

The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century in Foreign Countries

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1801.
Jan. 1—Legislative union established between Great Britain and Ireland.
Feb. 9—Treaty of peace between France and Austria.
Feb. 23—French army in Egypt finally defeated by English.
March 24—Emperor Paul of Russia assassinated.
May 9—St. Domingo republic founded by Toussaint.

1802.
March 27—Treaty of peace signed at Amiens between France and England.
May 19—French Legion of Honor instituted by Napoleon.
Aug. 2—Napoleon elected first consul of France.
First electric light with carbon points produced in England.

1803.
May 18—England declared war against France.
Aug. 9—Robert Fulton started his first steamboat on the River Seine in France. It was only partially successful.

1804.
Aug. 11—Francis II, emperor of Germany, abdicated to become emperor of Austria.
Sept. 1—Planet Juno discovered by M. Harding. It is 24,000,000 miles from the earth.
Dec. 2—Napoleon crowned emperor of France.

1805.
May 26—Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan.
Aug. 5—Austria declared war against France.
Oct. 2—English fleet under Nelson destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar. Nelson killed.

1806.
Dec. 2—Battle of Austerlitz: Russians and Austrians defeated by Napoleon.
Dec. 26—Treaty of peace signed between France and Austria at Presburg.

1806.
Jan. 23—William Pitt died in England, aged 67.
May 16—An "order in council" issued by Great Britain declared the whole coast of Europe under blockade.
Oct. 14—Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.
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 things.
Dec. 30—Turkey declared war against Russia.

1807.
March 25—Abolition of slave trade in England.
July 7—Treaty of peace signed between France and Russia at Tilsit.
Nov. 7—Russia declared war against England.
Nov. 11—A British "order in council" issued that forbade trade with the British Isles, France or her allies except under tribute to England.
Dec. 17—Napoleon's Milan decree issued. It forbade trade with England and her colonies, and ordered confiscated every vessel paying tribute or submitting to English search.

1808.
May 5—Charles IV, king of Spain abdicated in favor of Napoleon.
July 1—Beginning of peninsular war between France and Spain.

1809.
March 29—Gustavus IV, of Sweden compelled to abdicate.
April 1—Alliance between England and Austria against France.
July 6—Napoleon defeated Austrians at Wagram.

1809.
July 6—Pope Pius VII, captured by order of Napoleon and carried prisoner to France.
Sept. 17—Treaty of peace between Sweden and Russia signed at Fredrikshamn.
Oct. 14—Treaty of peace between Austria and France signed at Schönbrunn.
Dec. 21—Josephine divorced by Napoleon.

1810.
Jan. 6—Treaty of peace between Denmark and France signed at Paris.
Feb. 16—Andreas Hofer executed at Mantua, Italy.
March 11—Napoleon and Maria Louisa married at Vienna.
July 1—Louis of Holland abdicated at request of Napoleon. Holland annexed to France.
Sept. 15—Chill declared its independence of Spain.
Nov. 1—Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees revoked by France.
Nov. 19—Sweden declared war against England.

1811.
March 20—King of Rome, Napoleon II, born.
July 5—Venetia declared its independence of Spain.

1812.
May 25—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and France at Bucharest.
July 17—"Orders in council" abandoned by England.
Aug. 22—Napoleon declared war against Russia.
Sept. 17—Moscow captured by the French.

1813.
Feb. 5—Prussia declared alliance with Russia and Sweden and declared war against France.
Aug. 10—Austria declared war against France.
Oct. 16, 17, 18—Battle of Leipzig, battle of the nations. Napoleon defeated by the allies. Half a million men engaged.
Oct. 19—Retreat of the French army from Russia began. French loss during Russian campaign, 450,000 men.
Dec. 2—Army of the allies, numbering more than 1,000,000 men, began the invasion of France.

