CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD FOR NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHT

January.

1—Prohibition goes into effect in Georgia and many Alabama counties; Dominion Government buys the Bell Telephone system in Canada.
2—John D. Rockefeller adds $2,191,000 to his gifts to Chicago University, making the total amount $23,000,000. Receivers appointed for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad.
3—Plans for release of the Westinghouse Machine Company made public. International Sunday school conference recommends that the international system of lessons be continued, with the introduction of graded instruction. Editor Max Harden, of Berlin, sentenced to four months' imprisonment for libeling Count Kuno von Moltke. Night riders raid Russellville, Ky., dynamiting and burning tobacco warehouses.
4—George A. Pettibone acquitted at Boise, Idaho, of complicity in the murder of Governor Steunenberg; case against Moyer dismissed. Fourth trial of Caleb Powers for aiding the assassination of Senator Gobel of Kentucky ends in disagreement of the jury. Bomb explodes in the basement of the Kansas City National Bank. Muncie, Ind., scene of car strike riots, placed under martial law.
6—United States Supreme Court annuls the employers' liability act.
7—Aldrich financial bill and Knox corrected employers' liability bill introduced in the Senate. Warrants issued at Harrisburg, Pa., for the arrest of Congressman H. Burd Cassel, Architect Joseph M. Huston and Contractor John H. Sanderson on additional charges in connection with the Capitol building scandal. F. Augustus Heinze arrested in New York, charged with false certification of checks.
8—Fowler financial bill introduced in the House. Chicago Great Western Railroad placed under a receivership. First train passes through tunnel under East River, New York City.
9—District Court of Appeals of San Francisco sets aside the conviction of ex-Mayor Schmitz on the charge of extortion.
12—Berlin Socialists' demonstrations in favor of manhood suffrage end in riots. 13—Rhoads Opera-House at Boyerton, Pa., burns and 170 persons perish.
14—Japanese Cabinet crisis tided over. Date of installation of Cuban government fixed at February 1, 1909.
18—John R. Walsh failed, Chicago banker, convicted of misapplication of bank funds.
19—Anarchist plot to blow up the American battleship fleet at Rio Janeiro discovered.
20—Pennsylvania 2-cent fare act decided by State Supreme Court to be inoperative so far as the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned. Plan of reorganization of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company made public in New York.
22—Judge Phillips, of Cleveland, orders dissolution of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers' Union as a combination in restraint of trade.
24—National Window Glass Workers organized in Cleveland in place of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers, dissolved by order of court. Andrew Carnegie conditionally pledges $200,000 to Berea College, Ky.
25—Attorney-General Bonaparte orders the beginning of suits for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company. Sabine Lake Canal in Texas opened to traffic.
27—Morris K. Jessup's will bequeaths $1,000,000 to the American Museum of Natural History, New York. United States Steel Corporation announces its first extra profit-sharing dividend for employes, 65.4 per cent.
30—State-wide prohibition rejected by the Michigan Constitutional Convention and the South Carolina Legislature.
31—President sends to Congress a sensational message denouncing corporate lawlessness and urging the passage of an employers' liability law.

February.

1—King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal assassinated and the Infant Manuel wounded; Manuel proclaimed King. Federal Government files at Salt Lake City a bill in equity seeking dissolution of the Harriman railroad combine. Harry Thaw acquitted on the ground of insanity, sent to Matteawan (N. Y.) Asylum.
3—Dictator Franco of Portugal relinquishes power; Rear-Admiral de Amaral forms a coalition ministry. United States Supreme Court decides that labor boycotts are unlawful, being in restraint of trade.
5—President suspends from office Public Printer Stillings pending investigation of the office. West Virginia lower House passes the proposition to submit to the people a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution. Chancellor Bullock at Nashville, Tenn., renders a decision annulling the incorporation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church into the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.
11—Mrs. Dora McDonald acquitted in Chicago of the murder of Webster Guerin. Taft wins Ohio Republican primaries almost without opposition.
13—Window Glass Blowers' and Gatherers' Protective Association organized in Pittsburg and establishes harmonious relations with the Cutters' and Flatteners' Association and with the manufacturers. Presbyterian Men's Missionary Convention in Philadelphia decides to raise $2,000,000 within a year for foreign missions. Mississippi Senate passes a prohibition bill.
14—West Virginia Senate defeats prohibition amendment to State Constitution. Tornado does in the vicinity of Tyler, Tex., and Meaville, Miss., destroys several villages and a score of lives.
15—Receivers appointed for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.
16—Charles W. Morse, financier, arrested in New York.
20—Temporary injunction obtained by Stuyvesant Fish, restraining Harriman interests from voting Illinois Central stock, dissolved. Russian court-martial sentences General Stoessel to death for the premature surrender of Port Arthur, but recommends commutation of sentence. Fifty terrorists arrested near the palace of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievich in St. Petersburg. Explosion of nitro-glycerine in Hercules Powder Works at Pinole, Cal., kills 30 men.
21—Pennsylvania Railroad completes its first tube under East River between Manhattan and Long Island City, New York.
24—United States Supreme Court decides in the Great Northern Railroad case that the Elkins rebate law was not repealed by the Hepburn act. Nunzio Nasi, Italian ex-Minister of Public Instruction, sentenced by the Senate at Rome to imprisonment for peculation from the treasury.
25—Giuseppe Alia murders Father Leo at a Catholic church altar in Denver.
26—Receiver appointed for the International & Great Northern Railroad.
27—Three arrests in Washington disclosed alleged conspiracy to steal and destroy patent office papers.
28—Ex-Governor William O. Bradley, Republican, elected United States Senator from Kentucky. Attempts made by bomb-throwers to assassinate President Alcorta, of Argentina, and the Shah of Persia.

