

The Nineteenth Century

[Continued from 5th page]
 one. As an executive he was noted for firmness and decision of character, strong common sense and patriotism.

- 1830. Revolution in France and accession of Louis-Phillippe.
- 1832. Duke of Reichstadt, only son and heir of Napoleon I, died. In 1834 four monarchs seated on imperial thrones were cousins-german of the Duke of Reichstadt. These were Pedro II of Brazil, Francis Joseph of Austria, Napoleon III of France and Maximilian of Mexico.
- 1833. Isabella II ascended the throne of Spain; beginning of the Carlist revolution.
- 1837. Victoria ascended the throne of England at the age of 19.
- 1838. Death of Talleyrand, French statesman, active in Napoleon's councils.
- 1848. Revolution in France and overthrow of the monarchy; Louis Napoleon elected president. Francis Joseph ascended the throne of Austria.
- 1852. Second French empire, established by Napoleon III.
- 1855. Alexander II ascended the throne of Russia.
- 1861. William I of Prussia crowned. Lincoln inaugurated.
- 1864. Maximilian crowned emperor of Mexico.
- 1865. Assassination of Lincoln.
- 1866. Defeat and death of Maximilian, emperor of Mexico.
- 1869. Grant inaugurated president. In acknowledgment of his service in the war Grant was commissioned lieutenant general in 1864 and general in 1866.
- 1870. Napoleon III dethroned; republic established in France. Amadeus ascended the throne of Spain.
- 1871. William I of Prussia crowned emperor of Germany.
- 1873. Amadeus abdicated the throne of Spain; Castelar president of the republic which followed.
- 1874. Alfonso ascended the throne of Spain.
- 1876. Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India.
- 1878. Humbert crowned king of Italy on the death of his father, Victor Emmanuel.
- 1881. Garfield inaugurated president and assassinated.
- Alexander II of Russia assassinated and Alexander III elevated to the throne.
- 1888. Death of Emperor William I of Germany; succeeded by Frederick III, who died after a reign of three months; accession of William II.
- 1894. President Carnot of France assassinated.
- 1900. King Humbert of Italy assassinated by an anarchist.

MASTERS IN LITERATURE, ART AND THE DRAMA.

The history of the literature and art of a period may be read in the names inscribed on the roll of fame. Below is a list of authors, poets, actors and artists of the nineteenth century, arranged according to the date of death.

- 1823. John Philip Kemble, English actor.
- 1840. Talma, noted French actor.
- 1832. Sir Walter Scott and Goethe, two of the foremost authors of the early century.
- 1833. Edmund Keau, English actor.
- 1835. Charles Matthews, English actor.
- 1843. Noah Webster, the American lexicographer; Washington Allston, American painter.
- Robert Southey, poet laureate of England from 1813 to 1843. Southey, Col-

The Mother's Friend.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by the Anti-Monopoly Drug Store.

A Chronological Review of the World's History in the Past One Hundred Years

- ridge and Wordsworth were called "poets of the Lake school" because they resided in the lake district and sought inspiration from nature.
- 1849. Chopin, musical composer.
- 1850. William Wordsworth, poet laureate of England.
- 1851. Balsac, French novelist.
- Cooper, American novelist.
- Audubon, author of a famous work on birds.
- 1852. Junius Brutus Booth, actor.
- 1855. Charlotte Bronte (Currer Bell).
- 1857. Hiram Powers, American sculptor. Agassiz, American naturalist.
- 1858. Rachel, French actress; performed in America.
- 1859. Washington Irving, W. H. Prescott, the historian; Humboldt, German naturalist and explorer; Lord Macaulay, English essayist and historian.
- 1863. Thackeray.
- 1864. Nathaniel Hawthorne. Walter Savage Landor.
- 1867. Fitz-Greene Halleck.
- 1869. Lamartine, French historian. Saint-Beuve, French author.
- 1870. Dickens.
- 1872. Dumas (pere). Edwin Forrest, actor. D'Aubigne, historian of the reformation.
- 1873. John Stuart Mill, English philosopher.
- Bulwer Lytton, English novelist. Landseer, English animal painter. Maeready, English actor.
- 1874. Guizot, French historian. Michelet, French writer. Kaubach, German painter.
- 1875. Hans Christian Andersen.
- 1876. Charlotte Cushman.
- 1877. John Lothrop Motley, American historian.
- 1880. George Eliot.
- 1881. Carlyle.
- 1882. Longfellow. Emerson. Darwin.
- 1883. Richard Wagner. Dore, the illustrator.
- 1891. George Bancroft, American historian. James Russell Lowell.
- 1892. Tennyson. Whitier.
- 1893. Edwin Booth. Frances Anne Kemble, famous actress, who retired from the stage in the fifties.
- 1894. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
- 1896. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The Century in History.