1814.
Jan. 14—Norway ceded to Sweden by Denmark.
March—The allies signed a treaty against Napoleon.
March 22—Slave trade in France abolished by proclamation of Napoleon.
March 31—Paris surrendered to the allies.
April 6—Napoleon I, of France compelled to abdicate.
May 3—Louis XVIII, returned to Paris as king of France.
May 22—Treaty of Paris signed between France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been previous to 1792.
June 22—Napoleon abdicated in favor of his infant son.
Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries. It concluded its labors and adjourned May 25, 1815.

1815.
Dec. 7—Marshal Ney, of France, executed.
George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the rate of six miles per hour.
March 1—Napoleon returned to France from Elba.
July 19—Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.
July 15—Louis XVIII, entered Paris as king of France.
Sept. 23—Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed.
Oct. 2—Napoleon arrived at St. Helena.

Nov. 20—Second peace of Paris signed between France and allied powers.

1816.
Jan. 12—Family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by amnesty.
July 9—Argentine Republic declared its independence of Spain.
First permanent photograph made by aid of camera by Joseph Nicéphore Niepce, of Chalons, France.

1817.
Feb. 3—The "Green Bag" inquiry began in England. The report of the parliamentary committee made on Feb. 19 resulted in the suspension of the habeas corpus act throughout England on Feb. 24.

1818.
June 8—Germanic confederation formed.
Nov. 17—Queen Charlotte of England died at Kew.
First percussion caps made in England.

1819.
June 16—District of Kutch in India sunk as a result of severe earthquake. Two thousand persons buried during the same year many thousands perished from the same cause in Genoa, Palermo, Rome and other cities.

1820.
Jan. 23—King George III, of England died at Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV, same day.
Feb. 23—Cato-Street conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the Duke of Regent, the king, because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

1821.
Feb. 24—Mexico declared its independence of Spain. Iturbide crowned first emperor as Augustin I, Sept. 24, 1821.
April 6—War for Greece declared against Turkey.
May 5—Napoleon died at St. Helena, aged 52.

1821.
July 23—Peru declared its independence of Spain.
Aug. 7—Queen Caroline died of a broken heart. Her husband, George IV, refused to permit of her coronation as his consort.
Sept. 21—Central American states declared their independence of Spain.

1822.
Jan. 27—Independence Greece proclaimed.
April 11—Turks massacred 40,000 inhabitants of Chios Island, Greece.
Sept. 1—Brazil declared its independence of Portugal.
Dec. 1—Pedro I, crowned first emperor of Brazil.

1823.
March 26—Augustin I, of Mexico compelled to abdicate, and Mexico proclaimed a republic.
April 7—French army entered Spain to restore despotic rule of King Ferdinand.

1824.
April 24—Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, Greece.
Aug. 4—Bolivia declared its independence of Spain.
Sept. 16—Louis XVIII, of France died.

1825.
May 23—Count of Artois crowned king of France as Charles X.
Dec. 1—Emperor Alexander I, of Russia died. Nicholas I, crowned emperor.

1826.
April 30—National guard of France disbanded.
June 22—Conference called by Central and South American states to determine rights of these states in Panama. United States sent representatives.
July 6—Treaty between England, France and Greece signed at London to secure Greek independence.
Aug. 2—George Canning, premier of England, died.
Oct. 20—Allied fleet of England, France and Austria annihilated Turkish and Egyptian fleet at the Morea.

1828.
April 25—Russia declared war against Turkey.

1829.
April 13—Roman Catholic relief bill passed by British parliament. It admitted Catholics to parliament and to most civil and military offices under the crown. By its passage civil war in England and Ireland was averted.
June 27—James L. M. Smith, founder of Mormonism, died at Genoa, Italy.
Sept. 14—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey in a joint Greek independence was acknowledged.

1830.
June 26—King George IV, of England died. He was succeeded by his brother, William IV.

1831.
July 27—Beginning of second French revolution.
Aug. 2—Charles X, of France abdicated. Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, crowned king August 9.
Aug. 29—Belgium's revolution against Holland began.
Sept. 15—Liverpool and Manchester railway, first of the English railway lines, opened.
Nov. 22—Polish rebellion against Russia began.
Dec. 17—Gen. Bolivar, hero of South American independence, died.
Dec. 28—Belgium's independence acknowledged by allied powers.

