

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10.  
 Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.  
 Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroys millions of dollars worth of property, March 3.  
 Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10.  
 War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux.  
 Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June.  
 Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command by the Sioux, Sept. 5.  
 Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence: great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4.  
 Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 5.  
 Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7.  
 Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 8.  
 Yellow fever in Georgia, September.  
 Trial of Molly Maguire, October.  
 Bastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7.  
 Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 25.  
 First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Penn., Dec. 6.  
 The Ashutaba day and horror, Dec. 29.  
 Close of the Indian War.  
 The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, March 2.  
 Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2.  
 Blue Grass mania.  
 Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4.  
 Great Railroad riots, East and West, July and August.  
 1878 Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi.  
 Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27.  
 Fenians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 29.  
 Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.  
 The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug.  
 Return of Henry M. Stanley from African exploration, Nov. 29.  
 Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29.  
 Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1.  
 Earthquake shocks in New England and Middle States.  
 Ku-Klux Bill passed by Congress.  
 Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.  
 Development of the telephone and phonograph.  
 Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10.  
 Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12.  
 Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July.  
 Chinese Embassy visits the United States, July.  
 Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress.  
 Yellow fever in the South.  
 Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 17.  
 1879 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1.  
 Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2.  
 Great fire at Reno, May 2.  
 New Constitution of California adopted, May 2.  
 Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24.  
 Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, June 10.  
 Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 10.  
 Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12.  
 Disastrous storm in New York, July 7.  
 Great fire at Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 26.  
 Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.  
 Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.  
 Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid.  
 "Exodus" of negroes from South to Texas.  
 James Russell Lowell made Minister to England.  
 Fall elections favor Republicans.  
 1880 City of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.  
 City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 18.  
 Terrible tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.  
 Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April 10.  
 Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Conington".  
 Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23.  
 Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9.  
 Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention, June 10.  
 At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 229 electoral votes, Nov. 3.  
 1881 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.  
 Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 2.  
 Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4.  
 Revised New Testament issued, May 20.  
 Star route frauds exposed, May 26.  
 The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 20.  
 Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31.  
 James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4.  
 Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York Colliery, May 2.  
 Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5.  
 Great Britain pays \$15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair.  
 Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2.  
 Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19; burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26.  
 Vice President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 20.  
 Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.  
 The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 4.  
 News of destruction of Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 30.  
 1882 Guiteau convicted, Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30.  
 Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April 4.  
 Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 22.  
 Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17.  
 Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.  
 "tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 10.  
 Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19.  
 Second election of Grover Cleveland, June 8.  
 1883 Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6.  
 Collision of the Scioti on Ohio river, 59 persons drowned, July 4.  
 River and Harbor Bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 11.  
 Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition.  
 Star Route trial ended by verdict of July, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Rerdell, and disagreeing as to Guiteau, the Dorsey brothers, and Vail.  
 Steamer Asia founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 15.  
 Utah Commission completes registration of voters, Sept.

1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.  
 1883 Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 1.  
 Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House.  
 Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 59 lives lost, Jan. 16.  
 Flood in Wood River, 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15.  
 Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 1.  
 Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.  
 Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4.  
 Death at Beauregard, Miss., 83 lives lost; tornados in Iowa and Georgia, April 22.  
 Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.  
 Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 18.  
 Steamer Proteus of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 22.  
 Terrible tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21.  
 Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8.  
 Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, de-clared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15.  
 Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of Army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeds.  
 Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1.  
 Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3.  
 Dakota adopted a constitution creating Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6.  
 Festivals in honor of the 40th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11.  
 48th Congress organized, Nov. 10-11.  
 1884 House repeals the iron-clad coal law, Jan. 21.  
 Germany returns resolutions of the House laudatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15.  
 United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act, March 3.  
 Mexican War pension bill passes House, March 3.  
 The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11.  
 Defeat of Morrison Tariff Bill, March 11.  
 Appropriation bill for \$1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.  
