

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1888 Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14.  
U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21.  
President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation Act, August 23.  
Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,500,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.  
Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.  
September wheat touched \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29.  
U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22.  
The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24.  
Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 20.  
National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.  
Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.  
U. S. men-of-war "Galena" and "Yantic" sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haitian Republic, Dec. 12.
- 1889 Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9.  
Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10.  
Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4.  
The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20.  
Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4.  
Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27.  
Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22.  
Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.  
Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.  
Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa., by the U. S. Government, July 25.  
The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 5d. 18h. 8m., Aug. 5.  
Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to whites, Aug. 13.  
Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19.  
The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 51m., Aug. 19.  
Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.  
Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28.  
Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.  
Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.  
Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11.  
Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.  
U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.  
Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.  
Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.  
Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5.  
Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5.  
Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.  
Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.  
Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.  
The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.  
Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21.  
Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24.  
French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25.  
The Silver bill shelved, March 28.  
The Free Wool bill passed, April 7.  
Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.  
Siamese Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.  
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.  
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.  
The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.  
U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.  
The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.  
The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.
- The enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized, March 6.  
Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11.  
Lunching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.  
Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14.  
American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 30.  
Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.  
25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6.  
Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.  
Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.  
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 29.  
"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.  
Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23.  
Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3.  
The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.  
Surrender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4.  
First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15.  
International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.  
Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26.  
Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30.  
\$500.00 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July. Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12.  
Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.  
Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.  
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- Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.  
Terrible floods in the Mississippi valley, May 8-15.  
Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.  
The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8.  
The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10.  
Association of American authors formed, May 17.  
Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30.  
James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4.  
Republican National Convention held, June 7.  
Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10.  
Democratic National Convention held, June 21.  
Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23.  
Perry Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27.  
Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30.  
Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1.  
People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4.  
Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6.  
National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.  
Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.  
Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14.  
Great storms in Minnesota, July 30.  
The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.  
H. C. Frick, chairman, Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.  
George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26.  
Immigrant steamer "City of Paris" breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 58m., July 27.  
Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30.  
Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the U. S. Navy, July 31.  
Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5.  
International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.  
Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.
- 1892 Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.  
The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20.  
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.05 1/4, Aug. 31.  
Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.  
Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer "Monrovia," Aug. 31.  
Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13 1/4, Aug. 31.
- 1892 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7.  
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.04, Sept. 28.  
Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1.  
Dedication of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago, Oct. 21.  
Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss.  
Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.  
Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19.  
Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2.07 1/4, Nov. 23.  
Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2.  
Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23.  
Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27.  
Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29.  
Great floods in California, Dec. 29.  
George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30.
- 1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11.  
Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13.  
Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17.  
Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17.  
Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27.  
Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8.  
Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-25.  
Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1.  
Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.  
Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10.  
President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1.  
Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1.
- Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28.  
Extra session of Congress called June 30.  
Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10.  
Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15.  
Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28.  
Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22.  
Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9.  
World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30.  
Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1.  
New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16.  
Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31.  
U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2.  
Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3.  
Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 23.  
President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30.  
Bering Sea proclamation issued, April 10.  
Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19.  
156,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20.  
Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29.  
Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13.  
177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.  
American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25.  
Armed plate frauds detected, June 29.  
U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2.  
Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10.  
Railroad strike declared off, July 13.  
Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17.  
American marines landed at Seoul, Corea, July 27.  
Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2.  
Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 29.  
68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13.  
United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26.  
New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27.  
Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31.  
Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3.  
President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.  
Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27.  
Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3.  
Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.  
Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6.  
Famous Mora case settled with Spain, Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened.
- 1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.  
William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 3.  
U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.  
Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15.  
U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.  
Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23.  
Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.  
Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.  
Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12.
- 1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4.  
Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.  
City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.  
Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,295,220.
- 1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14.  
1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, March 4.  
1903 Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30, 600 lives lost.  
Panama Canal property bought by U. S., Feb. 16.  
1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 6.
- 1905 Wireless message sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles, Jan. 15.  
1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20.  
1907 Great financial depression, Oct.  
1908 Boyertown, Pa., theatre burned, 175 lives lost, January.  
1909 Wm. H. Taft elected President, Nov. 3.  
Discovery of North Pole by Commander Peary.  
Payne-Aldrich tariff law approved, Aug. 5.  
1912 Devastating floods in Mississippi Valley; over 200,000 people rendered homeless.  
1912 Woodrow Wilson elected president, Nov. 5.  
1914 Marines landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 21.  
1915 Steamer Eastland sunk Chicago harbor, 871 lives lost, July.  
1915 W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, resigned.  
1916 Woodrow Wilson re-elected president, Nov. 7.  
1917 War declared against Germany, April 6.  
President Wilson signs army conscription bill, May 18.  
1918 Germany asks for an armistice, Oct. 6.  
Armistice signed, Nov. 11.  
President Wilson sails for Europe.  
1919 Theodore Roosevelt died, Jan. 6.