March.

2—Lazarus Averbuch, anarchist, shot dead while trying to assassinate George M. Shippey, Chief of Police of Chicago. Bandits rob Banco Minero at Chihuahua, Mexico, of which Ambassador Creel is president, of $290,000.
3—National Fellowship of the University Militant establishes headquarters at Kansas City, Mo.
4—Two teachers and 174 pupils perish in the burning of a schoolhouse at Collinwood, near Cleveland. Harriman party controls Illinois Central Railroad election.
5—Nebraska Democratic Convention adopts a platform on National issues constructed mainly by William J. Bryan. Bowling Green Trust Company of New York asks for a receiver for the Western Maryland Railroad.
6—Minnesota State Democratic Committee indorses Johnson for the Presidential nomination after voting down indorsement of Bryan. Nine Chinese sentenced in Boston to be hanged for faction murders.
10—First International Convention of the Young People's Missionary Movement begins in Exposition Hall, Pittsburg.
11—Wesley Brotherhood and the Brotherhood of St. Paul agree to merge under the name of the Methodist Brotherhood.
12—Giuseppe Alia, murderer of Father Leo Heinrichs at Denver, condemned to death.
13—Contractor John H. Sanderson, ex-Auditor-General William P. Snyder, ex-State Treasurer William A. Mathues and ex-Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings James M. Shumaker convicted at Harrisburg, Pa., of conspiracy to defraud the state in the building of the Capitol. Banker Walsh, of Chicago, sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.
14—Norwegian Cabinet's resignation accepted by King Haakon.
15—Haitian revolutionary plot summarily suppressed by the execution of a dozen conspirators; many take refuge in foreign legations.
16—House passes a bill to restore on coins the inscription "In God We Trust." United States Supreme Court decides in the packers' case that railroads must not vary from published freight rates. Two thousand rioting students of Michigan University wreck a nickel theater.
18—Harry Orchard sentenced to death, but court recommends commutation of sentence. In St. Petersburg General Fock mortally wounds General Smirnoff in a duel.
19—Ohio House of Representatives passes a resolution for submitting to the people a proposed initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution.
20—Senate passes ship subsidy bill. Senator La Follette introduces his Tariff Commission bill.
23—In Minnesota and North Carolina cases the United States Supreme Court holds that Federal Courts are supreme when they conflict with state tribunals on Federal constitutional points; decision nullifies railroad rate acts of those states. Japanese coasting steamer Mutsu Maru sinks in collision; about 240 perish. Corean agitators in San Francisco shoot and mortally wound Durham White Stevens, American diplomat in Japanese service.
24—French Parliament enacts a divorce law.
25—President sends a message to Congress recommending corporation, industrial and other legislation. Translation of "Sayings of Buddha" completed by Justin H. Moore, Columbia University student.
26—Earthquake in Southern Mexico destroys Chilapa and several other towns.
27—Senate passes Aldrich currency bill.

DEATH CLAIMS EARLY SETTLER OF GILLIAM COUNTY

Josephus Martin, Deceased.

CONDON, Or., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—Josephus Martin, a pioneer of Oregon and one of the earliest settlers of Gilliam County, died at his home near Olex, December 23, 1908, aged 79 years. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 16, 1829, the son of Roger and Mary Martin, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. He received a common school education in his native state and later learned the carpenter trade. In 1852, at the age of 23, he came to California, via the Isthmus, and in 1865 he removed to Corvallis, Or., where he lived for two years. Later he spent some time in the mines at Idaho City, Idaho, and finally, in 1866, permanently located near Olex, Gilliam County, Oregon.