 Great panic in Wall street; Failure of the Western Union telegraph, and Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape York, June 22.  
 President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter Bill, July 2.  
 Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6.  
 The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4.  
 Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.  
 1885 Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6.  
 Dedication of the Washington monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21.  
 Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United States troops.  
 Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4.  
 New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16.  
 Treaty with Colombian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Amazon, May 5.  
 The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18.  
 Death of Gen. U. S. Grant at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23.  
 Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4.  
 Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25.  
 1886 The Presidential succession act signed Jan. 18.  
 Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing judicial officers, Jan. 25.  
 400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9.  
 Death of General Winfield Scott Han-coin, aged 61, Feb. 9.  
 Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5.  
 Bill of free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8.  
 Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 120 wounded, April 4.  
 Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27.  
 President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, Oct. 3.  
 Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20.  
 Morrison Tariff bill defeated, June 17.  
 House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert-land laws, July 7.  
 Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18.  
 Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24.  
 The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July.  
 Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, August 31.  
 Chicago anarchists to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 20.  
 Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 30-31.  
 Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.  
 Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56, Sept. 27.  
 Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9.  
 1887 Inter-State Commerce bill signed, March 4.  
 House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24.  
 British Retaliatory Bill passed, March 2.  
 Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 15.  
 Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22.  
 Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopt a Constitution, July 1.  
 Death of the Scotch cutter "Thistle" by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 at 30.  
 President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.  
 Mormon convention of monogamists held at Salt Lake City, admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8.  
 United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finality of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1.  
 Governor Oglesby commutes death sentence of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10.  
 Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11.  
 Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16, 1888, Dec. 19.  
 1888 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 900 lives lost, Jan. 12.  
 Retaliatory Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16.  
 Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 12.  
 Strike of engineers and firemen on the C. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25.

1888 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax bill, April 9.  
 Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72, March 23.  
 Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.  
 Death of Roscoe Conklin, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18.  
 Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 22.  
 Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the Senate as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.  
 Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, July 24.  
 Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, July 8; approved by the Governor, June 4.  
 The President approves of bill to invite a conference of the Central States at Washington in 1889, May 24.  
 Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan con-stituted General of the Army, June 12.  
 National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland for a second term, June 6.  
 National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13.  
 The President signs the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may now be, employed heretofore in the United States, and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to the U. S., Oct. 1.  
 Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5.  
 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 Retaliatory Act, August 23.  
 Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.  
 Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.  
 Senate ratifies the proposed \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29.  
 U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22.  
 The "Murchison" decry letter to Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 20.  
 National Election for President, Oct. 3.  
 Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.  
 Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 12, and 20,000, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.  
 U. S. men-of-war "Galena and Yantic" sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 11.  
 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.  
 Oleomargarine 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 Justinus, May 5, 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31.  
 Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14.  
 Intentional Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16.  
 North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 16.  
 Trial of Cronin suspects begun Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty and sentenced three years; Beggs found not guilty.  
 David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Justice, Dec. 16.  
 Death of Jefferson Davis late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.  
 1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18.  
 La Grippe or Influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States, Jan. 18.  
 Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 13.  
 Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25.  
 Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13.  
 Death of President Grant, at Mt. Vernon, July 25.  
 Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12.  
 Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, July 15.  
 Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5.  
 Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.  
 Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.  
 Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.  
 Circuit Court bill passed, March 3.  
 Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.  
 Fish and Game Bill passed, March 2.  
 The Copyright bill passed, March 4.  
 The Enrollment of Indians in the U. S. Army authorized March 6.  
 Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11.  
 Lyching 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 17.  
 Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.  
 25th anniversary of the founding of the United Army of the Republic, April 6.  
 Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.

1891 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 23.  
 Fort Belknap Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.  
 "The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.  
 Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23.  
 Grant statue unveiled at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3.  
 The czar of Russia presents Stanford University with the Great Seal of Russia and Siberian minerals, June 12.  
