Republican Progress.

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1898. DECEMBER. 1898.

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L. Q. 5th. N. M. 12th. F. Q. 19th. F. M 27th.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE

CONCISE HISTORY OF SEVEN DAYS' DOINGS.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World, Embracing Foreign Affairs and Home Happenings.

Corbin Talks.

Washington special: The war investigation is getting hot. Wednesday Gen. Miles criticised the conduct of the war. Thursday Adjutant General Corbin explained to the Commission the points made by the Commanding General of the army. He said the selection of Camp Alger was credited to Miles, because it was made on a recommendation of one of his staff. In reply to a criticism that the War Department was inactive before the war, Corbin admitted that the department was not expecting war, even up to the time of the declaration.

Must Reduce Interest.

John W. Porter, President of the Michigan Bankers' Association, made some emphatic declarations at a banquet given by the Bankers' Club at Detroit recently. Mr. Porter declared that all bankers in Michigan were agreed that the present rate of interest of 3 per cent. paid on savings deposits must soon be materially reduced, and that a majority of the bankers were convinced that the best thing for business in general would be the abolition of interest on all deposits.

Reports Big Gold Output.

Consul Macrum, from Pretoria, sends to the State Department a report of the gold output of the South African Republic, in which he says that the October report shows that the number of mills and the total of stamps is rapidly increasing. It is expected, he says, that the output of the Transvaal next year will exceed that of the combined mines of Colorado, Dakota, California, Montana and Alaska, although it fell short of that last year.

To Succeed Bliss.

The President has nominated Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri, to be Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Hitchcock is at present Ambassador to Russia. He was appointed Minister more than a year ago, and when the rank was raised to an Ambassy he was reappointed. Mr. Hitchcock is a lawyer and business man of St. Louis and was for some time a plate-glass manufacturer. He is a great-grandson of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame.

Torpedo Found in the Harbor of Matanzas.

Havana special: There was a terrific explosion at Matanzas City. It was caused by a torpedo which the Spaniards had let loose in the harbor. No ship was damaged. The Matanzas people say there are two more torpedoes in the harbor which the authorities did not find when the mines were removed.

New Treaty with Mexico.

A Mexico City dispatch says: Ambassador Clayton and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Mariscal, have agreed upon the form and substance of the new extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico, which is thought to be acceptable to both Governments.

An Alliance with Weyler.

Madrid special: An alliance with Gen. Weyler's party, which has been forced upon Premier Segasta as a preservative measure, is disgruntling many members of the Liberal party. The party is split and it may result in the retirement of Sagasta, leaving Weyler on top.

Muster Out Volunteers.

The War Department has not yet made definite plans for the mustering out of the 50,000 volunteers which was decided on at a Cabinet meeting recently, but it is understood that this work will be pretty well mapped out by the first of the year.

Bradbury Promoted.

A special dispatch from New York says: It is announced that George L. Bradbury, Vice President and General Manager of the L. E. & W. Railroad, succeeds to the Presidency of that road made vacant by the death of Calvin S. Brice.

Fell to His Death.

Col. Edward S. Barrett, national President of the Sons of the American Revolution, was killed by falling from a window at his home in Concord, Mass. He was about 60 years of age.

Secretary Long Will Remain.

Secretary Alger is authority for the statement that there is no truth in the report of a change in the head of the Navy Department.

A Hunting Accident.

Albert Deal while hunting near Vincennes, Ind., attempted to pound a swollen shell from his gun. The shell exploded and blew out both his eyes.

Reina Mercedes To Be Raised.

The Merritt & Chapman Company of New York, has made a contract with the Government for the raising of the Spanish warship Reina Mercedes.

Moonshiners Killed.

Advices from Knox County, Kentucky, say that three moonshiners, Jacob Lambert, Greer and an unknown man, were killed, and several of their companions wounded in a battle with revenue officers. The officers were not hurt.

Fatal Trolley Collision.

Two fast moving electric cars collided on the Worcester and Suburban road, near Leicester, Mass., in a dense fog. John Kerrigan, aged 45 years, a weaver, and Walter H. Holbrook, a newspaper man, were killed.

Georgia Town Swept by Fire.

Nearly the whole of the business part of the town of Tifton, Ga., was burned the other night. An oil lamp in a boarding-house exploded. The Masonic hall and ten stores were destroyed and a hotel and large lumber mill were damaged.

Six Killed in a Snow Slide.

