

STANDARD ATLAS
OF
HOLT COUNTY
MISSOURI

INCLUDING
A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments
devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE
SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled and Published

BY

GEO. A. OGLE & Co.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

134 VAN BUREN ST.
CHICAGO.

1898

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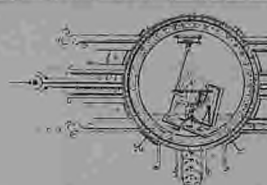
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7

OUTLINE MAP OF
HOLT COUNTY
MISSOURI

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$ of an inch one Mile.





MAP OF
PART OF TOWNSHIPS 58 & 59 N. RANGE XXXVII W.

9

OF THE 5TH P. M.



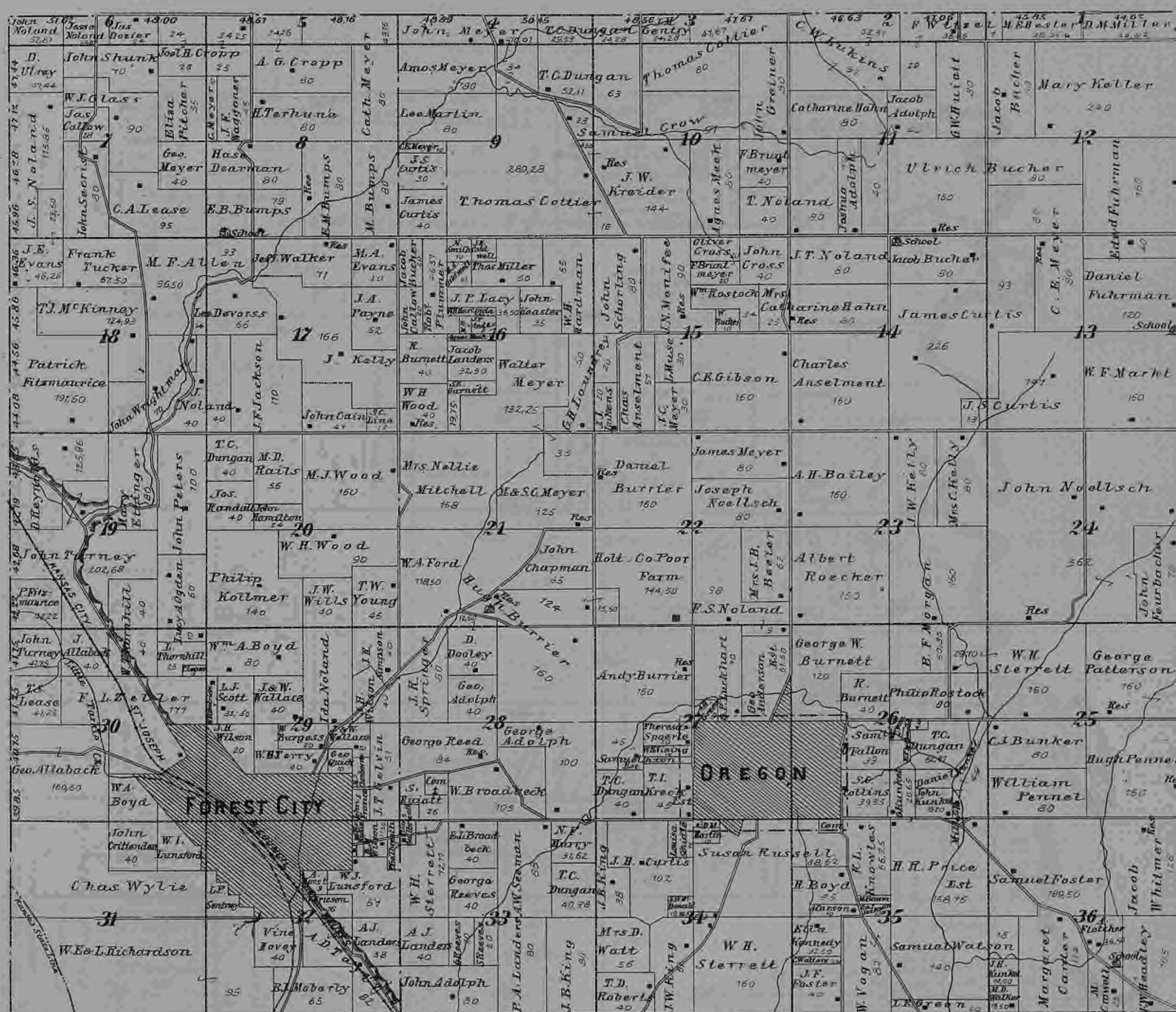


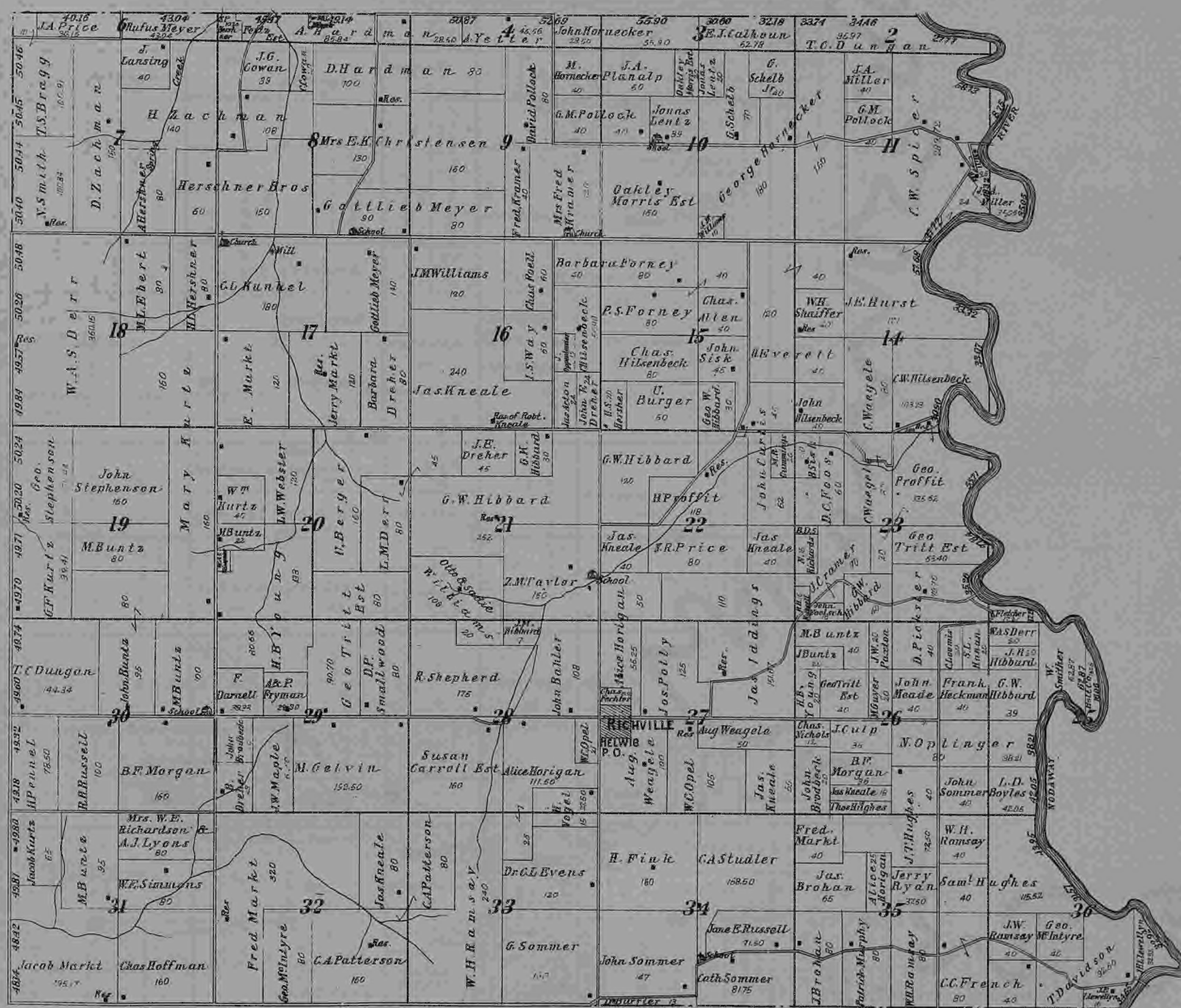
PART OF TOWNSHIPS 58 & 59 N. RANGE XXXVIII & XXXIX W.

OF THE 5TH P. M.

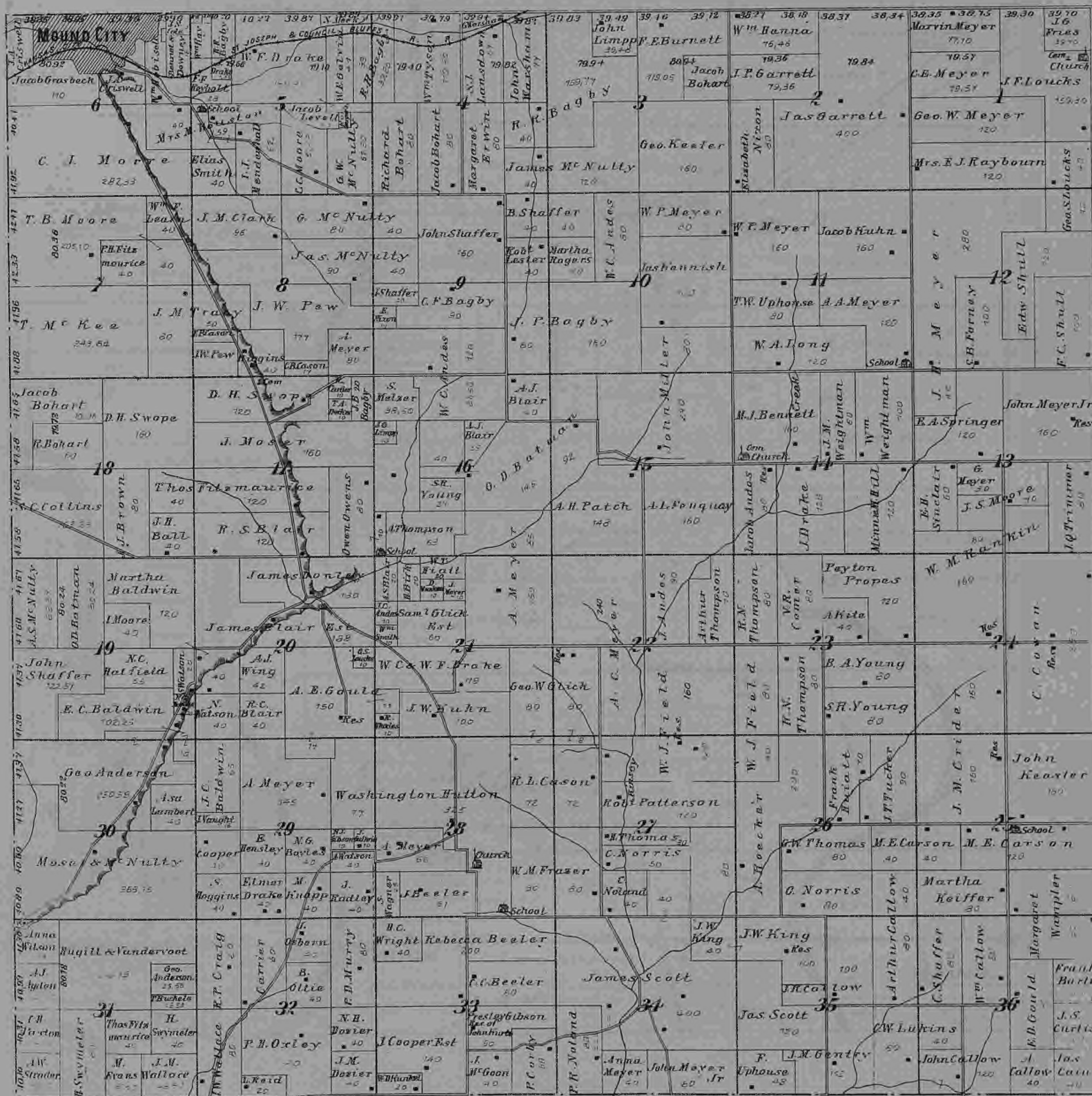
MAP OF
PART OF TOWNSHIP 60 N. RANGES XXXIX & XL W.
OF THE 5TH P. M.







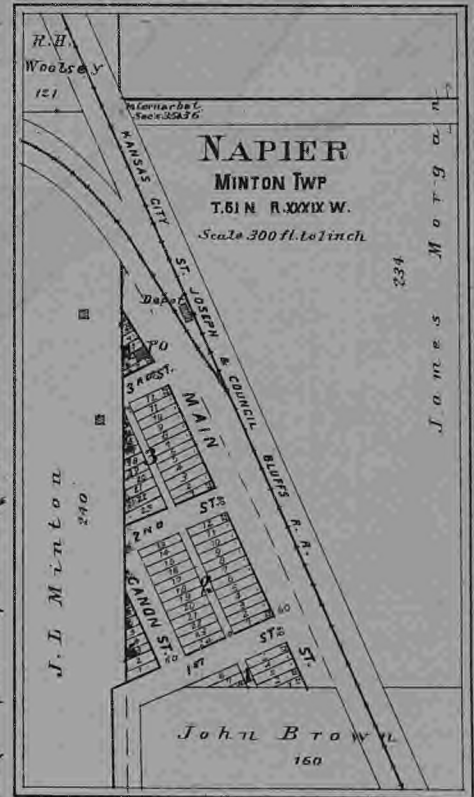
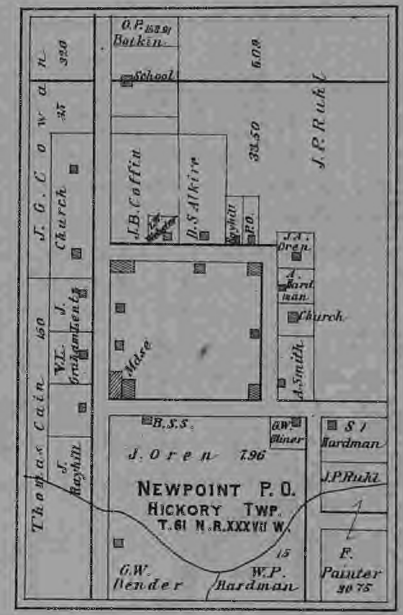
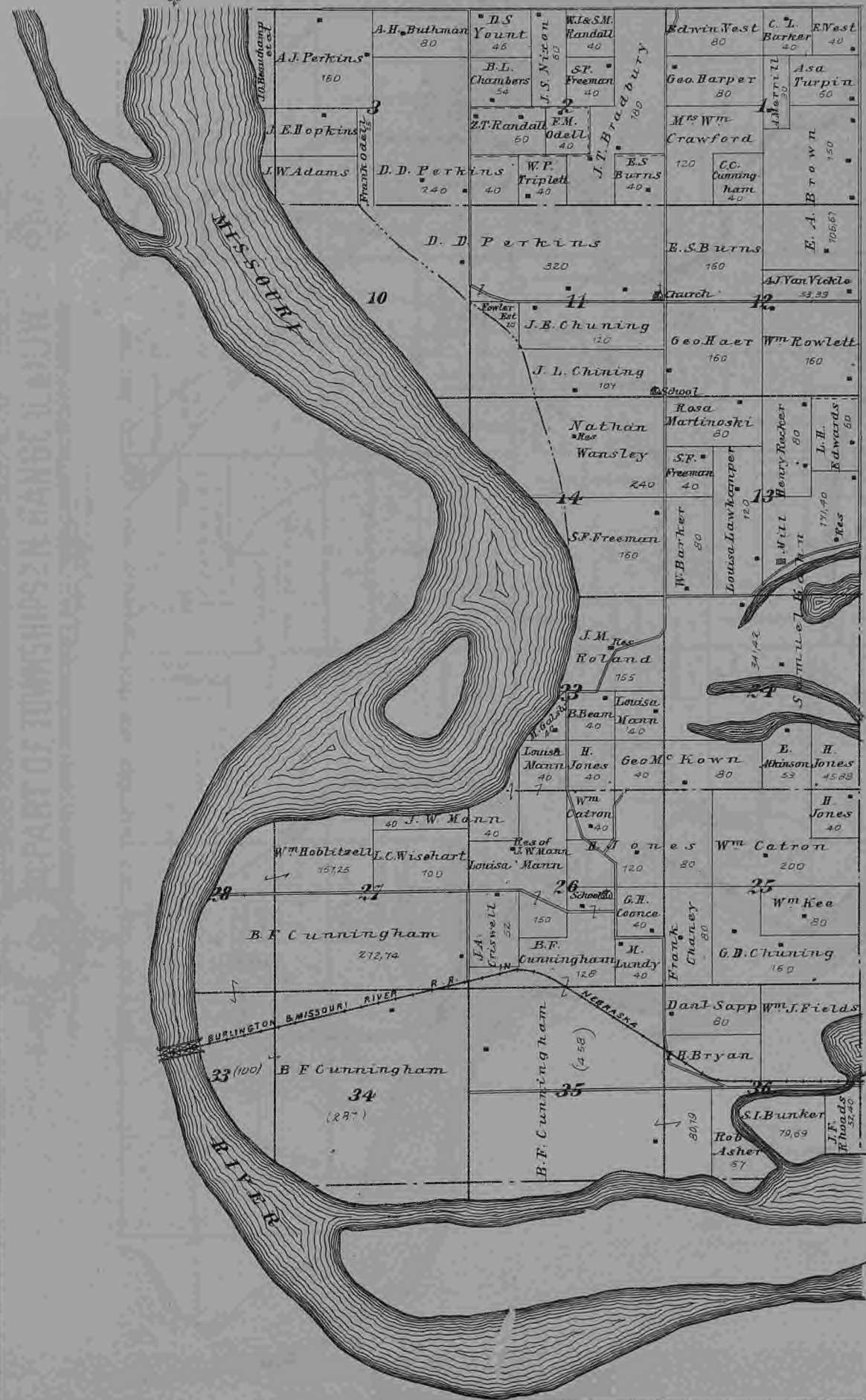




TOWNSHIP 61 N. RANGE XXXIX W.
OF THE 5TH P. M.



MAP OF
PART OF TOWNSHIP 61 N. RANGE XL W.
OF THE 5TH P. M.
Scale 2 inches to 1 Mile



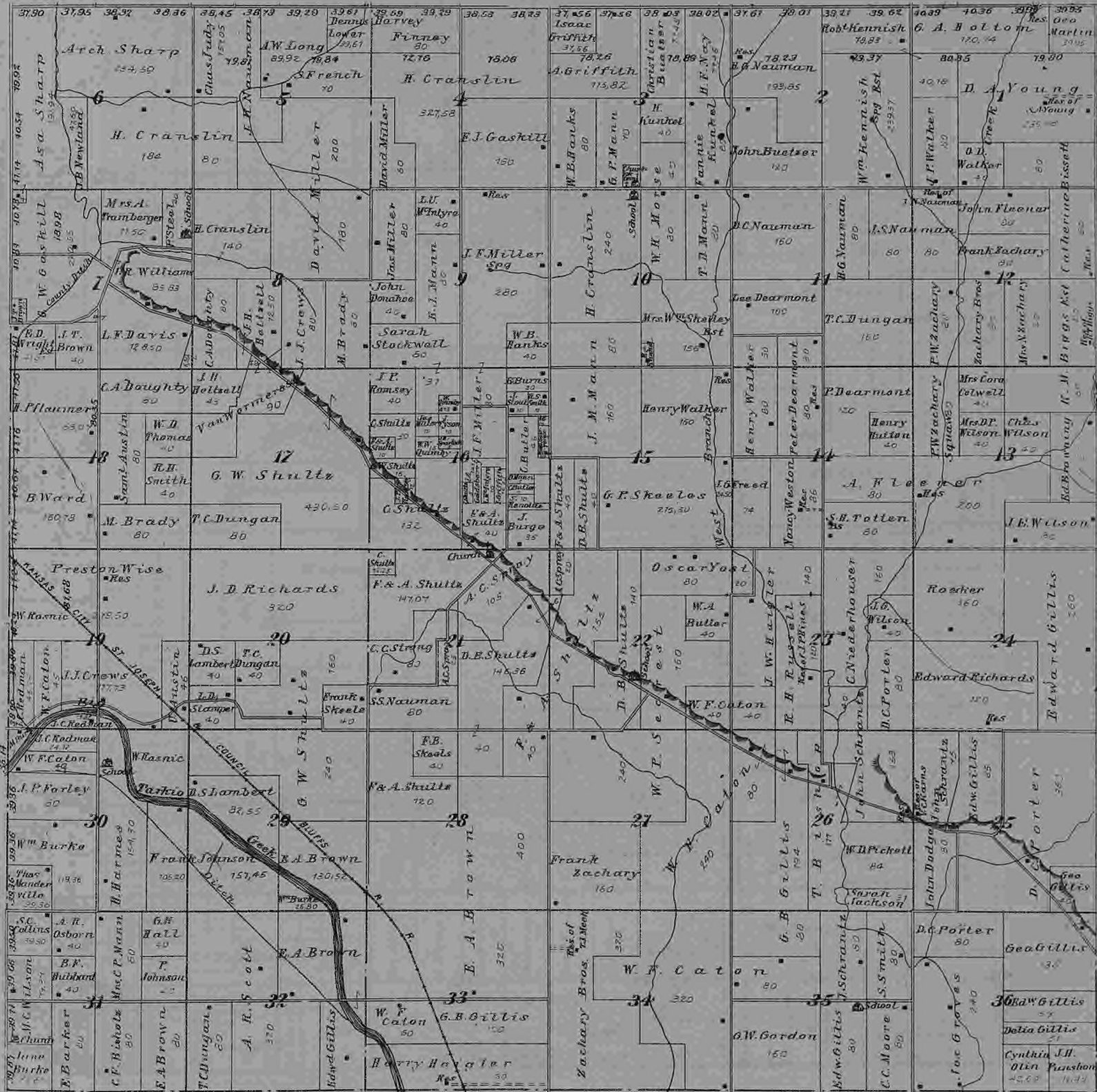
PART OF TOWNSHIP 62 N. RANGE XL & XLII.