1831.
Sept. 7—Warsaw surrendered to Russia and Polish revolution crushed.
Oct. 9—President John Capo d'Istria of Greece assassinated. Greece erected into constitutional monarchy by allied powers and Otto crowned king May 7, 1832.

1832.
June 7—First reform bill in England became a law. It prevented a revolution and gave to the middle classes the supreme political power in the kingdom.
Sept. 21—Sir Walter Scott died in England.

1833.
Sept. 29—Ferdinand VII, of Spain died.

1834.
May 19—Gen. Lafayette died in France, aged 77.
July 10—Beginning of Carlist revolution in Spain.
Aug. 1—Slavery abolished in British colonies. Eight hundred thousand slaves freed.
Antiseptic dressing of wounds with carbolic acid first discovered by Runge.

1835.
July 23—An attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe of France with an infernal machine resulted in the death of Marshal Mortier and nearly 40 other persons, and in the wounding of many others.

Sept. 3—Corporation reform act, granting self-government to towns, denied since fourteenth century, passed by British parliament.

1838.
July—The first railway opened in Canada. Modern germ theory of disease first suggested by Robert Koch. The crowns of Cagliari Lattour in France. It has since been put to practical use by such men as Pasteur, Koch, Lister and many others.

1837.
June 20—King William IV, of England died. Succeeded by his niece, Princess Alexandra Victoria. The crowns of England and Hanover separated.
First railway line in Russia opened. It ran from St. Petersburg to Charsko-Selo.

1838.
June 28—Coronation of Alexandra Victoria as queen of England.
First telegraph line set up in Great Britain on line of Great Western railway by Cooke.

1839.
March—Opium war between China and England began.
July 19—Carlist revolution in Spain crushed. It had lasted five years and cost 300,000 lives.
Louis Jacques Maudé Daguerre patented his process of photography in England. During the previous year the French government had voted him a life pension of 6,000 francs a year if he would publish without patenting his process in France.

1840.
Feb. 10—Queen Victoria married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.
Dec. 15—Remains of Napoleon I, interred in Paris.

1841.
Aug. 20—Large English expedition began the ascent of the Niger river for the purpose of establishing an English colony in the African interior. This was among the colonists and the three vessels carrying the expedition were forced to return to the coast.

1842.
Nov. 2—Afghanistan rebelled against England. During this rebellion the English ambassadors were murdered and the greater part of the English army of occupation, numbering 25,000 persons, were killed.

1842.
Nov. 9—Prince of Wales born.

1842.
Feb.—Algeria annexed to France.
May 30—Attempted assassination of Queen Victoria. A second attempt was made July 8 of the same year, and again June 27, 1850.

1843.
Aug. 29—Peace treaty between England and China. The treaty opened the first ports of China to the trade of the world.

1843.
July 27—Canton China opened to the British in compliance with treaty of peace of Aug. 29, 1842.

1844.
Feb. 12—Political conspirators in Ireland, including the O'Connells, father and son, found guilty.

1845.
Dec. 14—The Sikh war began in India against the British.
The Danish possessions in India were purchased by England.
The Sahara desert explored during the year by James Richardson, of England.

1846.
June 26—Corn laws of England repealed by parliament. This was practically the beginning of English free trade as it exists to-day.

1847.
Nov.—Chloroform first used as an anesthetic by Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh.

1848.
Jan. 28—Frederick VII, of Denmark proclaimed a new constitution, making the government a constitutional monarchy.
Feb. 24—Louis Philippe abdicated French throne and fled to England.
June 22—Rebellion of the Poles against the republic began. It lasted for four days, but resulted in the loss of nearly 25,000 lives and the destruction of one-fourth of the city of Paris.

1848.
Aug. 12—George Stephenson, inventor of the railway locomotive, died in England, aged 67.
Nov. 4—French constitution adopted by the national assembly.
Dec. 20—Louis Napoleon inaugurated president of France.
First settlement of the Boers in the Transvaal.