News has been received at Seattle of a slide on the Chilkoot Pass, in which six people were killed. Five bodies have been recovered, as follows: Mrs. Darling and two sons of Lake Linderman; Bert Johns, Juneau, and Harry Shaw of Skaguay.

Montreal Suffers by Fire.

A fire ruined the big dry goods warehouse of S. Greenshields' Son & Co. at Montreal, one of the largest dry goods houses in Canada. Losses on building and stock amount to $500,000.

Gompers Is Re-elected.

Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor by a practically unanimous vote at the eighteenth annual convention of that organization in Kansas City.

France Fortifies Tahiti.

Steamers report that the French are actively engaged in fortifying Tahiti, the principal island of the Society group, which is under the control of France.

RECORD OF A YEAR.

Important Events Crowded the Past Twelve Months.

MUCH HISTORY MADE.

The Year 1898 Will Be Remembered as a Most Notable One.

A Chronological Review Shows It to Have Been Remarkable in Many Respects—War with Spain Takes Foremost Place in the Interesting Record—Concise Story of That Victorious Conflict—International and Internal Dissensions Among European Countries—Disaster and Death at Home and Abroad.

To him who is concerned with history in the making there very rarely comes a year more heavily laden with important events than the year 1898. It has seen every state in Europe, except peaceful Scandinavia and the Dutch communities, face to face with either war or internal dissolution—some of them within measurable distance of both. Yet the greatest effects have not been in Europe; 1898 has seen the United States forced, not by any greed of power, but by its humanitarian ideals, to take its part in European relations. A brief but glorious armed conflict with Spain has been begun, prosecuted to its end and settled by a treaty of peace upon which the ink is scarcely dry. The inception of great political changes has been witnessed in China; two European rulers have come to their death; several men and women prominent in statecraft, military affairs, reform, literature and music, have passed away; the year has been marked by some terrible marine disasters, causing great loss of life; and fire, flood and storm have numbered their victims by scores and caused extensive loss of property.

The war between the United States and Spain was the foremost event or series of events in the year's history. It was the sixth war waged by the American people against foreigners, was declared April 25, 1898, and continued until Aug. 12, about four months. The United States employed over 200 warships, of all classes, and 200,000 regulars and volunteers, nearly 200,000 of whom, however, did not see active service against the Spaniards. The United States forces won all the battles of the war; the most notable engagements being Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish Eastern fleet at Manila bay, Admiral Sampson's destruction of the Spanish Cape de Verde squadron at Santiago, and Gen. Shafter's capture of Santiago. The American naval forces lost not a vessel, and but 17 killed and 67 wounded; but the army lost 216 killed and 1,437 wounded. The Spanish navy lost 35 warships valued at $36,500,000, more than 1,000 sailors in killed alone; and the army lost nearly 3,000 in killed, besides wounded. Spain was obliged to relinquish Cuba and to cede all its remaining West Indian possessions to the United States; also the island of Guam, one of the Ladrones, and lost sovereignty over practically all the Philippines. The United States expended about $300,000,000 in prosecuting the war. Spain was completely bankrupted.

The chronological table that follows gives the most important happenings of 1898, foremost among which are those of the war with Spain.

CONFLICT WITH SPAIN.

Events of the War Lately Won by the United States.

January.

25—U. S. battleship Maine, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., is ordered to Havana, Cuba.

February.

8—The publication of a letter written by Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, leads to the Minister's resignation of his post and the appointment of Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe.

15—The U. S. battleship Maine, lying in the harbor of Havana, is destroyed and sunk by an explosion between 9 and 10 o'clock p. m.

17—Rear Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, orders a court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine.

19—The request of the Spanish officials in Havana for a joint investigation into the loss of the Maine is declined.

21—The United States Senate orders an investigation into the Maine disaster.

March.

8-9—Congress votes to place $50,000,000 at the unqualified disposal of President McKinley as an emergency fund.

16—Spain remonstrates against the presence of the United States fleet at Key West and against other measures of defense by our Government.

17—Facts concerning Cuba stated in the Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as the result of personal observation.

28—Court of inquiry's report on the Maine sent to Congress.

April.

5—Consul General Lee recalled.

10—Consul General Lee leaves Cuba.

11—President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.

15—Army ordered to mobilize.

16—Senate belligerency resolutions passed.

18—Congress votes against Cuban recognition.

19—Congress passes resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.

20—Queen opens Cortes with war speech. Government announces its opposition to privateering. President signs notification to the nations of intention to blockade.

