Washington.
14—Laying new Pacific cable.
20—Venezuelan ports blockaded.
20—Humbert family, French swindlers, arrested in Madrid.
20—$20,000,000 fund raised by Methodists.
20—Arbitration expected, Venezuela.
21—Wireless message across Atlantic.
22—Dr. Temple, archbishop of Canterbury, died.
22—Railroad collision Byron, Cal.; 16 lives.
26—Mary Hartwell Catherwood, novelist, died.
27—Storm Copenhagen, Denmark; 12 lives.
27—Railroad collision Wanstead, Ont.; 28 lives.
30—Adventist printing plant, Battle Creek, Mich., burned; loss, $500,000.
31—Castro agrees to arbitration Hague tribunal.

1902