The story of that century which is now drawing to a close will, I venture to think, prove to be one of the most important volumes in the whole history of civilization. I do not say that it will be one of the most brilliant, for there may have been centuries which flashed a broader and a brighter light over the world's fields of intellectual and moral darkness; centuries of more startling conquest, of more sudden change; centuries even of greater triumphs in literature and in art. But the nineteenth century has been a time of growth and of development in all the paths of civilization such as the world's history has hardly ever seen rivaled and, in the application of science to the everyday needs of humanity, has never been equaled. When the century opened, there seemed to be a vast, impassable, impenetrable region of darkness, a cloud covered "No Man's Land," dividing the old civilization from the new. Asia and Africa appeared to have nothing to do with modern civilization except as a subject for the reader of history or as an exploring ground for the traveler. Egypt was the land whither Europeans with a taste for antiquities went to study the pyramids and the sphinx. India was even still looked upon as the country to which enterprising Englishmen went to make fortunes. China was thought of as a mysterious, old-fashioned region, peopled by countless millions of persons who wore pig-tails and were shut off by a great wall from the visits of intrusive foreigners. The real living world was commonly regarded by Europeans as only to be found in Europe itself, for the new world, as it was called, had not yet begun to count for much as an influence of civilization, and the still

newer world of Australasia counted for nothing at all. It would hardly be too much to say that the whole work of modern science which has to do with the practical affairs of everyday life has, so far as it has got, been accomplished in the nineteenth century. Of course, there were great scientific discoveries made in the definition and the application of natural laws to human life at various periods, early and late, in the history of the world, which each succeeding generation has only confirmed and extended, but what I wish to point out is that the practical science of the nineteenth century has made more change in the ordinary conditions of human life than was made by any century or than the centuries which went before it.—Justin McCarthy in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW.