 Surrender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S. June 12.  
 First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 13.  
 International 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.  
 \$500,000 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July.  
 Labeled against the measles and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12.  
 Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Arlington, Va., July 12.  
 Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.  
 The "Majestic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record, time being 5d. 18m. 58s. Aug. 5.  
 Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed for whites, Aug. 7.  
 Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19.  
 The "Majestic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 31m., 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.  
 Official statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.  
 Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11.  
 Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one thousand acres of land to the Government for 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.  
 U. S. Government demands reparation for the "Challenger" assault on the rocks of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.  
 Argument in the Sayward case, to test the jurisdiction of the Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.  
 Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.  
 1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 2.  
 Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5.  
 The mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 1000 lives lost, Jan. 7.  
 Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of the discovery of the new finance law required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.  
 Special message to Congress from the President, recommending the new law 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 22.  
 Free silver coalition debate in Congress, March 22-24.  
 French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25.  
 The Silver bill shelved, March 25.  
 The Free Will bill passed, April 7.  
 Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.  
 Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.  
 Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.  
 The President approves Behring Sea Arbitration, April 18.  
 U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.  
 The President invites foreign ministers to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.  
 The President lays out monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.  
 Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.  
 Terrible flood 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 10.  
 Republican National Convention held, June 7.  
 Behring Sea Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10.  
 Democratic National Convention held, June 10.  
 Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23.  
 Peary 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 1.  
 Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Heated, July 6.  
 National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.  
 Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.  
 Bill to locate 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 John Dillinger, July 25.  
 George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 25.  
 Immigrant steamers of Britain breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 58m., July 27.  
 Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 29.  
 Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5.  
 Chicago Police forbid employment on American ships, Aug. 5.  
 International Monetary representatives arrive at authorized March 7.  
 Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.  
 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. 21.  
 Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.  
 Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer, Oct. 1, 1891.  
 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.  
 Opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1.  
 Dedication of the World's Fair building, Chicago, Oct. 2.  
 Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss.  
 Ancient monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.  
 Great strike at Homestead, Pa., December 18.  
 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. 15.  
 Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17.  
 Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27.  
 Republic Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8.  
 Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 10.  
 Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1.  
 Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.  
 Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10.  
 The Cleveland Exposition opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1.  
 Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1.  
 Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 2.  
 Extra session of Congress called June 30.  
 Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, Aug. 2.  
 Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 16.  
 Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28.  
 Wabash Railroad accident at Kingsbury, Ill., killed 45 wounded 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.  
 1894 U. S. Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16.  
 Wabash and Erie Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31.  
 U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncoeur Reef, Feb. 2.  
 Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3.  
 Greater New York bill signed by Governor, Feb. 23.  
 President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 10.  
 Bland Silver proclamation issued, April 10.  
 Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19.  
 136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 25.  
 Chinese army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29.  
 Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn New York destroyed by fire, May 13.  
 17 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.  
 American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company, affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 23.  
 American plan defeated, June 29.  
 U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 13.  
 Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10.  
 Railroad strike declared off, July 13.  
 The Spanish Act signed, July 17.  
 American marines landed at Seoul, Corea, July 27.  
 Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 2.  
 68 marines close at Fall River, 20,000 men die, Aug. 13.  
 United States recognizes the sovereignty of Havana 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, Sept. 10.  
 President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.  
 America 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, Nov. 6.  
 Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened, Nov. 6.  
 1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.  
 William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 3.  
 1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.  
 Great Gold Discoveries of Klondike, 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 at Santiago de Cuba, July 3.  
 Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 2.  
 1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino insurgents inaugurated general emancipation, Aug. 12.  
 Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 4.  
 U. S. Sigsbee, Sigsbee, destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 8000 lives lost.  
 Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,259,905, Sept. 14.  
 1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6, 1901.  
 1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May.