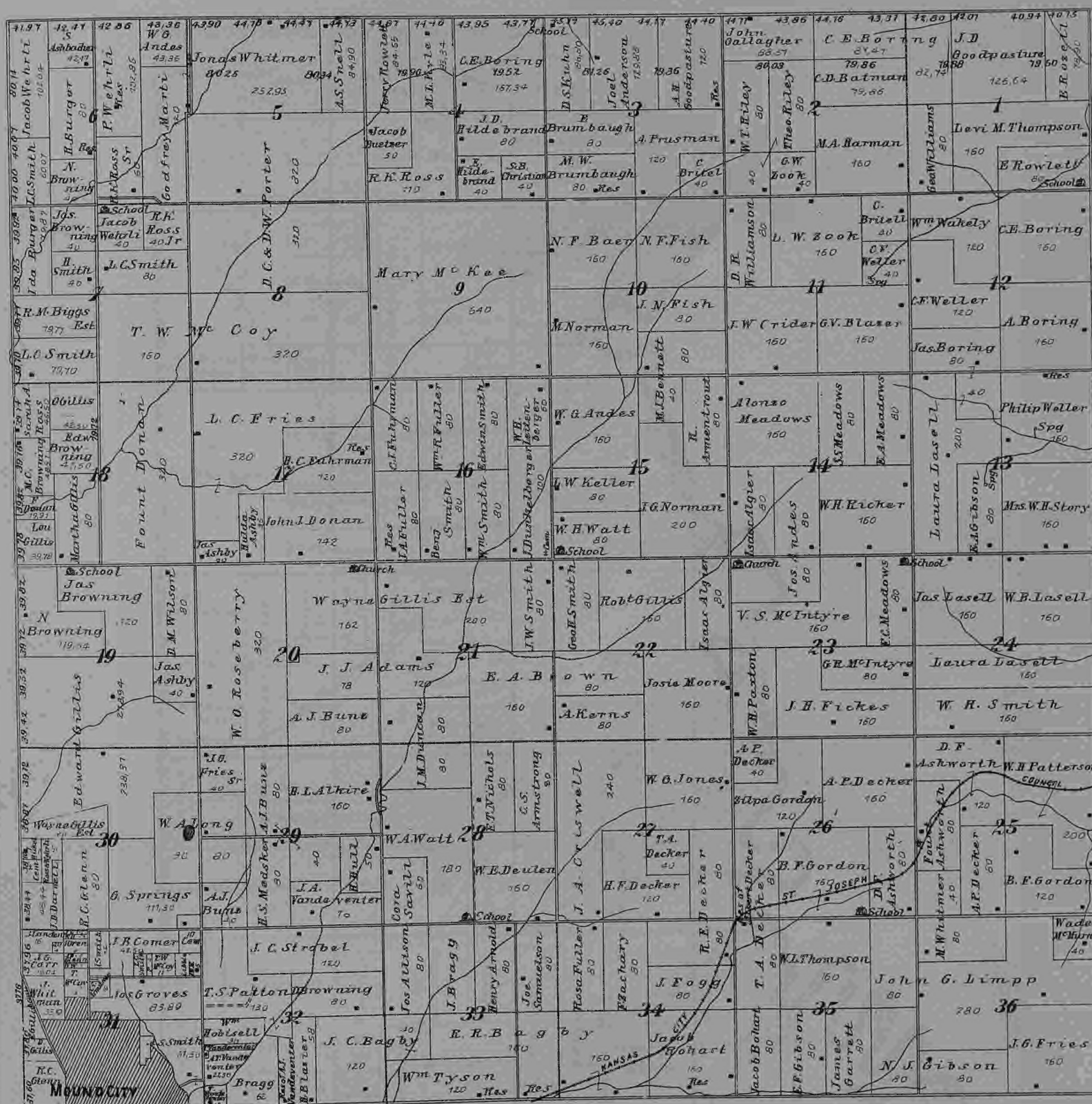
Scale 2 inches to 1 M.

OF THE 5TH P. M.



MAP OF
TOWNSHIP 62 N. RANGE XXXIX W.
OF THE 5TH P. M.





MAP OF
PART OF TOWNSHIP 62 N. RANGE XXXVII W.
OF THE 5TH P. M.



OF THE 5TH P. M.



FORBES TWP
T59N. R33EVI W.
Stole 300 ft. to 1 inch

H. L. Ward 160

~~H. L. WARD'S ADD~~

ENSWORTH'S ADD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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FINAL



120
RD

[illegible]

ETH 1/16 2 7 8

CRAIG
UNION TWP.
T. 62 N. R. 14 W.
Scale 300 ft. to one Inch.

T. B. War d. 112

CRAIG

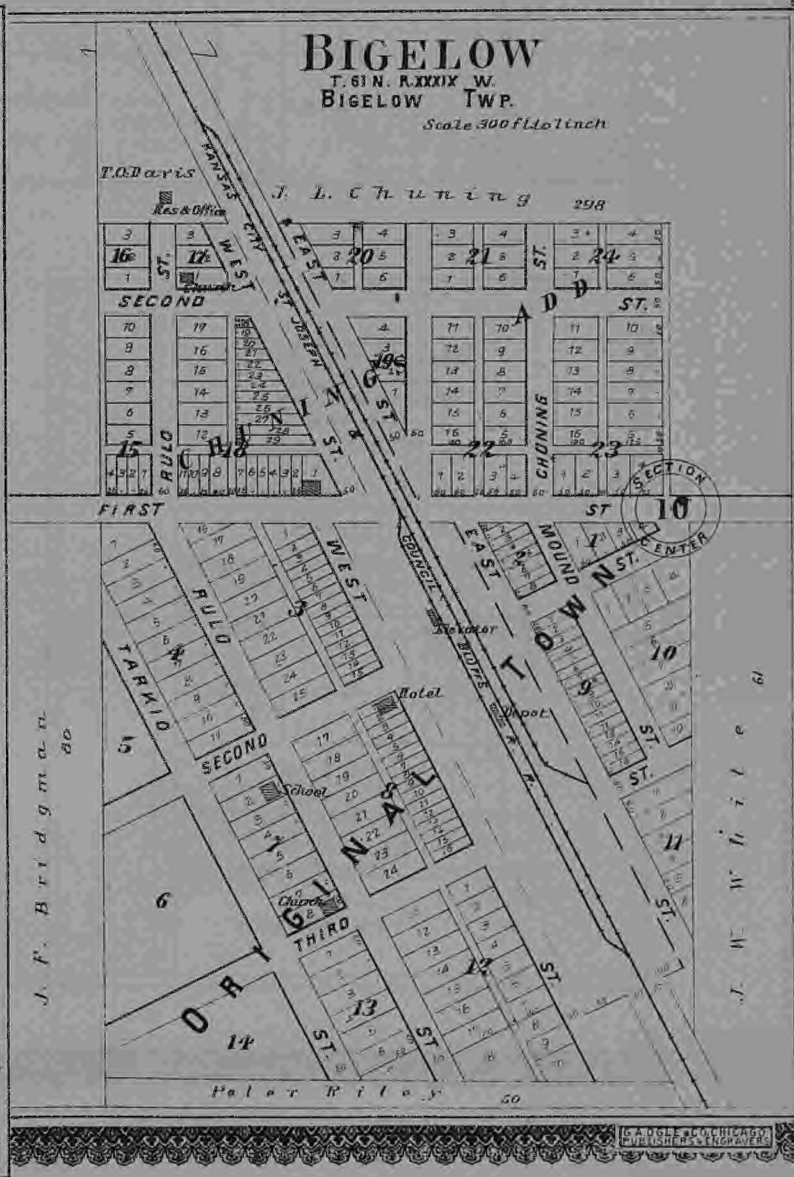
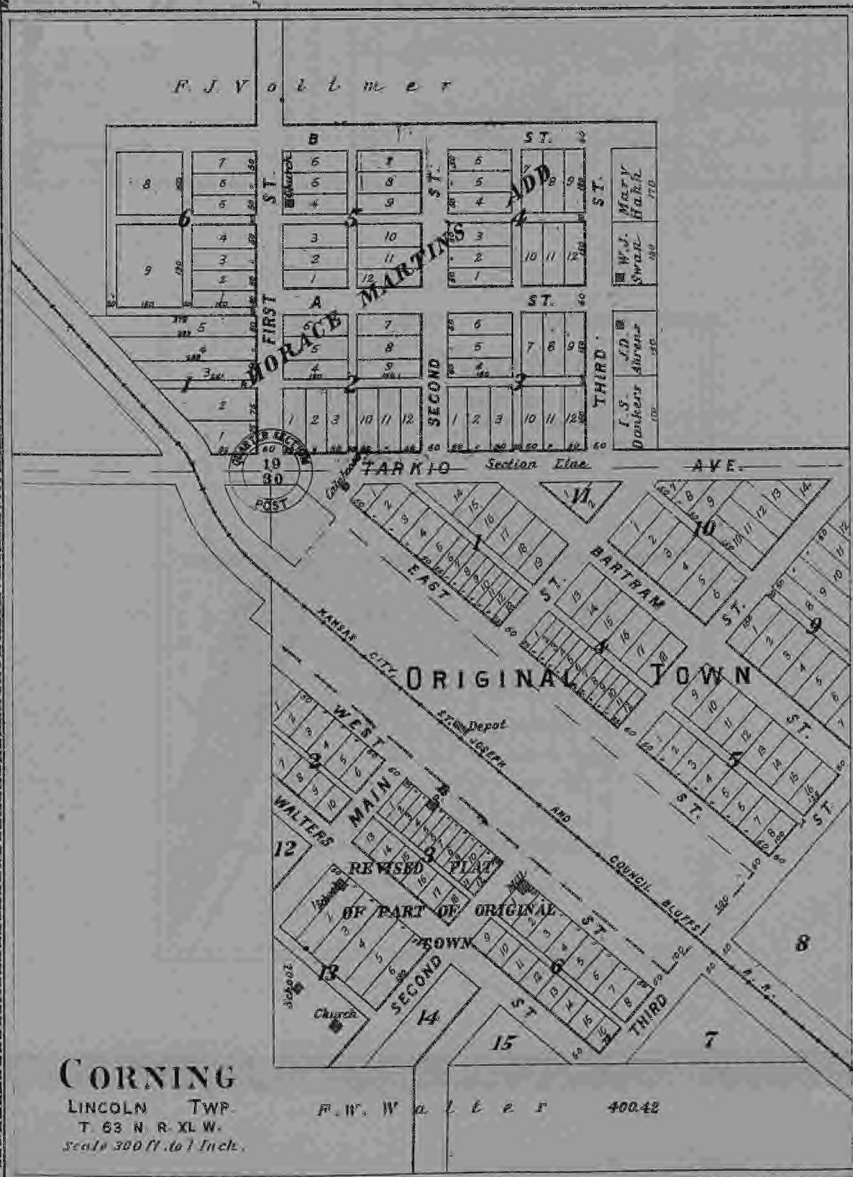
UNION TWP.
T. 62 N. R. XL W.
Scale 300 ft. to one Inch.

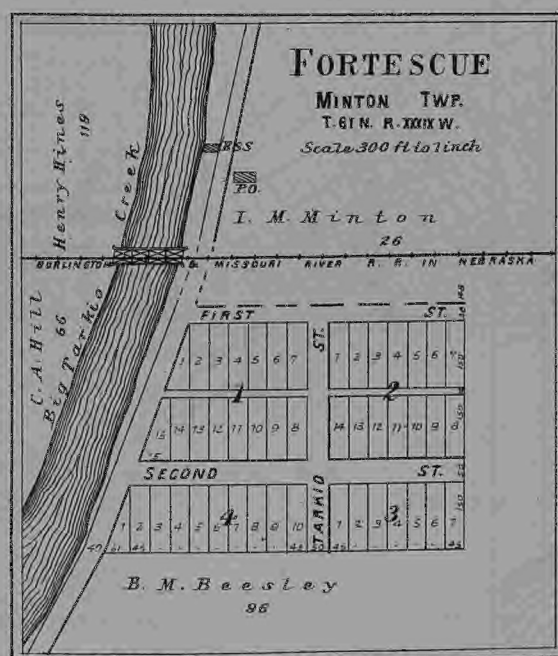
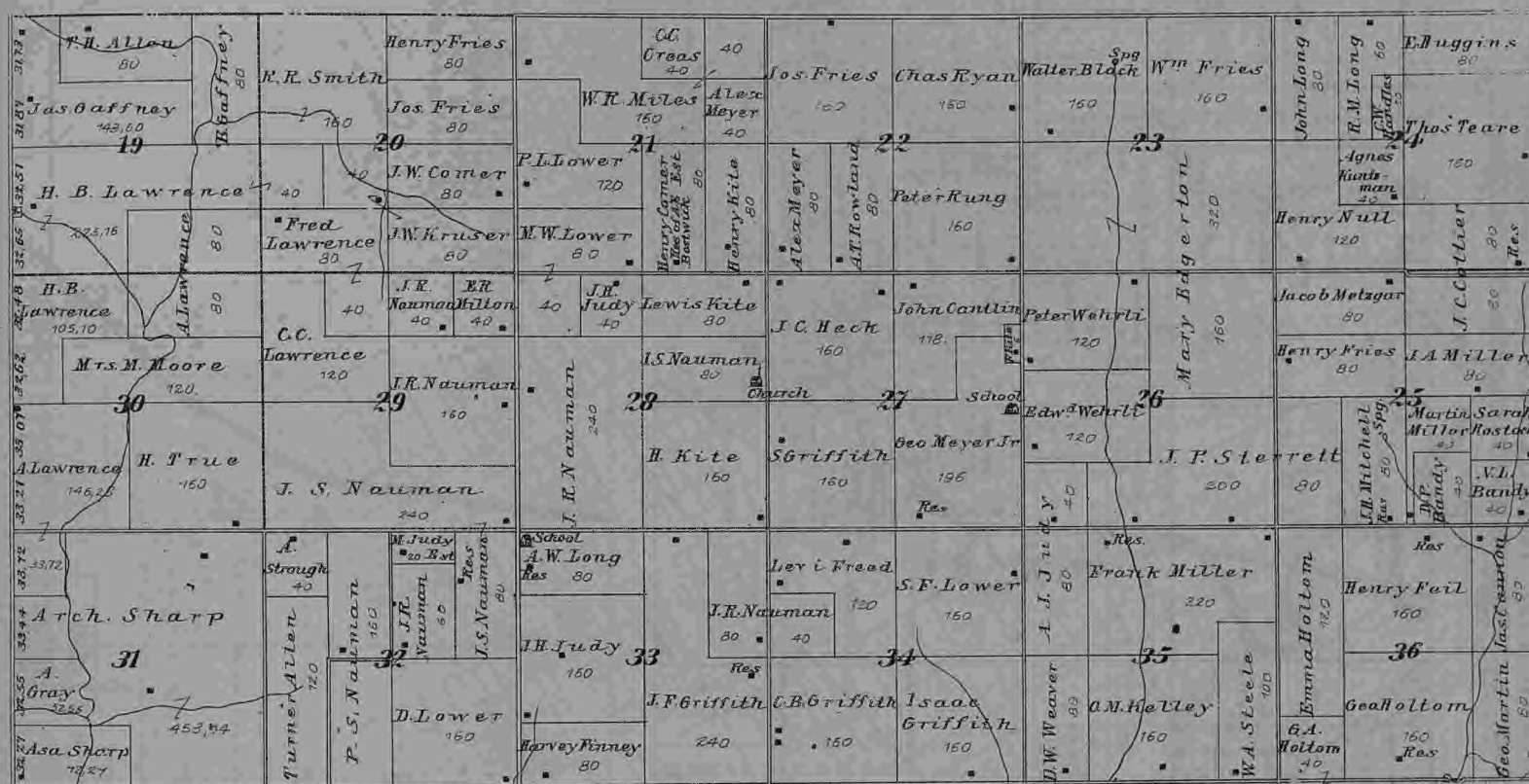


MAP OF PART OF TOWNSHIP 63 N. RANGE XXXVIII W.

37

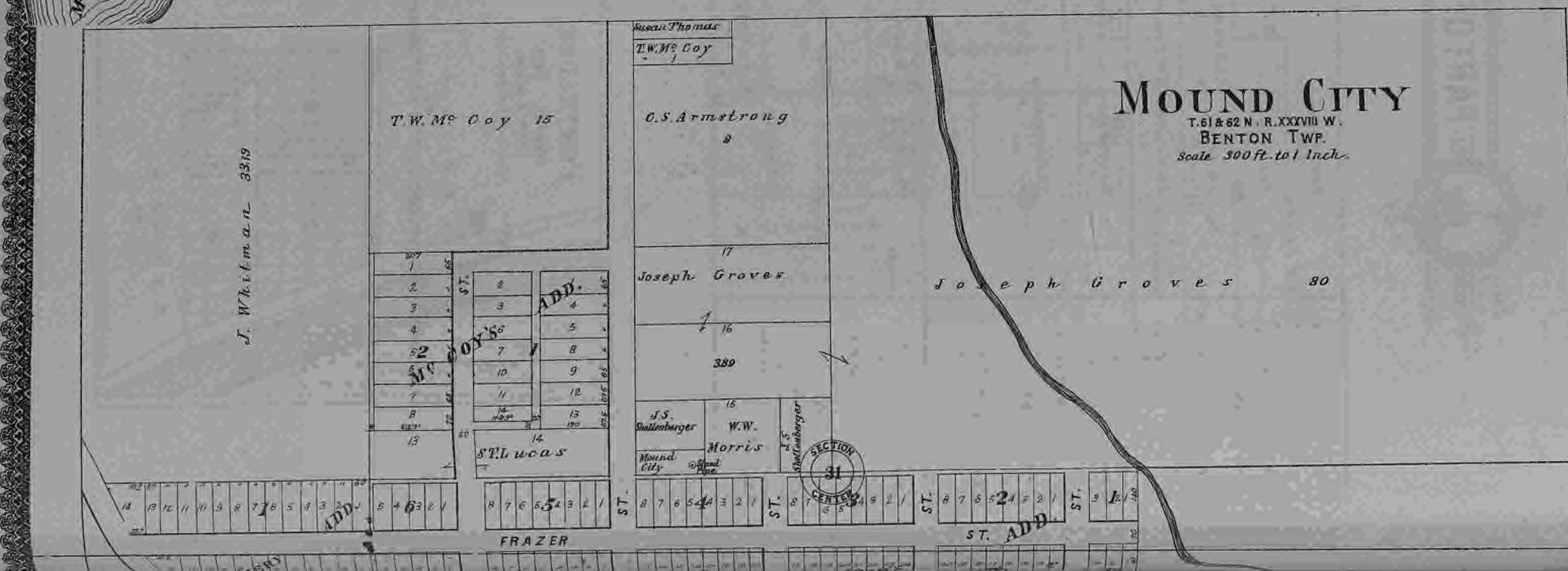
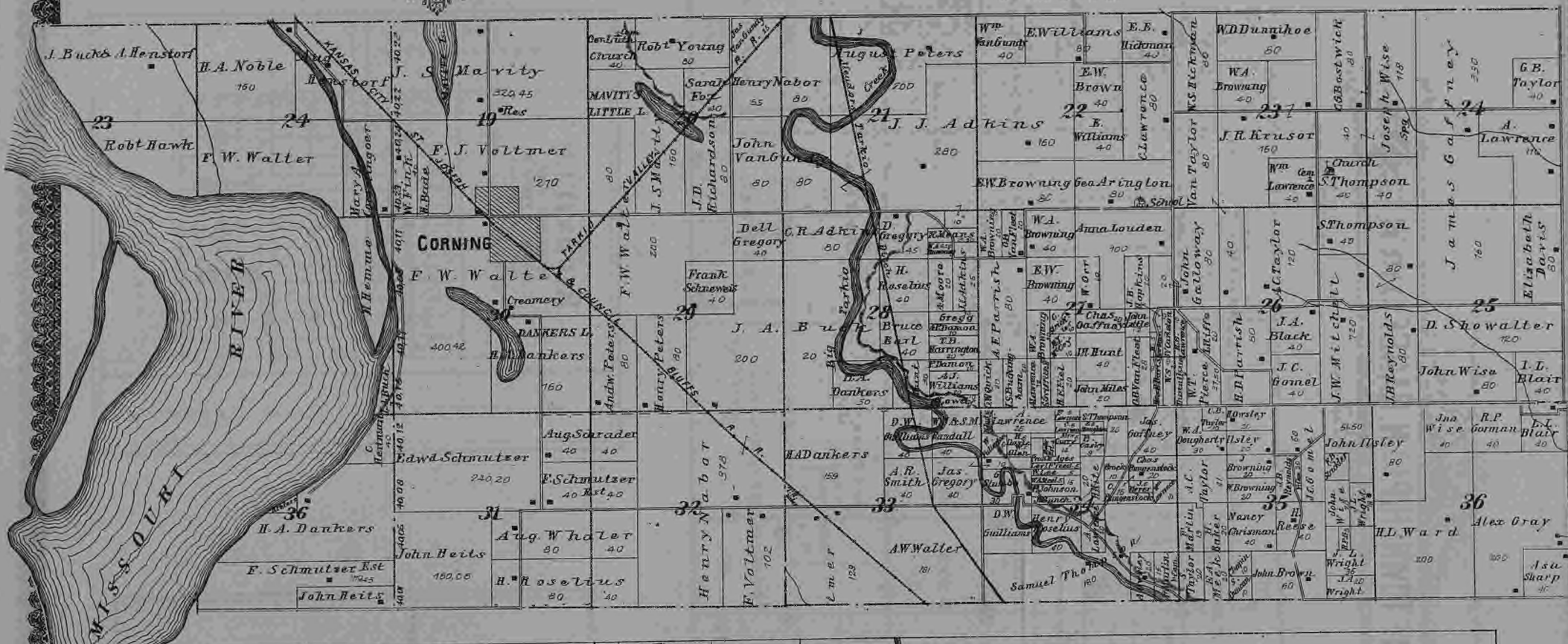
OF THE 5TH P. M.