21—Our minister at Madrid, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, informed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States are terminated....President McKinley cables our ultimatum to Spain, demanding a reply by April 23....Senor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish minister, receives his passport and leaves Washington.

22—Cruiser New York, Sampson's flagship, captures Pedro, 2,000 tons, fifteen miles east of Havana....Cuban ports blockaded by the American squadron.

23—The President issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers.

24 (Sunday)—A Spanish decree declaring war against the United States was gazetted at Madrid.

25—Congress passes a resolution declaring that the state of war existed from April 21.

26—Recruiting volunteers began in New York City.

27—United States vessels bombard Matanzas....Seventh New York Regiment declines to enlist.

28—Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hongkong for Manila.

29—Spanish squadron sails from Cape Verde for the West Indies....New York shells Cabanas fort....U. S. cruiser Yale (Paris) arrives in New York.

30—Commodore Dewey's squadron arrives off Manila....Flagship New York fires on Spanish cavalry sharpshooters off Havana.

May.

1—U. S. cruiser Topeka arrives at New York from Falmouth....Commodore Dewey's squadron destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.

2—Cable from Manila to Hongkong cut by Commodore Dewey.

4—Battleship Oregon and gunboat Marietta sail from Rio Janeiro.

7—Commodore Dewey informs State Department of the seizure of Cavite.

9—Congress thanks Rear Admiral Dewey.

10—The Gussie expedition sailed from Tampa.

11—Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo-boat Winslow killed by a shell from the Spanish forts at Cardenas.

12—Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico....The Spanish Cape Verde fleet arrives at Fort de France, Martinique....Gussie expedition repulsed.

13—Commodore Schley's fleet sails south to meet the Spanish squadron.

14—Spanish Cape Verde fleet sighted off Curacoa.

15—Rear Admiral Dewey reports on fall of Manila....Sagasta's cabinet resigns....Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror disabled at Fort de France, Martinique....Spanish fleet leaves Curacoa....Gen. Merritt ordered to the Philippines as military governor....Gov. Black authorizes reorganization of disbanded Thirteenth Regiment.

17—Sagasta's new cabinet announced at Madrid.

18—Ninety thousand troops ordered to mobilize in Chickamauga.

20—Spanish fleet arrives at Santiago de Cuba.

22—Cruiser Charleston sails for Manila.

23—Troops A and C arrive at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

24—The Spanish fleet is bottled up at Santiago.

25—Three transports with 2,388 men start for Manila....President issues a call for 75,000 more volunteers.

26—Oregon arrives in Key West....One of Spain's cabinet ministers said the country was willing to accept "an honorable peace"....Commodore Schley is in touch with the insurgent leaders....Florida expedition landed without opposition near Guantanamo, Cuba.

27—Spanish scout ships chased by American warships near Key West.

29—Commodore Schley reports the trapping of Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba....Cruiser Columbia arrives at New York, having been in collision with the British steamship Foscolia, which sank.

30—Troops embark at Tampa for Havana.

31—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombards forts of Santiago de Cuba.

June.

1—Transports for Manila arrive at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Boys in Blue become the guests of the city....Monitor Monadnock ordered to Manila from San Francisco.

2—Spain again appeals to the Powers to intervene.

3—American squadron bombarded Santiago de Cuba.

4—Lieut. Hobson sinks cruiser Merrimac in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

6—Fortifications of Santiago de Cuba reduced.

7—American squadron bombards and silences batteries at Santiago....Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus sail for Manila.

8—Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.

9—House agrees on war revenue conference report.

10—Admiral Sampson reports he has held Guantanamo harbor since the 7th....Senate agrees on conference report on war revenue bill.

11—Four Americans at Calmanera are killed in a fight with the Spaniards.

13—Thirty-two transports with Shafter's troops sail for Santiago....President McKinley signs the war tax bill.

14—Two Americans and several hundred Spaniards killed in a battle at Calmanera.

15—Second expedition sailed from San Francisco for Manila....Great destruction results to Santiago forts through the use of the dynamite guns on the Vesuvius.

17—Spanish squadron sailed from Cadiz and passed Gibraltar.

20—Transports with Gen. Shafter's troops arrive off Santiago.

22—Part of Shafter's troops landed.

23—Balance of troops landed without accident....Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet arrives at Island of Pantellaria.

24—Sixteen American soldiers killed and forty wounded in driving back Spanish soldiers at Santiago.

27—Commodore Watson to command fleet to attack Spanish home territory....President McKinley recommends thanks of Congress for Lieut. Hobson, and that he be transferred to the line.

