

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 1 million of dollars worth of property, March 3.
 Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10.
 W. G. "Sitting Bull" and the Sioux.
 Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June.
 Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux, Indian Territory, July 25.
 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 9.
 Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7.
 Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 5.
 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 Ashubala fire, Dec. 29.
 Close of the Indian War.
 The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, March 2.
 Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2.
 Blue Glass 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 25.
 Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.
 The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug.
 Return of Henry M. Stanley from African exploratory expedition, Oct. 29.
 Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29.
 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.
 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.
 Fire at Reno, 29 States.
 New Constitution of California adopted, May 2.
 Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24.
 Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 20.
 Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 20.
 Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12.
 Disastrous storms on coast, July 7.
 Great fire at Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 25.
 Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
 Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.
 Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid.
 "Exodus" of negroes from South to West.
 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. 10.
 Terrible tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.
 Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May.
 Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Huntington".
 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, July 16.
 At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 400 electoral votes.
 1881 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.
 Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 4.
 Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4.
 Revised New Testament issued, May 29.
 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 Collectors' money.
 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. 14.
 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. 15; approved March 15.
 Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17.
 Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.
 Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 15.
 J. H. extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19.
 Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.
 Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6.
 Collision of the Seloto 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 discrediting as untrue the charges against 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, Dec. 27.
 Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House.
 Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 59 lives lost, Jan. 16.
 Great flood in Iowa, 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15.
 Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 10.
 Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.
 Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4.
 Death at Beauregard, Miss., S. G. 19.
 Tornado in Iowa and Georgia, April 22.
 Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.
 Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16.
 Steamer Proteus of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 25.
 Terrible tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21.
 Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8.
 Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15.
 Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the Army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeding.
 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.
 Death of a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6.
 Festivals in honor of the 40th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11.
 48th Congress organized.
 1884 House repeals the iron-clad oath law, Jan. 21.
 Generalizing returns resolutions of the House laudatory of Ruskin, Feb. 7.
 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 12.
 Appropriation of \$100,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.
 Great panic in Wall street; failure of the Western Union telegraph, May 6-7.
 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 29 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4.
 1889 Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.
 1885 Grover Cleveland resigns the New York Governorship, Jan. 6.
 Destruction 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 Isthmus, 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. 11.
 Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing post-office officers, Jan. 29.
 400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9.
 Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, Feb. 6.
 Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5.
 Bill to free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8.
 Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 100 wounded, April 4.
 Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27.
 President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, Oct. 2.
 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, June 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 4.
 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, Sept. 26.
 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.
 Federal Retailer 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 15.
 Death of the Scotch cutter, "Thistle" by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30.
 President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.
 Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8.
 United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1.
 Governor Oglesby commutes death sentence of Schwab and Fielden in 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.
 1888 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 900 lives lost, Jan. 12.
 United States Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16.
 Fishery treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15.
 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 Conkling, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 69 years, April 18.
 Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 22.
 Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the Senate to be Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.
 Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, July 20.
 Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1888, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4.
 The President approves of bill to invite a conference of the United States at Washington in 1889, May 24.
 Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan contests a General election for June 12.
 National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland for June 6.
 National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13.
 The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may now be, employed hereafter, to re-enter within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to re-enter the U. S., and may remain in the U. S., Oct. 1.
 Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5.
 Major 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 regarding enlarged powers under the Retailer 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.
 Senator wheat tariff bill, \$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 Salisbury, Westminister, Oct. 22.
 Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 26.
 National Election of President, with Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.
 Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 121, and cases 4,755, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.
 U. S. men-of-war "Galena" and "Yantic" sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Cayman Republic, Dec. 10.
 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.
 National 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 Johnston, N. D., 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.
 International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16.
 North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 15.
 Trial of Cronin suspects begun Aug. 20, ended Dec. 15.
 Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kuntze imprisoned three years; Beggs found not guilty.
 David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Justice, Dec. 15.
 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 19.
 Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25.
 Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13.
 First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6.
 First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31.
