

RECAP OF THE 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—Conclude Story of That Victorious Conflict—International and Internal Dissensions 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 relations. A brief but glorious armed conflict 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, literature and science 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. U. S. battleship Maine, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., is ordered to Havana, Cuba.

February. The publication of a letter written by Senor Dupuy 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 Herrera.

March. 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.

April. The request of the Spanish officials in Havana for a joint investigation into the loss of the Maine is declined.

May. The United States Senate orders an investigation into the Maine disaster.

June. Congress votes to place \$50,000,000 on the unqualified disposal of President McKinley as an emergency fund.

July. Spain renounces all claims against the presence of the United States fleet at Key West and against other measures of defense by our Government.

August. Facts concerning Cuba stated in the Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as the result of personal observation.

September. Court of inquiry on the Maine sent to Congress.

October. General Lee recalled.

November. President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.

December. Army ordered to mobilize.

January. Senate bill regarding Cuba passed.

February. Congress votes against Cuban recognition.

March. Congress passes resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.

April. Government announces its opposition to privateering. President signs notification to the nations of intention to blockade.

May. Our minister at Madrid, Geo. Stewart, is recalled.

June. Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.

July. Gen. Miles and 3,500 men reach Guantamo, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.

August. Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French ambassador, and his first secretary, M. Tillet, confer with McKinley at the White House in regard to terms of peace.

September. The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to Capt. Dyer, U. S. Army.

October. 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.

November. The Spanish forces at Cavite made a sortie during a force attack by the American troops in the Malate trenches. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Ten of Gen. Merritt's men were killed and forty-eight wounded.

December. President McKinley makes public the terms of peace offered to Spain by the United States.

January. The monitor Monterey and its consort Bruns, arrive at Manila. Gen. Shafter and his subordinate ask that the fever-stricken army at Santiago de Cuba be removed north.

February. Formal orders issued for the removal of Gen. Shafter's army to San Juan de los Rios.

March. Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States. Guantamo, Porto Rico, captured by Gen. Merritt. Three Americans cornered.

April. Spain accepts President McKinley's terms of peace. The terms of peace were made regarding Cuba. Spaniards at Guantamo lay down their arms and surrender to Brig. Gen. Ewers.

May. Gen. Erera's brigade captured Coamo, Porto Rico, after a lively fight, in which seven Pennsylvanians were killed and wounded. Two hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners. Spaniards attempt to retake the light-house at Cape San Juan, but are repulsed with heavy loss.

June. A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by President McKinley, Gen. Sherman and M. Cambon, representing Spain, and the Spanish forces at San Juan de los Rios. Loss on our side two killed and one wounded.

July. Spanish cabinet formally accepted President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.

August. M. Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, signs the protocol and a cessation of hostilities is ordered.

September. Surrender of the city of Manila, after a bombardment by Dewey.

October. Gen. Merritt leaves Manila for Paris to aid the Peace Commission.

November. Spanish Cortes convenes to consider peace proposals.

December. Gen. Oils, United States commander at

San Francisco, reports the capture of the Spanish fleet.

17-Spanish new cabinet announced at Madrid.

18-Twenty thousand troops ordered to mobilize in Chikamauga.

19-Spanish fleet arrives at Santiago de Cuba.

20-Cruiser Charleston sails for Manila.

21-Troops A and C arrive at Camp Alger, Fort Church, Va.

22-The Spanish fleet is bottled up at Santiago.

23-Three transports with 2,588 men start for Manila. President issues a call for 75,000 more volunteers.

24-Oregon arrives in 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.

25-Spanish scout ships chased by American warships near Key West.

26-Commodore Schley reports the trapping of Cervantes in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Cruiser Columbia arrives at New York, having been in collision with the British steamship Foscolio, which sank.

27-Troops embark at Tampa for Havana.

28-Hear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombards Forts of Santiago de Cuba.