28—President proclaims blockade of Southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz.

29—Gen. Shafter reports he can take Santiago in forty-eight hours....The Senate thanks Lieut. Hobson and his men, naming each one personally.

30—Egyptian Government refused to let Camara coal his fleet at Port Said.

July.

1—Shafter's army began the assault upon Santiago de Cuba, capturing the enemy's center works.

2—Shafter renewed the attack upon Santiago, losing about 1,000 in killed and wounded, and making 2,000 Spanish prisoners. The Spanish casualties probably exceeded those of the Americans.

3—Cervera's fleet destroyed at Santiago, with great loss of life.

6—Spanish transport Alfonso XII. blown up off Muriel by American gunboats....Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and his comrades exchanged for Spanish prisoners outside Santiago.

7—President signs Hawaiian annexation resolution....Admiral Dewey took Subig and 1,300 prisoners.

11—Cruiser St. Louis brings Admiral Cervera and 746 prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H....Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago.

13—Announced that yellow fever has broken out in Gen. Shafter's army.

14—Gen. Toral and the Spanish army surrendered Santiago at 3 p. m.

17—"Old Glory" raised over Santiago at noon.

18—President issues a proclamation providing for the government of Santiago....Seven American vessels bombard Manzanillo and destroy seven Spanish ships.

21—Gen. Miles, with 3,415 men on transports, convoyed by warships, starts to take Porto Rico....Gen. Garcia refuses to capture Nipe and sink the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan....Gen. Calixto Garcia, commander of the Cuban army of Eastern Cuba, owing to discontent because the American Government has ignored him and his troops in the surrender of Santiago, withdrew....News reached this country that the second expedition to reenforce Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cavite.

22—Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of the Philippines.

23—Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.

25—Gen. Miles and 3,500 men reach Guanico, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.

26—Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French ambassador, and his first secretary, M. Thiebaut, confer with President McKinley in regard to terms of peace.

27—The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to Capt. Davis, of gunboat Dixie.

30—News of Gen. Merritt's arrival at Cavite received at Washington....Dewey informs the President that Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief, assumed a defiant attitude.

31—The Spanish forces at Cavite made a sortie during a fierce storm on the American troops in the Malate trenches. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Ten of Gen. Merritt's men were killed and forty-eight wounded.

August.

2—President McKinley makes public the terms of peace offered to Spain by the United States.

4—The monitor Monterey and its consort Brutus, arrive at Manila....Gen. Shafter and his subordinates ask that the fever-stricken army at Santiago de Cuba be removed north.

5—Formal orders issued for the removal of Gen. Shafter's army to this country.

6—Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States....Guagamo, Porto Rico, captured by Gen. Haines' forces. Three Americans cornered.

8—Spain accepts President McKinley's peace terms. Certain representations were made regarding Cuba which were not accepted, however....Spaniards at Guantanamo lay down their arms and surrender to Brig. Gen. Ewers.

9—Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Coamo, Porto Rico, after a lively fight, in which seven Pennsylvania volunteers were wounded. Two hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners....Spaniards attempt to retake the lighthouse at Cape San Juan, but are repulsed with heavy loss.

10—A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley....Gen. Schwan's forces defeat Spanish troops at Maynguez, Porto Rico. Loss on our side two killed and one wounded.

11—Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.

12—M. Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, signs the protocol and a cessation of hostilities is ordered.

13—Surrender of the city of Manila, after stiff bombardment by Dewey.

30—Gen. Merritt leaves Manila for Paris to aid the Peace Commission.

September.

5—Spanish Cortes convenes to consider peace proposals.

9—Gen. Otis, United States commander at Manila, demanded the removal of the insurgents from that city.

10—Spanish Senate adopts the peace protocol.

12—The situation at Manila reported critical.

13—Spanish Chambers of Deputies adopts the peace protocol.

16—Spanish Peace Commission appointed, with Senor Rios, President of the Senate, as President.

17—The Peace Commission of the United States sails for Paris.

19—Spanish Government issues an order for all troops in the West Indies to return home.

20—The evacuation of the outlying positions in Porto Rico begun by the Spanish.

29—American and Spanish Commissioners meet in Paris.

October.

1—American and Spanish Peace Commissioners hold their first session.

4—American Peace Commission receives the report of Gen. Merritt in Paris.

18—Formal ceremony of raising the United States flag over San Juan takes place....American Commissioners refuse to assume any portion of Cuban debt.

