

# RECORD OF A YEAR.

## Important Events Crowded the Past Twelve Months.

## MUCH HISTORY MADE.

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

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

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

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

### CONFLICT WITH SPAIN.

#### Events of the War Lately Won by the United States.

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

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

15—The U. S. battleship Maine, lying in the harbor of Havana, is destroyed and sunk by an explosion between 9 and 10 o'clock p. m.  
17—Rear Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, orders a court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine.  
19—The request of the Spanish officials in Havana for a joint investigation into the loss of the Maine is declined.  
21—The United States Senate orders an investigation into the Maine disaster.

**March.**  
6—Congress votes to place \$50,000,000 at the disposal of President McKinley as an emergency fund.  
10—Spain renounces against the presence of the United States fleet at Key West and against other measures of defense by our Government.  
17—Senate concerning Cuba stated in the Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as the result of personal observations of the United States fleet orders an investigation into the Maine disaster.

**April.**  
5—Cavalry General Lee recalled.  
11—Cavalry General Lee leaves Cuba.  
11—President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.  
15—Army ordered to mobilize.  
18—Senate bill regarding Cuba passed.  
18—Congress votes against Cuban recognition.  
19—Congress passes resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.  
20—Queen opens Cortes with war speech. Government announces its opposition to privateering. President signs notification to the nations of intention to block-ade.

21—Our minister at Madrid, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, informed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States are terminated. President McKinley cables our ultimatum to Spain, demanding a reply by April 23. Senor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish minister, receives his passport and leaves Washington.  
22—Cruiser New York, Sampson's flagship, captures Pedro, 2,000 tons, fifteen miles east of Havana. Cuban ports blocked by the American squadron.  
23—The President issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers.  
24 (Sunday)—A Spanish decree declaring war against the United States was gazetted at Madrid.  
25—Congress passes a resolution declaring that the state of war existed from April 21.

26—Recruiting volunteers began in New York City.  
27—United States vessels bombard Matanzas. Seventh New York Regiment declines to enlist.  
28—Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hongkong for Manila.  
29—Spanish squadron sails from Cape Verde for the West Indies. New York shells Cuban forts. U. S. cruiser Vesta (Paris) arrives in New York.  
30—Commodore Dewey's squadron arrives off Manila. Flagship New York fires on Spanish cavalry sharpshooters off Havana.

**May.**  
1—U. S. cruiser Popoika arrives at New York from Falmouth. Commodore Dewey's squadron destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.  
2—Cable from Manila to Hongkong cut by Commodore Pursey.  
4—Battleship Oregon and gunboat Marietta sail from Rio Janeiro.  
7—Commodore Dewey informs State Department of the capture of Cavite.  
9—Congress thanks Rear Admiral Dewey.  
10—The Gussie expedition sailed from Tampa.  
11—Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo-boat Winslow killed by a shell from the Spanish forts at Cardenas.

12—Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico. The Spanish Cape Verde fleet arrives at Port de France, Martinique. Gussie expedition repulsed.  
13—Commodore Schley's fleet sails south to meet the Spanish squadron.  
14—Spanish Cape Verde fleet sighted off Curacao.  
15—Rear Admiral Dewey reports on fall of Manila. Sagasta's cabinet resigns. Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror disabled at Port de France, Martinique. Spanish fleet leaves Curacao. Gen. Merritt ordered to the Philippines as military governor. Gov. Black authorities

re-organization of disbanded Thirteenth regiment.  
17—Sagasta's new cabinet announced at Madrid.  
18—Nineteen thousand troops ordered to mobilize in Chlekamanna.  
23—Spanish fleet arrives at Santiago de Cuba.  
22—Cruiser Charleston sails for Manila.  
23—Troops A and C arrive at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.  
24—The Spanish fleet is bottled up at Santiago.  
25—Three transports with 2,588 men start for Manila. President issues a call for 75,000 more volunteers.  
26—Oregon arrives at Key West. One of Spain's cabinet ministers said the country was willing to accept "an honorable peace." Commodore Schley is in touch with the insurgent leaders. Florida expedition landed without opposition near Guantanamo, Cuba.  
27—Spanish scout ships chased by American warships near Key West.  
28—Commodore Schley reports the trapping of Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Cruiser Columbia arrives at New York, having been in collision with the British steamship Foscolia, which sank.