MAP OF
PART OF TOWNSHIP 63 N. RANGE XL & XLI W.
OF THE 5TH P. M.
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

42



OREGON

County Seat of Holt County, Missouri

T. 60 N. R. XXXVIII W.

Scale 300 ft. to 1 inch

R. Burnett

George W. Burnett 120

George Anderson Est 61.50

G. P. Luckhardt

A. H. Green 125

Andrew Barrier 160

SECTION
27
CENTER

Lee Green

Philip 1
Huffacre

Thomas Hayes 7

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

A. C. Ware 12

T. C. Dingman 1

28

27

26

25

40

39

38

37

6. L. Cummings 6 450

Van Bickel 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

W. R. Vining 10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

Saml Dixon Est 45

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

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7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Saml Sampson 125

F. E. Brock 125

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Dr. L. P. Thatcher

Henry Holtgrove

J. B. Payne 4

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

Louisa Schulte 17

D. M. Martin 10

W. H. Richards

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

17

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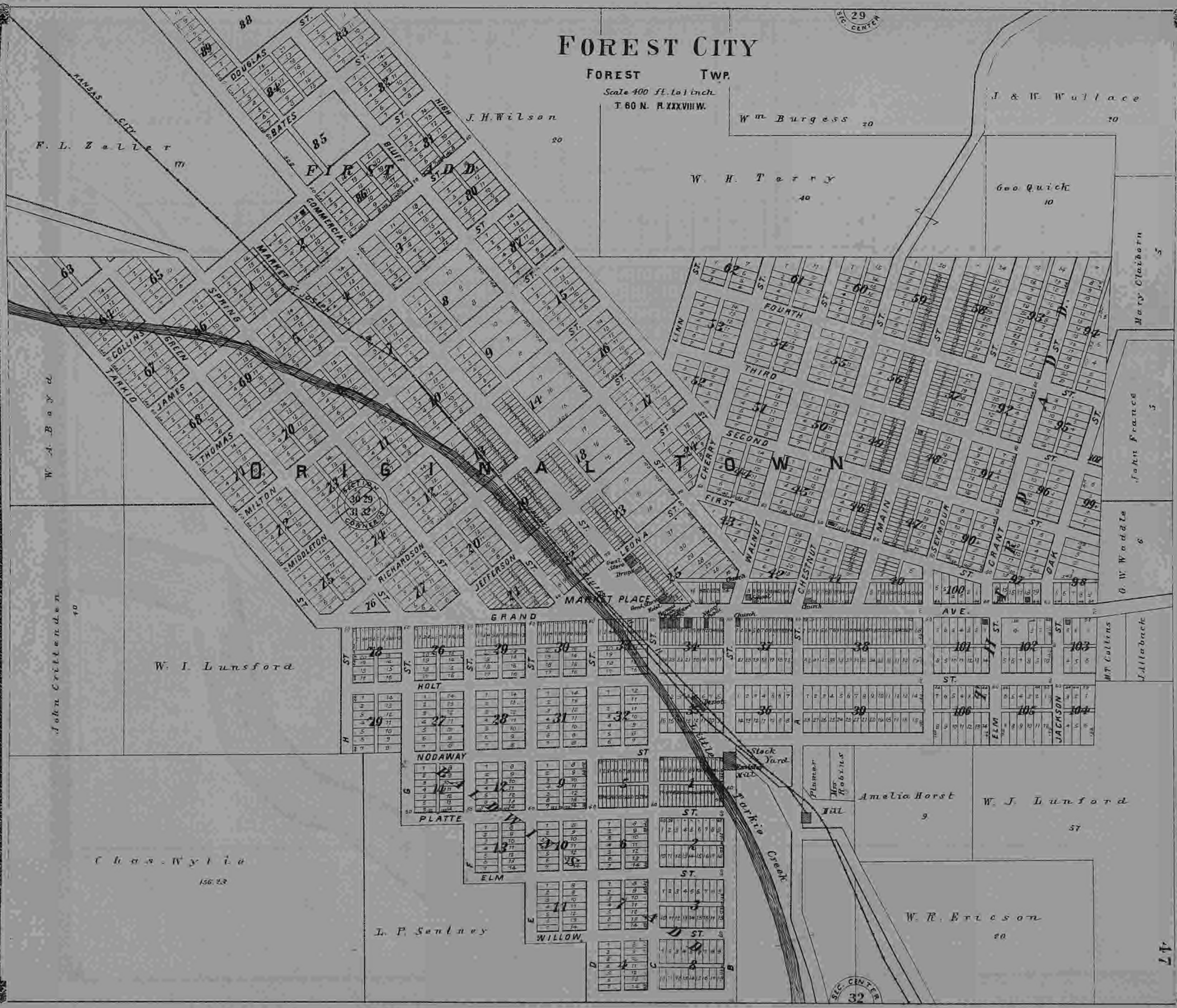
1

FOREST CITY

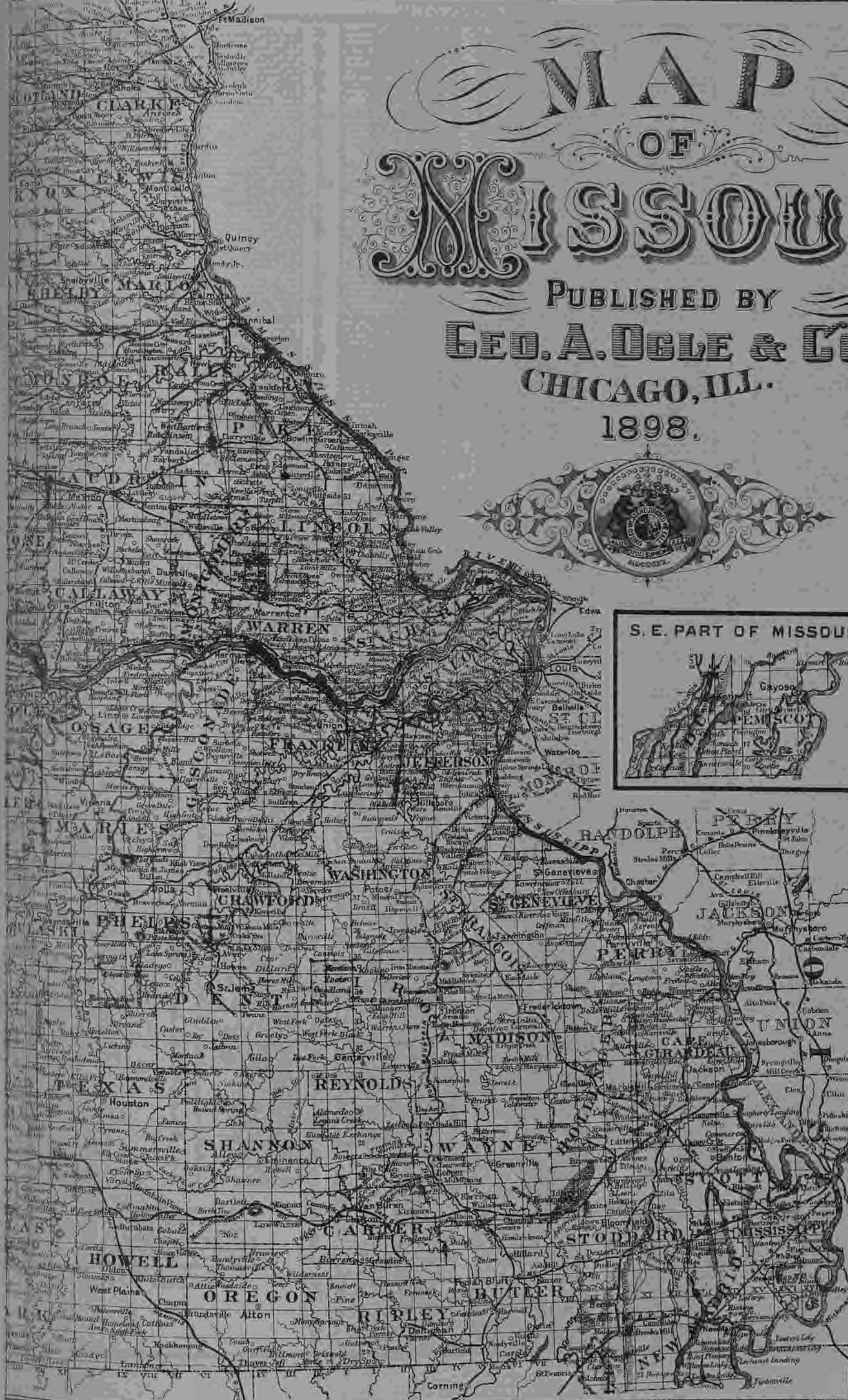
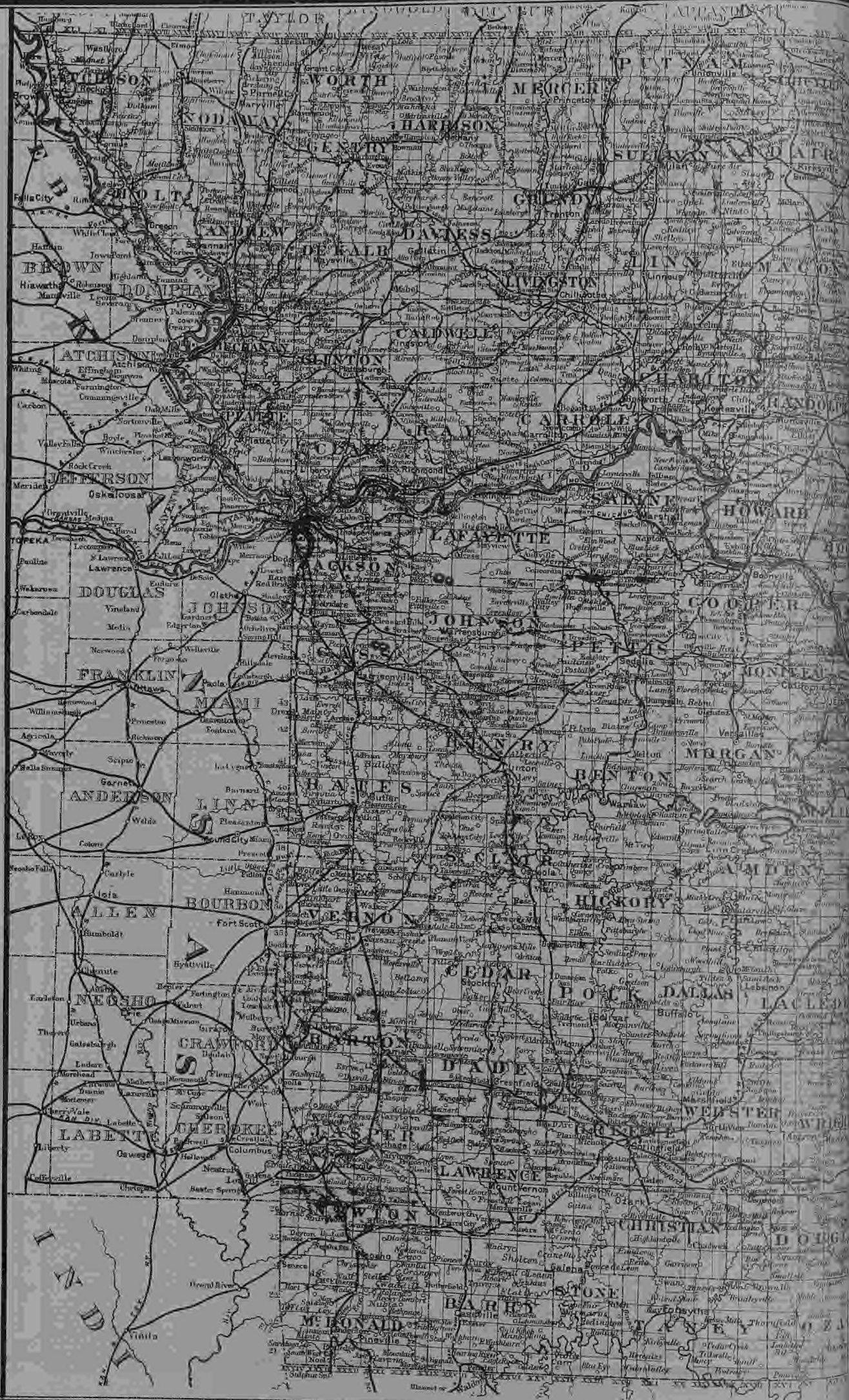
FOREST TWP.

Scale 400 ft. to inch
T 60 N. R. XXXVIII W.

29
SEC. CENTER



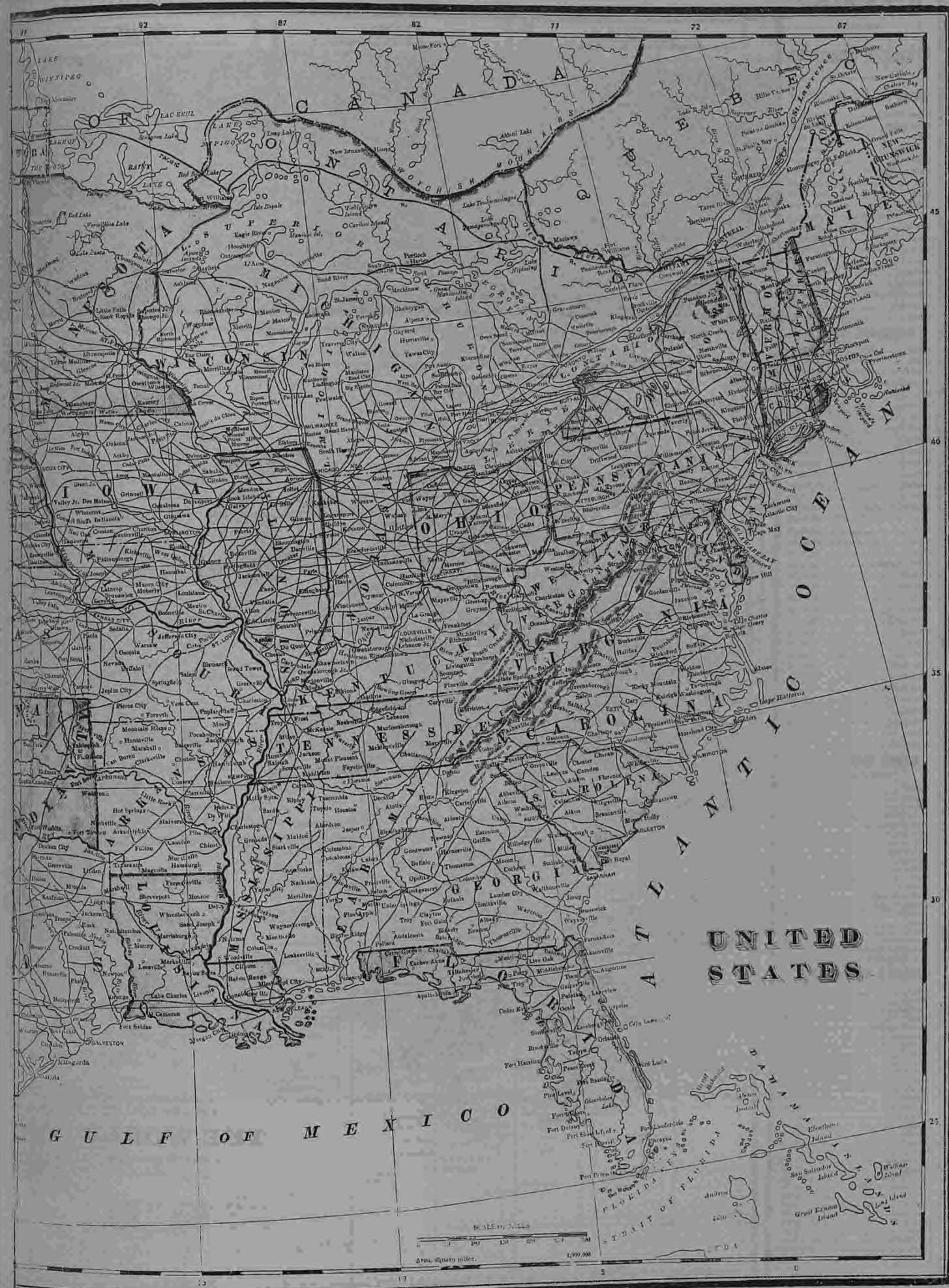
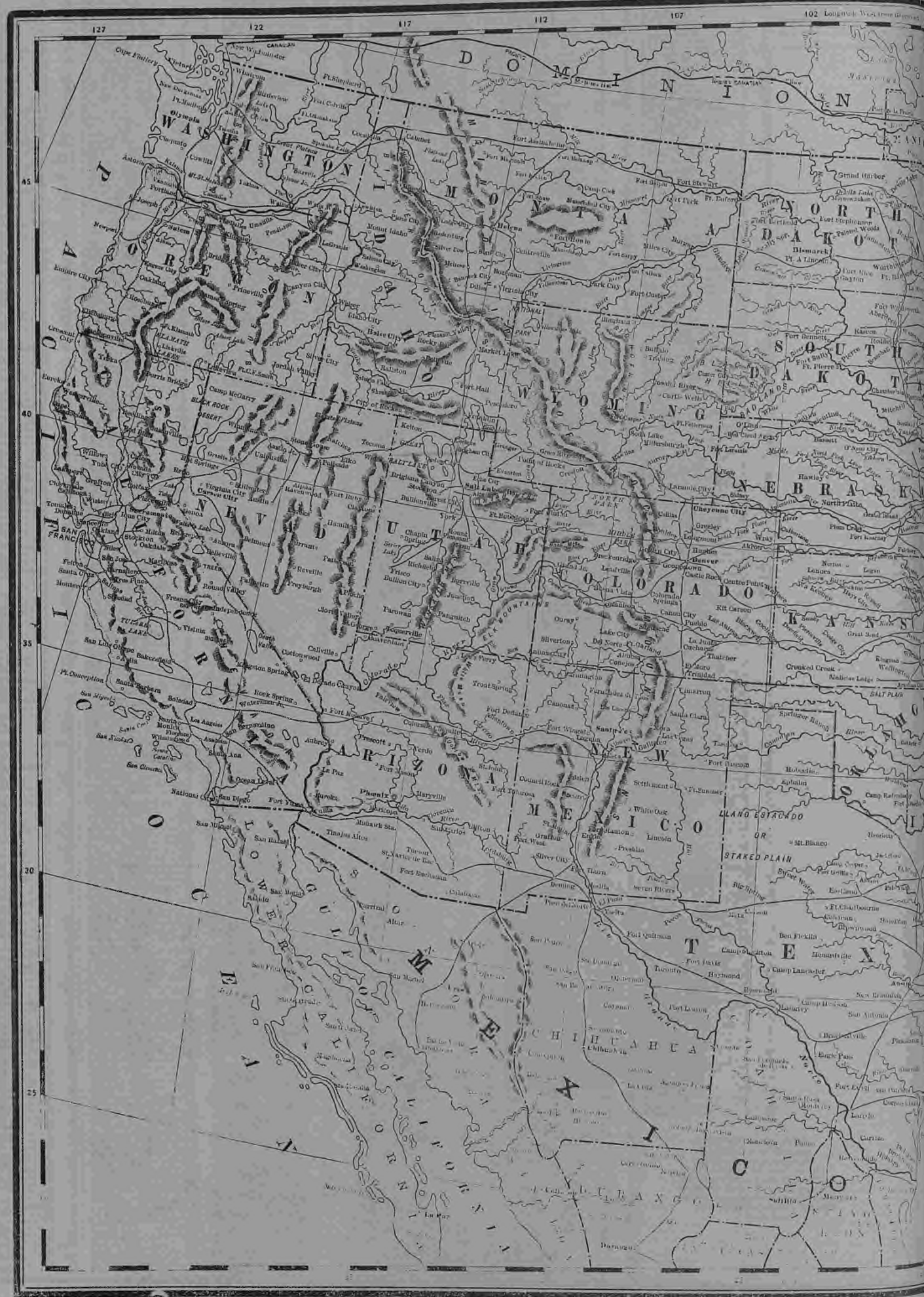
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MAP OF MISSOURI

PUBLISHED BY
GEO. A. COLE & CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.
1898.





STATISTICS

Principal Countries

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

United States	135,000,000,000
Great Britain	43,000,000,000
France	30,000,000,000
Germany	11,000,000,000
Russia	10,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	10,000,000,000
Italy	10,000,000,000
Spain	7,000,000,000
Norway and Sweden	1,850,000,000
Belgium	1,800,000,000
Canada	1,200,000,000
Mexico	1,100,000,000
Australia	1,000,000,000
Portugal	1,000,000,000
Denmark	1,000,000,000
Argentina Republic	1,000,000,000
Switzerland	1,000,000,000
Greece	1,000,000,000

NATIONAL DEBTS.