24—Gen. Ortega, with the last of the Spanish soldiers, sails from Porto Rico for Spain.

26—Spanish soldiers captured at Manila during the war are released by United States.

27—Spanish Peace Commissioners accept condition of the non-assumption of Cuban debt by United States.

November.

28—Terms of peace accepted by Spain.

December.

10—Treaty of peace with Spain signed at Paris.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY.

Record of Events that Have Occurred During the Past Year.

January.

1—Officers of the Cuban provisional government sworn in.

2—Six persons burned to death at Jersey City, N. J.

3—Thirty persons killed by collapse of floor in city hall at London, Ont.

7—Theodore Durrant hanged for murder at St. Quentin prison, California.

8—Six men killed by explosion of an Ohio River towboat near Glenfield, Pa....Fifteen men drowned off Baudac by foundering of a French steamer....Six lives lost in a mine explosion near Pittsburg, Kan....Death of Maj. Moses P. Handy.

12—Forty lives and $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by a tornado at Fort Smith, Ark.

16—Death of Hon. Benj. Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, at Thomasville, Ga.

19—Bread riots at Ancona, Italy.

20—Fire loss of $800,000 at East Grand Forks, Minn.

22—Marriage of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Mrs. Col. Collier....Destructive storm over the West and South.

25—Many persons burned to death in a conflagration at Spokane, Wash....$1,500,000 worth of property at East St. Louis, Ill., including Union elevator and Burlington freight depot, destroyed by fire.

27—January wheat sells for $1.05 in Chicago....Steamer City of Duluth lost off St. Joseph, Mich.

29—Several persons killed in a smash-up on the Maine Central Railway at Orono....Ten men killed by caving in of Northwest land tunnel in Chicago.

February.

1—Six lives lost by burning of the Alvord House, Gloversville, N. Y....Schooner Briggs wrecked off Little Nahant and eight lives lost.

2—$500,000 fire loss in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

3—Six persons killed in railway collision near Boston....Fire destroys $225,000 worth of property at Scranton, Pa.

4—Seven killed in railroad wreck at Glasgow, Scotland.

6—$50,000 fire at Albany, Ind....Holland-American steamer Veendam wrecked in mid-ocean.

9—Adolph L. Leutgert sentenced to life imprisonment for wife murder in Chicago....Assassination of President Barrios of Guatemala....$250,000 fire loss at Fort Worth, Texas.

10—Thirty-eight lives crushed out by falling walls at Pittsburg.

11—Nassau Chambers in New York burned; loss, $500,000....French ship Fluchat goes down off Canary Islands; 87 lives lost.

17—Fire damp explosion in a colliery at Hammerely, Prussia, kills 50 persons....$100,000 fire at Pittsfield, Mass....British steamer Legislator burned at sea.

18—Death of Miss Frances E. Willard in New York City....Large fire at Pittsburg.

20—New wharf and custom house at Tampico, Mexico, burned; loss, $2,000,000.

25—National Tobacco Company's works at Louisville, Ky., burned; loss, $2,080,000.

26—Nine lives lost in a tenement house fire at Charleston, S. C....Seven persons killed at Blue Island, Ill., by the collision of a train and an omnibus....Ten persons killed and five injured by an explosion and fire in Hall Bros.' laboratory at Kalamazoo, Mich.

27—Death of Wm. M. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record.

March.

2—Six men killed by boiler explosion near Brewton, Ala.

3—Nine drowned by the foundering of the schooner Speedwell off the Florida coast.

7—Fire causes $150,000 loss in Brownell & Field Co.'s building at Providence, R. I. ....$5,000,000 fire loss at Manila, Philippine Islands.

11—Death of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

13—Eleven men burned to death in Bowery Mission, New York.

16—Death of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist. ....Many persons killed in a fire at 215 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

17—Death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury.

19—Six convicts killed in a mine at Pratt City, Ala.

21—Several persons killed in a hotel fire at Butte, Mont.

22—Forty lives lost by sinking of bark Helen Almy off San Francisco.

25—Death of James Payn, English novelist....Death of Truman P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio, oldest banker in United States....Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha damaged $100,000 by fire.

23—Forty-eight sealers of steamer Green land perished on ice floes.

26—Seven persons burned to death at Kent, Minn.

27—Death of Congressman Simpkins, of Massachusetts.

April.

3—Fifty lives lost in flood at Shawneetown, Ill.

4—Fifteen men killed by explosion of powder mills near Vicente, Mexico.

