

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1876 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9. Vittoria taken from Carlists, July 9.
- 1876 Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 5. Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26. Don Carlos flees to France. Triumphant entry of Alfonso into Madrid. Extradition treaty with the United States.
- 1877 General amnesty to Carlists. Queen Isabella visits Spain.
- 1878 Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, Jan. 23. Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26. Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 25.
- 1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.
- Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29. Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30.
- 1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.
- Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.
- 1881 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.
- 1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23. Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10.
- Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10.
- 1883 Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis of Bavaria, July 3.
- King Alfonso visits Frankfurt to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20. King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlans regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23.
- Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2. Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11. Herrera becomes Prime Minister.
- 1884 Severe earthquake in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25-28.
- 1885 Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera-stricken districts, June 20.
- Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points.
- Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany.
- Announcement that of 223,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31.
- 1886 Alfonso XIII, King, with Maria Christina as Regent, May 17.
- 1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May.
- 1892 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed by the police.
- Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.
- 1893 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.
- 1894 War with United States; Spanish fleet destroyed in Manila Bay, May 1, by Commodore Dewey's fleet.
- Cervera's Spanish fleet destroyed off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
- 1899 Peace treaty with U. S. ratified, Feb. 6.
- 1900 King Alfonso married.
- 1907 Heir to throne born.
- 1910 June 11 the government issued an imperial decree of ecclesiastical reform placing all religions on practically equal footing.
- 1794 Danton and others guillotined, April 5. Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed. Robespierre becomes president, June. Fall of Robespierre, July 27. Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28. Close of the Reign of Terror.
- 1795 The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison. Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists.
- The Directory established Nov. 1.
- 1796 Bonaparte wins the victories of Montenotte, April 12; Mondovi, April 22, and Lodi, May 10. Atteckkirchen, June 1, Radstadt, July 5, in Italy.
- The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed.
- 1797 Pichegru's conspiracy fails.
- Return of Napoleon into Paris. Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.
- Battle of the Pyramid, July 13-21. Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.
- 1799 England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22.
- Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 18.
- 1800 Battle of Marengo, June 14. Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians.
- Attempt to kill the Council by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.
- 1801 Treaty with Germany. The Rhine made the French boundary. Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 25.
- 1802 Defeat of the French at Aboukhin, March 8. Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.
- Legation of Honor at Moscow, July 3. Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.
- 1803 Bank of France established.
- War with England declared, May 22.
- 1804 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.
- Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.
- The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18.
- Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30.
- 1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21, by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.
- Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
- Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2.
- Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.
- 1806 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.
- Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8.
- Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14. Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15. Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8.
- Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 26.
- Treaty of peace signed, July 7.
- The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.
- 1808 New nobility of France created.
- War declared by the Peninsular war. Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.
- 1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling. Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May. Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.
- Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15.
- 1810 Napoleon marries Marie Louise of Austria, April 1.
- Union of Holland with France.
- 1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.
- War declared with Russia.
- 1812 Napoleon invades Russia. Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.
- Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.
- 1813 The Concordat treaty with the Pope. Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16.
- Battle of Leipzig.
- Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.
- The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7.
- 1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 30.
- Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5.
- Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May 8.
- Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.
- The Bourbon dynasty restored.
- The Constitutional Charter established, June 4-10.
- 1815 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army. Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire.
- The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.
- 1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29.
- Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.
- He invades Belgium, June 15.
- Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18.
- Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20.
- Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.
- He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.
- Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3.
- Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15.
- Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland" and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15.
- Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7.
- The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France.
- 1820 Assassination of the Duke de Berri, Feb. 13.
- 1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5.
- 1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16.
- Charles X. becomes king.
- 1827 National Guard disbanded.
- War with Algiers.
- Serious riots in Paris.
- Seventy-six new peers created.
- 1829 The Polignac administration organized.
- 1830 Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16. Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5. Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27.
- Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 31.
- Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 28.
- Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Philippe I.
- Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.
- 1831 Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15. The hereditary peerage abolished.
- 1832 Insurrection in Paris suppressed.
- Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22.
- Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27.
- 1834 Death of Lafayette, May 20.
- 1835 Fieschi attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1836.
- 1836 Louis Alibaud fired at the King, June 25; is guillotined, July 11.
- Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.
- Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13.
- The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France.
- Meunier attempts to kill the King.
- 1838 Death of Talleyrand, May 14.
- War with Mexico.
- 1839 Insurrections in Paris.
- M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister.
- 1840 Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6.
- Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6.
- Darnes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15.
- Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.
- 1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 13.
- 1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, Aug. 1.
- Extradition treaty with England.