 Act forbidding the use of the mails for seditious purposes approved, Sept. 19.
 The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.
 General election; next House of Representatives December 5.
 The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.
 Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15.
 Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 29.
 1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17.
 Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 23.
 International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Feb. 15.
 Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court, on its decision, in 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.
 Cabinet bill passed, March 3.
 Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.
 Foreign Spoilation bill passed, March 3.
 The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4.
 The Enrollment of Indians in the U. S. Army authorized, March 4.
 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 20.
 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 25.
 Fort Berthold 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.
 Annet situated at the Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3.
 The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with the collection of Russian 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 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 Agriculture Department, June 16.
 \$500,000 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July.
 Labeled against the means 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 world's record, time being 5d. 18h. 5m., Aug. 5.
 Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed, Augustes, Aug. 5.
 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. 23.
 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 thousand acres of land to the Government for 50 cents an acre, Oct. 15.
 U. S. Government demands separation from China for assets of the city of Baltimore, Oct. 26.
 Argument in the Sayward case, to test the jurisdiction of 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 broken, Jan. 29.
 Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 16.
 Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.
 Secretary Blaine notifies foreign consuls of the revocation of the Consular Treaty required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.
 Special message to Congress from the President, recommending a 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 V. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 22.
 Free silver coinage debate in Congress, Feb. 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.
 Contract agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
 The President approves Behring Sea proclamation, April 18.
 U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.
 The President invites the Emperor to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.
 The President visits Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.
 Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
 The Illinois party proposes new currency, May 8-15.
 Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.
 The Alliance party proposes 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 the Interior, June 1.
 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.
 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 Homestead, July 6.
 National Christian Endeavor Society organization at New York, July 7.
 Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.
 Bill to Manila Bay, May 15, on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14.
 Great storms in Minnesota, July 30.
 The President proclaims Oct. 15 a National holiday, July 21.
 H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by a anarchist, July 21.
 George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 25.
 Inauguration of City of Paris breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 35m., July 27.
 Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic contract with the President, July 28.
 Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 for the World's Fair, Aug. 5.
 The President orders foreign employment on American ships, Aug. 5.
 International Monetary representatives arrive in Philadelphia, Aug. 5.
 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 1/2, Aug. 21.
 Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.
 Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer "Arcturion," Aug. 31.
 Nelson beats the stallion record, 2:13 1/2, 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 building, Chicago, Oct. 2.
 Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss.
 Annet monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.
 Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 13.
 Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2:07 1/2, Nov. 23.
 Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2.
 Dr. McGivray restored as a priest, Dec. 23.
 Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27.
 Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 28.
 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. 15.
 Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 15.
 Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 18.
 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. 11.
 Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1.
 Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.
 Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10.
 Great storm in London 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. 15.
 Behring Sea arbitrators favor in favor of England, Aug. 15.
 Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28.
 Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, Pa., 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. 4.
 1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16.
 U. S. 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. 20.
 Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
 Great New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28.
 President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 1.
 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.
 Great Army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29.
 Dr. Talmage's fire, burned in Brooklyn, Feb. 15.
 177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.
 American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company, affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25.
 74 killed in Havana, Oct. 22.
 U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 17.
 Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10.
 Railroad strike declared off, July 13.
 Invading Army Act signed, July 15.
 American marines landed at Seoul, Corea, July 27.
 U. S. Secretary of Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2.
 Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9.
 68 men close at Fall River, 20,000 men die, 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, Sept. 1.
 President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.
 Annet 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. 5.
 Famous Mora case settled with Spain, Nov. 5.
 Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened, Nov. 9.
 1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.
 William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 8.
 1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.
 Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15.
 1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion at 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 Behring Sea war for suppression of Aguinado and his followers; Filipino insurgents inaugurated general emancipation, Aug. 12.
 Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 4.
 1900 U. S. battleship "Oregon," destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6000 lives lost.
 Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,259,900, Sept. 1.
 1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6.
 1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May.