7—Sudden death of Margaret Mather, the tragedienne.

11—Oxford Junction, Iowa, visited by $100,000 fire.

12—Penn glass works at North Irwin, Pa., burned; loss, $750,000.

15—Anaconda Copper Mining Co. at Belt, Mont., suffers $250,000 fire loss.

17—Fire, following a dust explosion, destroys grain elevator at Boston; loss, $690,000.

19—Death of George Parsons Lathrop.

21—Postmaster General Gary resigns and is succeeded by Charles Emory Smith....Death of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi.

25—Secretary of State John Sherman resigns.

26—Wm. R. Day appointed to fill the vacancy....Glasgow, Scotland, visited by a $750,000 fire....Powder mill at Santa Cruz, Cal., blown up, causing loss of eleven lives.

28—Atlantic Powder Co.'s works at Dover, N. J., wrecked by an explosion.

30—Heavy damage done by tornadoes in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota.

May.

2—Thirteen persons killed by tornado at Jerico, Mo.

3—Schooner Crown wrecked off St. Johns, N. F., and 11 men drowned.

6—$125,000 fire loss at Cleveland.

7—Three hundred persons killed in a riot at Milan, Italy.

8—Duluth, Minn., suffers a $100,000 fire.

11—Wool warehouse burns at Ballardville, Mass.; loss, $500,000.

12—Burning of Armour's elevator D and several lumber yards causes $1,000,000 loss in Chicago.

14—Thousands killed by cyclone on Sumbawa Island, Malay Archipelago....Edward Remenyi, violinist, falls dead in a San Francisco theater....Hall Bros.' glass works burned at Muncie, Ind.; loss, $285,000.

16—Flint mill of Mining & Mill Co., at East Liverpool, Ohio, burned; loss, $100,000.

17—Great damage done and many people hurt by cyclone in Nebraska.

18—Business section of Attleboro, Mass., destroyed by fire....Destructive cyclone sweeps through Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin.

19—Death of William E. Gladstone.

22—Death of Edward Bellamy....Mine fire at Zollern, Prussia; 45 miners perish.

28—Italian cabinet resigns.

31—New cabinet formed in Italy.

June.

1—Death of tragedian Thos. W. Keene....Transmississippi exposition opens at Omaha.

4—Death of Capt. Chas. V. Gridley, of the cruiser Olympia at Manila.

7—Plant of Burgess Steel Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, burned; loss, $400,000.

11—Case Power Building in Detroit burned.

13—Collapse of Joseph Leiter's wheat deal.

15—Resignation of the French ministry.

28—First party cabinet formed in Japan.

29—Formation of the Pelloux cabinet in Italy.

July.

2—Strike of stereotypers causes Chicago papers to suspend for four days.

4—French liner La Bourgogne goes down off Sable Island with 553 passengers.

6—Hawaiian resolutions adopted by the Senate.

8—Steelville, Mo., almost obliterated by a waterspout....Congress adjourns she die.

11—Sagasta ministry in Spain resigns....Eleven men killed in water tunnel at Cleveland, Ohio.

19—Powder mill at Oakland, Cal., blown up by a Chinaman and seven lives lost.

30—Death of Prince Bismarck.

August.

1—Martin Thorn executed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

8—Bismarck, N. D., destroyed by fire....Death of Georg M. Ebers, Egyptologist and novelist.

12—United States flag officially hoisted over Hawaii.

13—Twenty lives lost by cloudburst in Hawkins County, Ky.

15—Resignation of ministry at Lisbon.

20—French steamer La Coquette sunk off Newfoundland by the Norge; 16 lives lost.

21—Seven persons killed in railway collision at Sharon, Mass.

22—Eight laborers killed by collapse of a wall in Carnegie tunnel, Pa....Cartersville, Ill., visited by a $250,000 fire....300 miners drowned at Nicuce, Silesia....Death of King Malietoa of Samoa.

23—Destructive fire at Logansport, La.

25—Ex-Gov. Claude Matthews stricken by paralysis at Meharry's Grove, Ind.

28—Death of ex-Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana.

30—Small pox breaks out at Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie.

31—Wilhelmina becomes Queen of Holland. ....Confession and suicide of Col. Henry, principal witness against Capt. Dreyfus, at Paris.

September.

2—President Wilford Woodruff, of the Mormon church, died at San Francisco....The British captured Omdurman, opposite Khartoum, in the Soudan.

4—British troops occupied Khartoum....M. Cavaignac, French Minister of War, resigns.