30—Troops embark at Tampa for Havana.  
31—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombards forts of Santiago de Cuba.

**June.**  
1—Transports for Manila arrive at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Boys in Blue become the guests of the city. Monitor Monadnock ordered to Manila from San Francisco.  
2—Spain again appeals to the Powers to intervene.  
3—American squadron bombarded Santiago de Cuba.  
4—Lieut. Hobson sinks cruiser Merrimac in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.  
6—Fortifications of Santiago de Cuba reduced.  
7—American squadron bombards and silences batteries at Santiago. Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus sail for Manila.  
8—Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.  
9—House agrees on war revenue conference report.  
10—Admiral Sampson reports he has held Guantanamo harbor since the 7th. Senate agrees on conference report on war revenue bill.  
11—Cavalry at Calmanera are killed in a fight with the Spaniards.  
12—Thirty-two transports with Shafter's troops sail for Santiago. President McKinley signs the war tax bill.  
14—Two Americans and several hundred Spaniards killed in a battle at Calmanera.  
15—Second expedition sailed from San Francisco for Manila. Great destruction results to Santiago forts through the use of the dynamite guns on the Venustus.  
17—Spanish squadron sailed from Cadiz and passed Gibraltar.  
20—Transports with Gen. Shafter's troops arrive off Santiago.  
22—Part of Shafter's troops landed.  
23—Balance of troops landed without accident. Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet arrives at island of Ponce de Leon.  
24—Sixteen American soldiers killed and forty wounded in driving back Spanish soldiers at Santiago.  
27—Commodore Watson to command fleet to attack Spanish home territory. President McKinley recommends that of Congress for Lieut. Hobson, and that he be transferred to the line.  
28—President proclaims blockade of Southern Cuba from Cape Florida to Cape Cruz.

29—Gen. Shafter reports he can take Santiago in forty-eight hours. The Senate thanks Lieut. Hobson and his men, naming each one personally.  
30—Egyptian Government refused to let Camara coal his fleet at Port Said.

**July.**  
1—Shafter's army began the assault upon Santiago de Cuba, capturing the enemy's outer works.  
2—Shafter renewed the attack upon Santiago, losing about 1,000 in killed and wounded, and making 2,000 Spanish prisoners. The Spanish casualties probably exceeded those of the Americans.  
3—Cervera's fleet destroyed at Santiago, with great loss of life.  
6—Spanish transport Alfonso XII, blown up off Muelle by American gunboats. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and his comrades exchanged for Spanish prisoners outside Santiago.  
7—President signs Hawaiian annexation resolution. Admiral Dewey took Subig and 1,300 prisoners.  
11—Cruiser St. Louis brings Admiral Cervera and 746 prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H. Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago.  
12—Announced that yellow fever has broken out in Gen. Shafter's army.  
14—Gen. Toral and the Spanish army surrendered Santiago at 3 p. m.  
17—"Old Glory" raised over Santiago at 10 a. m.  
18—President issues a proclamation providing for the government of Santiago. Seven American vessels bombard Manila and destroy several Spanish ships.  
21—Gen. Miles, with 3,435 men on transports, conveyed by warships, starts to take Porto Rico. American gunboats capture Nipe and sink the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan. Gen. Canham, French commander of the Cuban army of Eastern Cuba, owing to discontent because the American Government has ignored him and his troops in the surrender of Santiago, withdrew. News of this country that the second expedition to reinforce Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cavite.  
23—Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of the Philippines.  
23—Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.  
25—Gen. Miles and 3,500 men reach Guanajo, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.  
26—Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French ambassador, and his first secretary, M. Thibault, confer with President McKinley in regard to terms of peace.  
27—The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered to Gen. Davis, general Dixie.  
28—News of Gen. Merritt's arrival at Cavite received at Washington. Dewey informs the President that Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief, assumed a defiant attitude.  
31—The Spanish forces at Cavite made a sortie during a fierce storm on the American troops in the Malinta trenches. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Ten of Gen. Merritt's men were killed and forty-eight wounded.