29-Transports for Manila arrive at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Boys in Blue become the guests of Gen. Merritt at the Monadnock ordered to Manila from San Francisco.

30-Spanish fleet appeals to the Powers to intervene.

31-American squadron bombarded Santiago de Cuba.

1-Hobson alphas cruiser Merimac in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

2-Fortifications of Santiago de Cuba reduced.

3-American squadron bombards and captures the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

4-Monster and collier Brutus sail for Manila.

5-Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.

6-House agrees on war revenue conference report.

7-Admiral Sampson reports he has held Guantanamo harbor since the 7th.

8-Senate agrees on conference report on war revenue bill.

9-Four Americans at Calmanes are killed in a fight with the Spaniards.

10-Thirty-two transports with Shafter's troops sail for Santiago. President McKinley signs the war tax bill.

11-Two Americans and several hundred Spaniards killed in a battle at Calmanes.

12-Second expedition sailed from San Francisco for Manila. Gen. Merritt and results to Santiago forts through the use of the dynamite gun on the Vesuvius.

13-Spanish squadron sailed from Cadix and passed Gibraltar.

14-Transports with Gen. Shafter's troops arrive at Santiago.

15-Part of Shafter's troops landed without accident. Admiral Canaris's fleet arrives at Island of Pinaros.

16-Sixteen American soldiers killed and forty wounded in driving back Spanish soldiers at Santiago.

17-Commodore Watson to command fleet to attack Spanish home territory. President McKinley recommends that Gen. Merritt be transferred to the line.

18-President proclaims the capture of Southern Cuba from Cape Francés to Cape Cruz.

19-Gen. Shafter reports he can take Santiago in forty-eight hours. The Senate thanks Lieut. Hobson and his men, naming each one personally.

20-Federal Government refused to let Canara coal ship at Port Said.

21-Shafter's army began the assault upon Santiago de Cuba, capturing the enemy's outer works.

22-Shafter renewed the attack upon Santiago, losing about 1,000 in killed and wounded, and making 1,000 Spanish prisoners. The Spanish casualties probably exceeded those of the Americans.

23-Several feet destroyed at Santiago, with great loss of life.

24-Spanish transport Alfonso XII. blown off by a mine at San Juan de los Rios.

25-Gen. Miles and 3,500 men reach Guantamo, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.

26-Court of inquiry on the Maine sent to Congress.

27-Old Glory raised over Santiago at 3 p. m.

28-President issues a proclamation providing for the government of Spanish Cuba.

29-Beverly American vessels captured at Santiago and destroy seven Spanish ships.

30-Gen. Miles, with 3,415 men on transports, conveyed by warships, starts to take Porto Rico. A Spanish cruiser captures him and sink the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan. Gen. Calixto Garcia, commander of the Cuban army at Eastern Cuba, owing to discontent because the American Government has ignored him and his troops in the Philippines, withdraws. News reached this country that the second expedition to reconquer Porto Rico had arrived at Cavite.

31-Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of the Philippines.

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14-Surrender of the city of Manila, after a bombardment by Dewey.

15-Gen. Merritt leaves Manila for Paris to aid the Peace Commission.

16-Spanish Cortes convenes to consider peace proposals.

17-Gen. Oils, United States commander at

San Francisco, reports the capture of the Spanish fleet.

18-Spanish Senate adopts the peace protocol.

19-The situation at Manila reported critical.

20-Spanish Chambers of Deputies adopts the peace protocol.

21-Spanish Peace Commission appointed, with Senor Ilos, President of the Senate, as its head.

22-The Peace Commission of the United States issues an order for all troops in the West Indies to return home.

23-The evacuation of the outlying positions in Porto Rico begun by the Spanish.

24-American and Spanish Commissioners meet in Paris.

25-October. American and Spanish Peace Commissioners hold their first session.

26-American Peace Commission receives the report of Gen. Merritt in Paris.