1849.
Feb. 2—National assembly of the Roman republic declared pope's temporal power at an end.
March 4—New constitution combining empires of Austria and Hungary proclaimed by Francis Joseph.

1850.
July 2—Sir Robert Peel died in London, aged 62.
Aug.—Tae-ping rebellion began in China.

1851.
March 20—Sixth census of the United Kingdom taken; population 27,577,761.
May 1—Princess's fair opened in Crystal Palace, London.
May—Gold discovered in Australia.

1852.
Feb. 17—Birth of Napoleon I, Aug. 15, decreed to be the only national holiday in France.
Sept. 14—Duke of Wellington died, aged 83.
Dec. 2—French empire restored. Louis Napoleon crowned emperor of France as Napoleon III.

1853.
Jan. 23—Louis Napoleon married to Eugenie de Montijo of Spain.
Oct. 5—Turkey declared war against Russia. This was the beginning of the Crimean war.

1854.
April 11—Russia declared war against England and France as allies of Turkey.
Oct. 25—Battle of Balaklava fought in the Crimea.
Nov. 5—Fifty thousand Russians defeated by 14,000 French and English at battle of Inkermann.

1855.
Jan. 28—Railroad across isthmus of Panama opened.
March 2—Emperor Nicholas of Russia died. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

1856.
Sept. 3—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.

1857.
Nov. 25—Grand trunk railway of Canada completed from Quebec to Toronto, 550 miles.
May 11—Mutiny of Sepoys in India broke out. English residents of Delhi massacred.
Aug. 1—First attempt made at laying submarine cable. Start made from Valencia Bay, Ireland. Cable broke and attempt was abandoned until the following year.

1858.
Feb. 12—Constitution of the Transvaal republic proclaimed.
June 19—Gwalior 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 domain.

1859.
July 23—Political disabilities of Jews in England relieved by act of parliament. This was done to permit Nathan Lionel Rothschild to take a seat in the house of commons to which he had been elected. The new elected to political office in England.

Sept. 3—Government of India transferred to East India company to Great Britain.

1859.
April 15—Austrian army of 120,000 men invaded Sardinia. This was the beginning of the war for Italian nationality.
May 10—Emperor Napoleon III, took the field at the head of the French troops as an ally of Sardinia against Austria.
June 4—Austrians defeated by French and Sardinians at Magenta. Austrian loss, 27,000 men.
June 24—Austrians defeated at the battle of Solferino.

1860.
May 11—Garibaldi landed at Marsala, Sicily. On May 14 he proclaimed himself dictator in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.
This was the beginning of the war for Italian unity.

1860.
Oct. 12—French and Italian allies captured Peking, China.
Oct. 24—Treaty of peace signed between England and China.
Dec. 23—The Warrior, the first iron-plated steam frigate in the English navy, was launched. It was the largest vessel in the world at that time excepting the Great Eastern.

1861.
Jan. 2—Frederick William IV, of Prussia died.
Feb. 18—First Italian parliament met at Turin.

1861.
April 25—First battle of the Russo-Turkish war fought near Batoum on the Black sea.
June 15—West India docks, London, first lit by electricity.
Sept. 2—M. Thiers, first president of third French republic, died at St. Germain.

1862.
Dec. 1—Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, husband of Queen Victoria, died.

1863.
Feb. 11—All Russian serfs freed by Alexander II. Previous to the emancipation of the serfs on imperial domains in 1858 there were more than 23,000,000 serfs in the Russian empire. The remainder were freed in 1858 and the remainder in 1863.

1863.
July 13—French army occupied the City of Mexico.

1864.
June 12—Archduke Maximilian entered City of Mexico as emperor.

1865.
Aug. 15—First vessel passed through Suez Canal from Mediterranean to the Red sea.
Dec. 15—Lord Palmerston, English premier, died.