Here he entered the stock-raising business in partnership with Conrad Schott and John Shellady, in which they were very successful. Mr. Martin's life is intimately connected with the history of that part of Oregon now forming Gilliam County, both before the organization of the county and since. He endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life and accumulated a comfortable fortune for himself and family. He was married February 8, 1868, to Alice Johnson, who survives him. To this union were born nine children: four of whom are living. They are C. W. Martin, Mrs. Grant Wade, Gertrude and Raymond Martin, all of Olex.

Farmers' Deposit National Bank, of Pittsburg, reports amount of alleged defalcation by former employe, $1,105,000.
28—Explosion in Union Pacific coal mine at Hanna, Wyo., kills 82 men. Bomb-throwing in anarchist riot in Union square, New York city, results in one man's death.
30—British House of Commons adopts Redmond's resolution favoring Irish home rule. Chester Gillette, murderer of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, electrocuted at Auburn prison, N. Y.
31—Venezuela correspondence submitted to the Senate. General suspension of coal mining takes place throughout the country.

April.

1—In a letter to the Indiana Republican convention through Representative Overstreet, Vice-President Fairbanks urges tariff revision by extra session of Congress to assemble immediately after the Presidential election. Senator Warner introduces administration bill amending the Sherman anti-trust law.
2—Senate ratifies The Hague arbitration treaty.
3—Populist National convention nominates Thomas E. Watson for President and Samuel Williams for Vice-President after bolt of Bryan supporters. Senate confirms the nomination of David Jayne Hill to be Ambassador to Germany. Massachusetts Supreme Court decides that sympathetic strikes to prevent "open shop" are unlawful. Andrew Carnegie adds $5,000,000 to his gift to the Carnegie Foundation, so as to provide pensions for state university professors.
5—King Edward accepts the resignation of Premier Campbell-Bannerman, of Great Britain. Monarchists win Portuguese parliamentary elections; troops suppress rioting in Lisbon with bloodshed. House passes Sterling employers' liability bill.
7—Prohibition scores gains in local option elections in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Nebraska, although most of the larger towns vote for license. Great Northern Railway Company convicted in New York of granting rebates to the Sugar Trust.
8—Harriman's offer to purchase notes rescues Erie Railroad from defaulting on the same.
9—Sterling House employers' liability bill passed by the Senate. President sends a special message to Congress dealing with Anarchism.
10—Importation of strike-breakers causes car strike riot at Pensacola, Fla.
11—Tennessee Supreme Court decision ousts the Standard Oil Company from that state.
12—Premier Asquith announces reorganized British Cabinet. Conflagration in Chelsea district of Boston makes 10,000 people homeless, destroys 15 lives and inflicts property damage of $3,075,000. Floods in Hankow, China, sink 700 junks and destroy 2000 lives. Count Andreas Pototecki, Governor of Galicia, Austria, assassinated.
13—Car strike riots break out at Chester, Pa.
14—President sends a message to Congress advocating the building of four battleships.
15—House votes down Hobson amendment to naval bill to make number of new battleships authorized four instead of two. Andrew Carnegie makes a conditional offer of $2,000,000 additional for Pittsburg Technical School buildings.
17—Central district coal miners and operators agree to renew the mining scale for two years.
19—Fifty persons killed in a train collision near Melbourne, Australia.
22—President signs the Sterling employers' liability act. Pennsylvania Railroad sells $40,000,000 in bonds.
23—Baltic and North Sea powers sign the Baltic and North Seas status quo treaties, directly interesting Russia and Sweden.
24—Tornadoes in Southern States demolish several towns and wipe out 450 lives.
25—American liner St. Paul rams and sinks British cruiser Gladiator off the Isle of Wight; 23 men drown.
26—Village of De Salette, Ont., partly buried under avalanche and 30 inhabitants perish. Showboat Marion capsizes near Helena, Ark.; 12 persons drown.
27—Senate defeats amendment to naval bill providing for four new battleships instead of two. President sends another special message to Congress, again urging legislation on matters previously recommended by him. Kurds pillage 56 Persian-Armenian villages, massacreing many inhabitants.
28—Centenary of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York celebrated.
29—Congregational Brotherhood of America organized. Mayor and several others killed in a polical riot at Fort de France, Martinique.
30—Russell Sage Foundation provides funds for a scientific investigation of typhoid fever in Pittsburg. Two robbers loot express safe on St. Louis express of the Panhandle Railroad, near Pittsburg, after binding the express messenger. Japanese training cruiser Matsushima sunk by explosion of a projectile off Pescadores Islands; 200 drown.

May.