**August.**  
2—President McKinley makes public the terms of peace offered to Spain by the United States.  
4—The monitor Monterey and its consort Brutus, arrive at Manila. Gen. Shafter and his associates ask that the fever-stricken army at Santiago de Cuba be removed north.  
5—Formal orders issued for the removal of Gen. Shafter's army to this country.  
6—Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States. Guayama, Porto Rico, captured by Gen. Haines' forces. Three Americans cornered.  
8—Spain accepts President McKinley's peace terms. Certain representations were made regarding Cuba which were not accepted, however. Spaniards at Guantanamo lay down their arms and surrender to Brig. Gen. Ewers.  
9—Gen. Ernest's brigade captured Commo. Porto Rico, after a lively fight, in which seven Pennsylvania volunteers were wounded. Two hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners. Spaniards attempt to retake the lighthouse at Cape San Juan, but are repulsed with heavy loss.  
10—A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by the Spanish cabinet. Formerly approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.  
12—M. Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, signs the protocol and a cessation of hostilities is ordered.  
13—Surrender of the city of Manila, after stiff bombardment by Dewey.  
30—Gen. Merritt leaves Manila for Paris to aid the Peace Commission.

**September.**  
5—Spanish Cortes convenes to consider peace proposals.  
9—Gen. Otis, United States commander at

Manila, demanded the removal of the insurgents from that city.  
10—Spanish Senate adopts the peace protocol.  
12—The situation at Manila reported critical.  
13—Spanish Chambers of Deputies adopts the peace protocol.  
16—Spanish Peace Commission appointed, with Senor Rios, President of the Senate, as President.  
17—The Peace Commission of the United States sails for Paris.  
18—Spanish Government issues an order for all troops in the West Indies to return home.  
20—Resignation of the outgoing positions in Porto Rico begun by the Spanish.  
29—American and Spanish Commissioners meet in Paris.

**October.**  
1—American and Spanish Peace Commissioners hold their first session.  
4—American Peace Commission receives the report of Gen. Merritt in Paris.  
18—Formal ceremony of raising the United States flag over San Juan takes place. American Commissioners refuse to assume any portion of Cuban debt.  
24—Gen. Ortega, with the last of the Spanish soldiers, sails from Porto Rico for Spain.  
26—Spanish soldiers captured at Manila during the war are released by United States.  
27—Spanish Peace Commissioners accept condition of the non-assumption of Cuban debt by United States.

**November.**  
23—Terms of peace accepted by Spain.

**December.**  
10—Treaty of peace with Spain signed at Paris.

### GENERAL CHRONOLOGY.

#### Record of Events that Have Occurred During the Past Year.

**January.**  
1—Officers of the Cuban provisional government sworn in.  
2—Six persons burned to death at Jersey City, N. J.  
3—Thirty persons killed by collapse of roof of city hall at London, Ont.  
7—Theodore Durrant hanged for murder at St. Quentin prison, California.  
8—Six men killed by explosion of an Ohio river tugboat near Goodfield, Pa.  
10—Mrs. J. M. B. dropped off a building by fendering of a French steamer. Six lives lost in a mine explosion near Pittsburg, Kan. Death of Maj. Moses P. Handy.  
12—Four lives and \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by a tornado at Fort Smith, Ark.  
16—Death of Hon. Benj. Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, at Thosville, Ga.  
19—Bread riots at Ancona, Italy.  
20—Fire loss of \$900,000 at East Grand Forks, Minn.  
22—Marriage of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Mrs. Col. Collier. Destructive storm over the West and South.  
23—Many persons burned to death in a conflagration at Spokane, Wash. \$1,500,000 worth of property at East St. Louis, Ill., including Union elevator and Burlington freight depot, destroyed by fire.  
27—January wheat sells for \$1.05 in Chicago. Steamer City of Duluth lost off St. Joseph, Mich.