1866.
May 21—Fenian raid into Canada; 1,200 men crossed the Niagara river at Buffalo.

1867.
June 8—Canadian parliament met for the first time at Ottawa.

1867.
July 1—Italy and Prussia declared war against Austria. This was the beginning of the "Seven Weeks War."
July 3—Austrians defeated by Prussians at battle of Sadowa. Austrians lost 40,000 men and the Prussians 10,000.

1867.
Aug. 6—Peace signed between Prussia, Italy and Austria. By this treaty Austria ceded Venetia to Italy and consented to a new German confederation.

1868.
Oct. 20—Baron Ferdinand von Beust appointed Austrian foreign minister. Under his leadership Austria changed in two years from an absolute to the most liberal constitutional monarchy in Europe.

1867.
Feb. 7—Autonomy announced for Hungary by the revolutionists. Duke of Austria, son of Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, elected king of Spain by cortes Nov. 17, 1870, to succeed Queen Isabella, who had died.

1868.
July 26—Anglican church disestablished in Ireland by act of English parliament.
Nov. 1—Prussian parliament opened with elaborate ceremonies.

1868.
Dec. 8—Ecumenical council of Catholic church met at Rome. Its infallibility in matters of faith and morals reaffirmed.
Dec. 11—George H. Peabody, American philanthropist, died in London, aged 74.

1870.
June 3—Charles Dickens died in England, aged 58.

1870.
July 8—Irish land act passed by English parliament.
July 19—France declared war against Prussia. This was the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war.

1870.
Sept. 2—France defeated by Prussians at Sedan. French loss, 30,000; Prussian army of 108,000 men and Emperor Napoleon III, surrendered to King William of Prussia.

1870.
Sept. 4—Emperor Napoleon III, deposed and French republic proclaimed at 4:35 p. m.
Sept. 16—Investment of Paris begun by Prussia.
Sept. 20—Rome surrendered to Italian army by the pope. This marked the end of the pope's temporal power.

1870.
Nov. 1—First train on Canadian Pacific railway from Montreal to Vancouver. The regular public daily service began Jan. 28, 1888.

1870.
Nov. 16—Louis Riel, leader of rebellion in Canada, executed near Regina.

1870.
Nov. 25—Alfonso XII, of Spain died. Succeeded by his infant son, Alfonso XIII, with Queen Marie Christina as regent.

1870.
Feb. 12—German East Africa company chartered. It ceded all its territorial rights to the German government Oct. 28, 1888.

1870.
June—Gladstone's home rule bill for Ireland defeated in English parliament.

1871.
Jan. 18—King William of Prussia proclaimed emperor of Germany. This completed the creation of the new German empire.
Jan. 28—Paris surrendered to the Prussians.
Feb. 26—Treaty of peace signed between France and Prussia. This treaty ceded to France Alsace and one-third of Lorraine, and demanded the payment of 5,000,000,000 by France to Prussia.

1871.
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 in Berlin. It formed a new German constitution.
April 28—Eighteenth census of the United Kingdom taken.
May 25—Last of the French insurgents surrendered. This short civil war in France cost the lives of 100,000 men and left one-third of Paris in ashes. Eighteen thousand rebels were shot after they had surrendered.
July 2—Italian government moved to Rome.
Nov. 10—Henry M. Stanley found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, Central Africa.

July 15—The law expelling the Jesuits from Germany, passed by first German parliament, published.

1873.
Jan. 9—Emperor Napoleon III, of France died in England.
Feb. 11—King Amadeus of Spain abdicated and a republic was established.
June 23—Foreign ministers first received by the emperor of China.

1873.
Sept. 6—Last installment of the Franco-Prussian war indemnity paid by France to Germany, and German troops left France Sept. 16.

1873.
Oct. 21—An American schooner, Virginia, with Cuban insurgent expedition, captured by Spanishs. Thirty Americans and six British of the expedition shot Nov. 4, 7.

1874.
Dec. 21—Prince Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, named king of Spain. This ended the Spanish republic and put a stop to the bloody civil wars.