- 1801. The union of Great Britain and Ireland took effect.
- 1803. Insurrection in Ireland; death of Robert Emmet.
- 1804. Alexander Hamilton killed in a duel by Aaron Burr.
- 1806. Dissolution of the German empire and founding of the empire of Austria.
- 1810. Beginning of the revolutions of the Spanish-American republics.
- 1818. Chile revolted from Spain and set up a republic.
- 1819. First steam passage across the Atlantic made by the Savannah, which sailed from New York to Liverpool in 26 days.
- New Grenada and Venezuela formed a republic under Bolivar.
- 1821. Mexico declared her independence of Spain.
- Greece threw off the yoke of Turkey. Napoleon died at St. Helena.
- 1822. The United States acknowledged the independence of the South American republics.
- 1823. President Monroe established the Monroe doctrine by declaring in his annual message that "the American continents are not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European power."
- 1824. Peru became a republic as a result of the battle of Ayacucho.
- 1837. Rebellion in Canada. Proclamation of strict neutrality by President Van Buren.
- Financial panic in the United States.
- 1840. Difficulties in China on account of the introduction of opium by the English.
- Napoleon's remains removed from St. Helena to Paris.
- 1845. Sir John Franklin's arctic expedition sailed on its disastrous voyage.
- 1848. Year of republican uprisings in Europe; successful in France, temporarily so in Hungary under the leadership of Louis Kossuth, but a failure in Germany.
- 1850. Invasion of Cuba by filibusters from the United States led by Lopez. Clayton-Bulwer ship canal treaty.
- 1851. First great international exhibition opened in London.
- 1853. World's fair at the Crystal palace, New York.
- The United States offered Spain \$120,000,000 for Cuba.
- 1855. Panama railway completed from sea to sea.
- Walker's filibustering expedition in Nicaragua.
- 1857. Financial panic in the United States.
- John Brown raid.
- 1860. The Great Eastern, the largest ship in the world, arrived in New York from Liverpool.
- Prince of Wales visited the United States.
- Election of Lincoln; beginning of the civil war.
- 1861. Suspension of specie payments; first greenbacks.
- Serfdom abolished in Russia by Alexander I.
- 1862. Second international exposition in London.
- 1863. Emancipation went into effect.
- 1867. Second international exhibition in Paris. (1-1855.)
- 1868. First Chinese embassy to the west arrived in Washington; treaty concluded.
- 1869. Revolution in Cuba; beginning of the Ten Years' war.
- Pacific railway completed. Suez canal opened.
- 1870. Weather service established in the United States.
- 1872. Disputes between the United States and Great Britain over the Alabama claims and the northwestern boundary settled by arbitration.
- 1873. Financial panic in the United States. International exposition at Vienna. Virginius massacre; officers and crew of the filibustering steamer Virginius put to death by Spanish officials in Cuba.
- 1876. Massacre of General George A. Custer and his whole command by the Sioux.

- Hayes-Tilden electoral contest settled by a commission.
- Centennial exposition in Philadelphia.
- 1878. The United States life saving service, first exclusively governmental establishment of the kind in the world, founded by congress.
- Resident Chinese embassy established in Washington.
- Third French international exposition opened in Paris.
- 1879. Resumption of specie payments in the United States.
- 1891. United States and Chilean crisis.
- 1893. World's Columbian exhibition at Chicago.
- 1897. Arbitration treaty between the United States and England.

Growth of the United States.

The twelfth census of the United States shows the population of the states and territories to be 76,295,220. In 1800, when the second census was taken, the country had 3,929,214 inhabitants. The growth in each decade of the century is shown by the following results of census computations from 1810 to 1890, inclusive: 1810, 7,239,881; 1820, 9,633,882; 1830, 12,866,020; 1840, 17,069,453; 1850, 23,191,876; 1860, 31,443,321; 1870, 38,549,534; 1880, 50,155,783; 1890, 63,096,756.

The history of the United States in the nineteenth century is one of active growth and development unparalleled in the record of any other country in the world. From a line of states along the Atlantic coast the area has been extended across the continent and this vast domain peopled as if by magic. The country has triumphed in three foreign wars and survived a stupendous civil conflict. Commerce and manufactures have flourished, art, science and literature have been fostered, and valuable inventions have succeeded one another.

To the original domain have been added during the century: Louisiana (purchase), 1803, 1,171,931 square miles; Florida (purchase), 1845, 59,268 miles; Texas (purchase), 1845, 375,250 square miles; from Mexico (cession), 1848, 545,783 square miles; Alaska (purchase), 1867, 570,000 square miles; Hawaii, 1898, 6,740 square miles; Porto Rico, 1898, 3,600; Guam, 1898, 54 square miles; the Philippines, 1899, 143,000 square miles.

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

- 1807. Successful voyage of Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont from New York to Albany.
- 1819. First ocean steamship, the Savannah, left Savannah for Liverpool; trip completed in 26 days.
- 1827. The Delaware and Hudson Canal company operated a railroad at their coal mines at Honesdale, Pa., with a locomotive made in England.
- 1831. First passenger train in America drawn by a locomotive run at Baltimore.
- Chloroform discovered by Dr. Guthrie, an American.
- 1834. Invention of the mower and reaper.
- 1839. Charles Goodyear invented vulcanized rubber.
- Daguerre invented the photograph. Gold discovered in Australia.
- 1844. First telegraphic dispatch sent from Baltimore to Washington.
- 1846. Sewing machine invented.
- 1848. Discovery of gold in California.
- 1850. Discovery of the northwest passage by Captain McClure of the British navy.
- 1856. H. Bessemer invented process of making steel by passing cold air through liquid iron; known as the "Bessemer process."
- 1866. Atlantic cable completed.
- 1876. Invention of the telephone. Exploration of the Kongo river by Stanley.
- 1879. Edison exhibited his electric light.