1—National Prosperity Association of St. Louis organizes.
3—Large Afghan force attacks the British in Khyber Pass, north of India, but are driven over the frontier. Prince Wilhelm, second son of King Gustave of Sweden, weds the Grand Duchess Pavlovna, of Russia. Eleven persons perish in the burning of the New Aveline Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind.
4—Ferryboat on the River Dneiper, Russia, capsizes; 130 persons drown.
5—Bodies of five murdered persons unearthed in the yard of Mrs. Belle Gunness, La Porte, Ind., who, with three children, was burned to death near their home April 28; other bodies found later.
7—William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of Pittsburg, arrested, charged with defalcation of $469,000. Lawyer Edward E. Brennan arrested in New York, accused of attempting to blackmail F. Augustus Heinze.
8—Two solid blocks in the business center of Atlanta burn; loss, $1,500,000.
12—Tornadoes in Sarpy and Cass counties, Nebraska, destroy 17 lives. Grand Duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin the last German state to receive a constitution.
13—Conference of Governors to discuss conservation of natural resources meets with President Roosevelt. Village of Gilliam, La., destroyed by a tornado.
14—Vreeland currency bill passed by the House. Imperial committee recommends that Iceland become an independent state united to Denmark in the Danish Empire. Indiana coal miners strike.
15—Senate amends the Vreeland currency bill by substituting the Aldrich measure and passes it; the bill goes to conference.
16—Senate passes the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain forest reservation bill. Cleveland street car strike begins, attended by violence.
19—House passes Senate bill appropriating $1,500,000 for American participation in the Tokio International Exposition.
21—Max Wood arrested in New York on the charge of perjury after denial of her suit for divorce from Senator Thomas C. Platt. Antwerp (Belgium) express train wrecked by collision and 60 persons killed.
22—Federal Government files bill in equity to restrain the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from controlling the Boston & Maine Railroad. House defeats the mail subsidy provision of the post-office appropriation bill. Campaign publicity bill, amended to reduce Congressional apportionment of states having disfranchisement laws, passed by the House.
25—Central American Court of Justice holds its first meeting. Revolt breaks out in the island principality of Samos. Floods in Oklahoma and Texas work enormous havoc and destroy several lives. Harry K. Thaw's petition for habeas corpus denied.
26—North Carolina voters adopt prohibition.
27—House passes the compromise currency bill. Semi-centennial General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church meets in Pittsburg.
29—Receivers appointed for the Wabash-Pittsburg Railroad Company.
30—Congress adjourns after passing finally the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill.

June.

1—Republicans sweep Oregon election except that the people nominate Chamberlain, Democrat, for United States Senator. Methodist Episcopal General Conference changes the title "Presiding Elder" to "District Superintendent," and makes other changes in the church constitution. Montana Supreme Court upholds for labor the right of boycott. Russian barge laden with Chinese prisoners capsizes in Amur River; 80 persons drown.
2—Iowa Republican primaries won by Senator Allison against Governor Cummins for United States Senator. Charles A. Coey's balloon, Chicago, flying from Quincy, Ill., to Clear Lake, N. D., breaks the aerial speed record, making an average speed of 75 miles an hour.
3—In Georgia Democratic primaries Brown defeats Hoke Smith for the gubernatorial nomination. Announcement of penny (2-cent) postage between Great Britain and the United States made in the British Parliament.
4—At interment of Zola's remains in the Paris Pantheon Gregori shoots Dreyfus in the arm.
5—Taft's supporters victorious when the Republican National Committee begins to consider contested seats in the National convention. United States Government begins suits against the anthracite coal-carrying railroads under the commodities clause of the commerce act. Explosion of a boiler tube on the armored cruiser Tennessee near San Pedro, Cal., kills seven men. Twenty-one persons killed by tornadoes along the Kansas-Nebraska line. Twelve killed or fatally injured in a trolley collision at Camp Parole, near Annapolis, Md.
7—Mulai Hafid, pretending Sultan of Morocco, takes Fez.
8—President appoints a National Conservation Commission. Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad placed under a receivership.
9—Steel manufacturers, in conference in New York, decide upon general reduction in prices of finished products. American Piano Company formed by consolidation of three large concerns.
10—Conference of German Baptist Brethren (Dunkards) changes the denominational name to "Church of the Brethren." Anti-racetrack gambling bills passed by New York Legislature and become laws.
12—Standard Oil Company convicted at Rochester, N. Y., of violating the Interstate Commerce law.
13—Caleb Powers and James Howard, serving sentence in Kentucky State Prison for alleged murder of Senator Goebel, pardoned. In State Capitol conspiracy cases at Harrisburg, Pa., Snyder, Mathues, Shumaker, Huston and Sassel are acquitted. At Cadillac, Mich., Mrs. Daniel Cooper kills her husband, six children and herself.
15—National Metal Trades League organized at Cincinnati. Louisiana lower House defeats statewide prohibition and passes a high license bill in its stead.
18—Republican National Convention nominates William H. Taft for President. John Sharp Williams resigns as Democratic leader in the National House of Representatives.
19—James S. Sherman nominated by Republicans for Vice-President. Taft resigns as Secretary of War and Luke E. Wright is appointed in his stead.
21—Nine negroes lynched at Hemphill, Tex.
22—Million dollar fire destroys 300 houses at Three Rivers, Quebec. Twenty-four constituent companies of the Wrapping Paper Trust fined $2000 each by United States Judge Hough in New York.
23—Louisiana anti-racetrack gambling bill finally passed. Persian troops and Cossacks bombard Parliament buildings and take possession of Teheran. United States severs diplomatic relations with Venezuela by withdrawing the last remaining legation officers from Caracas.
24—Spanish steamer La Rache wrecked on rocks near Muros, Spain; 85 drown.
29—President orders troops to the Rio Grande to enforce neutrality against Mexican revolutionists.