27-Formal ceremony of raising the United States flag over San Juan takes place. Gen. Merritt is ordered to assume any portion of Cuban debt.

28-Gen. Ortega, with the last of the Spanish soldiers, sails from Porto Rico for Cuba.

29-Spanish soldiers captured at Manila during the war are released by United States.

30-Spanish Peace Commissioners accept condition of the non-annexation of Cuban debt by the United States.

31-November. Terms of peace accepted by Spain.

December. 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. Cleveland, N. Y., Scheraga, N. Y., and six persons burned to death at Jersey City, N. J.

2-Several persons killed by collapse of floor in city hall at London, Ont.

3-Theodore Durrant hanged for murder at St. Quentin prison, explosion of an Ohio river towboat near Grandfield, Pa. Fifteen men drowned off Baudouin, a French steamer. Sixteen lives lost in a mine explosion near Pittsburg, Kan. Death of Maj. Moses F. Spaulding killed in a battle.

4-Forty lives and \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by a tornado at Fort Smith, Ark.

5-Death of Hon. Ben. Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, at Thomaston, Ga.

6-Fire loss of \$600,000 at East Grand Forks, Minn.

7-Death of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Mrs. Col. Collier. Destructive storm over the West and South.

8-Many persons burned to death in a coal-gas explosion at Spokane, Wash. \$1,300,000 worth of property at East St. Louis, Ill., including United elevator and Dunlop, destroyed by fire.

9-January wheat sells for \$1.06 in Chicago. Steamship City of Duluth lost off Cape Cod.

10-Sixteen persons killed in a smash-up on the Maine Central Railway at Grand Rapids, Me. Explosion of North-west land tunnel in Chicago.

February.

1-Six lives lost by burning of the Alford Hotel, with twenty cars at Cobles, N. Y. Fire wrecked off Little Nahant and eight lives lost.

2-\$500,000 fire loss in Winthrop, Maine. Six persons killed in railway collision near Boston. Fire destroys \$225,000 worth of property at Scranton, Pa.

3-Train wreck at railroad wreck at Glasgow, Scotland.

4-\$500,000 fire at Albany, Ind. Holland-American steamer, Tecoman wrecked in mid-ocean.

5-Adolph L. Lenziger sentenced to life imprisonment for murder of a woman in Chicago.

6-Assassination of President Barrios of Guatemala. \$250,000 fire loss at Fort Worth, Texas.

7-Thirty-eight lives crushed out by falling walls at Pittsburg.

8-Nassau Chambers in a smash-up on the Maine Central Railway at Grand Rapids, Me. Fire on the Maine Central Railway at Grand Rapids, Me. Fire on the Maine Central Railway at Grand Rapids, Me.

9-Death of Wm. M. Stieglitz, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record.

March.

1-Six men killed by boiler explosion near Brewster, Ala.

2-Nine drowned by the foundering of the schooner, the Erie, on the coast.

3-Fire causes \$150,000 loss in Brownell & Field Co.'s building at Providence, R. I.

4-\$200,000 fire loss at Manila, Philippine Islands.

5-Death of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

6-Eleven men burned to death in Bowers Hotel, New York.

7-Death of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist.

8-Many persons killed in a fire at 215 Broadway, New York.

9-Death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury.

10-Six persons killed in a mine at Pratt City, Ala.

11-Six persons killed in a hotel fire at Duluth, Minn.

12-Death of Helen W. Kelly, the inventor.

13-Twelve laborers killed by train at Hackensack Meadows, N. J.

14-Death of Gen. D. C. Buell.

15-Burning of the Baldwin hotel and the steamer in San Francisco.

16-Death of John W. Keely, the inventor.

17-Death of Actor C. W. Couderc. Six persons killed by boiler explosion near Portland, Me.

18-Dynamite explosion in Havana kills 15 persons and injures 25 others.

December.

1-Opening of Congressional session.

2-Death of William Black, novelist.

3-Death of Gen. Calixto Garcia at Washington, D. C.