- 1846 Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16.
- Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 26.
- Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king, July 29.
- 1847 Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of thirty-two years.
- Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise.
- Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French.
- 1848 "Reform banquet" prohibited.
- Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris.
- Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 21.
- The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.
- The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7.
- Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13.
- Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.
- 1849 Seven English ships, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris.
- Surrender of the insurgents, June 26.
- Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28.
- Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26.
- The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 4.
- Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11.
- He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20.
- 1850 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26.
- Freedom of the press curtailed.
- 1851 Electric telegraph between England and France opened.
- The Coup d'Etat.
- Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage.
- Calls for an election of President for ten years.
- Declares Paris in a state of siege.
- Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and 180 members of the Assembly.
- The President crushes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4.
- The Coup d'Etat sustained by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon re-elected President for ten years, Dec. 21, 22; affirmative votes, 7,473,431; negative, 644,351.
- 1852 President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuilleries, Jan. 1.
- The new constitution published, Jan. 14.
- Banishment of 83 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for resisting coup d'etat.
- The property of the Orleans family confiscated.
- The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday.
- Organization of the Legislative Chambers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 29.
- The President visits Strasbourg.
- M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to return to France, Aug. 8.
- The Senate declares the President for "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family," Sept. 13.
- The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, September and October; at Bordeaux utters his famous expression, "The Empire is Peace."
- The President releases Abd-el-Kader, Oct. 16.
- Measures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, October and November.
- The empire re-established by the popular vote, Nov. 21; yes, 8,890,552; no, 254,501; the Assembly declared Emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.
- 1853 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 29.
- The Emperor releases 4,312 political offenders, Feb. 2.
- Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.
- 1854 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2.
- Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.
- 1854 Beginning of the Crimean war.
- Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.
- War declared with Russia, March 27.
- 1855 Emperor and Empress visit England, April.
- Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.
- Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 22.
- Bellemas attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.
- Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August.
- 1856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.
- Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.
- Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.
- 1857 The Archbishop of Paris (Sibour) assassinated by a priest named Merger, June 3.
- Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15.
- Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11.
- Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England.
- Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.
- The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.
- Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24.
- 1858 Passage of the Public Safety Bill.
- Trial of the Count de Montalembert.
- The Empire divided into five military departments.
- Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.
- Orsini and Pictri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor.
- Visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg.
- Conference, at Paris, respecting the conditions of the Danubian principalities.
- 1859 France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May.
- 1859 The Empress declared Regent.
- The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12.
- Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malgano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each.
- Armistice arranged, July 6.
- Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11.
- 1860 Preliminary peace effected, July 12.
- The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17.
- Peace conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.
- France adopts a free trade policy.
- Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23.
- Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.
- Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17.
- Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers.
- The public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of papal letters.
- Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech.
- The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.
- 1861 The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 francs by France.
- Troubles with the church about the Roman question.
- Sardinian Boundary treaty March 7.
- The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11.
- Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified.
- Neutrality declared in the American conflict.
- France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24.
- Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6.
- Contention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico.
- Embarrassment in the Government finances.
- 1862 Achille Fould made minister of finance.
- The Mexican expedition begun.
- The French conquer the province of Biachos, in Annam.
- Six provinces in Cochinchina conquered and ceded to France.
- The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition.
- War declared against Mexico.
- Peace effected with Annam.
- New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 9.
- Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
- 1863 Commercial treaty with Italy.
- Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier.
- Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country.
- The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Ollivier and others.
- Napoleon proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 9.
- England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25.
- The French army conquer Mexico and occupy the capital.
- 1864 Treaty between France and Japan.
- Commercial treaty with Switzerland.
- Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15.
- Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor.
- Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff.
- 1865 The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches.
- Treaty with Sweden signed.
- The plan of Minister Duruy, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly.
- Death of the Duke de Morny.
- 1866 Visit of the Emperor to Algeria.
- The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Brest.
- The French fleet visits Portsmouth.
- The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz.
- Students' riot in Paris.
- Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815, May 6.
- Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the settlement of the troubles between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join it.
- France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" as to the German-Italian war.
- Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces.
- His demand is refused.
- Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy.
- The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11.
- Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs.
- 1867 Settlement of the Luxembourg question by the London Conference.
- The great international exposition at Paris opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads.
- Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6.
- 1868 Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.
- 1869 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed.
- 1870 Serious election riots in Paris.
- Great radical successes in the elections.
- The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government.
- Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great.
- Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.
- Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.
- Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10.
- Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9.
- Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life.
- Thill and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.