July.

1—National Educational Association adopts resolutions favoring development of trades and industrial schools, more moral instruction and Bible reading in public schools; spelling reform proposition defeated. Receiver appointed for the Norfolk & Southern Railroad. Death sentence of Harry Orchard, murderer of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, commuted to life imprisonment.
2—Readjustment committee of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company accepts the merchandise creditors' plans. Gas explosion in Rikovsky mine, Russia, kills 375 men.
4—Saionji Cabinet of Japan resigns.
5—One-third of Port-au-Prince, Capital of Hayti, burns.
6—Pontifical decree makes important changes in the Roman Catholic church constitution, one being the promotion of English-speaking countries and of Holland out of the missionary category. Union coal miners of Alabama declare a strike.
8—Frank H. Hitchcock chosen Republican National chairman. West Virginia Republican Convention splits, nominating rival tickets. Dock and warehouse property in Boston valued at $1,500,000 burns.
9—Venezuela withdraws her charge d'Affaires from Washington, completing the diplomatic rupture. Limits of Manitoba Province extended to Hudson Bay. Thomas E. Watson formally notified of his Presidential nomination by the People's party. Twenty-five workmen killed by the collapse of a new bridge across the Rhine at Cologne, Germany.
10—Democratic National convention nominates William J. Bryan for President and John W. Kern for Vice-President.
11—Battleship South Carolina launched at Philadelphia.
12—Count Katsura summoned to form a Japanese Cabinet. Don Jose D. Obaldia elected second President of Panama.
13—Floods near Tokat, Asia Minor, drown 2000 people. Steve Adams acquitted at Grand Junction, Colo., of the murder of Arthur Collins. Giuseppe Alia, Denver priest slayer, executed.
14—Prohibition National convention names Eugene W. Chafin for President and Aaron S. Watkins for Vice-President.
15—Celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec begins.
20—Monetary Commission holds its first meeting at Narragansett Pier, R. I. British House of Lords passes the old-age pensions bill, insuring its becoming law.
22—United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago reverses Judge Landis' decision fining the Standard Oil Company of Indiana $29,240,000 and remands case for new hearing. Prince of Wales visits Quebec Tercentenary. Two desperadoes fleeing from officers at Jamaica Plain, near Boston shoot a dozen persons; one fugitive killed.
23—Harbor of Gary, Ind., opened. Several mountain railroads merged into the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
24—"Young Turkey" party in Macedonia and Albania having revolted, Sultan of Turkey grants a constitution and Parliament and orders parliamentary elections. Twenty thousand striking millworkers of Bombay, India, riot against Europeans; several natives killed by British troops. Twenty-five workmen in the Loetschberg tunnel, under the Bernese Alps, strike a subterranean river and all drown.
25—Norman E. Mack chosen Democratic National chairman. Irish universities bill passes the British House of Commons and later becomes a law. Texas Democratic primaries vote against a proposition to submit a prohibition amendment to the state constitution to the people. Bloody riot at Vigneux, France, provoked by a 24-hour political strike by workmen.
26—Venezuelan Consulate at Willemstad, Curacao, mobbed.
27—Typhoon at Canton, China, sinks the Chinese vessel Ying King, drowning 300 natives.
28—Taft formally notified of his nomination. Independence party National convention nominates Thomas E. Watson for President and John Temple Graves for Vice-President. Asiatic cholera epidemic in the Volga region of Russia.
29—Transcontinental railroads decide to abandon the export Oriental trade. Harriman reaches an agreement with Gould to take over control of Eastern Wabash system, including the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railroad.
30—Philadelphia subway completed. West Virginia Democratic convention adopts a platform calling for the disfranchisement of negroes.

August.