4-Six persons killed in railway wreck at Madison, Wis.

5-Six persons killed by train at Allegan, N. J. Department store of G. Hartwig's sons burned at Milwaukee; loss \$20,000.

several lumber yards caused \$500,000 loss in Chicago.

1-Thousand killed by cyclone on Sumatra Island, Malay Archipelago. \$100,000 loss.

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3-Great damage done and many people hurt by cyclone in Nebraska.

4-Business issues an order for all troops in the West Indies to return home.

5-Destructive cyclone sweeps through Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin.

6-Death of William E. Gladstone.

7-Death of Edward Bellamy. Mine fire at Zolchov, Russia; 45 miners perished.

8-Italian cabinet resigns.

9-New cabinet formed in Italy.

July.

1-Death of tragedian Thos. W. Keene. Tremendous explosion occurs at Omaha.

2-Death of Capt. Chas. V. Gridley, of the U. S. Army, at Manila, P. I. Charles V. Gridley, U. S. Army, died at Manila, P. I.

3-Plant of Burgess Steel Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, burned; loss \$400,000.

4-Ease Power killed in Detroit burned.

5-Collapse of Joseph Letter's wheat deal.

6-Resignation of the French ministry.

7-First party cabinet formed in Japan.

8-Formation of the Yellow cabinet in Italy.

August.

1-Death of tragedian Thos. W. Keene. Tremendous explosion occurs at Omaha.

2-Strike of streetcar drivers causes Chicago papers to suspend their circulation.

3-French liner La Bourgeoise goes down off Sable Island with 553 passengers.

4-Italian resolutions adopted by the Senate.

5-Steenville, Mo., almost obliterated by a water-pipe. Congress adjourns also.

6-Sagasta ministry in Spain resigns. Eleven men killed in water tunnel at Cleveland, Ohio.

7-Powder mill at Oakland, Cal., blown up by a Chinaman and seven lives lost.

8-Death of Prince of Orange.

September.

1-Martin Thore executed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

2-Bismarck, N. D., destroyed by fire. Death of George M. Ebers, Egyptologist and novelist.

3-United States flag officially hoisted over Hawaii.

4-Twenty lives lost by cloudburst in Hawkins County, Ky.

5-Resignation of ministry at Lisbon.

6-French steamer La Coquette sunk off Newfoundland by the Norge; 10 lives lost.

7-Twelve persons killed in railway collision at Sharon, Mass.

8-Eight laborers killed by collapse of a wall in Ontario at Manila, P. I. Charles V. Gridley, U. S. Army, died at Manila, P. I.

9-Miners drowned at Niessen, Silesia. Death of King of Leganeros, La.

10-Ex-Gov. Claude Matthews stricken by paralysis at Montgomery, Ala.

11-Death of ex-Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana.

12-Small pox breaks out at Put-in-Bay Island, La. E. E. Hall, U. S. Army, died at Put-in-Bay Island, La.

13-Whilhelmina becomes Queen of Holland. Confession and suicide of Col. Henry, principal witness against Capt. Dreyfus, at Paris.

October.

1-President Willford Woodruff, of the Mormon church, died at San Francisco. The Fifth National Omdurman, opposite Khartoum, in the Sudan.

2-British troops occupied Khartoum, in Soudan. French Ministry of War, resigns.

3-Twenty-eight people killed in collision of train with trolley car at Cobles, N. Y. Gen. Zurlinden appointed French Minister of War.

4-Whilhelmina crowned Queen of Holland at Amsterdam. Thirty men killed by falling of a bridge over St. Lawrence River, near St. Regis, Canada. Many killed in fire in Crete. Opening of G. A. R. national encampment at Cincinnati.

5-Assassination of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, by an Italian anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland. \$300,000 fire at Liverpool, England.

6-Fire wiped out New Westminster, B. C. and Jerome, Ariz.

7-Death of John W. Ke