France	14,000,000,000
Germany	10,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	9,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	8,000,000,000
Italy	7,000,000,000
Spain	1,000,000,000
United States	1,000,000,000
Turkey	1,000,000,000
Brazil	1,000,000,000
Holland	1,000,000,000
Peru	1,000,000,000
Belgium	1,000,000,000
Japan	1,000,000,000
Argentina Republic	1,000,000,000
Holland	1,000,000,000
Mexico	1,000,000,000
Greece	1,000,000,000
Chile	1,000,000,000
Norway and Sweden	1,000,000,000
Colombia	1,000,000,000
Honduras	1,000,000,000
Serbia	1,000,000,000
Dominican Republic	1,000,000,000
Yugoslavia	1,000,000,000
Belgium	1,000,000,000
Italy	1,000,000,000
Switzerland	1,000,000,000
Guatemala	1,000,000,000
San Domingo	1,000,000,000
Salvador	1,000,000,000
Hawaii	1,000,000,000
Xinong	1,000,000,000
Lithuania	1,000,000,000
Montenegro	1,000,000,000

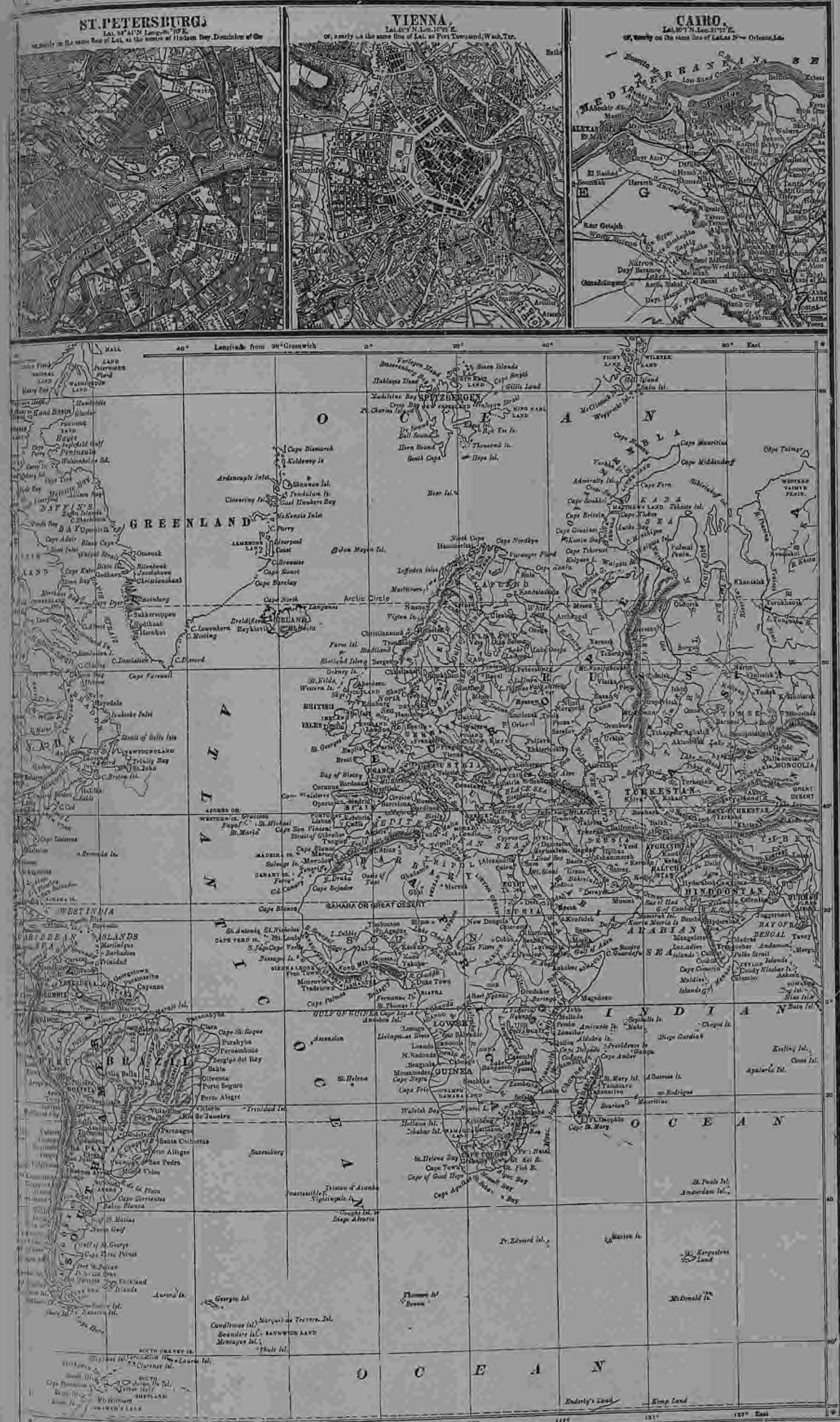
MONEY CIRCULATION

France	14,000,000,000
Germany	10,000,000,000
Great Britain	9,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	8,000,000,000
Italy	7,000,000,000
Spain	1,000,000,000
United States	1,000,000,000
Turkey	1,000,000,000
Brazil	1,000,000,000
Holland	1,000,000,000
Peru	1,000,000,000
Belgium	1,000,000,000
Japan	1,000,000,000
Argentina Republic	1,000,000,000
Holland	1,000,000,000
Mexico	1,000,000,000
Greece	1,000,000,000
Chile	1,000,000,000
Norway and Sweden	1,000,000,000
Colombia	1,000,000,000
Honduras	1,000,000,000
Serbia	1,000,000,000
Dominican Republic	1,000,000,000
Yugoslavia	1,000,000,000
Belgium	1,000,000,000
Italy	1,000,000,000
Switzerland	1,000,000,000
Guatemala	1,000,000,000
San Domingo	1,000,000,000
Salvador	1,000,000,000
Hawaii	1,000,000,000
Xinong	1,000,000,000
Lithuania	1,000,000,000
Montenegro	1,000,000,000

ARMIES AND NAVIES.

Russia	1,000,000
France	1,000,000
Germany	1,000,000
Italy	1,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,000,000
Great Britain	1,000,000
Turkey	1,000,000
Spain	1,000,000
Sweden	1,000,000
Belgium	1,000,000
Japan	1,000,000
Mexico	1,000,000
Italy	1,000,000
Greece	1,000,000
United States	1,000,000
Argentina Republic	1,000,000
Chile	1,000,000
Norway and Sweden	1,000,000
Colombia	1,000,000
Honduras	1,000,000
Serbia	1,000,000
Dominican Republic	1,000,000
Yugoslavia	1,000,000
Belgium	1,000,000
Italy	1,000,000
Switzerland	1,000,000
Guatemala	1,000,000
San Domingo	1,000,000
Salvador	1,000,000
Hawaii	1,000,000
Xinong	1,000,000
Lithuania	1,000,000
Montenegro	1,000,000

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE OLD WORLD.



RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

Comparative miles of Railroad in 1907.
Total in all countries, January 1, 1907.

United States	170,000
Germany	28,000
France	28,000
Russia and Finland	28,000
Great Britain and Ireland	28,000
Italy	18,777
Austria-Hungary	18,777
Spain	18,777
Sweden	18,777
Belgium	18,777
Denmark	18,777
Japan	18,777
China	18,777
India	18,777
South Africa	18,777
Argentina	18,777
Brazil	18,777
Chile	18,777
Colombia	18,777
Costa Rica	18,777
Cuba	18,777
Dominican Republic	18,777
Ecuador	18,777
El Salvador	18,777
Guatemala	18,777
Honduras	18,777
Italy	18,777
Japan	18,777
Korea	18,777
Malaya	18,777
Mexico	18,777
Morocco	18,777
Nepal	18,777
Norway	18,777
Peru	18,777
Portugal	18,777
Romania	18,777
Russia	18,777
Siam	18,777
Spain	18,777
Sweden	18,777
Switzerland	18,777
Taiwan	18,777
Turkey	18,777
Ukraine	18,777
United States	18,777
Vietnam	18,777
Yugoslavia	18,777
Zanzibar	18,777

UNITED STATES.

Comparative miles of Railroad in the United States and Territories, January 1, 1907.

United States	170,000
Alabama	18,777
Arizona	18,777
Arkansas	18,777
California	18,777
Colorado	18,777
Connecticut	18,777
Delaware	18,777
District of Columbia	18,777
Florida	18,777
Georgia	18,777
Idaho	18,777
Illinois	18,777
Indiana	18,777
Iowa	18,777
Kansas	18,777
Kentucky	18,777
Louisiana	18,777
Maine	18,777
Maryland	18,777
Massachusetts	18,777
Michigan	18,777
Minnesota	18,777
Mississippi	18,777
Missouri	18,777
Montana	18,777
Nebraska	18,777
Nevada	18,777
New Hampshire	18,777
New Jersey	18,777
New Mexico	18,777
New York	18,777
North Carolina	18,777
North Dakota	18,777
Ohio	18,777
Oklahoma	18,777
Oregon	18,777
Pennsylvania	18,777
Rhode Island	18,777
South Carolina	18,777
South Dakota	18,777
Tennessee	18,777
Texas	18,777
Vermont	18,777
Virginia	18,777
Washington	18,777
West Virginia	18,777
Wisconsin	18,777
Wyoming	18,777

Population of Principal Nations.

China	400,000,000
India	300,000,000
United States	100,000,000
Great Britain	50,000,000
France	40,000,000
Germany	30,000,000
Austria-Hungary	20,000,000
Italy	10,000,000
Spain	10,000,000
Sweden	10,000,000
Belgium	10,000,000
Denmark	10,000,000
Japan	10,000,000
Mexico	10,000,000
Argentina	10,000,000
Brazil	10,000,000
Chile	10,000,000
Colombia	10,000,000
Costa Rica	10,000,000
Cuba	10,000,000
Dominican Republic	10,000,000
Ecuador	10,000,000
El Salvador	10,000,000
Guatemala	10,000,000
Honduras	10,000,000
Italy	10,000,000
Japan	10,000,000
Korea	10,000,000
Malaya	10,000,000
Mexico	10,000,000
Morocco	10,000,000
Nepal	10,000,000
Norway	10,000,000
Peru	10,000,000
Portugal	10,000,000
Romania	10,000,000
Russia	10,000,000
Siam	10,000,000
Spain	10,000,000
Sweden	10,000,000
Switzerland	10,000,000
Taiwan	10,000,000
Turkey	10,000,000
Ukraine	10,000,000
United States	10,000,000
Vietnam	10,000,000
Yugoslavia	10,000,000
Zanzibar	10,000,000

PORTRAIT DEPARTMENT



JOHN C. MILLER
OREGON



GEORGE E. SMITH
OREGON



CHARLES J. SMITH
OREGON



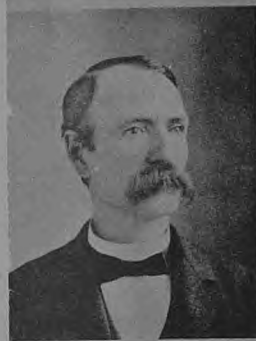
PAUL SCHLOTTHAUER
OREGON



E. PRATT
OREGON



WM. J. PRATT
OREGON



NELSON B. SMITH
OREGON



DR. H. W. SMITH
OREGON



DR. C. R. SMITH
OREGON



W. J. RANDALL
OREGON



E. B. ATKINS
OREGON



C. A. PETERSON
OREGON



J. E. MILLER
OREGON



JOHN G. SMITH
OREGON



DR. W. E. SMITH
OREGON



S. E. SMITH
OREGON



HENRY T. ALBRE
OREGON



JOHN C. SMITH
OREGON



W. J. PETERSON
OREGON



TOM CURRY
OREGON



W. J. SMITH
OREGON



DR. J. W. SMITH
OREGON



DR. E. B. SMITH
OREGON



DR. W. E. SMITH
OREGON



W. J. SMITH
OREGON



DR. W. E. SMITH
OREGON



DR. W. E. SMITH
OREGON



DR. W. E. SMITH
OREGON



DR. W. E. SMITH
OREGON



DR. W. E. SMITH
OREGON

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OREGON



W. H. BAKER
OREGON



W. H. BAKER
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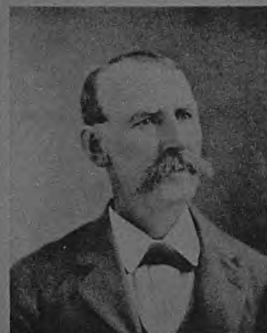
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PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI.

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident of the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; and P. O. for Post Office Address. When no Section Number nor Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Abele, John, Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1890.
 Akire, H. L., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Benton, P. O. Mound, 1863.
 Akire, H. T., Attorney at Law & Probate Judge, Oregon, 1865.
 Akire, S. G., Farming & Stock, S. 20, T. Minton, P. O. Forest City.
 Allan, W. H., Retired, S. 17, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1876.
 Allen, F. K., President F. K. Allen Mercantile Co., Craig, 1859.
 Allen Mercantile Co., F. K., General Hardware, Vehicles, Implements, Wind-Mills and Furniture, Craig.
 Allison, Joseph M., Farming & Stock, S. 33, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1855.
 Andes, Jacob C., Farming & Stock, S. 14, T. Hickory, P. O. Mound City, 1861.
 Asendorf, A., Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1863.
 Atkins, Eber, Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1873.
 Atkins, Owen, Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1873.
 Atkins, Wm., Retired, S. 28, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1873.
 Austin, E. M., Banking, P. O. Forest City, 1850.
 Baker, D. A., Farming & Stock, S. 1, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1853.
 Ballew, T. W., Lumber, Princeton, 1896.
 Barbour, D. A., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1850.
 Beeler, Joseph, Farming & Stock, S. 25, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1856.
 Beesley, B. M., United States Claim Attorney, Fortescue, 1868.
 Beeder, A. J., Farming & Stock, S. 10, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1860.
 Beeder, E., Retired, S. 10, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1860.
 Bennett, Guy C., (Bennett & Downey), Greenhouse, Mound City, 1878.
 Benton, K. C., Insurance, Real Estate & Auctioneer, Oregon, 1888.
 Biggs, C. V., Farming & Stock, S. 12, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1881.
 Biggs, R. T., Farming & Stock, S. 12, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1876.
 Bissett, Mrs. Catherine, Farming & Stock, S. 13, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1872.
 Blair & Potts, Abstracts, Oregon.
 Boerner, Gus., Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Minton, P. O. Bigelow.
 Boord, John, Farming & Stock, S. 1, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1850.
 Boord, W. S., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Liberty, P. O. Maitland, 1871.
 Borchers, John, Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1876.
 Bowick, A. E., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Liberty, P. O. Craig, 1850.
 Boikin, O. P., Farming & Stock, S. 33, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1865.
 Bradford, Judge J. R., Farming & Stock, (Ex-Judge), S. 17, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1883.
 Brady, N. M., (Brady & Hiatt), Livery, Sale and Feed Stables, Craig, 1850.
 Bragg, T. S., Farming & Stock, S. 34, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1840.
 Bricegar, M. C., Farming & Stock, S. 24, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1858.
 Bricegar, R. L., Farming & Stock, S. 24, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1866.
 Brown, W. A., Farming & Stock, S. 47, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning, 1868.
 Brombaugh, M. C., Ex-County Collector, Oregon, 1888.
 Brombaugh, M. W., Farming & Stock, S. 3, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1882.
 Bucher, Ulrich, Farming & Stock, S. 11, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1860.
 Burges, E. M., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Hickory, P. O. Forest City, 1868.
 Busch, Ed., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1874.
 Burr, A. J., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1868.
 Burge, George, (Burge Bros.), Livery, Sale and Feed Stables, Craig, 1865.
 Burge, John, (Burge Bros.), Livery, Feed and Sales Stables, Craig, 1865.
 Burges, John M., Farming & Stock, S. 31, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1869.
 Burger, E., Farming & Stock, S. 6, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1870.
 Burries, Andy, Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1860.
 Burrier, Dan., Farming & Stock, S. 22, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1847.
 Burrier, Hugh, Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1856.
 Cason, James M., Contractor, Mound City, 1872.
 Cason, R. L., Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1839.
 Catron, D. S., Farming & Stock, S. 15, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1899.
 Catron, W. L., Drugs, Medicines, Etc., Bigelow, 1852.
 Channing, A. W., Merchant, Bigelow.
 Channing, J. E., Livery, Sale and Feed Stables, Bigelow.
 Cochran, W. A., Livery, Feed and Stables, Mound City, 1881.
 Combs, John J., Farming & Stock, S. 24, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1847.
 Cona, Fred., Retired, S. 5, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1865.
 Cotten, Geo. W., Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1871.
 Cotter, J. C., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1850.
 Cotter, John T., Farming & Stock, S. 20, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1854.
 Cotter, Robert, Farming & Stock, S. 19, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1864.
 Cotter, Thomas, Retired, Forest City, 1847.
 Coulter, C. E., Farming & Stock, S. 9, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1888.
 Cowan, B. O., Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1866.
 Cowan, C. Farming & Stock, S. 24, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1866.
 Cowan, J. G., Retired, S. 28, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1866.
 Cowan, R. G., Farming & Stock, S. 3, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland, 1868.
 Craig, J. A., Farming & Stock, S. 16, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1882.
 Crider, E. J., Farming & Stock, S. 25, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon, 1870.
 Crider, J. M., Farming & Stock, S. 25, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon, 1869.
 Crider, J. W., Farming & Stock, S. 25, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon, 1877.
 Crider, V. G., Farming & Stock, S. 25, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon, 1880.
 Crow, A. M., Farming & Stock, S. 7, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1872.
 Culp, Jonathan, Farming & Stock, S. 2, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1844.
 Cummings, G., Assistant Cashier, Montgomery & Roecker Banking Co., Oregon, 1869.

Cunningham, A. D., Farming & Stock, S. 24, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1871.
 Curry, Tom, Publisher Holt County Sentinel, Oregon, 1857.
 Curtis, J. H. C., County Clerk, Oregon, 1853.
 Dankers, A. O., (Dankers Bros.), General Merchandise, Corning, 1865.
 Dankers, I. S., (Dankers Bros.), General Merchandise, Corning.
 Dankers, I. S., Cashier, People Bank, Corning, 1867.
 Dankers, H. A., Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning, 1841.
 Davis, J. V., Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Minton, P. O. Fortescue, 1868.
 Davis, T. O., Physician & Surgeon, Bigelow.
 Dawson, Jacob, Farming & Stock, S. 19, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1876.
 Dawson, William, Farming & Stock, S. 19, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1876.
 Dearmont, Peter, Farming & Stock, S. 14, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1871.
 Deborn, D. H., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1876.
 Decker, Albert, Retired, S. 35, T. Clay, Mound City, 1857.
 Decker, A. P., Farming & Stock, S. 20, T. Clay, P. O. Mound City, 1883.
 Derr, W. A. S., Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1877.
 Deulen, W. E., Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1891.
 Dobyns & Curry, Publishers of Sentinel, Oregon.
 Dobyns, Ch. N., Publisher, Craig Leader, Craig, 1880.
 Dobyns, D. P., Editor, Holt County Sentinel, Oregon, 1876.
 Dougherty, Charles A., Mayor of City, Craig, 1858.
 Downey, E. W., (Bennett & Downey), Greenhouse, Mound City, 1877.
 Drake, Walter C., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1889.
 Duncan, J. B., Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1847.
 Dungan, T. C., Attorney at Law, Oregon, 1866.
 Elliott, A. L., Lumber Manufacturer & Dealer, Craig, 1877.
 Frauscher, D. F., Farming & Stock, S. 15, T. Forbes, P. O. Nodaway, 1856.
 Faulcoer, Wm., Farming & Stock, S. 3, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland, 1898.
 Fell, Henry E., Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1891.
 Fickes, J. H., Teacher, S. 29, T. Clay, P. O. Mound City, 1876.
 Fitts, W. J., Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1884.
 Fitts, Jesse, Dry Goods Merchant, Oregon, 1864.
 Fitzmaurice, Patrick, Farming & Stock, S. 13, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City, 1852.
 Fleener, A., Farming & Stock, S. 13, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1875.
 Flinn, P. M., Postmaster, Bigelow.
 Ford, Leas & Co., Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Forest City.
 Forgrave, Dr. H. S., Physician & Surgeon, (R. R. Surgeon), Corning, 1897.
 Freed, Levi, Retired, S. 24, T. Liberty, P. O. Craig, 1878.
 Fuller, J. A., Farming & Stock, S. 16, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1887.
 Gelvin, D. A., Farming & Stock, President People's Bank, Maitland, 1870.
 Gelvin, M., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1868.
 Gifford, W. S., Postmaster and General Merchant, Corning, 1881.
 Gimson, John, Farming & Stock, S. 34, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1850.
 Glick, Geo. W., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1873.
 Gmel, J. L., Farming & Stock, S. 1, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1865.
 Goodpasture, A. H., Farming & Stock, S. 2, T. Liberty, P. O. Maitland, 1871.
 Goodpasture, Ed., Farming & Stock, S. 26, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1870.
 Gordon, Mrs. Z., Retired, Mound City, 1883.
 Gould, A. E., Farming & Stock, S. 10, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1869.
 Graham, M., Farming & Stock, S. 32, T. Union, P. O. Bigelow, 1883.
 Graves, C. T., General Merchandise & Stock, Maitland, 1868.
 Gray, Dr. M. S., Physician & Surgeon, Craig, 1899.
 Greiner, George, Farming & Stock, S. 13, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1865.
 Griffith, J. F., Retired, S. 33, T. Liberty, P. O. Craig, 1886.
 Griffith, William, Farming & Stock, S. 42, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1866.
 Groves, John, Teacher, Bigelow, 1873.
 Hahn, Mrs. Catherine, Farming & Stock, S. 14-15, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1843.
 Hagler, Harry L., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Benton, P. O. Bigelow, 1868.
 Hagler, J. W., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1849.
 Hall, J. A., Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1850.
 Hamm, A. J., Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1865.
 Hamm, P. C., Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1865.
 Hamshar, Wm. M., President Bank of Mound City, Mound City, 1871.
 Hardman, Albert, Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1878.
 Hardman, D., Farming & Stock, S. 8, T. Nodaway, P. O. Newport, 1865.
 Headley, E. W., Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1844.
 Henstorf, August, Farming & Stock, S. 24, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning, 1868.
 Herron, Milton, Contractor & City Assessor, Mound City, 1868.
 Hiatt, W. S., Livery, Sale and Feed Stables, (Brady & Hiatt), Craig, 1866.
 Hiatt, W. T., Prop. Hotel, Mound City, 1866.
 Hibbard, G. W., Farming & Stock, S. 31, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1864.
 Hinde, T. S., Drugs & Medicines, Oregon, 1872.
 Hines, J. P., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1829.
 Hinkle, John C., Farming & Stock, S. 13, T. Minton, P. O. Fortescue, 1865.
 Hinkle, J. G., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1890.
 Hocker, J. C., Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Minton, P. O. Fortescue, 1890.
 Hodgins, John, Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1855.