- 1880. First electric railroad.
- 1885. X rays discovered.
- 1896. Gold discovered in the Klondike.
- DISASTERS ON SEA AND LAND.
- 1811. St. George and Defence wrecked off Jutland; 2,000 drowned.
- 1835. Great fire in New York; 529 houses burned, involving a loss of \$18,000,000.
- 1842. Earthquake in Santo Domingo; 5,000 deaths.
- 1852. Earthquake in Italy; 14,000 deaths.
- 1871. Chicago devastated by the greatest fire ever known on the American continent; \$96,000,000 in property destroyed and 100,000 people made homeless.
- 1872. The richest business quarter of Boston devastated by fire; loss \$60,000,000.
- 1873. The Atlantic wrecked on Meagher rock; 560 lives lost.
- Ville de Havre wrecked; deaths, 226.
- 1883. Cimbrria wrecked off Holland; 450 drowned.
- Tornadoes and floods in the United States; volcanic eruptions in Italy and the island of Java; destructive freshets in central Europe; cholera epidemic in Egypt.
- 1886. Series of destructive earthquakes at Charleston; property loss in the city, \$14,500,000.
- 1888. Great blizzard in the United States.
- 1889. Warship disaster at Samoa. Johnstown flood; over 2,000 deaths.
- 1893. Victoria sank, carrying down 400 men.
- 1895. Elbe wrecked; 350 deaths.
- 1898. La Bourgogne wrecked in collision off Halifax; 560 deaths.
- 1900. West Indian hurricane and tidal wave nearly destroyed Galveston; about 7,000 deaths and a loss of \$25,000,000 in property.
- Docks of the North German Lloyd and the ocean steamers Saale, Bremen and Main burned in New York; 302 deaths; property loss, \$10,000,000.

A Century of Great Progress.

The century now ending has been full of sad events, but it has also produced more than all preceding centuries to make human life easier and happier. Discovery, invention, education and culture have at the same time multiplied the food supply and the comforts of life for the masses of the people and have developed philanthropic sentiment to such an extent that the hard conditions of former times are largely obsolete. Ignorance, poverty, suffering and imprisonment are now mitigated greatly by the increased material prosperity of most civilized races and by the increased disposition of individuals and states to share with the unfortunate the proceeds of the increased productivity of labor helped by machinery.

The luxuries of the rich in 1800 are the necessities of life for the poor in 1900. There has been in this regard a large amount of progress in the century now ending. So far as the happiness of life depends upon material conditions, it has been greatly promoted.—Baltimore Sun.

Dyspepticide.

Expels the noxious germs of dyspepsia from the system, absolutely cures the disease and causes the stomach to furnish healthy blood for tissue and nerve building. Dyspepticide thus differs from other remedies. Anti-Monopoly Drug Store.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ocala Foundry and Machine Works will be held at the office of the company in the city of Ocala, Fla., on the second Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1901, at 11 o'clock a. m.

N. W. HARRISON, Pres.
 F. E. WETHERBEE, Sec. 12-28 2t

HEADACHE, FOUL BREATH, NO ENERGY, CONSTIPATION.

These symptoms mean torpid liver and a clogged condition in the bowels. They also mean the general health is below par and disease is seeking to obtain control.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

Quickly removes these Symptoms, Strengthens the Stomach, Cleanses the Liver and Bowels and Promotes Functional Activity in the Kidneys. A few doses will restore Health and Energy in Body and Brain.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
 Price \$1.00 Per Bottle.

Anti-Monopoly Drug Store Special Agent.