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

**February.**  
1—Six lives lost by burning of the Alford bridge, Gloversville, N. Y. Schooner Briggs wrecked off Little Nahant and eight lives lost.  
2—\$500,000 fire loss in Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
3—Six persons killed in railway collision near Boston. Fire destroyed \$225,000 worth of property at Scranton, Pa.  
4—Seven killed in railroad wreck at Glasgow, Scotland.  
6—\$50,000 fire at Albany, Ind. Hollandian steamer Veendam wrecked in mid-ocean.  
9—Adolph L. Leutger sentenced to life imprisonment for wife murder in Chicago. Assassination of President Barrios of Guatemala. \$250,000 fire loss at Fort Worth, Texas.  
10—Thirty-eight lives crushed out by falling walls at Pittsburg, Pa.  
11—Spanish Chambers in New York burned; loss, \$500,000. French ship Flechat goes down off Canary Islands; 87 lives lost.  
12—The damp explosion in a colliery at Hammerby, Prussia, kills 50 persons. \$100,000 fire at Pittsfield, Mass. British steamer Legislator burned at sea.  
18—Death of Miss Francis E. Willard in New York City. Large fire at Pittsburg, Pa.  
20—New wharf and custom house at Tampico, Mexico, burned; loss, \$2,000,000.  
25—National Tobacco Company's works at Duluth, Ky., burned; loss, \$2,000,000.  
26—Nine lives lost in a cement house fire at Charleston, S. C. Seven persons killed at Blue Island, Ill., by the collision of a train and an omnibus. Ten persons killed and five wounded in an explosion and fire in Hall Bros' laboratory at Kalamazoo, Mich.  
27—Death of Wm. M. Singory, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record.

**March.**  
2—Six men killed by boiler explosion near Brewton, Ala.  
3—Nine drowned by the foundering of the schooner Speedwell off the Florida coast.  
7—Fire causes \$150,000 loss in Brownell & Field Co.'s building at Providence, R. I. \$500,000 fire loss at Manila, Philippine Islands.  
11—Death of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.  
13—Eleven men burned to death in Bowers Mission, New York.  
16—Death of Aubrey Bardsley, the artist.  
17—Many persons killed in a fire at 215 Wabash avenue, Chicago.  
17—Death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury.  
18—Six convicts killed in a mine at Pratt City, Ala.  
21—Several persons killed in a hotel fire at Butte, Mont.  
22—Forty lives lost by sinking of bark steamer off San Francisco.  
25—Death of James Parry, English novelist. Death of Truman P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio, oldest banker in United States. Wisconsin Industrial School for boys at Waukesha damaged \$100,000 by fire.  
23—Forty-eight sealers of steamer Greenland perished on ice floes.  
27—Seven persons burned to death at Kent, Mass.  
27—Death of Congressman Simpkins, of Massachusetts.

**April.**  
3—Fifty lives lost in flood at Shawneetown, Ill.  
4—Fifteen men killed by explosion of powder near San Vicente, Mexico.  
6—Sad death of Margaret Mather, the tragedienne.  
11—Oxford Junction, Iowa, visited by \$100,000 fire.  
12—Pearl glass works at North Irwin, Pa., burned; loss, \$750,000.  
15—Anacoda Copper Mining Co. at Belt, Mont., suffers \$250,000 fire loss.  
17—Fire, following a dust explosion, destroys grain elevator at Boston; loss, \$800,000.  
19—Death of George Parsons Lathrop.  
20—Postmaster General Gary resigns and is succeeded by Charles Emory Smith. Death of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi.  
25—Secretary of State John Sherman resigns.  
26—Wm. R. Day appointed to fill the vacancy. Glasgow, Scotland, visited by a \$750,000 fire. Powder mill at Santa Cruz, Cal., blown up, causing loss of eleven lives.  
28—Atlantic Powder Co.'s works at Dover, N. J., visited by an explosion.  
30—Heavy damage done by tornadoes in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota.

**May.**  
2—Thirteen persons killed by tornado at Jerico, Mo.  
3—Schooner Crown wrecked off St. Johns, N. F., and 11 men drowned.  
7—Three hundred persons killed in a riot at Milan, Italy.  
11—Wool warehouse burns at Ballardville, Mass.; loss, \$300,000.

12—Burning of Armour's elevator D and several hundred yards causes \$1,000,000 loss in Chicago.  
14—Thousands killed by cyclone on Sumatra Island, Malay Archipelago. Edward Remogyl, violinist, falls dead in a San Francisco theater. Ball Bros' glass works burned at Muncie, Ind.; loss, \$285,000.  
16—Flint mill of Mining & Mill Co., at East Liverpool, Ohio, burned; loss, \$100,000.  
17—Great damage done and many people hurt by cyclone in Nebraska.  
18—Business section of Attleboro, Mass., destroyed by fire. Destructive cyclone sweeps through Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin.  
19—Death of William E. Gladstone.  
22—Death of Edward Bellamy. Mine fire at Zollera, Prussia; 45 miners perish.  
23—Italian cabinet resigns.  
31—New cabinet formed in Italy.