Hodgin, Joseph, Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1854.
 Hodgins, J. N., Farming & Stock, S. 8, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1854.
 Hoffman, F. W., Farming & Stock, S. 1, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1863.
 Holman, Geo., Farming & Stock, (Ex-President Judge), S. 30, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1871.
 Holton, Geo. A., Farming & Stock, S. 1, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1871.
 Hopper, W. R., Farming & Stock, S. 16, T. Minton, P. O. Forest City, 1873.
 Hughes, Henry, Farming & Stock, S. 11, T. Forbes, P. O. Nodaway, 1861.
 Hunt, D., Farming & Stock, (Ex-Judge), S. 14, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1845.
 Hunt, C. J., Cashier, Citizens Bank, Oregon, 1890.
 Hurst, B. W., Law, Real Estate, (Notary Public), Corning, 1885.
 Hurst, J. E., Farming & Stock, S. 14, T. Nodaway, P. O. Fillmore, 1852.
 Iddings, James, Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Nodaway, P. O. Helwig, 1852.
 Jackson, C. W., Prop. of Hotel, S. 19, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1868.
 Johnson, A. J., Farming & Stock, S. 9, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City, 1860.
 Johnson, Elmer, Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1868.
 Kaitenbach, Dr. E., Physician & Surgeon, Craig, 1865.
 Karns, V. C., Farming & Stock, S. 25, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1868.
 Kaucher, William, Publisher & Justice of the Peace, Oregon, 1855.
 Kearney, Dr. J. R., Physician & Surgeon, Oregon, 1877.
 Keller, W. H., Farming & Stock, S. 34, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1853.
 Kelly, J. J., Contractor & Builder, Mound City, 1881.
 Kerneco, Robert, Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Liberty, P. O. Maitland, 1878.
 King, E. E., Publisher & Editor Mound City News, 1868.
 King, C. R., Publisher and Editor Mound City News, 1871.
 King, J. W., Farming & Fruit, S. 35, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon, 1890.
 Klopp, Dr. A. J., Physician & Surgeon, Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove.
 Kneale, Frank, Farming & Stock, S. 35, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1883.
 Kneale, J. J., Farming & Stock, S. 26, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1866.
 Kneale Robert, Farming & Stock, S. 15, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1865.
 Kneale, William, Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1865.
 Kreider, J. W., Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1886.
 Kurie, John, Farming & Stock, S. 33, T. Benton, P. O. Forest City, 1865.
 Landon, C. G., County Surveyor, Forest City, 1870.
 Larsen, Nels, Livery, Feed & Sale Stables, Craig, 1893.
 Laughlin, A. B., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1879.
 Laughlin, Giles A., Attorney at Law & Public Administrator, Oregon, 1880.
 Lawrence, H. B., Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1871.
 Lease, L. L., Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1881.
 Lechner, George, Investment Broker, Oregon, 1870.
 Lewis, William, Farmer, Carpenter & Stonemason, S. 33, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1878.
 Lewis, John, Farming & Stock, S. 8, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1869.
 Liggitt, J. C., Real Estate & Loans, Mound City, 1899.
 Long, A. W., Farming & Stock, S. 33, T. Liberty, P. O. Oregon, 1876.
 Long, W. A., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1869.
 Mahan, William, Farming & Stock, S. 4, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon, 1891.
 Markt, Frederick, Farming & Stock, S. 32, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1856.
 Markt, Jacob, Farming & Stock, S. 31, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1854.
 Markt, Jerry, Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1868.
 Mavitt, John S., Farming & Stock, S. 19, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning, 1871.
 Mavitt, Mrs. M. A., Physician & Surgeon, (Office & Res. one half mile north of Corning), S. 19, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning, 1873.
 Maxwell, Lucian B., Drugs & Medicines, Maitland, 1881.
 May, M., Farming & Stock, S. 34, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City, 1813.
 McAfee Coates, Farming & Stock, S. 6, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1841.
 McCown, E. J., Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1869.
 McCown, J. G., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Benton, P. O. Forest City, 1880.
 McIntyre, G. R., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1840.
 McManan, Edward J., Notary Public, Forest City.
 McNulty, A. R., Livery, Feed & Sale Stables, Forest City.
 Meade, John F., Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1873.
 Meador, James H., Carpenter & Builder, Craig, 1873.
 Meadows, Abner, Farming & Stock, S. 14, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1863.
 Meadows, A. L., Livery, Feed & Sale Stables, Mound City, 1864.
 Meadows, F. C., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1865.
 Meadows, L. A., Farming & Stock, S. 5, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1865.
 Meek, T. J., Farming & Stock, S. 34, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1892.
 Menifee, J. N., Fruit Grower, S. 15, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1853.
 Merritt, Steve, Pool & Billiard Parlors, Mound City, 1890.
 Metzger, H., Farming & Stock, S. 19, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1872.
 Meyer, C. E., Farming & Stock, S. 13, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1869.
 Meyer, E. C., County Treasurer, Oregon, 1857.
 Meyer, George, Farming & Stock, S. 7, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon, 1814.
 Meyer, J. F., Farming & Stock, S. 24, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1853.
 Meyer, John, Jr., Farming & Stock, S. 13, T. Hickory, P. O. Newport, 1848.
 Meyer, J. H., Farming & Stock, S. 13, T. Hickory, P. O. Mound City, 1854.
 Meyer, S. C., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1868.
 Mann, J. W., Farming & Stock, S. 26, T. Minton, P. O. Bigelow, 1890.
 Miller, Frank, Farming & Stock, S. 35, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1865.
 Miller, John A., Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1869.
 Miller, J. A., Prop. Fillmore Mills, S. 11, T. Nodaway, P. O. Fillmore, 1889.

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

- Miller, J. F., Farming & Stock, S. 9, T. Liberty, P. O. Craig, 1868.
 Miller, Dr. J. W., Physician & Surgeon, Mound City, 1896.
 Minton, Henry, Retired, S. 8, T. Minton, P. O. Fortescue, 1852.
 Minton, Dr. I. M., Physician & Surgeon, S. 32, T. Minton, P. O. Fortescue, 1858.
 Minton, Dr. J. L., Physician & Surgeon, S. 35, T. Minton, P. O. Napier.
 Mitchell, James H., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Minton, P. O. Fortescue.
 Montgomery, Hugh H., President Holt County Bank, Mound City, 1870.
 Moore, C. C., County Recorder, Oregon, 1866.
 Moore, L. I., Groceries, Oregon, 1863.
 Morford, W. L., General Blacksmithing, S. 27, T. Liberty, P. O. Maitland, 1897.
 Morris, A. H., Farming & Stock, S. 9, T. Hickory, P. O. Newpoint, 1850.
 Morris, George, Farming & Stock, S. 8, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1864.
 Morris, J. W., Milling, Forest City, 1859.
 Moser, Wm., (Pew & Moser), Livery, Sale & Feed Stables, Mound City, 1873.
 Murphy, G. W., Attorney at Law & Notary Public, Craig, 1883.
 Murphy, Robert, Farming & Stock, S. 25, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1853.
 Murphy, Wm. R., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1872.
 Murray, Geo. R., Nursey & Farming, S. 9, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1867.
 Murry, P. D., Farming & Stock, S. 34, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1853.
 Nauman, H. G., Farming & Stock, S. 2, T. Liberty, P. O. Craig, 1891.
 Nauman, I. N., Farming & Stock, S. 12, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1877.
 Nauman, Joseph S., Farming & Stock, S. 32, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1877.
 Nauman, S. S., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1874.
 Nichols, F. T., Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1879.
 Neiderhouser, C., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1858.
 Nipper, Rev. L., Pastor Catholic Church, Tarkio.
 Nixon, Alex., Drugs & Medicines, Bigelow.
 Noe, James A., Farming & Stock, S. 4, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1870.
 Noelsch, John, Farming & Stock, S. 24, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1863.
 Noland, F. R., Farming & Stock, S. 34, T. Benton, P. O. Oregon, 1838.
 Norris, C., Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1866.
 Nall, D. Contractor & Builder, Mound City, 1875.
 Ocker, James, Retired, S. 21, T. Clay, P. O. Skidmore, 1874.
 O'Fallon, S. F., Attorney at Law, Oregon, 1870.
 Opel, W. C., Farming & Stock, S. 25, T. Nodaway, P. O. Helwig, 1874.
 Oren, J. A., General Merchandise, Newpoint, 1865.
 Owens, J. T., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Liberty, P. O. Maitland, 1870.
 Oyerly, James, Contractor, Mound City, 1871.
 Patterson, C. A., Farming & Stock, S. 32, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1858.
 Patterson, George, Farming & Stock, S. 25, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1853.
 Patterson, Geo. T., Farming & Stock, S. 6, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland, 1857.
 Patterson, James, Farming & Stock, S. 5, T. Hickory, P. O. Newpoint, 1869.
 Patterson, J. W., Farming & Stock, S. 9, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland, 1871.
 Patterson, Lum, Farming & Stock, S. 5, T. Hickory, P. O. Newpoint, 1858.
 Patterson, Robert, Farming & Stock, S. 4, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon, 1842.
 Patton, T. S., Retired, S. 32, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1877.
 Payne, J. E., General Merchandise & Lumber, Oregon, 1871.
 Pebley, T. F., Farming & Stock, S. 13, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1891.
 Peirce, C. W., Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1841.
 Pennell, Hugh, Retired, S. 25, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1841.
 Pennell, William, Farming & Stock, S. 25, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1862.
 Perkins, D. D., Farming & Stock, S. 10, T. Bigelow, P. O. Craig, 1861.
 Peters, A., Farming & Stock, S. 31, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning, 1866.
 Peters, Andrew, Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning, 1859.
 Peters, John, Saloon, Mound City, 1865.
 Pew, H. S., Livery, Feed & Sale, (Pew & Moser), Mound City, 1873.
 Pfauwer, H., Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1868.
 Pierce, C. W., County Collector, Oregon, 1858.
 Poynter, Wm. M., Farming & Stock, S. 9, Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1866.
 Praisewater, B. F., Farming & Stock, S. 19, T. Hickory, P. O. Newpoint, 1869.
 Praisewater, J. W., Farming & Stock, S. 8, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland, 1872.
 Praisewater, William, Farming & Stock, S. 6, T. Hickory, P. O. Mound City, 1867.
 Pratt, E. R., Livery & Feed Stables, Agent for Light Vehicles, Maitland, 1880.
 Proffit, George, Farming & Stock, S. 14, T. Nodaway, P. O. Helwig, 1861.
 Proffit, Harvey, Farming & Stock, S. 22, T. Nodaway, P. O. Helwig, 1864.
 Pallen, G. W., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1859.
 Quick, Geo. W., Farming & Stock, S. 22, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City, 1859.
 Ramsay, Harvey, Farming & Stock, S. 4, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon.
 Ramsay, J. W., Farming & Stock, S. 4, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon, 1841.
 Randall, W. J., Justice of the Peace, Farming & Stock, S. 26, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1867.
 Rankin, W. M., Farming & Stock, S. 24, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon, 1891.
 Ray, A. J., Farming & Stock, S. 22, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow.
 Rayhill, Jacob, Retired, S. 21, T. Hickory, P. O. Newpoint, 1865.
 Rayhill, M. H., Farming & Stock, S. 4, T. Hickory, P. O. Newpoint, 1865.
 Reed, George, Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City, 1883.
 Richards, Edward, Farming & Stock, S. 24, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1867.
 Richards, W. H., Abstracts, Oregon, 1865.
 Richardson & Hitt, General Merchants & Proprietors of Excelsior Mills, Forest City.
 Risk, W. R., Farming & Stock, S. 1, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1850.
 Roberts, N. H., Farming & Stock, S. 16, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1866.
 Roecker, Albert, Cashier Montgomery & Roecker Banking Co., Oregon, 1860.
 Roland, J. M., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1858.
 Romine, George, Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Minton, P. O. Fortescue, 1865.
 Roselius, H., Farming & Stock, S. 6, T. Union, P. O. Corning, 1841.
 Ross, R. K., Retired, S. 6, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1847.
 Russel, S. M., Farming & Stock, S. 5, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon, 1869.
 Sanders, Aaron, Farming & Stock, S. 19, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1854.
 Sauer, Frank, Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1879.
 Schaffer, H. W., Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City, 1865.
 Schaffer, John, Farming & Stock, S. 10, T. Lewis, P. O. Curzon, 1865.
 Schlotsbauer, Phil, Farming & Milling, S. 10, T. Lewis, P. O. Curzon, 1865.
 Schrantz, John, Farming & Stock, S. 26, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1865.
 Scott, James, Capitalist, Oregon, 1842.
 Secrest, Wm. P., Farming & Stock, S. 22, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1832.
 Seyfer, John F., Farming & Stock, S. 2, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1861.
 Shaffner, W. H., Farming & Stock, S. 14, T. Nodaway, P. O. Helwig, 1843.
 Shuttis, Henry, Attorney at Law, Oregon, 1864.
 Sinclair, P. H., Farming & Stock, S. 16, T. Minton, P. O. Forest City, 1869.
 Sipes, Chas. F., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City, 1865.
 Sipes, P. J., Farming & Stock, S. 8, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City, 1843.
 Skeels, Geo. P., Retired, Mound City, 1857.
 Smith, Bart P., Assistant Cashier Holt County Bank, Mound City, 1873.
 Smith, E. W., Farming & Stock, S. 7, T. Hickory, P. O. Mound City, 1866.
 Smith, John S., Cashier Holt County Bank, Mound City, 1855.
 Smith, L. A., Books, S. 34, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1891.
 Smith, Nathan, Farming & Stock, S. 7, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1877.
 Stallard, D. C., Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City, 1866.
 Stambaugh, S. H., Retired, S. 24, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1866.
 Stanley, C. W., Farming & Stock, S. 8, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1881.
 Stephenson, Geo. S., Farming & Stock, S. 19, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1864.
 Stephenson, J. F., Farming & Stock, S. 7, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon, 1840.
 Stierrett, Dr. W. H. C., Physician & Surgeon, Corning, 1870.
 Stockwell, M., Farming & Stock, S. 7, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1870.
 Stout, F. L., Farming & Stock, S. 15, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1893.
 Strobel, J. C., Farming & Stock, S. 32, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1877.
 Strong, C. C., Retired, S. 21, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1854.
 Strong, Miss M. A., Farming & Stock, (ex-Teacher), S. 21, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1869.
 Stubbs, W. E., Mayor & Prosecuting Attorney, Mound City, 1869.
 Taylor, A. D., Farming & Stock, S. 31, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City, 1891.
 Taylor, John E., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Forbes, P. O. Forbes, 1847.
 Thatcher, Dr. J. T., Physician & Surgeon, Oregon, 1878.
 Thomas, Henry, President Exchange Bank, Mound City, 1865.
 Trimmer, J. Q., Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Hickory, P. O. Newpoint, 1869.
 Turpin, Asa, Presiding Judge County Court, S. 8, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1873.
 Tyson, Wm., Farming & Stock, S. 33, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1893.
 Van Buskirk, Alex., Law & Abstracts, Oregon, 1852.
 Van Camp, A. W., Farming & Stock, S. 13, T. Minton, P. O. Napier, 1875.
 Vandeventer, A. J., Farming & Fruit, S. 32, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1889.
 Vandeventer, Elsie, Farming & Fruit, S. 29, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1889.
 Vandeventer, J., Brick Manufacturer, Mound City, 1880.
 Vandeventer, J. A., Farming & Fruit, S. 29, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1889.
 Vandeventer, Thonas, Farming & Fruit, S. 32, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1832.
 Vandeventer, Tolbert, Farming & Fruit, S. 33, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City, 1894.
 Vandeventer, W. S., Brick Contractor & Builder, Mound City, 1880.
 Van Wormer, D., Farming & Stock, (ex-County Judge), S. 17, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1853.
 Voltmer, F. J., Farming & Stock, S. 19, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning, 1881.
 Walker, Henry, Farming & Stock, S. 15, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1859.
 Walker, Jefferson, Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City, 1862.
 Walker, M. D., Farming & Stock, S. 1, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1867.
 Walter, F. W., General Merchant, Farmer & Bank Director, Corning, 1844.
 Wansley, Nathan C., Farming & Stock, S. 14, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow, 1877.
 Ward, James E., Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1879.
 Weber, George, Retired, Forest City.
 Weis, Amos, Farming & Stock, S. 3, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1856.
 Wehrli, Jacob, Farming & Stock, S. 31, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1868.
 Wehrli, John, Farming & Stock, S. 31, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1868.
 Wehrli, F., Retired, S. 6, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1867.
 Weller, E. F., President of the Farmers' Bank of Maitland, Maitland, 1863.
 Weller, P. J., Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1871.
 Weller, William, Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland, 1869.
 Welty, Edwin A., Farm Loans & Investment Broker, Oregon, 1856. Business Est. in 1876.
 Weston, Mrs. Nancy, Farming & Stock, S. 14, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1870.
 Whitman, L. L., Lumber Merchant, Mound City, 1897.
 Whitmer, Jacob, Farming & Stock, S. 36, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon, 1865.
 Whitmer, M., Farming & Stock, S. 36, T. Clay, P. O. Mound City, 1865.
 Williams, Rev. I. R., Clergyman M. E. Church, S. 7, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1893.
 Wilson, E. C., Farming & Stock, S. 6, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1873.
 Wilson, Dr. J. D., Physician & Surgeon, Bigelow, 1891.
 Wilson, M. C., Farming & Stock, S. 5, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1866.
 Wilson, T. T., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow.
 Wise, Joseph, Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Lincoln, P. O. Craig, 1848.
 Wise, Preston, Farming & Stock, S. 19, T. Union, P. O. Craig, 1855.
 Wood, W. H., Farming & Stock, S. 16, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
 Wright, J. A., Farming & Stock, S. 9, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1869.
 Wright, J. W., Farming & Stock, S. 16, T. Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove, 1869.
 Young, D. A., Livery, Sale & Feed Stables, Oregon, 1871.
 Young, H. H., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon, 1868.
 Young, J. A., Drugs & Medicines, Forbes, P. O. Elmgrove.
 Young, S. A., Farming & Stock, S. 1, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City, 1870.
 Zook, C. D., President Montgomery & Roecker Banking Co., Oregon, 1860.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

OF

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

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METES AND BOUNDS.

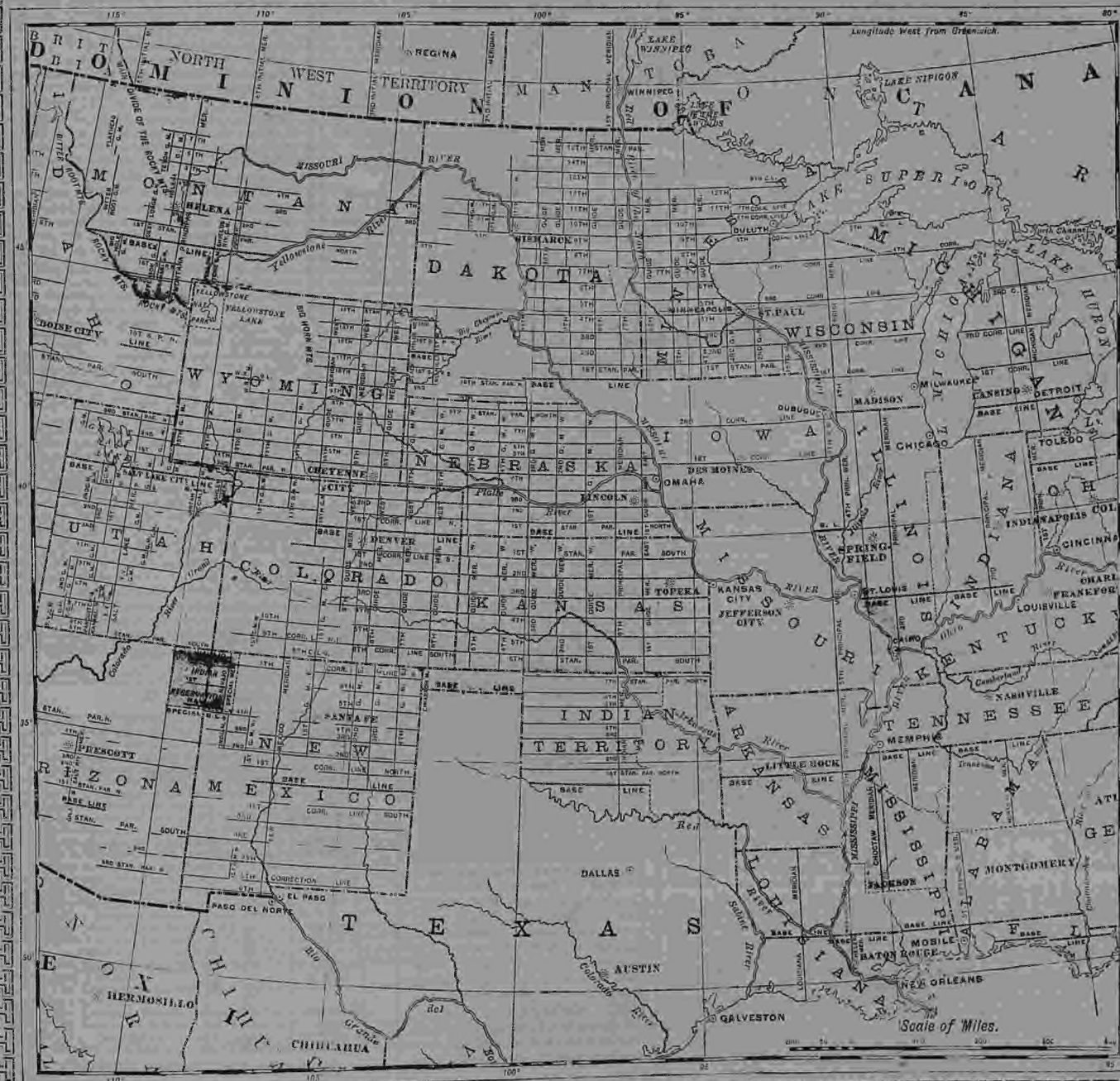
Up to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parceled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked '1' on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 30 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 300 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES.

DIAGRAM 2



THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.:—These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines, which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy, by astronomical observations. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the central portion of the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name, as are also the Standard Parallels and guide (or auxiliary) Meridians.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commencing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., IV., V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six-mile division north of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked ★ on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

TOWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshiping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 36,000 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.