5—Twenty-eight people killed in collision of train with trolley car at Cohoes, N. Y. ....Gen. Zurlinden appointed French Minister of War.

6—Wilhelmina crowned Queen of Holland at Amsterdam....Thirty men killed by falling of a bridge over St. Lawrence River, near St. Regis Indian village....Many killed in riots in Crete....Opening of G. A. R. national encampment at Cincinnati.

10—Assassination of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, by an Italian anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland....$200,000 fire at Livermore Falls, Me.

11—Fire wiped out New Westminster, B. C., and Jerome, Ariz.

12—Death of Judge Thos. M. Cooley at Ann Arbor, Mich....Hurricane on Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, killed 300 persons and destroyed much property.

14—Lorenzo Snow chosen head of the Mormon church.

18—Death of Dr. John Hall....Death of Miss Winnie Davis.

20—Ten persons burned to death in an elevator fire in Toledo.

22—Thirty-six men drowned by sinking of French boat Ville de Fecamp off Fecamp.

23—Fifty miners entombed in coal shaft at Brownsville, Pa.

24—Several persons killed and much property destroyed by windstorm at Lima, O.

26—Tornado destroys property at Tonawanda, N. Y., and kills five at Merrillon, Ont. ....Death of Miss Fanny Davenport.

27—Claremont, Minn., destroyed by fire.

28—Death of ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard....Riot at Pana, Ill.

29—Death of Queen Louise of Denmark.

30—Hundreds of lives lost by floods in Japan.

October.

1—Great fire in Colorado Springs, Colo.

2—Fierce gale on South Atlantic coast.

5—In attempting to quell the rebellion of the Indians at Bear Lake, Minn., several soldiers were killed and wounded.

8—Great fire in Sidney, N. S. W.

9—$200,000 fire at Atlantic City, N. J.

16—Great fire at Dawson City, Alaska.

20—Seven men killed by boiler explosion on torpedo boat Davis near Astoria, Ore.

23—Ten men killed in a race war at Harpersville, Miss.

24—Fire on the Brooklyn, N. Y., water front; loss, $175,000.

25—French cabinet resigns.

31—New French cabinet formed....Japanese cabinet resigns.

November.

5—Eleven men killed by collapse of new Wonderland theater in Detroit....Seven men crushed to death in a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

6—Capitol at Washington wrecked by gas explosion....Death of David A. Wells, economic writer.

7—Resignation of the Greek ministry.

8—General election.

9—Organization of Japan's new ministry completed.

10—New ministry formed in Greece....President Masso and secretaries of Cuban republic resign.

11—Bank at Kirksville, Mo., robbed of $32,000.

17—British ship Atalanta sinks off Oregon coast; 26 lives lost.

18—Death of John W. Keely, the inventor. ....Twelve laborers killed by train at Hackensack Meadows, N. J.

19—Death of Gen. D. C. Buell.

23—Burning of the Baldwin hotel and theater in San Francisco.

24-26—Great storm sweeps over the country; many lives lost at sea.

27—Death of Actor C. W. Coulback....Six persons killed by boiler explosion near Fourteen Mile Slough, Cal.

28—Dynamite explosion in Havana kills 15 persons and injures 25 others.

December.

5—Opening of Congressional session.

10—Death of William Black, novelist.

11—Death of Gen. Calixto Garcia at Washington.

15—Death of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice....Six persons killed in railway wreck at Madison, Fla.

16—Six persons killed by a train at Allenwood, N. J....Department store of G. Hartstein's Sons burned at Milwaukee; loss, $300,000.

17—Death of Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild in London....Twenty lives lost in steamship collision in the North Sea.

19—$1,000,000 fire at Terre Haute, Ind.

A story concerning our troops in Manila is told by an English naval officer, who was an eye-witness to the occurrence. "The city was quite crowded," he says, "with both American and Spanish soldiers, and they seemed to be on the friendliest terms. As I was crossing one of the numerous bridges across the Pasig River, I saw a native Filipino spit in the face of a Spanish officer, and then run to the American sentinel, who was guarding the bridge, demanding his protection. It was some time before the Filipino could make himself understood, and the sentry took sometime to catch on to what had been done, but you can imagine my surprise when he handed his gun to the Spanish officer and caught the native by the nape of the neck and the seat of his trousers and pitched him off the bridge into the Pasig River. Then he calmly took his gun from the Spanish officer and began pacing the beat as if nothing had happened. The American soldier may not be so military as his brother of Europe, but he is made of the right stuff."