- The Plebisitum on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebisit, May 8.
- Constitution of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling.
- Prince Leopold withdraws.
- Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France.
- War with Prussia declared, July 15.
- English mediation refused, July 20.
- Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl.
- The Emperor takes command of the army.
- Severe and undecisive engagement at Saarbrück, Aug. 24.
- 1871 Passage of the French at Worth and Forbach, Aug. 6.
- Strasbourg invested, Aug. 10.
- Battle of Colleville, Aug. 14.
- Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18.
- Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24.
- Repulse of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25.
- Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1.
- The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2.
- Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire.
- Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 7.
- 1870 The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.
- Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19.
- Strasbourg surrendered, Sept. 27.
- Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27.
- Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 23.
- 1871 Rocroy capitulates, Jan. 6.
- Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
- Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
- King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18.
- The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.
- France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs.
- Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux.
- Formation of a provisional government.
- Prussians enter France, March 1.
- Peace with Germany.
- Devoit of the Commune, March 18.
- The second siege and capture of Paris, March 28.
- Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.
- 1872 Reorganization of the government in France.
- A large part of the war indemnity paid.
- Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12.
- Commercial treaty with Belgium and England abrogated, Feb. 2.
- 1873 Death of Napoleon III., at Chislehurst, England, Jan. 9.
- New treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15.
- M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24.
- Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, May 25.
- War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5.
- Germans evacuate Verdun, Sept. 15.
- President's term fixed at seven years.
- Bazaine sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 12.
- 1874 Execution of communists.
- Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11.
- Payment of the German debt, September.
- 1875 The legislative body reorganized, and two Chambers created.
- Passage of a bill for the construction of a tunnel under the English channel.
- 1876 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
- Amnesty for communists.
- New ministry formed by Jules Simon.
- 1877 Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8.
- MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies, June 25.
- Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
- 1878 International Exposition at Paris opened May 1.
- 1879 Resignation of President MacMahon, Jan. 2.
- M. Jules Grevy elected President by the Senate, Jan. 30.
- Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber.
- Waddington forms a new ministry.
- Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21.
- Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by M. Ferry.
- Fritia Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand, Africa, June 1.
- M. De Freycinet forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington's, Dec. 21.
- 1880 Rejection of educational bills of M. Ferry, March 9.
- Jesuit and other orders, dissolved by national decree.
- General amnesty bill passed, July 2.
- New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 20.
- 1881 Elections favorable to the government.
- \$200,000,000 loan taken up three times over.
- France invades Tunis, and treaty with Bey signed, May 12, by which the republic gains virtual sovereignty.
- Ratification by Senate, May 28.
- Great excitement produced in Italy.
- Gambetta enthusiastically received at Cannes, May 25.
- Rejection of sentiment de liste, May 9.
- Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet.
- 1882 Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. 20.
- Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July 29.
- Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.
- 1883 Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.
- Duclerc succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7.
- Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6.
- Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec. 24.
- Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 16; released, Feb. 9.
- Resignation of the Duclerc ministry.
- M. Faillieres Prime Minister, Jan. 29.
- Death of Gustave Dore, aged 50, Jan. 23.
- Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1.
- Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21.
- Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13.
- Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet, September.
- Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso, Sept. 30.
- Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 5.
- 1884 Treaty between France and China signed, May 11.
- France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug. 6.
- Serious outbreak of cholera at Toulon. Langon, China, captured by the French, Feb. 12.
- Peace concluded with China, April 6, and treaty signed of Tientsin, June 9.
- 1885 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22.
- Burning of the Theatre Comique; 100 lives lost, May 25.
- 1887 Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2.
- M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.
- Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farnborough.
- 1888 Centennial of French revolution celebrated, May 5.
- Paris Exposition opened, May 6.
- 1890 Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16.
- 1891 Russia bestows decoration on President Carnot, March 1.
- 1893 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many prominent men imprisoned.
- Court of Cassation quashed the sentence of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all released from jail, except Chas. de Lesseps.
- France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 29.
- 1894 Marshal MacMahon, ex-president, died, Oct. 17.
- President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an anarchist.
- Casimir-Perier elected president, but resigned shortly after and was succeeded by Felix Faure.
- 1895 French army succeeds in capturing Madagascar.
- Capt. Dreyfus case creates great excitement.
- Emile Loubet elected President, Feb. 18.
- 1900 Theatre Francais, Paris, burned, March 8.
- 1901 Santos-Dumont wins prize for steerable balloon, November.
- 1906 C. A. Fallieres elected President of France.

FRANCE.