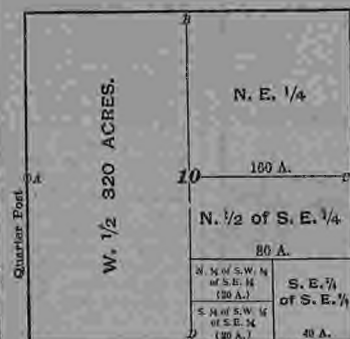
SECTIONS OF LAND.

DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the points marked A, B, C, and D, on Diagram 5.

DIAGRAM 5.



SUBDIVIDING A SECTION.

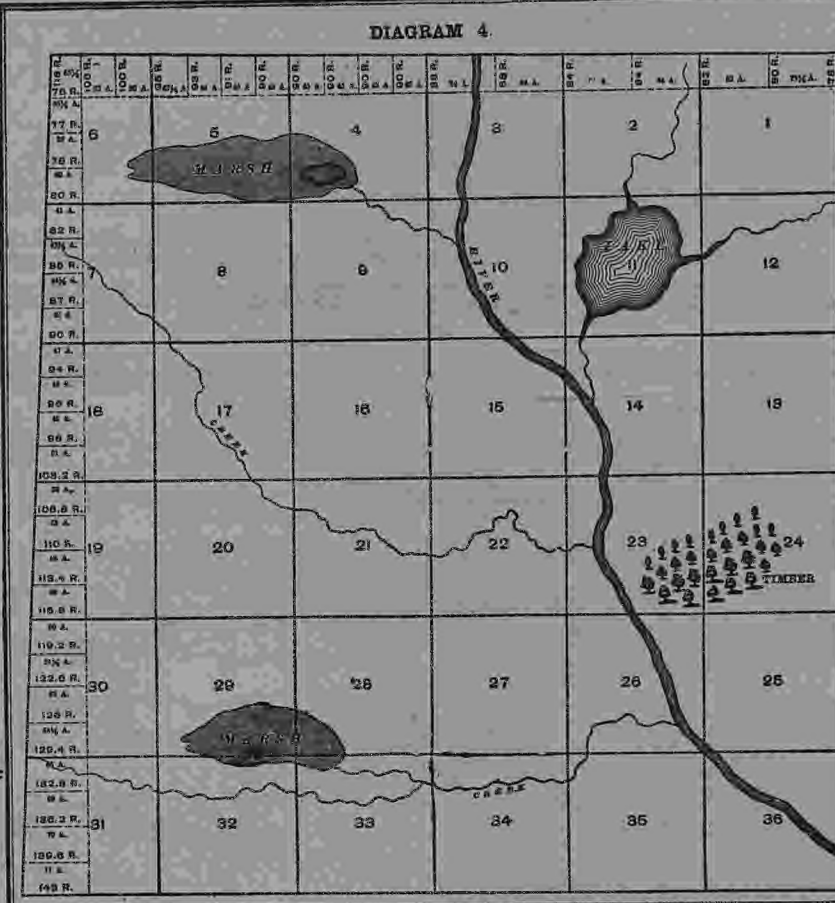


DIAGRAM 4.

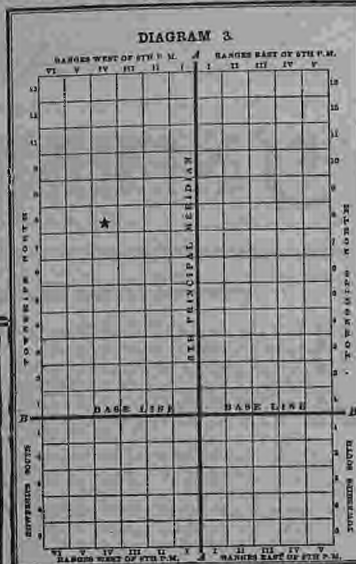


DIAGRAM 3.

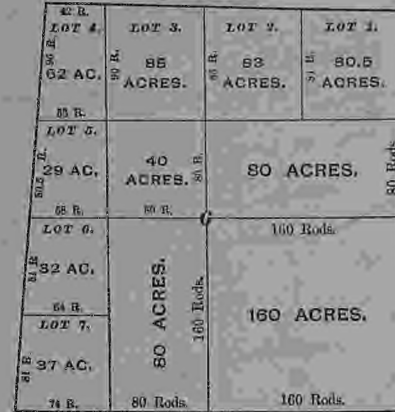
FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

CONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 36,000 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 36 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it affects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Line, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S.W. 1/4 of Section 6," etc. Of course these portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast 1/4 of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

DIAGRAM 6.



PLAT OF A FRACTIONAL SECTION.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM
OF
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.WITH A REVIEW OF THE
DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS CONNECTED
WITH THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF NATIONAL, STATE,
COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result, and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and two-thirds of the States form a quorum.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$50,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of eight officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, to nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$10,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in cases of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$20,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States, or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States, or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it is the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign governments.

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations, also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the building and property of the department, etc.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolutionary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on commercial relations.

The chiefs of all of these bureaus receive \$3,100 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; second assistant secretary, \$3,500; third assistant secretary, \$3,500; solicitor, \$3,500; chief clerk, \$2,750; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,000; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these there are the various controllers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$20,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public lands, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, are being devised or determined, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many very important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head of the department, at \$2,400 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$4,500 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$2,750; chief of warrants division, \$2,750; chief of public moneys division, \$2,500; chief of customs division, \$2,700; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationary division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$2,000; chief of miscellaneous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$6 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,000; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; chief of saving service superintendent, \$4,000; assistant, \$2,500; chief of the Bureau of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$5,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, chief, \$4,500; assistant chief, \$2,250; superintendent engraving division, \$3,600.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department.

The Commissioner of Customs, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses.

The Treasurer of the United States receives \$5,000 per year; assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) \$2,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year, and his assistant \$2,250. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers sent on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$2,800. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

The Director of the Mint receives \$4,000 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government.

Comptrollers. The first and second comptrollers are paid a salary of \$6,000 per year, and each of their deputies receive \$2,700. The first comptroller reviews and certifies the accounts of the civil and diplomatic service and public lands. The second comptroller reviews and certifies the accounts of the army and navy and of the Pension and Indian Bureaus.

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$3,600 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,250 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service, he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War, is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$20,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike forces of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for making meteorological observations at the various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the

approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid \$2,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,750. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General comes next to the Secretary, and receives a salary of \$7,500 per year. He looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate-General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon-General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance stores, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plans and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is five years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$13 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service, being \$21 per month and rations after twenty years' service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. Colonels receive \$4,500 per year; brigadier generals, \$5,500; and major generals, \$7,500.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$20,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Yards and Locks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus attending to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

Rear-admirals in the Navy are paid \$6,500 per year; commodores, \$5,000; captains, \$4,500; lieutenant-commanders, \$3,000; medical directors (rank of captains), \$4,400; medical inspectors (rank of commanders), \$4,400; pay directors (rank of captains), \$4,400; pay inspectors (rank of commanders), \$4,400. In the Engineer Corps the chief engineers are also paid \$4,400 per year.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$4,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief clerk at \$2,000 per year; superintendent of post office supplies, \$2,000; superintendent free delivery division, \$3,000; chief division of salaries and allowances, \$2,200; superintendent money order system, \$3,500; superintendent Dead Letter Office, \$2,500; chief division of correspondence, \$1,800.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of a number of divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments, at \$2,000 per year; chief of inspection division, \$2,000; chief of mail equipment division, \$1,500; general superintendent railway mail service, \$3,500; superintendent foreign mails, \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster-general has charge of the postage stamp division and the finance division. The chief of the former receives \$2,550 per annum, and of the latter \$2,000 per year.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general has control of a number of divisions, as indicated by the following officials who are under his supervision, viz.: Chief of the division of appointments, who is paid \$2,000 per annum; chief of the division of bonds and commissions, \$2,000; chief post office inspector, \$3,000, and the division of mail depredations.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$1,800; assistant attorney-general, \$4,000; superintendent and disbursing clerk, \$2,100; and a topographer, at \$2,000 per annum.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$20,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$4,600 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,750; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$4,000; superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000; commissioner of railroads, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$3,000; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; superintendent of the Census Office, \$6,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture, \$4,500 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, \$4,500; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$5,000; statistician, \$2,500; chemist, \$2,500; entomologist, \$2,500; botanist, \$2,500; ornithologist, \$2,500; chief of forestry division, \$2,000; pomologist, \$2,500; chief of vegetable pathology division, \$2,000; microscopist, \$2,500; director of office of experimental stations, \$25,000; chief division of accounts, \$2,500; chief of division of records and editing, \$2,500; chief of division of illustrations and engravings, \$2,000; horticulturist, \$2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,000 per year. There are a number of assistant attorneys-general who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as examiner of titles, who receives \$2,750 per annum; superintendent of buildings, \$2,500; appointment and disbursing clerk, \$2,000; and attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,400.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or proceedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$4,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$3,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,000.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was created for the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of five commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$7,500 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$5,500 per annum.

Department of Labor. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematically detail statistics relating to the different branches of labor in the United States. The head of this department is known as the Commissioner of the Department of Labor, and he is paid a salary of \$6,000 per annum. His chief clerk receives \$2,500 per year, and disbursing clerk \$1,800.

JUDICIARY

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following, named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$10,500 per annum, and the associate justices \$10,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$6,000 each per annum, district judges \$5,000, and judges of the Court of Claims \$4,500 each per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the stand-

ard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than for two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and post-roads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law can be passed. No title or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for the term of six years, and receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$5,000 per year. Besides this, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

GOVERNOR

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing two States—New York and Pennsylvania—pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois and California both pay \$8,000 per annum; Minnesota, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay \$5,000 per year; Maryland pays \$4,500; Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee and Texas pay \$4,000; Florida and Arkansas pay \$3,000; Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas and North Carolina all pay \$2,000; West Virginia, \$2,700; Montana and Washington, \$2,600; the Dakotas and Nebraska, \$2,500; Connecticut, Delaware and Maine, \$2,000; Oregon, \$1,500; and New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, \$1,000. About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State, and is specifically entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by taxation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State, except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has power to fill it by appointment; but in many States to succeed a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Gov-

ernor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would should act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that bills are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the States the Secretary of State is an ex-officio member of a number of the official State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

STATE AUDITOR

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as in many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with his State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is ex-officio a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

STATE TREASURER

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer on State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The plan by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasury. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kept, showing what is received or paid out of the various "funds," which "funds" must be exhibited in separate accounts. In several of the States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest, to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest, to consult with and advise the various county or state attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same, and when

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necessary prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the law; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers of corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, the office is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he is authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all public educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested, his written opinion upon questions arising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the law provides for a State officer under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property entrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of all other matters relating to the men, property, ordnance, stores, camp and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this is made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert book-keeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is also made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insurance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to the law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents relating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, sort and systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following-named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines, secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State lander, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State all inspector, dairy commissioner.

STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to: viz. Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly, which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular sessions every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call a special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government, at regular times provided by law they appropriate the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval for reasons (1), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President *pro tem.* is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and cases relating to the revenue, but there is no trial by jury in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work

that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

So far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the clerk of court is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings, and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The general plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outline the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the States.

COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for re-election for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of account, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, in whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurers are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases warrants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder; but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of

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any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or county clerk," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court;" while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments, take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following resume of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county, or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county, by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and induce teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

COUNTY PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all actions, suits, judgments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice

to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible, all preliminary examinations of criminals, when requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpoenas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all criminal cases prosecuted by him.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impound a jury to enquire into the cause of death, but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpoena witnesses; administer oaths in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are: county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

THE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities is assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal, for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same, and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a *municipality*.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, hav-

ing various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain restricted powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officio members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "pound-masters," although, as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

THE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim in this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made or public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are invested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "independent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

IN all of the States the laws provide for the local government of cities and villages so that when they attain a certain population they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs independent of, the township in which they are located, both as to school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ON

Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

IN business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business man generally and the banks, and it should be regarded as one of the first duties of the business man to become acquainted with the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are today a necessity in the transaction of business and making exchange. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses; and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen that a very important part of the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT.

THE FIRST STEP in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. It is known to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identify and touch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts or exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as it is every one else with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory, the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon it a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it is gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having entered his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket" together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book," and it is also carried to his credit on the Deposit Ticket on the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank.

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies to different cases. In cities where there is a Clearing House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities, a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very rarely, if ever, occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any appeal or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefore acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

THE word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest.

Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit that a bank can give them, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan; and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business man and thus, frequently embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" provided they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker first and submit the situation, securities, etc. to him, as all men are to be by training the best judge and advisor in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid, but this refusal should never be taken as a personal snub, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

COLLECTIONS.

IN leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words: "For Collection for Account of" and places his signature below it. Upon receipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank, will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both on his Pass book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in receiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as

to give the bank time to give abundant notice to the parties. If the customer desires to make a "night" or "time draft" upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with blank drafts.

STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

A FEW words concerning statements and balances will not be inappropriate in this connection. Every customer of a bank should always and without fail, once in each month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The canceled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and rectified.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

PROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of today is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not probable that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and without which the business of the world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their negotiability. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall assume a complete title, and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; must be signed; (it must be absolute, not depend upon any contingency it must be to pay money in a certain amount or in the amount of a certain bill of exchange; computation; the time of payment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is payable to a certain payee's order or to bearer.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

ACCORDING to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is a written promise of a person, called the "maker" to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise, if it falls in any of these matters it becomes a contract, and is thus lost the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed. But negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded in defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, in the regular course of business, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either: a want of consideration; that it was obtained by duress or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notes must immediately be given to the endorser, otherwise, in a majority of the States, all endorser's agents that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is *prima facie* evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at large in the body of the note and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration; as, where one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it is illegal in its nature, or if it is directly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is sufficient refusal.

DATE OF GRACE.—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the universal rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with this custom, and a number of States have already passed laws abolishing the "Days of Grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, and it is not specifically waived in the instrument the payor is entitled to the three days as fully as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the date set for payment.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely.

The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

Bill of Exchange.

Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hundred Dollars, and charge as to exchange.

To JOHN HOLT & Co.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN DOW.

CHECKS.

A CHECK on a bank is one form of an "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference to the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance, as a bank is bound to pay the check, after depositing it while still in possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damages for refusal to honor his check, under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are usually drawn payable immediately, but they may be made payable at a future day, and in this case they resemble more to a bill of exchange. As stated, a check requires no acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its face with the signature of the banker. It is then said to be certified and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" the same as if paid, and it is considered paid as far as the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a check is not a surety in the same sense as is the drawer of a bill of exchange, but is the principal debtor like the maker of a note. He cannot complain of any delay in the presentation, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the bank, and there it may be at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fail after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank goes out all the money of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers it to another he has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within a reasonable time. He has the right to expect that it will either be presented the next day or started to the point on which it is drawn. If it is held beyond a reasonable time and a loss is occasioned thereby, the party responsible for the delay must bear the loss. If a bank pays a forged check it is so far its own loss that it cannot charge the money to the depositor whose name was forged. But it is entitled to recover the money from the party who presented it. If it pays a check of which the amount has been falsely and fraudulently increased, it can charge the drawer only with the original amount, provided the drawer himself has not caused or facilitated the forgery by carelessly writing it or leaving it in such hands as to make the forgery or alteration easy. In some of the States the Supreme Court has decided in cases where checks were "raised" that the drawer must bear the loss as they had failed to take reasonable precaution to prevent it. Perforating and cutting machines are on the market which make it almost impossible to raise or alter the amounts so as to avoid detection, and the tendency of the decisions is to regard the use of these as only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the amount in red ink across their signature.

If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrongly in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly. There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. Generally all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—no one who presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

DRAFTS.

A DRAFT is a form of an "Inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange usually called "drafts" are the bank draft or exchange, and the sight or time draft. The bank drafts, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is mainly applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is, but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred immediately by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections (today by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of _____ Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account.

To Cash, New York, N. Y.

JOHN SIMS.

ENDORSEMENTS.

THE signature of any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, bill of exchange, or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer," as in "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title; it passes with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the title is considered strictly against him, and, as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law presumes in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made for the purpose of indicating that he would pay it if the payee failed to do so. Where several payees are named in the instrument it must bear the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, however, their liability as endorser is joint, not several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint.

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement," or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit it by making it payable to some other payee, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement," has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions over his own endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States.

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement," is very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee, most making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the directions, as: "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the title to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to him) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its payment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor fails to take it up.

Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it conditional, a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to John Sims or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc.," below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. only," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it.

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "waiving notice of demand," making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment," "total future holders," etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

As endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay it. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they only exist in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorser, they must have prompt notice of nonpayment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorser who are entitled to notice are discharged, by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest must be made according to the laws of the place where payable.

The *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he attests in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorser and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

GUARANTY.

A **"GUARANTOR"** is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. According to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as, if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is considered strictly, and if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the party guaranteed, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he is writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the court held that the original guarantor could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond which declares the debt; and, in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation he has incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acceptance of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offeror unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him reasonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give his debtor some accommodation or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of prejudicing the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and so, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the delay.

It is, in many cases, difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing, or a promise to pay the debt or guaranty his promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is shown on his books that he is not regarded as a guarantor, but as original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as will leave him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment," or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

An accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case, it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

IDENTIFICATION.

THE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced for a case of this kind. The bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customer to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is in merely indicate that they know the party to be the

payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, that the signature is correct, and the only liability assumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept paper endorsed this way and justify so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

ANY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though admitted to be strong evidence by no means legally conclusive. If the party signing it saw about an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the results of such examination—the great aim of the law being to administer strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debt or claims so released. Hence, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore discharges and annuls the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise.

INFANTS AND MINORS.

THE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant, or minor, is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exceptions are made, giving validity to their contracts for necessities. By being voidable, but not void in the strict sense, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise.

AGENCY.

THERE are a few well-defined and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent only when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds of agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. It is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transgresses his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business.

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special restrictions or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or orally, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had taken his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but then by word and promise is known to go on and deal with the supposed agent, or even an opportunity of disavowing himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transgresses his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transgressed.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

IN general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay has said that the principal object of the modern world are being effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done. Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only a small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about 600,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years while the balances paid in money have only been about 30,000 millions, or about four per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money-changers who displayed their wares and money in the streets and thus supplied them in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1528, and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited to it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what are known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on the silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had as a principal object, the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plucked coins, or coins of certain samples that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coins and disburse the credit granted for them. Various other banks spring into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful financial agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as that of England. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the exchequer but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government heavily through extraordinary needs.

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without charter June 18th,

1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and final action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year in reference to this proposed association. Two years afterward, a "perpetual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1791 the State of Massachusetts incorporated the Massachusetts Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1791. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Government, but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank failed.

State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense proportions.

In 1863, the *NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM* was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features. Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are receivable at par in the United States in all payments except for duties on imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of interest allowed by the various States—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equally and jointly, for all debts of the bank, in addition to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower more than ten per cent. of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock.

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist.

CLEARING HOUSE.

THE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing-house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clearing House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of their inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

In all cities where there are large amounts of billiard and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due to it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing-house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, dangerous, and complicated, that the balances were settled only weekly instead of daily—a plan that resulted in great risk and cost. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the settlements are so simultaneous and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$200,000,000 in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, book-keeping and expense, it enabled the banks by settling aid to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "collections"; and these are assorted for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes his position and calls the house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the banks in the same order, with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it, signs and returns it to the messenger, who immediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messengers moving in the same manner; each messenger has, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it. This operation even in the greatest clearing houses only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes.

This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately write from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank.

This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, thus at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully, and certain slips are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

- B. C.
224 Birth of Demosthenes.
223 Death of Alexander at Babylon.
Alexander succeeds by Perdiccas as
co-regent.
Antipater in Macedonia.
Lysimachus in Thrace.
Cassander in Greece.
Antigonos in Syria.
Eumenes in Cappadocia.
Seleucus at Babylon.
Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one
years.
Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats
Athens and allies.
222 Ptolemy I. surnamed Soter, receives the
Egyptian Kingdom.
Phoenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy
Soter I.
221 First war among the "successors of
Alexander."
Battle of the Cauline Forks.
Romans ferociously defeated by Pontus and
under the Samnite yoke.
220 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.
Revolt of Phoenicia.
Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.
217 Antiochos at Syracuse.
Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.
216 Conquest of Alexander of Phrygia.
Palatium under Antigonos.
Roman victory at Clunia.
215 Samnite victory at Lucania.
214 Battle of Oenoe.
Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over
Demetrius Poliorcetes.
Pyrrhus king of Epirus.
Apollonius Claudius censor.
Apollonius and Antiochus.
The great Roman military road com-
pleted.
213-120. Sarcophagi, Indian empire.
212-120. The Sicilian War.
211-120. The Sicilian War.
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A. D.
395 Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430).
406 Alaric in Greece.
410 Stilicho attains chief power under Honorius.
406 The Huns ask aid of Honorius against the Goths and Scythians.
407 Death of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan.
409 Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople (died 407).
409 Alaric ravages Italy.
410 Battle of Volturnus.
410 Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho.
406 The Vandals, Alaric and Suii invade Gaul.
409 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.
410 Sack of Rome by Alaric.
410 Death of Alaric.
410 Pelagius begins to preach about this time.
412 Proclus the philosopher born (died 485).
414 Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great.
414 Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years.
420 Death of St. Jerome.
420 Crispian, the philosopher and historian, flourishes.
422 Death of Honorius at Ravenna.
422 Administration of Ethica begins, lasting about thirty years.
424 The Treviran's Song published.
424 Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople, banished (died 431).
430 The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa.
430 Death of Theodorus, Bishop of Mopsuestia.
431 The General Council held at Ephesus.
431 St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.
431 Attila King of the Huns.
431 Theodosian code published.
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457 Severus nominal Emperor.
457-72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul.
458 Great fire at Constantinople.
470 Birth of Boethius (died 526).
470 Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West.
476 Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.
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Medieval History

476 Establishment of the Kingdom of the Franks.
477 Second Saxon invasion of Britain.
478 Birth of Clovis (died 511).
481 Clovis I. (Merovingian) reigns in Belgic Gaul.
481 Clovis I. defeats the Goths.
481 Odotharius invades Italy.
481 He founds the Kingdom of Saxony.
481 Theodoric establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy. South Germany and Hungary, capital at Ravenna.
485 Third Saxon invasion of Britain.
485 Clovis founds the Kingdom of Wessex.
485 Clovis of France embraces Christianity.
485 Laws of Burgundy published.
485 Charabades, the Persian, ravages the Greek Empire.
485 Persia invades Scotland from Ireland.
485-92 The famous King Arthur said to reign in England.
487 Clovis, having conquered the country from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds the Kingdom of all Franks.
487 Clovis makes Paris the capital of the Franks.
491 Salic Law established by Clovis in France.
491 Division of the monarchy between Clovis' four sons.
501 Valentinian, the Goth, besieges Constantinople.
501 Cordic founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.
501 Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome.
501 Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded.
523 Justinian Code published.
523 Belisarius conquers Asia.
523 The Franks appear in Italy.
523 Italy made subject to Belisarius. Goths ravage Milan.
524 Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 594).
525 The Turks enter Asia.
527 Northumbria founded in Britain.
527 The Angles form the Heptarchy in Anglia, Wales, Merca, etc.
527 Toilla, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy by the Imperial general Narces and Belisarius.
527 Narces overthrows Gothic power in Italy.
528 Ostrogoth sole ruler in France.
528 Perpetua II. of Scotland (?)
528 Death of Clovis. His four sons divide the kingdom between them.
528 St. Columba lands in Scotland.
528 Constantinople destroyed by fire.
534 History of Gildas (?)
534 Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes King of Kent.
534 Italy invaded by the Lombards from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narces governor of Italy.
537 Birth of Mohammed (died 632).
537 Battle of Durnham: West-Saxons defeat the Britons.
537 France mostly destroyed by fire.
537 Scythians ravage Thrace.
537 The Moors of the palace the real rulers in France.
537 Kingdom of Merca founded in Britain.
537 Franks expelled from Spain by Reared I.
537 Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope.
537 The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun Italy.
537 St. Augustine arrives in England.
537 Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Christianity.
537 Italy ravaged by Scythians.
537 Scots invade Bernicia: are driven back.
537 The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Rome.