**June.**  
1—Death of tragedian Thos. W. Keene. Transmississippi exposition opens at Omaha.  
4—Death of Capt. Chas. V. Gridley, of the cruiser Olympia at Manila.  
7—Plant of Burgess Steel Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, burned; loss, \$400,000.  
11—Cape Power Building in Detroit burned.  
13—Collapse of Joseph Leiter's wheat deal.  
15—Resignation of the French ministry.  
28—First party cabinet formed in Japan.  
29—Formation of the Pelloux cabinet in Italy.

**July.**  
2—Strike of stereotypers causes Chicago papers to suspend for four days.  
4—French mar La Bourgeois goes down off San Francisco with 553 passengers.  
6—Hawaiian resolutions adopted by the Senate.  
8—Steelville, Mo., almost obliterated by a waterpout. Congress adjourns sine die.  
11—Sagasta ministry in Spain resigns. Eleven men killed in water tunnel at Cleveland, Ohio.  
19—Powder mill at Oakland, Cal., blown up by a Chinaman and seven lives lost.  
30—Death of Prince Bismarck.

**August.**  
1—Martin Thora executed at Sing Sing, N. Y.  
8—Bismarck, N. D., destroyed by fire. Death of Georg M. Ebers, Egyptianologist and novelist.  
12—United States flag officially hoisted over Hawaii.  
13—Twenty lives lost by cloudburst in Hawkins County, Ky.  
15—Resignation of ministry at Lisbon.  
19—French steamer La Coquette sunk off Newfoundland by the Norger; 10 lives lost.  
21—Seven persons killed in railway collision at Sharon, Mass.  
22—Eight laborers killed by collapse of a wall in Carnegie tunnel, Pa. Carterville, Ill., visited by a \$250,000 fire. 300 miners drowned at Jence, Silesia. Death of Miss Fanny Power.  
23—Destructive fire at Logansport, Pa.  
25—Ex-Gov. Claude Matthews stricken by paralysis at Meharry's Grove, Ind.  
28—Death of ex-Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana.  
30—Small pox breaks out at Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie.  
31—Wilhelmina becomes Queen of Holland. Confusion and Lethal at New York; principal witness against Capt. Dreyfus at Paris.

**September.**  
2—President Wilford Woodruff, of the Mormon church, died at San Francisco. The British captured Guantanamo, opposite Guantanamo, in the Gulf of Mexico.  
4—British troops occupied Khartoum. M. Cavaignac, French Minister of War, resigns.  
6—Twenty-eight people killed in collision of train with trolley car at Cohoes, N. Y. Gen. Zurlinden appointed French Minister of War.  
6—Wilhelmina crowned Queen of Holland at Amsterdam. Thirty men killed by falling of a bridge over St. Lawrence River, near St. Regis Indian village. Many killed in riots in Crete. Opening of G. A. R. national encampment at Cincinnati.  
10—Assassination of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, by an Italian anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland. \$200,000 fire at Livermore Falls, Me.  
11—Fire wiped out New Westminister, B. C., and Jerome, Ariz.  
12—Death of Judge Thos. M. Cooley at Ann Arbor, Mich. Hurricane on island of St. Vincent, West Indies, killed 500 persons and destroyed much property.  
14—Lorenzo Snow chosen head of the Mormon church.  
18—Death of Dr. John Hall. Death of Miss Wladie Davis.  
20—Person killed by death in an elevator fire in Toledo.  
23—Thirty-six men drowned by sinking of French boat Ville de Fenamp off Fenamp.  
23—Fifty miners entombed in coal shaft at Brownsville, Pa.  
24—Several persons killed and much property destroyed by windstorm at Lima, O.  
26—Tornado destroys property at Tonawanda, N. Y., and kills five at Merrillton, Ont.  
27—Death of Miss Fanny Power.  
27—Claremont, Minn., destroyed by fire.  
28—Death of ex-Secretary Thomas E. Bayard. Riot at Panama, Ill.  
29—Death of Queen Louise of Denmark.  
30—Hundreds of lives lost by floods in Japan.