A rather pretty incident is told by a hospital doctor who has some sick soldier boys in charge. There happened to be two men of the same name in the same hospital—that is, their last names and their initials are alike. The other day the sister of one came to see him, but by mistake was shown into the room of the other, a man whom she had never before seen, and, of course, she was slightly embarrassed and departed as rapidly as possible. But not before she had made a decided impression on the heart of the soldier boy. Being almost well, he cultivated the acquaintance of his double, was in time duly introduced to the woman herself, and now—well, the neighbors do say that things are getting decidedly interesting, and neighbors can generally be counted on to know all that is to be known on such subjects. But if things do come to the desired ending, won't there be an awful state of mix in that family when there come to be two men of the same name in it?

It was in the army. The boys had a meal of beef that had been corned by a bath in a salt-horse barrel. They all thought it a treat until one of the party remarked: "A little mustard wouldn't go bad." "That reminds me," said another; "you just wait a few minutes." A quarter of an hour later he returned, and, producing a screw of paper, he said: "Oh, yes; here's that mustard." "Where did you get it?" said the others, in chorus. "Up at the surgeon's. The sick-call, you remember, sounded as we were talking about the mustard. It occurred to me that a little mustard for my lame back would be just the thing." "But you haven't got any lame back." "But I have got the mustard."

A soldier who entered Santiago with General Shafter tells this story in the New Orleans Times-Democrat: "A few days after the place was surrendered I went into a small shop to get some tobacco. The proprietor was a fat chap, all bows and smiles. 'Got any 'bacey?' I asked. 'Si, senor,' he said; 'yes, sare; vee fine tobac. Hot time in zee town tonight, senor.' I took a paper of fine-cut and the fat rascal charged me one dollar. When I made a modest kick at such highway robbery he hunched up his shoulders and spread out his hands. 'Well, senor,' he said, 'you mus' remember those Maines.'"

And now a Boston man claims the center of the stage long enough to advise that, so far as the annexation of the Philippines is concerned, "celerity should be contempered with cunctation."

Li Hung Chang has been sent to watch the overflow of the Yellow river. This, we take it, is the polite Chinese equivalent for saying that he has been sent up Salt River.

The German press has become very saucy of late on the Philippine situation. But this country will take the islands with or without German sauce.

CHAPTER X.

Lord Vivian Selwyn little realized how often, and in how many different shapes, that idea came to him—wishing his wife was more like Beatrice Leigh. The Lady Violante was sweet, gentle and of a most loving disposition. She was gifted with a refined mind, a cultivated and poetical taste; but there was no mistaking the fact—she was not, and never would be, a 'woman of the world."

They were sitting alone in the pretty breakfast room of Thornleigh House—a room gay with rose-colored chintzes, and stands of fragrant flowers. They had been breakfasting together, for neither Mrs. Selwyn nor Miss Leigh were down. The windows were open, and through them came a soft, western wind, perfumed with the breath of mignonette.

"I never can do it, Vivian!" she cried. 'I am only just twenty, and I never even arranged a dancing party in all my life. What shall I do?"

His face grew dark with anger.

"Violante," he asked, "do you intend always to remain a child? When do you purpose to assume the duties that belong to you as my wife?"

"Do not be angry," she said piteously; 'I will do my best; but, indeed, I have no notion, no idea even how to begin."

"It is nonsense," said Lord Vivian; 'you are young, graceful, clever, quick to learn, apt to imitate. Why can you not learn to fulfill your duties?—they seem to me simple enough."

Perhaps after all, it had been a terrible mistake; and if so, there was now no remedy. So he looked blankly into the beautiful, sorrowful face, a dreadful conviction dawning upon him that he had made a foolish mistake.

"Do not look so, Vivian," said Lady Selwyn; "I will do my best. Mrs. Selwyn will help me."

"That is the very thing," said Lord Vivian; "I want you to learn self-reliance. You will not always have my mother and Miss Leigh to help you. Miss Leigh will marry some day, then what will you do?"

"I am heartily glad of it," replied Violante abruptly; and that answer did not quite please Lord Vivian. He had not the faintest idea that his wife was in the least degree jealous of Beatrice. Such a thought had never occurred to him. He imagined her slightly envious, perhaps, of Miss Leigh's social qualities; but that Violante should be jealous of her never occurred to him.

"Well, you will do the best you can, Violante," he said, as he rose to leave the room. "You must come to me, if you find yourself in difficulties."

When he had gone she