1—Four negro members of secret societies lynched at Russellville, Ky.
2—Forest fires burn several British Columbia towns; nearly 50 persons perish.
3—Dock fire in Chicago inflicts loss of $1,000,000 upon the Armours and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
4—Count Zeppelin, of Germany, makes a record flight in his airship from Friedrichshafen to Mayence, more than 250 miles, and returns as far as Estordingen; airship destroyed by explosion and fire during a storm next day. Canadian Pacific shopmen declare a strike.
5—New Turkish Grand Vizier and his ministry resign; succeeded by Kiamil Pasha.
7—Encyclical declares results of Lambeth (England) conference of Episcopal and Angelical bishops; resolutions insist upon the creeds as essential parts of the faith of the church; upon religious education; reaffirm the stand of the church on the divorce question, and declare against separation of races in church communion. Harry K. Thaw sues into bankruptcy.
8—Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company, of Minneapolis, placed under a receivership.
10—Mehmed Ali Bey, Turkish Minister to Washington, recalled.
12—Bryan notified of his Presidential nomination. Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church begins a crusade against the re-election of Speaker Cannon.
13—Liquidation of old French Panama Canal Company completed.
14—Race riots at Springfield, Ill., begin. Asiatic cholera menaces St. Petersburg.
15—Captain Peter C. Haine, U. S. A., shoots dead Publisher W. E. Annis at Bayside Yacht Club headquarters, L. L., while his brother, T. Jenkins Haine, holds crowd at bay with revolver. Coal miners of districts in Ohio and Indiana strike.
18—James S. Sherman notified of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency by the Republicans. Seventy miners at Wigan, England, killed by explosion.
19—Sultan Abd-el-Aziz of Morocco, loses his throne to his brother, Mulai Hafid, in a decisive battle.
20—Belgian Chamber of Deputies adopts the Congo annexation treaty. Lusitania breaks trans-Atlantic speed record, crossing westward in 4 days 15 hours 23 minutes. Receiver appointed for the Southern Indiana railroad.
21—Prussian government grants to women the privilege of higher education. President Lewis calls off the Indiana miners' strike.
23—George W. Fitzpatrick arrested, charged with theft of $173,000 from the United States Sub-Treasury of Chicago. Two thousand houses in Stamboul quarter of Constantinople drown.
24—Passengers of 15 Yellowstone Park stage coaches held up and robbed in quick succession by a lone highwayman.
25—John W. Kern notified of his Vice-Presidential nomination by the Democrats. New York Stock Exchange's investigation of a remarkable day's business on Wall street followed by the suspension of the brokerage house of A. O. Brown & Co.
26—Fire in the Hailey-Ola mine at Haileyville, Okla., asphyxiates 30 men. Augusta, Ga., worst sufferer from Southern floods; 50 lives lost and nearly $2,500,000 damage inflicted. British steamer Dunearn sinks off the Japanese island of Kiushiu; 50 of crew drown.
27—Governor Fort threatens to put Atlantic City under martial law and call an extra session of the New Jersey Legislature, owing to disregard of the Sunday law. Charles B. Roberts, of Baltimore, shot in a rolling chair on the Atlantic City boardwalk.
28—Twenty-five persons drown in Cimmaron River following a cloudburst at Folsom, N. M.
31—British bark Amazon wrecked near Port Talbot, Wales; 27 drown.

September.

1—Germany suggests to the powers recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco. Fire menaces famous Calaveras grove of Sequoia big trees in California.
3—Special grand jury of Springfield, Ill., adjourns after having handed up 117 indictments in race riot cases.
4—Large section of Rawhide, Nev., burns; 5000 people homeless.
5—Ex-Senator Vilas will gives a fund to Wisconsin University which ultimately will amount to $6,000,000.
8—Ex-United States Senator W. V. Sullivan leads mob at Oxford, Miss., which lynches Nelse Patten, a negro. M. Alberti, Danish ex-Minister of Justice, gives himself up, confessing embezzlement, fraud and forgery.
9—Orville Wright begins to break heavier-than-air aeroplane records. National Republican Committee decides that Swisher is the regular Republican nominee for Governor of West Virginia.
10—United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia dismisses Government suits to enforce the commodities clause of the Hepburn act, holding the clause to be unconstitutional. Forest fires in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota checked after laying waste several counties. Cholera spreads rapidly in St. Petersburg.
13—Roman Catholic Eucharist Congress in London closes.
14—Republicans carry Maine by reduced plurality; Democrats carry Arkansas.
15—Republicans renominate Governor Hughes, of New York. National Slavonic Society asks for a receiver.
17—Orville Wright's aeroplane falls, injuring him and killing Lieutenant Thomas E. Selfridge.
18—W. R. Hearst exposes Senator Foraker's connection as counsel with the Standard Oil Company.
20—Bark Star of Bengal wrecked on Coronation Island, Alaska; 116 lives lost.
21—President Roosevelt makes public a letter written by W. H. Taft in July, 1907, declining to sanction a compromise with Senator Foraker. Swisher withdraws from the West Virginia Gubernatorial race.
22—Gun turret in French armored cruiser La Houche Treville explodes, killing 13 men.
23—International conference on tuberculosis meets in Philadelphia.
24—Andrew Carnegie gives $1,250,000 to found a hero fund in Great Britain.
25—Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, resigns as Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. General T. Coleman Du Pont resigns as head of the Republican bureau of campaign speakers. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train runs into a freight train at Young Point, Mont., killing 22 persons.
26—County local option bill finally passed by the Indiana Legislature.
28—Floods near Hyderabad, India, destroy thousands of lives. Turkish steamer sinks a ferryboat at Smyrna; 140 persons drown. Colonial Steel Company increases its capital to $2,000,000 to manufacture a new composite metal.
29—Ohio local option election closes 332 saloons.
30—Pittsburg celebrates its sesqui-centennial. Organization of the Associated Manufacturers of Railway Materials begun. Canadian Pacific machinists' strike ends.