**October.**  
1—Great fire in Colorado Springs, Colo. Fierce gale on South Atlantic coast.  
5—In attempting to quell the rebellion of the Indians at Bear Lake, Minn., several soldiers were killed and wounded.  
6—Great fire in Sidney, N. S. W.  
9—\$200,000 fire at Atlantic City, N. J.  
16—Great fire at Dawson City, Alaska.  
20—Seven men killed by boiler explosion on torpedo boat Tappan near Astoria, Ore.  
23—Ten men killed in a race war at Harpersville, Miss.  
24—Fire on the Brooklyn, N. Y., water front; loss, \$475,000.  
25—French cabinet resigns.  
31—New French cabinet formed. Japanese cabinet resigns.

**November.**  
5—Eleven men killed by collapse of new Wonderland theater at Detroit. Seven men crushed to death in a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
6—Capitol at Washington wrecked by gas explosion. Death of David A. Wells, economic writer.  
7—Resignation of the Greek ministry.  
8—General election.  
9—Organization of Japan's new ministry completed.  
10—New ministry formed in Greece. President Masias and secretaries of Cuban republic resign.  
11—Bank at Kirksville, Mo., robbed of \$32,000.  
17—British ship Atalanta sinks off Oregon coast; 28 lives lost.  
18—Death of John W. Keely, the inventor. Twelve laborers killed by train at Hackensack Meadows, N. J.  
19—Death of Gen. D. C. Buell.  
23—Burning of the Baldwin hotel and theater in San Francisco.  
24—Great storm sweeps over the country; many lives lost at sea.  
27—Death of Actor C. W. Condoek. Six persons killed by boiler explosion near Fourteen Mile Slough, Ga.  
28—Dynamite explosion in Havana kills 15 persons and injures 25 others.

**December.**  
5—Opening of Congressional session.  
10—Death of William Black, novelist.  
11—Death of Gen. Callisto Garcia at Washington.  
15—Death of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice. Six persons killed in railway wreck at Madison, Fla.  
16—Six persons killed by train at Allenwood, N. J. Department store of G. Haristeen's Sons burned at Milwaukee; loss, \$90,000.  
17—Death of Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild in London. Twenty lives lost in steamship collision in the North Sea.  
19—\$1,000,000 fire at Terre Haute, Ind.

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

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

# DOINGS OF WOMEN

## RUSKIN'S IDEA OF WIFEHOOD.

WHAT do you think the beautiful word "wife" comes from? It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that femme. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of the Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means "weaver." You must either be house-wives or house-moths, remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow-worm at her feet, but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses celled with cedar or painted with vermilion—shedding its quiet light for those who else are homeless. This, I believe, is the woman's true place and power.—Ruskin.

## Miss Beatrix Hoyt.

Beatrix Hoyt is the undisputed queen of the golf links. Time and again she has been matched against women who are clever with the stick, but they have almost invariably gone down to defeat. It was thought that in the contests this fall for the championship she might meet defeat. But her victories were easier than ever before.  
Miss Hoyt is only 17 years of age. She is one of the most remarkable youthful prodigies in golf that the world has ever produced. Outside of the Shinnecock Club she was hardly



MISS BEATRIX HOYT.

known when she went to the Morris County Golf Club in 1896, when the Cox trophy was first played for, and electrified everyone by her dashing game. Then but 15 years of age, she defeated without compunction women who had been married almost before the young champion was born, and her final match with Mrs. Arthur Turnure, whose excellent game had made her a strong favorite, has become historic in American golfing annals as one of the most exciting and best-played contests ever seen between women golfers. Last year at the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., she again carried off the laurels, and this year her beautiful game at the Ardsley Club links on the Hudson made her a third-time champion.—Utica Globe.

## Women on Boards of Education.

At present there are no women upon the New York Board of Education, and we deeply regret the fact. The experiment was tried of appointing ladies to some of the positions, in both what are now Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs; and unprejudiced observers say it was an unqualified success. Schoolrooms are cleaner, daintier, and more habitable generally, from the interest these ladies have taken in them. Educational matters have been furthered in a great many ways by these superintendents of education who had time and patience to attend to their business. It is reported that while there was now and then one who used her place merely as a step-ladder to some petty social position or function that her personality never would have attained, the great majority entered into their work enthusiastically, energetically and conscientiously, and did good all the time they served. Give the mothers a chance to help supervise the education of their children.—Everywhere.