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1487 James I. of Scotland, murdered.
James II. becomes King.
Albert V. Duke of Austria, obtains Bosnia and Hungary, and is made Emperor of Germany.
1488 University of Florence founded.
The Pragmatic Sanction: Albert V. of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany.
1489 Council of Florence.
Title of Emperor limited to the Austrian Hapsburgs.
1492 Battle of Vassag: Turks routed by Hungarians.
1493 Battle of Nisus: Turks again defeated.
Birth of Leonardo da Vinci.
The Arabian Nights issued (7).
1494 Nicholas V. Pope.
Duke of Gloucester murdered.
The Council of Milan.
Alphonso V. at Avignon.
Pope's "Heremita".
Jack Cade's insurrection.
Early English ballads.
Birth of Dunbar: died 1520.
1495 University of Glasgow founded.
1496 Earl Douglas murdered by James II.
The Archduke of Austria created, with sovereign power, by Frederick III.
1497 Constantinople captured by Mohammed II.: End of the Eastern Empire.
End of the French and English wars.
The Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1498-99 War of the Roses, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.
1499 Battle of St. Albans.
Battle of Tewkesbury: Turks repulsed by Hungarians.
Frederick III. divides Austria with his relatives.
1500 Pius II. Pope at Rome.
Birth of Skellon: died 1523.
The Turkish conquest of Greece.
1501 Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of England.
Louis XI. King of France.
1502 Ivan the Great, of Russia, founds the modern Russian Empire.
Turkish war with the English.
1503 Close of Austria's war with Frederick III.
"League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles against Louis.
1504 Birth of Erasmus: died 1536.
The Coventry bazaar.
1505-06 Lorenzo de Medici founded.
1507 League of Italian cities against the Turks.
William Caxton establishes first English printing-press.
Battle of Tewkesbury.
1508 Warwick, King-maker.
Birth of Durer, painter: died 1528.
Birth of Copernicus.
1509 Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and sculptor: died 1564.
1510 Ferdinand II. of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile.
Edward IV. invades France.
First introduction of cannon and drums into Russia.
Birth of Sir John Fortescue.
1511 Battle of Marston.
1512 Russian war with Tartars.
Archie and Burgundy united to France by Maximilian's marriage.
Birth of Titian, painter: died 1576.
Duke of Clarence murdered.
1513 Union of Arras: France, Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella.
Great invasion of Russia by Tartars.
Mongolian power in Russia destroyed.
1514 Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, purchases Brandenburg from Sigismund.
1515 Ivan assumes title of the Czar of Russia.
Birth of Raphael, painter: died 1520.
1516 Birth of Stephen Hawes: died 1542.
Edward V. made King of England: April 6 murdered in the Tower.
Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25.
Charles VIII. King of France.
Birth of Luther: died 1546.
1518 Spain invaded by Turkey: first auto da fe at Seville.
1519 Roworth Field.
August 25, death of Richard I.
Henry VII. crowned.
1520 Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.
1521 Pius II. dies rounds Cape of Good Hope.
The Court of the Star Chamber instituted in England.
1522 Province joined to France.
War between Russia and Sweden.
The Yemman of the Quare organized in England.
1523 Leonardo da Vinci, painter, born.
1524 Charles VIII. marries Anne of Brittany.
Alexander VI. Pope.
Seymour defeats and annihilates the Tartars.
1525 Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 24; Hayti, December 6.
Ferdinand conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.
Cesar, Borgias, pope Alexander VI.
Henry sells the sovereignty of France, Warbeck's insurrection: quelled in 1526.
Spanish persecution of the Jews.
1527 Treaty of Barcelona, between France and Spain.
League between Russia and Denmark.
Birth of Correggio, painter: died 1534.
Charles VIII. invades Italy and conquers Naples.
Lollards persecuted in England.
1528 Poppling Act passed.
1529 Rauler lost to Charles.
Spain annexed to Austria by the marriage of Philip I. with the heiress of Aragon and Castile.
1530 Cabot discovers Labrador, June 23; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 2.
Louis XII. King of France.
1531 The French unite with Venice and seize Milan.
Battle of Lepanto: victory of the Turks.
Mohammedans expelled from Spain.
Perkin Warbeck executed.
1532 Pizarro discovers Brazil, January 28.
Cairat, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil, May 2.
1533 Breake and Schellhausen join the Swiss Confederation.
Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola.
Spanish Jews compelled to adopt Christianity.
Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers various lakes on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coast of the islands; discovers and names Porto de Huelo, November 2.
1534 Roger of Montezuma in Mexico.
Louis XII. of France, invades Spain.
Portuguese in India.
Birth of Wyatt: died 1542.
Birth of Mendoza, historian: died 1576.
1535 Death of Queen Isabella of Spain.
Brazil explored by Amerigo Vesputius.
Columbus, worried by the machinations of his enemies, returns to Spain, November 3.
1536 Birth of John Knox: died 1572.
1537 Death of Columbus, May 20: he was treated with the basest ingratitude by the Spanish Government.
Buchanan born: died 1582.
Rule of Charles V. of Spain, in Holland.
Birth of Francis Xavier: died 1552.
Yucatan discovered by Solis and Pizarro.
1538 League of Cambray, between Louis XII. and Maximilian, against Venice.
- A. D.
1500 Henry VIII. King of England: he marries Catherine of Aragon.
Venice stripped of its Italian possessions.
Russia again invaded by Tartars.
Execution of Dudley and Empson.
Ojeda founds San Sebastian.
1501 Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice.
1502 Velasco subdues Cuba.
1503 Selim I. made King of Turkey by Janissaries.
Pence de Leon discovers the Florida coast.
Birth of Vasari, painter: died 1571.
Birth of Titian, painter: died 1564.
Navarre annexed to Spain.
1504 England invades France.
Battle of Guinegate or Spurs: French defeat.
Scotland invades England.
Duke of Flanders Field, Scots defeated.
Habsburg crosses the Atlantic of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean.
Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and the arts.
1505 Wolsey's power begins in England.
1506 Battle of Marignano.
Francis I. defeats the Italians, Swiss and Germans.
Maximilian I. secures the Hungarian succession.
Francis I. becomes King of France.
First English prose history.
Birth of St. Theresa, saint: died 1582.
1507 Death of Ferdinand, King of Spain.
Rule of Cardinal Ximenes.
Charles I. King of Spain.
Accession of the Duke of Austria.
Turks gain Egypt.
1508 Europeans first obtain a footing in China.
Selim I. defeats the Mamelukes and adds Egypt to the Ottoman Empire.
Luther begins the work of reformation in Germany.
Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast.
Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German.
Birth of Surrey: died 1547.
1509 Grailva conquers the Yucatan, and names it New Spain.
1510 Cortes lands in Mexico.
Charles I. of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany as Charles V.
1511 "Field of the Cloth of Gold" meeting of Francis I. with Henry VIII.
Balboa passes through Magellan's Straits.
1512 Battle of Ravenna: Russia defeats Poland.
Martin Luther excommunicated at the Diet of Worms.
Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
Henry VIII. styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.
France and Spain at war.
1513 Accession of the Duke of Mexico by Charles V.
First Scotch invasion of England.
Selim I. defeats the Hungarians.
1514 Italian League against Francis I.
Clement VII. Pope at Rome.
Bernardine of Sienne, religious.
Honduras conquered by the Spaniards.
Verrazani's discoveries in North America.
1515 Birth of Ronsard: died 1585.
Settlement of New France (Canada).
1516 Battle of Ravenna.
Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner by Charles V.
1517 Protestantism in Germany.
Albert of Brandenburg embraces Lutheranism and becomes Duke of East Prussia and Elector of Brandenburg.
1518 Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hungary to Austria.
Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito.
Mongol dynasty founded in India.
Tyndale's new Testament published.
Germanic empire.
1519 Insurrection of Moriscos suppressed, in Spain.
Death of Machiavelli.
Birth of Camoens: died 1572.
1520 Backville, earliest dramatist, born.
Narva's expedition to Florida coast.
Constable Bourbon at Rome.
James V. of Scotland, religious.
Birth of P. Veronesi, painter: died 1588.
Diet at Spiera, Germany.
1521 France and Spain sign treaty of peace at Cambrai.
St. Thomas More, Chancellor.
The Augsburg Confession published.
Persecution of Protestants begun in France.
Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey.
Reformation makes great progress in Switzerland.
Italy conquered by Charles V.
Russia makes peace with the Tartars.
League of Smolensk formed by Protestant princes.
1522 First European colony in South America.
San Vincente founded.
Royal printing press established in France.
Elliott's "Governor" issued.
Death of Zwinger: born 1484.
1523 France annexes Brittany.
Conquest of Friesland.
Catholics at Geneva.
1524 Ivan I. Czar, sired for his cruelty.
Henry divorces Catherine, and marries Anne Boleyn.
1525 The Hotel de Ville, Paris, founded.
1526 Henry VIII. styled "Head of the Church" by authority of the Pope of Rome abolished in the kingdom.
Carter's expedition to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.
Rebellion of Fitzgerald in Ireland.
Foundation of Jesuit order.
Cossacks died: born 1482.
1527 Execution of St. Thomas More, in England.
Carter's second voyage, enters and names the St. Lawrence, ascends the river as far as present site of Montreal.
Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers adjacent country.
California supposed to have been discovered by an expedition fitted out by Cortes under Grailva.
Criminals, vicar-general in England.
Suppression of monasteries in England.
Coverdale's Bible issued.
Mendoza erects the first Mexican mint.
1528 Suppression of the Anabaptists, and death of John of Leyden.
Anne Boleyn beheaded, Henry marries Jane Seymour.
The Portuguese graze Macao, China.
The Reformation in Paris, commenced.
1529 English suppression of the monasteries.
Death of Jane Seymour.
Plundering of Greece.
1530 Adoption of the six articles, England.
First edition of Cromwell's Bible published.
Cranmer's Anglican Liturgy.
Execution of Cromwell.
Greece subjected to the Ottoman Empire.
1531 Henry VIII. marries Anne of Cleves, January 6; divorced July 9; marries Catherine Howard, August 2.
James V. of Scotland, dies.
Mary proclaimed Queen of Scots; reigned 6 years.
Birth of Gascoigne: died 1577.
Birth of Gilbert (magistrate): died 1603.
Orillan sails down the Amazon to the sea.
- A. D.
1541 Great Tartar invasion of Russia repelled.
De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.
Catherine Howard executed.
1542 Henry VIII. takes the title of King of Ireland.
Roberval's expedition to the St. Lawrence.
1543 Ivan IV. the Terrible, reigned at the age of fourteen.
Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr.
Death of Copernicus: born 1473.
1544 Grillon League joins Swiss Confederacy.
France at war with England and Spain.
English invasion of France under Henry VIII.
Birth of Tasso: died 1585.
University of Konigsberg founded by Tucke Albert.
1545 Ivan IV. crowned by the Patriarch.
Pope Paul III. erects Parma and Placentia into a Duchy.
Ascham "Toxophilus".
Council of Trent.
1546 Birth of Martin Luther.
France concludes peace with England.
Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scotland.
1547-48 Charles V., of Germany, makes war on the Protestants, who are assailed by the Duke of Saxony.
1548 Earl of Surrey, England, executed.
Death of Henry VIII.
Birth of Sidney, under protectorship of the Duke of Somerset.
Henry II. King of France.
1549 Death of Francis, King of Spain.
Birth of Victoria Culonna: born 1490.
The Smolensk war.
Birth of Cervantes: died 1616.
1550 Execution of Lord Seymour, England.
Arrest of his brother, the Duke of Somerset.
1551 John Knox's Scotch reformation.
1552 Earl of Essex, England, executed.
1553 Wilson's Art of Rhetoric published.
The Book of Common Prayer published in England.
Duke of Somerset beheaded.
1554 Melis successfully defended by the Duke of Guise.
Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passau.
1555 Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh: died 1618.
Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6.
Lady Jane Grey proclaimed Queen of England, July 10, but relinquishes the throne.
Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.
Trade between England and Russia begun by the "Russian Company".
Services burnt by Calvin.
Birth of Hooker: died 1633.
1556 Birth of Spenser: died 1633.
Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley beheaded.
Mary marries Philip of Spain.
Birth of Sir Philip Sydney: died 1586.
Persecution of Protestants in England.
Wyatt's insurrection suppressed in England.
1557 The English martyrs, Latimer, Ridley, Rogers, and Crammer burnt at the stake.
Philip II. rules in Holland.
Religious peace of Augsburg.
1558 Charles, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery.
Philip II. King of Spain.
Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany.
Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindostan.
1559 Spain at war with France.
Battle of St. Quentin: Philip gains a decisive victory.
1560 Alva takes Louvain.
1561 Calais retaken by the French.
Mary, of Guise, in Scotland, marries the Dauphin.
Elizabeth accedes to English throne, November 17.
1562 Re-establishes the Church of England.
Francis II. King of France.
Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis signed.
Massacre of Protestants in England.
1563 Charles IX. King of France, regency of Catherine de Medici.
Turks invade Hungary.
Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain.
1564 Birth of Bacon: died 1626.
Mary Stuart reclaims in Scotland.
Religious wars in France.
1565 Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.
Hungarians defeated at Drets by Gules.
Russia and Sweden unite against Poland.
Port Royal, Carolina, founded by Huguenots.
1566 Gules killed at the siege of Orleans.
Treaty of Peace with the Huguenots.
The Escorial Palace of Spain founded.
Tasso's "Bucolics" issued.
1567 Death of Dryden: died 1700.
1568 Maximilian II. King of Germany.
Florida colonized by Huguenots.
Birth of Shakespeare: died 1616.
Birth of Galileo: died 1642.
The Tulieries, Paris, begun.
Philip establishes the Inquisition in Holland.
1569 Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darnley.
St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Melendez.
1570 Confederacy of "Guerra" (Geggar) against Philip's cruelty.
Murder of Rizzio, by Darnley, March 9.
Religious wars resumed in France; Huguenots driven to St. Denis.
Alva enters the Netherlands.
Assassination of Darnley, Feb. 10; Mary accused of complicity.
1571 Mary marries Brothwell, May 16; abdicates in favor of her son.
James VI. Earl of Murray, regent.
1572 Mary escapes from prison, is defeated by Murray, at Laugerie, May 15, and seeks shelter in England.
Bishop's Bible issued.
1573 Huguenots defeated at Jarnac and Montemuray.
1574 Rebellion of Moriscos, in Spain, put down.
Ivan massacre 25,000 persons at Novgorod, Russia.
Hungary definitely annexed to Austria.
Murray murdered; Lennox becomes regent.
1575 Birth of Kepler: died 1630.
Spain allied with Venice and the Pope against the Turks.
Battle of Lepanto: Turkish power crippled.
Accession of Russia, burned by the Tartars.
Lennox murdered; Mar becomes regent.
1576 Rebellion of William of Orange against Philip's cruelty.
Massacre of St. Bartholomew, France, August 24.
Ivan Navarre marries Marguerite, of Valois.
1577 Birth of Inigo Jones: died 1632.
Accession of Henry III., of France, the last of the Valois.
Birth of Ben Jonson: died 1637.
1578 Elizabeth, of England, declines the sovereignty of Scotland.
Birth of Guido Real, painter: died 1642.
Ghent pacified.
Provinces in Holland unite against Spain.
Accession of Rudolph II., of Germany.
Protestant enters Bas Francisco Bay.
The Holy Catholic League organized.
- A. D.
1579 Birth of Burton: died 1640.
Birth of Fletcher: died 1633.
Birth of Rubens, painter: died 1688.
League of Utrecht.
Northern provinces of Holland declare their independence.
1580 Francis Drake's rebellion suppressed.
Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.
Alva, of Spain, conquers Portugal; the united provinces renounce their allegiance.
1581 English take fortress of Smernick, in Ireland, from the Irish, and butcher 700 prisoners.
Birth of Alexander, of Sterling: died 1600.
1582 Campanus's Jesuit conspiracy suppressed.
Santo Fe, New Mexico, founded by Ruy Lopez.
1583 Birth of Hugo Grotius: died 1645.
William of Orange assassinated.
1584 Henry III. killed by Jacques Clement; accession of Henry IV., of Navarre, first of Bourbon line.
Expedition of Amidas and Barlow to America.
1585 Southern provinces of Holland subdued by the Duke of Parma.
Treaty of Peace between Holland and England.
Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island settlement.
1586 Davis Strait discovered by Davis.
Battle of Bathen.
1587 Birth of Shakespeare killed.
Birth of Beaumont: died 1635.
1588 Prince Maurice becomes Stadtholder of Holland.
Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay Castle.
Assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, by order of the King.
Destruction of the Spanish Armada off the English coast.
1589 Birth of Henry.
Henry IV. defeats the League.
Barneveldt, grand Pensionary of Holland.
1590 Birth of Herrick: died 1634.
Sigismund, of Poland, in Sweden.
1591 Birth of Shakespeare: died 1616.
Birth of Gassendi: died 1655.
1592 Henry IV. adopts the Catholic faith.
His brother, by peace of Amboise, founded.
1593 Capture of Cadix by Essex.
University of Barcelona founded.
1594 Bacon's essays published.
Death of Philip II., of Spain.
1595 Philip II. King, he banishes 300,000 Moors from Spain by A. D. 1610.
The Netherlands ceded to Austria.
Birth of Newton in favor of Protestants, by Henry IV.
Irish rebellion of O'Neil, or Tyrone, defeated by the English at Blackwater.
Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.
The race of Huron, who had governed Canada for 700 years, becomes extinct.
1596 Bodleian founded.
Antony and John de Witt, Antwerp.
Birth of Velasquez, painter: died 1660.
1597 The English martyrs, Latimer, Ridley, Rogers, and Crammer burnt at the stake.
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Battle of St. Quentin: Philip gains a decisive victory.
1600 Alva takes Louvain.
1601 Calais retaken by the French.
Mary, of Guise, in Scotland, marries the Dauphin.
Elizabeth accedes to English throne, November 17.
1602 Re-establishes the Church of England.
Francis II. King of France.
Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis signed.
Massacre of Protestants in England.
1603 Charles IX. King of France, regency of Catherine de Medici.
Turks invade Hungary.
Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain.
1604 Birth of Bacon: died 1626.
Mary Stuart reclaims in Scotland.
Religious wars in France.
1605 Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.
Hungarians defeated at Drets by Gules.
Russia and Sweden unite against Poland.
Port Royal, Carolina, founded by Huguenots.
1606 Gules killed at the siege of Orleans.
Treaty of Peace with the Huguenots.
The Escorial Palace of Spain founded.
Tasso's "Bucolics" issued.
1607 Death of Dryden: died 1700.
1608 Maximilian II. King of Germany.
Florida colonized by Huguenots.
Birth of Shakespeare: died 1616.
Birth of Galileo: died 1642.
The Tulieries, Paris, begun.
Philip establishes the Inquisition in Holland.
1609 Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darnley.
St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Melendez.
1610 Confederacy of "Guerra" (Geggar) against Philip's cruelty.
Murder of Rizzio, by Darnley, March 9.
Religious wars resumed in France; Huguenots driven to St. Denis.
Alva enters the Netherlands.
Assassination of Darnley, Feb. 10; Mary accused of complicity.
1611 Mary marries Brothwell, May 16; abdicates in favor of her son.
James VI. Earl of Murray, regent.
1612 Mary escapes from prison, is defeated by Murray, at Laugerie, May 15, and seeks shelter in England.
Bishop's Bible issued.
1613 Huguenots defeated at Jarnac and Montemuray.
1614 Rebellion of Moriscos, in Spain, put down.
Ivan massacre 25,000 persons at Novgorod, Russia.
Hungary definitely annexed to Austria.
Murray murdered; Lennox becomes regent.
1615 Birth of Kepler: died 1630.
Spain allied with Venice and the Pope against the Turks.
Battle of Lepanto: Turkish power crippled.
Accession of Russia, burned by the Tartars.
Lennox murdered; Mar becomes regent.
1616 Rebellion of William of Orange against Philip's cruelty.
Massacre of St. Bartholomew, France, August 24.
Ivan Navarre marries Marguerite, of Valois.
1617 Birth of Inigo Jones: died 1632.
Accession of Henry III., of France, the last of the Valois.
Birth of Ben Jonson: died 1637.
1618 Elizabeth, of England, declines the sovereignty of Scotland.
Birth of Guido Real, painter: died 1642.
Ghent pacified.
Provinces in Holland unite against Spain.
Accession of Rudolph II., of Germany.
Protestant enters Bas Francisco Bay.
The Holy Catholic League organized.
- 1616 The present Tain Dynasty in China established by Manchu Tartars.
Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare.
Harvey discovers circulation of blood.
1617 Ladislaus, of Poland, marches on Moscow.
Finland ceded to Sweden.
1618 The thirty years' war begins in Bohemia, between the Protestants, under the Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Hapsburg League.