October.

1—Two-cent postage with British isles begins.
3—International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington goes on record against Dr. Koch's hypothesis that bovine turcbeculosis is not communicable to mankind.
4—Austria-Hungary notifies the powers of her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
5—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria proclaims the independence of Bulgaria and assumes the title of Czar. Eleven persons perish in an incendiary tenement-house fire in New York.
6—Captain J. Clayton Erb, Pennsylvania politician, shot dead in his home near Media by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Blescil.
7—Island of Crete proclaims its union with Greece. Notices of annexation to Austria-Hungary posted in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Georgia constitutional amendment prescribing property qualification for voters carries at the polls. French fishing schooner Juanita founders off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland; 25 men drown. Grain elevator at Richford, Vt., blows up, killing 17 persons.
8—Union Veteran Legion decides to perpetuate its organization by admitting into membership eldest sons of veterans.
9—Celebration of Philadelphia's 225th anniversary culminates in the greatest historical parade ever witnessed in this country.
12—Eight hundred lives destroyed during a storm in Cagayan Valley, Philippine Islands.
15—Typhoon at Chang-Chow, China, wipes out 1100 lives.
16—Forest fires destroy several villages in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan; relief train wrecked near Metz, Mich.; about 50 persons perish.
17—National Grain Association votes for uniform grading rules.
20—Night riders near Walnut Log, Tenn., carry Colonel R. Z. Taylor and Captain Quintin Ranken, attorneys, into the woods; Ranken hanged, Taylor escaped.
22—Municipal Traction Company franchise defeated at Cleveland referendum election. Broughton Brandenburg, who sold to the press the letter purporting to be written by Grover Cleveland, advocating the election of Taft, arrested at Dayton, Ohio.
26—Liberals win Canadian Parliamentary elections with a reduced majority. Cashier Montgomery convicted of embezzlement from the Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburg.
31—Emperor William, of Germany, refuses to accept the resignation of Chancellor von Bulow.

November.