1875.
July—Peasants of Herzegovina rebelled against Ottoman government to resist collection of taxes. This led to rebellions in the Turkish provinces of Serbia, Bosnia and Montenegro lasting through 1876, and ended in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 and the final establishment of the Balkan states.

1876.
June 30—First railway opened in China from Shanghai to Woosung, 11 miles. It was afterwards torn up because of the superstition of the natives.
Nov. 23—Slavery abolished in Turkey.

1877.
Jan. 1—Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India.
Feb. 5—Circular issued by Russia declaring Ottoman empire a menace to Europe and to sentiments of humanity.

1877.
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.

1877.
June 15—West India docks, London, first lit by electricity.
Sept. 2—M. Thiers, first president of third French republic, died at St. Germain.

1877.
Dec. 5—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. Pope Pius IX, died. Leo XIII, elected pope. Feb. 20—Leo XIII, elected pope.

1878.
March 2—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey that closed the Russo-Turkish war.
April 18—Three hundred thousand cotton mill operatives struck in Lancashire, England, against reduction of wages. Strike lasted nine months and was partially successful.

1878.
June 12—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.

1878.
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.

1879.
April—Peru and Bolivia declared war against Chile.
May 1—Dr. Livingstone died at Itala, Central Africa, aged 69.

1880.
May 5—England and France assume control of Egyptian finances.

1880.
Dec. 30—The South African republic proclaimed by Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius. 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.
Feb. 27—English defeat of the Boers at battle of Majuba Hill.

1881.
March 13—Czar Alexander III, of Russia assassinated by nihilists in St. Petersburg. Alexander III, proclaimed emperor March 14.

1881.
May 23—Kingdom of Roumania established by coronation of Prince Charles as king.
May—Work began on the Canadian Pacific railway.
July—Insurrection in the Sudan, led by the mahdi, began against Egypt.

1881.
Aug. 2—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 British representation in the Transvaal. The treaty was amended Feb. 27, 1884, by which the republic was officially proclaimed and British suzerainty under British suzerainty.

1882.
March 6—Kingdom of Serbia established; Prince Milan crowned king.
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. 12, 1882, France withdrawing.

1882.
Dec. 31—M. Gambetta, French statesman, died in Paris.

1883.
May 3—Paul Kruger first elected president of the South African republic.
Nov.—Japan fully opened to the trade of the world.

1884.
Aug. 11—National religion of Japan disestablished; freedom for all religions guaranteed.
Oct. 6—Mr. Gladstone's third reform bill granting universal male suffrage in England became a law.

1885.
Jan. 24—Irish conspirators attempted to destroy houses of parliament and the Tower in London with dynamite.
Jan. 25—Gen. Charles George Gordon and English and Egyptian troops massacred at Khartoum.

1885.
Feb. 25—Conso Free State established by British powers with King of Belgium at its head.
March 24—Riel rebellion began in Canada. Riel captured 1,500 troops entering Panama and arrested leader of insurgents.

1885.
May 5—Revised version of the New Testament published in London.
July 7—Pasteur inoculated first patient for hydrophobia.
Nov. 2—First train on Canadian Pacific railway from Montreal to Vancouver. The regular public daily service began Jan. 28, 1888.

1885.
Nov. 16—Louis Riel, leader of rebellion in Canada, executed near Regina.

1886.
Feb. 12—German East Africa company chartered. It ceded all its territorial rights to the German government Oct. 28, 1888.

Sept. 3—Royal charter granted the British East Africa company.

Dec. 11—Panama canal company failed.

1886.
Feb. 11—New constitution adopted by Japan. It permitted relations of liberty, granted general freedom and created legislative branch of the government.

1886.
March 6—Milan I, of Serbia abdicated in favor of his son.
March 15—Three United States and three German war vessels and 100 lives lost by volcanic storm in Samoan islands.

1886.
March 29—John Bright, M. P., died in England, aged 82.

1886.
Mar. 8—World's fair opened in Paris; total number of admissions, 2,149,323.