## Women in Agriculture.

Women gardeners are graduated in considerable numbers from English and German schools, says the Plowman. The course of study is very thorough, and extends through two or three years. The majority of graduates teach, but some of them have rented land and taken a respectable standing in the market garden business. Many of the American agricultural colleges are open to women, and the profession of gardening offers a better opening than many professions already invaded by the weaker sex.

## Woman Who Lives to Dress.

There is no more foolish thing a woman can do than lend her body as a dummy to the vagaries of fashion, for by so doing she makes herself a mere nonentity and loses all claim to individuality, that which is to be popular, a woman must possess. You can tell her the moment your eyes rest on her, the woman who devotes her time and attention un-

reservedly to dress. Her body is like a tailor's dummy; true, it displays the latest fashion, but her head, like the dummy's head, is wooden. She possesses no intellectuality, for she never thinks of reading anything but of dress. Contrast her with one who devotes much of her time to improving her intellectual powers, with whom the matter of dress is subservient. Her dress she adapts to her figure; because red reigns supreme in the world of fashion is no reason why she, who appears to better advantage in black, should wear red; but she wears a gown whose outlines conceal any defect in her figure; she devotes little time to the fashion columns of the magazines, knowing full well that a modest gown, not quite the latest style, and a pleasant face, sparkling with pure thoughts, compared with a gown ultra fashionable and a meaningless face, is as diamonds to glass.

## Beauty After Fifty.

A bright woman, when applauded recently for her goodness, begged her friend to let the matter drop, says the Churchman. "For," she said whimsically, "though I do try to do good for some really high motive, yet I have a reason for trying which I am afraid is a low one."

"What do you mean?" inquired her laughing friend.

"I mean that I once heard, many years ago, that beauty after fifty depended not on features, but on character. Like all women, I desired to be beautiful, and as Providence had denied me the features necessary to secure that result in early life, I determined to make the attempt to be beautiful at fifty. I am eighty-five now," she concluded merrily, "and I must confess that I see no signs of this Indian summer loveliness, but I still try to be good."

These friends treated the matter as a jest, but there is really sense and truth in the saying that beauty in later life, in either man or woman, is dependent upon character far more than upon form or color. It is a common experience for a young woman to say, "How fine-looking Mrs. — is. She must have been a beautiful girl!" And to hear the reply: "No, she was not nearly so good-looking in her youth as she is now. Her beauty has developed with her years." And it may have been observed that this is oftenest true of women of high character.

## American Women.

The American girl may do anything, and in particular she may receive attentions from men which abroad could only mean one thing—an impending engagement, says a London exchange. She is perfectly free to be taken to the theaters and to restaurants, and to receive chocolates at frequent intervals. And these things may mean nothing at all. The American girl is supposed not to be anxious to get married. But once she is married, all these little affairs must cease. In America the married woman is governed by a very strict code. Men over there are said to be anxious to marry, and when they are married they assume that their wives require no male society outside themselves. The contrast between American and English society is thus very marked: In America—  
Men want to marry.  
The married woman is a nonentity.  
The young girl is supreme in society.  
Men don't want to marry.

## Accredited to a Woman.

According to the Boston Transcript it was a woman who by the means of having a definite day in the year set apart for the national observance of Thanksgiving. Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, a Boston woman and editor of the first woman's magazine published in this country, worked for twenty years to accomplish this end. Time did not daunt her courage, but rather increased her insistence. She wrote to Governors of States and to Presidents of the United States. At last President Lincoln adopted her suggestion in 1863, when there was reason to rejoice over the success of the North in restoring the Union.

## Fancy Hair Ornaments.

The high back comb is edging its way again in fashion's favor, and is seen both plain and in elaborate decoration of jewels, cut steel, pierced silver and gold. Side-combs will not be downed, and their designs grow more intricate and beautiful with each importation. Speaking of hair ornaments, there is nothing more modestly ornamental and pretty than the stiffly wired bow-knots that are so much worn now for both full and semi dress. They are worn, too, for the theater in place of a small bonnet, but take on larger proportions than those intended for hair decoration alone.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Feminine Personals.

Striped ribbon wallpaper is much used in boudoirs, sky-blue and brilliant red being the favorite colorings. In spite of all that Dame Fashion can do the country is ahead in the choice of shades and tones of mulberry. Miss Laura Cannon, daughter of Attorney Michael Cannon, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been admitted to the bar of Luzerne County, where she is the third woman lawyer to be thus honored.