3—William H. Taft elected President and James S. Sherman Vice-President of the United States; Republican Congress elected.
4—Resignation of Professor Charles W. Eliot as president of Harvard University announced.
5—Charles W. Morse and Alfred H. Curtis found guilty of violating the National banking laws; Morse next day sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment; sentence of Curtis suspended. Two hundred Chinese drown by the sinking of a steamer near Amoy.
6—Japanese steamer Taiyo sinks during a storm off Etera Island; 150 persons drown.
7—United States Circuit Court of New York decides that the American Tobacco Company is a trust operating in restraint of trade. Austro-Hungarian Cabinet resigns.
9—Ex-Senator Edward W. Carmack shot dead in a street fight at Nashville, Tenn., by Robin Cooper. Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, of New York, shot and wounded by Eric H. H. Mackey, a maniac, who commits suicide. Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps threatened with dynamite at Denver by Mrs. H. C. Cones, who tries to extort from her $20,000.
10—United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago refuses the Government a rehearing of the Standard Oil $29,240,000 fine case. Collision of two Union Pacific freight trains at Borie, Wyo., costs 11 lives.
11—United States Judge Taylor holds the Municipal Traction Company, of Cleveland, is insolvent and decides upon a receivership. Radical Labor party works the downfall of the Deakin Ministry of Australia; Fisher, Radical Labor leader, chosen to form a new ministry.
12—Razbod mine explosion near Hamm, Germany, destroys more than 400 lives.
13—Owing to the approaching death of the Emperor, Prince Chun is made Regent of China, and his infant son, Pu Yi, heir presumptive to the throne. Secretary of the Navy Metcalf resigns; to be succeeded by Truman H. Newberry. Information filed in Copyright Congress adopts the new text of the Berne convention. Francis J. Heney, prosecutor of San Francisco graft cases, shot in courtroom by Morris Haas.
14—Pu Yi proclaimed Emperor of China on the death of Emperor Kuang Hsu. General Jose Miguel Gomez, Liberal, elected President of Cuba and Liberal Congress elected. Baron Richard von Bienerth forms a new Austro-Hungarian Cabinet. Morris Haas, who shot Prosecutor Heney in San Francisco, commits suicide in jail.
15—Senator Foraker, of Ohio, announces his candidacy for re-election and appeals for vindication. At Okmulgee, Okla., James Deckard, negro, in resisting arrest, shoots dead seven of a posse, wounds ten others and is himself killed.
16—First Roman Catholic Missionary Congress in this country opens. Peter Van Vlissengen, Chicago real estate dealer, confesses to forging $700,000 worth of paper and receives indeterminate sentence to the penitentiary. People of the French island of St. Pierre-Miquelon demand free schools or annexation to the United States.
17—Emperor William, of Germany, formally accedes to the policy of saying or doing nothing politically except through the constitutional channels of the Chancellor of Ministry. Night postal telegraphic service instituted in France. French experiments with devices to prevent mine explosions prove satisfactory. Contests kindle fires in a mine at Pratt City, Ala., in a plot to escape; eight prisoners perish, 41 recaptured.
18—James Gayley resigns as first vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation.
19—Department of Agriculture quarantines all cattle in New York State and Pennsylvania and closes East Buffalo stockyards, owing to epidemic of foot and mouth disease. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, announces the loss of his fortune.
20—Readjustment committee of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company puts into operation the merchandise creditors' committee's plan for reorganization. Explosion in a gas main in Brooklyn, N. Y., kills 20 persons.
21—Independent Fertilizer Company incorporated, with capital of $50,000,000.
23—Shah of Persia, by refusing to summon Parliament, declines to restore the constitution. Campaign contributions to Republican National Committee published. Revolutionary movement breaks out in Hayti. Tornados visit several localities in Arkansas; a number of lives lost.
24—Governor Cummins, of Iowa, elected United States Senator.
25—Steamship Sardinia burns off Valetta, Malta; 123 persons drown or burn to death.
26—Roy Lamphere convicted at La Porte, Ind., of burning the house in which Mrs. Gunness and her children are supposed to have perished.
27—President-elect Taft's first Cabinet selection announced, Frank H. Hitchcock, to be Postmaster-General. British House of Lords rejects the licensing bill. American and Japanese governments reach an agreement guaranteeing the integrity of China. Philippine coasting steamer sunk by a rock off San Fernando; 73 persons drown.
28—Explosion at the Marianna coal mine, Pennsylvania, destroys 130 lives. Servian Cabinet resign.
30—Decision of United States Circuit Judge Pritchard, declaring unconstitutional the order of the Virginia Railroad Commission fixing railroad fares at 2 cents a mile reversed by the United States Supreme Court on the ground that appeal should have been taken first to the Virginia Supreme Court. Japanese steamships collide off Chefoo, China; about 700 drown.

December.

1—President orders inclusion of fourth-class Postmasters into the classified Civil Service. President nominates Daniel J. Keefe to be Commissioner of Immigration. Organization of National Sabbath Observance Alliance begun in Pittsburg.
2—American and German governments agree upon 2-cent letter postage. President Nord Alexis of Hayti deposed and exiled by the populace of his capital; provisional government formed. Martial law declared in Prague, Bohemia. Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austro-Hungary, celebrates his diamond jubilee. Dutch naval demonstration against Venezuela begins. Thirty-five Japanese fishing vessels wrecked by a typhoon off Hayao Island; 250 men drown. Lake steamer Soo City founders in Gulf of St. Lawrence; crew of 28 drown.
3—Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America organized in Philadelphia.
5—Democratic Congressional caucus elects Champ Clark party leader. Westinghouse Electric receivership discharged.
7—Congress meets.
8—Warrant of arrest issued for P. J. Kiernan, head of the defunct Fidelity Funding Company of New York, organized to finance Catholic institutions.
9—Republican Senatorial caucus elects Eugene Hale chairman.
10—Abraham Ruef convicted at San Francisco of bribery.
13—Turkish cruiser Gelderland captures the Venezuelan coast guard ship Alexis.
15—Petition in bankruptcy against P. J. Kiernan, head of the Fidelity Funding Company, filed in New York.
16—People of Venezuela rise in revolt against Castro.
17—Turkish Parliament holds first sessions