St. Walter Raleigh executed.
1619 Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates, accession of Ferdinand II.
Austrian coast surveyed by Zeachen and others.
Kepler's Laws published.
1620 Execution of Barneveldt, Holland.
The Dutch visit India and establish a united East India Company.
Battle of Prague: defeat of Hungarian Protestants.
1621 Puritans arrive at Plymouth.
"Great Patent" to Virginia company is voided.
Dutch vessels with first negro slaves enter James River.
1622 Navarre annexed to France.
Spain and Holland at war.
Philip IV. King of Spain.
The Dutch West India Company formed.
Dutch Bacon impeached and overthrown.
1623 Seldo and Pym imprisoned.
Birth of Moliere: died 1672.
New Hampshire first settled.
First edition of Shakespeare's works.
1624 Richelieu's reforms, begins with the Basque.
England declares war with Spain.
1625 Prince Frederick Henry reigns in Holland.
Accession of Ferdinand III., of Hungary.
Accession of King Charles I., of England: he marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France.
Huguenot uprising.
1626 Death of Lord Bacon.
1627 War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy, Delaware settled by Sweden and Finna.
Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonization Canada.
The company of one hundred associates formed.
War between England and France.
Birth of Browne: died 1704.
1628 The Duke of Buckingham assassinated.
Richelieu surrenders after a memorable victory.
Petition of Right, England.
Massachusetts Bay settled.
Elliot sent to the Tower of London.
Birth of John Bunyan: died 1688.
1629 English seize French possessions in Canada.
Champlain made prisoner and sent to England.
Canada granted to Massachusetts Bay Company.
1630 Edict of Nantes.
City of Boston founded.
Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, invades Germany.
1631 Treaty of Cherasse, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I., of Savoy.
Birth of Dryden: died 1700.
1632 Charles of Marlborough granted to Lord Baltimore, and settled by Irish Catholics.
Canada restored to the French by treaty of St. Germain.
The Cavalier Poets.
1633 Patrick Lord: died 1704.
Champlain returns to Canada with new settlers.
Battle of Lutzen: victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.
1634 French Academy established by Richelieu.
Spain at war with France, which is invaded.
Assassination of Wallenstein.
Ship money levied in England.
1635 Connecticut settlements at Hartford, Windsor and Westchester.
Roger Williams drives French Massachusetts, settles in Rhode Island.
1636 Death of Champlain.
The "Fifth mile" prevails in Holland.
China's play at Creation.
1637 Equid Indian war in Connecticut.
J. de Montmarry arrives in Canada.
The Island of Montreal settled.
Hampden's trial in England respecting "ship money".
Pryor fined by Star Chamber.
Harvard College founded.
First settlement at Brooklyn, Long Island.
1638 New Haven colony founded.
First peace between the Iroquois and Canada.
Turks defeat Persians, and take Baghdad.
Solomon League and Covenant between England and Scotland.
1639 Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two Spanish fleets.
Pacification of Dunne.
Withdrawal of English army from Scotland.
First printing press in America.
Birth of Rauler: died 1689.
1640 John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal.
Portugal wins its independence.
Beginning of the Long Parliament.
First American book issued.
Earl of Stafford beheaded.
Judgment against Hampden annulled.
Ulster rebellion in Ireland; massacre of Drogheda.
Fort St. George built at Madras.
1641 Death of Galileo and Richelieu.
Charles I. attempts to seize members in the House.
Civil war in England.
1642 Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 22.
Turman society, South Australia and Van Diemens Land explored.
Hobbs's Leviathan published.
Birth of Newton: died 1727.
First treaty between New York and Dutch: established 1714.
1643 Accession of Louis XIV., the Great, in France.
Regency of Anne of Austria, and ascendancy of Mazarin.
Battle of Chalkrope, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.
Covenant approved by Parliament.
Turner on the Rhine.
Torricelli's barometer.
1644 Battle of Marston Moor: victory of Cromwell.
Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.
Charter granted to Rhode Island.
Indian massacre in Virginia.
Self-denying ordinance, England.
Birth of William Penn: died 1718.
1645 Archbishop Laud beheaded, Jan. 10.
Battle of Naseby, June 14; decisive defeat of royalists.
Battle of Philiphaugh; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.
Alexis, called the Father of his country, Czar of Russia.
Royal Society of England founded.
1646 Charles I. seeks refuge in Scotland, and is surrendered to the Parliament.
Birth of Leibnitz: died 1716.
1647 Conversion of Indians in Canada to Christianity.
1648 Treaty of Westphalia.
Switzerland's independence acknowledged.
Holland, given up by Spain, becomes a republic.
End of the thirty years' war between Catholics and Protestants.
Pomerania and other territory, annexed to Prussia.
Civil wars of the Fronde.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1648 Canadians at war with the Indians. The House of Brandenburg acquires Halberstadt and Magdeburg. New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 inhabitants.
- 1649 Trial and execution of Charles I. Massacre and capture of Drogheda, Ireland, by Cromwell.
- 1650 Confession of Faith. Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scotland.
- 1651 Leopold I. made King of Hungary. Charles II. crowned at Scone, Scotland, Jan. 1. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 1, and defeat of Cromwell.
- 1652 Charles II. flees to France. "Narbonne" Parliament. Birth of Pennell, died 1715. English Navigation Act.
- 1653 England at war with Holland. The Dutch under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel."
- 1654 De Ruyter defeated by Blake. Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexico.
- 1655 Peace between England and Holland. Death of Van Tromp.
- 1656 Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, April 20. He becomes Lord Protector, Dec. 16.
- 1657 Jesuits establish themselves among the Onondaga Indians.
- 1658 Russian victories in Poland. Spain and England at war, which lasts five years.
- 1659 Russian Peace of Niemiets, or Wilna, with Poland.
- 1660 Prussia declared independent of Poland. Frederick William, the Great Elector. James captured.
- 1661 Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor.
- 1662 Death of Admiral Blake.
- 1663 Accession of Leopold I. in Germany. Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.
- 1664 Auto de fe of the Inquisition, Mexico. Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.
- 1665 Peace of the Pyrenees.
- 1666 The restoration. Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established.
- 1667 Birth of St. John, died 1724.
- 1668 Death of Mazarin.
- 1669 Louis, Minister of Finance, in France. Execution of the Marquis of Argens, in Scotland.
- 1670 Birth of De Foe; died 1717.
- 1671 The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1673.
- 1672 Terrible earthquake in Fekia; 300,000 lives lost.
- 1673 Act of Uniformity, May 19.
- 1674 The Church of England reformed. Charles marries Catherine of Braganza, May 20.
- 1675 Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV.
- 1676 Earthquake in Canada.
- 1677 Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.
- 1678 France begins war with Holland.
- 1679 New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley, settled at Elizabethtown.
- 1680 The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York.
- 1681 North Carolina settled.
- 1682 De Coudres governor in Canada.
- 1683 War with the Mohawks.
- 1684 Second Dutch war with England.
- 1685 Death of Philip II. regency of Anne.
- 1686 The Great Plague in London.
- 1687 Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch.
- 1688 Canada granted to French West India Company.
- 1689 De Ruyter defeated by Monk. Mohawk villages destroyed by the French.
- 1690 Great fire in London.
- 1691 The French Academy of Sciences founded.
- 1692 Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadtholder in Holland.
- 1693 First Russian vessel built.
- 1694 Birth of Swift; died 1755.
- 1695 New York City; 24 houses.
- 1696 French, Austrian, and Holland and Sweden united against France.
- 1697 Treaty of Lisbon.
- 1698 Spain recognizes Portugal's independence.
- 1699 Russian ambassadors sent to France and Spain.
- 1700 France and Sweden break the triple Alliance, and declare war against Holland.
- 1701 First settlements of English in South Carolina.
- 1702 Champs Elysees, Paris, planted.
- 1703 Birth of Steele; died 1729.
- 1704 Corde and Turenne overrun Holland.
- 1705 Perpetual edict of 1687 revoked.
- 1706 William of Orange, stadtholder. The De Witts assassinated in Holland. The Holland cities opened, and French driven out.
- 1707 The French acquire Pondicherry, India. Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada.
- 1708 Paris Academy of Music founded.
- 1709 Birth of Addison; died 1719.
- 1710 Virginia granted to Arlington and Culpeper.
- 1711 Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the Northwest.
- 1712 Death of the poet John Milton.
- 1713 Discovery of the Mississippi.
- 1714 King Philip's war in New England.
- 1715 Birth of Clarke; died 1759.
- 1716 William of Orange marries Mary. "Paradise Lost" first published.
- 1717 Russia begins war with the Turks.
- 1718 Peace of Nimegue, France.
- 1719 England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot."
- 1720 Sir Edward Derry Godfrey found murdered.
- 1721 Expedition of La Salle.
- 1722 Sunyar's "Pilgrim Progress" published.
- 1723 Birth of Bolingbroke; died 1751.
- 1724 Habeas Corpus Act passed parliament.
- 1725 Archbishop Sharpe murdered by convicts, who defeat Clivehouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bolewell Bridge.
- 1726 East India Company begins trading in China.
- 1727 Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29.
- 1728 Mississippi river explored by Hennepin. Charleston, South Carolina, founded.
- 1729 The Exclusion Bill, England.
- 1730 Origin of the Whig and Tory.
- 1731 Mahatma power begins in India.
- 1732 La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana.
- 1733 De Frontenac recalled from Canada.
- 1734 Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.
- 1735 Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana.
- 1736 The Casaca subdued by Russia.
- 1737 William Penn settles in Pennsylvania. Delaware granted to Penn.
- 1738 Sobieski, of Poland, raises the siege of Vienna.
- 1739 Discovery of Rye House plot, to secure succession for Duke of Monmouth.
- 1740 Execution of Lord Russell, July 21, and Algernon Sydney, Dec. 19.
- 1741 Canada renounces war with the Iroquois. Mahomet I. besieges Vienna, but fails.
- 1742 Greece joined by the Venetians.
- 1743 Birth of Berkeley; died 1753.
- 1744 Revocation of Edict of Nantes, terrible persecutions of French and Protestants follow.
- 1745 Accession of James II. of England.
- 1746 Argyle's rebellion suppressed, and his execution.
- 1747 Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., lands at Lyme, June 21; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 22.
- 1748 Battle of Segemour, July 6; defeat and execution of Monmouth.
- 1749 Texas colonized by Spaniards.
- 1750 Birth of Handel; died 1759.
- 1751 Birth of Bach; died 1750.
- 1752 William Dampier lands in Australia.
- 1753 Louis marries Madame de Maintenon.
- 1754 Alliance between Russia and Poland against the Turks.
- 1755 Birth of Allan Ramsay; died 1787.
- 1756 Birth of Young; died 1825.
- 1757 Athens captured by the Venetians.
- 1758 Hungary declared to be in the Austrian rule line.
- 1759 Accession of Joseph I.
- 1760 Madam Guyon, and the "Quietists," persecuted.
- 1761 Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops.
- 1762 June 20.
- 1763 Abolition and flight of James II., Dec. 23.
- 1764 Landing of the Prince of Orange on English soil.
- 1765 French Variations issued.
- 1766 Birth of Pope; died 1741.
- 1767 William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13.
- 1768 James II. lands in Ireland.
- 1769 Peter the Great's ravages in Russia.
- 1770 Catherina's rebellion in Scotland suppressed.
- 1771 King William's war.
- 1772 French and Indians ravage New England frontier.
- 1773 Canadian expedition fails.
- 1774 The Toleration Act passes Parliament.
- 1775 Iroquois lay waste the island of Montserrat.
- 1776 Frontenac again made Governor of Canada.
- 1777 France at war with England.
- 1778 Birth of Montesquieu; died 1755.
- 1779 French and Indians destroy Schenectady, New York.
- 1780 Massacre of Salmon Falls.
- 1781 Siege of Londonderry.
- 1782 British colonies in America resolve to invade Canada.
- 1783 Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by the British fleet.
- 1784 Britain joins the "Grand Alliance" against France.
- 1785 William III. lands in Ireland, June 19.
- 1786 Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James defeated.
- 1787 French invasion of Spain.
- 1788 Caragon and Catalonia ravaged.
- 1789 Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.
- 1790 Beginning of the English national debt.
- 1791 Insurrection in the City of Mexico.
- 1792 Massacre of Glencoe.
- 1793 Battle in Stenker and London.
- 1794 Birth of Bradley; died 1752.
- 1795 Battle of Marassala; the Duke of Savoy defeated by the French under Cliveaux.
- 1796 Bank of England established.
- 1797 Mary, Queen of England, dies.
- 1798 University of Halle founded.
- 1799 Birth of Bishop Butler; died 1752.
- 1800 Birth of Voltaire; died 1758.
- 1801 Birth of Chesterfield; died 1773.
- 1802 Turks again invade Hungary.
- 1803 English Dictionary published.
- 1804 Abolition of censorship of the English press.
- 1805 Nauru falls.
- 1806 Trinity Church, New York, founded.
- 1807 Peace of Gylawick.
- 1808 Treaty between England, France, Spain and Holland.
- 1809 Peter, Czar of Russia, visits Holland and England, and leaves useful traces.
- 1810 Peter suppresses the conspiracy of the Strelitz, and punishes its members with barbarous cruelty.
- 1811 Widening of King William's war.
- 1812 Birth of Hogarth, painter; died 1774.
- 1813 Death of Frontenac.
- 1814 First Partition Treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France.
- 1815 The Danish expedition sails.
- 1816 Second East India company formed.
- 1817 Birth of Savage; died 1743.
- 1818 Birth of Warburton; died 1779.
- 1819 Peace of Carlowitz, between Turks and the Allies.
- 1820 The Morea ceded to Venice.
- 1821 Russian exploration of the Mississippi.
- 1822 Fenelon's "Talemaque" issued.
- 1823 The French in Canada make peace with the Iroquois.
- 1824 Second Partition Treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in succession.
- 1825 Charles II. of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is succeeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon.
- 1826 War of the Spanish succession begins in Italy and continues until 1715.
- 1827 Death of James II. in exile, at St. Germain, Sept. 15.
- 1828 Spain allied with France and Mantua.
- 1829 The French founde Desat.
- 1830 The Prussian monarchy established by Frederick, and recognized by Leopold.
- 1831 Germany.
- 1832 Russia at war with Sweden.
- 1833 Total defeat of Peter at the battle of Narva, by Charles XII.
- 1834 Census of New York gave 5,000 inhabitants.
- 1835 Death of William III. of England.
- 1836 Anne succeeds to the English throne, March 8.
- 1837 Beginning of "Queen Anne's War."
- 1838 Prussia takes Dutchess.
- 1839 Holland, Austria and England declare war with France and Spain.
- 1840 Treaty of French with Spain.
- 1841 Massachusetts frontier ravaged by Indians.
- 1842 Peter founds St. Petersburg and makes it the capital of the empire.
- 1843 Portugal joins alliance against Spain and France.
- 1844 Irish parliament petitioned for union.
- 1845 Birth of Jonathan Edwards; died 1768.
- 1846 Birth of John Wesley; died 1791.
- 1847 Battle of Blenheim, English and their allies, under Marlborough, victorious over the French.
- 1848 The English capture Brest, or royal body guard.
- 1849 Peter abolishes the "Papery Act."
- 1850 Battle of Donaworth.
- 1851 Charles acknowledged King of Spain at Barcelona.
- 1852 Joseph I. becomes Emperor of Germany.
- 1853 Defeat of the French at Hamilit.
- 1854 Battle of Toul.
- 1855 The French raise the siege and surrender.
- 1856 Naples and Lombardy.
- 1857 Birth of Ben Franklin; died 1790.
- 1858 Union of England and Scotland as the Kingdom of Great Britain.
- 1859 Napoleon seized and Liekeburg purchased by Frederick I.
- 1860 Holland, Germany and England at war.
- 1861 First expedition against Port Royal.
- 1862 Nova Scotia, falls.
- 1863 Death of the allies at Alamo.
- 1864 Death of Ayrupsebe.
- 1865 Birth of Fielding; died 1754.
- 1866 Birth of Buffon; died 1788.
- 1867 Mantua ceded to Joseph I., of Austria.
- 1868 The French squadron routed by the English under Admiral Byng.
- 1869 Discovery of Hercules' tomb.
- 1870 England determines upon the conquest of Canada.
- 1871 Battle of Polowa; Peter totally defeats Charles XII., of Sweden, who dies in Turkey.
- 1872 1,000 Swedish prisoners sent by Peter to conquer Siberia.
- 1709 Battle of Malplaquet, Marlborough again defeats the French.
- 1710 Birth of Samuel Johnson; died 1784.
- 1711 Capture of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, by the English, and name changed to Annapolis.
- 1712 Death of Spandaro, under Philip V., at Battle of Almenara.
- 1713 Schemerell's riots in Great Britain; dissolving meeting houses destroyed.
- 1714 The "Tatler" first published.
- 1715 Attack and repulse of English fleet on Quebec.
- 1716 Russia at war with Turkey.
- 1717 Accession of Charles VI., of Germany.
- 1718 A slave market opened in Wall Street, New York.
- 1719 Birth of Home; died 1756.
- 1720 The principle of Meurs acquired by Prussia.
- 1721 Peace of Aargau; end of the religious war, in Switzerland.
- 1722 Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria.
- 1723 Birth of Rousseau; died 1779.
- 1724 Treaty of Utrecht between the great powers, and terminates the wars of Queen Anne.
- 1725 Peter the Great and Nova Scotia ceded to England.
- 1726 Italy divided; a part of the Duchy of Milan given to the Emperor of Austria.
- 1727 Barcelona, Spain, besieged.
- 1728 Frederick William I. becomes King of Prussia.
- 1729 Peter takes the title of Emperor of Russia.
- 1730 Birth of Sterne; died 1758.
- 1731 Death of Queen Anne of England.
- 1732 George I. becomes King of England, June 1.
- 1733 Russian succession begins.
- 1734 Treaty of Rastadt, Austria acquires the Netherlands.
- 1735 Birth of Whitfield; died 1770.
- 1736 Birth of Glick; died 1757.
- 1737 Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar.
- 1738 Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.
- 1739 Birth of the Chevalier at Peterhead, December 22.
- 1740 Louis XV. King of France, with the Duke of Orleans, deposed.
- 1741 Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc.
- 1742 Russia adds Esthonia, Livonia, and a large part of Poland to the Empire.
- 1743 Peter visits Germany, Holland and France.
- 1744 Occupation of the Morea by Turkey.
- 1745 Battle of Cardinet, Alphonse in Spain.
- 1746 Prussia and Sweden at war.
- 1747 Death of Louis the Great; accession of Louis XV., his grandson.
- 1748 Great era of speculation.
- 1749 George Law's financial schemes.
- 1750 The "Hugbo" chartered by Brooklyn first issued.
- 1751 The Sentential Bill passed in England.
- 1752 Death of Garrick; actor; died 1759.
- 1753 New Orleans founded.
- 1754 Bulgaria abandoned by Turkey.
- 1755 Mohand Shah becomes King of Sardina.
- 1756 Peace of Passarowitz.
- 1757 Austria gains additional territory.
- 1758 Russia expels the Jesuits.
- 1759 Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece.
- 1760 Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed.
- 1761 Battle of Glenahol.
- 1762 Ostend East India Company founded.
- 1763 Mohand Shah ascends the throne of India.
- 1764 Robinson Crusoe published.
- 1765 Sardina is made a kingdom.
- 1766 Law's Mississippi South Sea Bubble, and other schemes collapsed.
- 1767 Widening financial distress.
- 1768 Birth of Spollet; died 1771.
- 1769 Birth of Frois, actor; died 1772.
- 1770 First Partition Treaty settles the Imperial Crown of Germany on Maria Theresa.
- 1771 Death of the Duke of Marlborough.
- 1772 The Jesuits expelled from China.
- 1773 Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.
- 1774 Birth of Adams Smith; died 1790.
- 1775 Birth of Blackstone, jurist; died 1780.
- 1776 Philip V., of Spain, abdicates, but resumes power upon the death of Louis.
- 1777 "Wood's halfpence" issued.
- 1778 Great excitement in Ireland.
- 1779 Andrew Hamilton at Oxford University.
- 1780 Guy's Hospital founded.
- 1781 Death of St. Denis, Paris, completed.
- 1782 Death of Peter the Great.
- 1783 Catherine I. becomes Empress of Russia.
- 1784 The New York Gazette founded.
- 1785 Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, re-established.
- 1786 Prussia renounces a league with Germany.
- 1787 Death of Hutton; died 1797.
- 1788 Death of George I., and accession of George II. in England, June 11.
- 1789 Death of Sir Isaac Newton.
- 1790 Birth of Goldsmith; died 1774.
- 1791 A city library founded in New York.
- 1792 French settled; died 1791.
- 1793 Peter II., the last of the Romanoffs, deposed.
- 1794 Anne, Duchess of Cornwall and daughter of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Russia.
- 1795 Birth of Watt; died 1810.
- 1796 Birth of Leland; died 1810.
- 1797 Birth of Cowper; died 1800.
- 1798 Birth of George Washington, Feb. 22.
- 1799 March 8, Battle of Oglethorpe.
- 1800 Birth of Wieland; died 1813.
- 1801 "Letters of Philopolemus" burnt by the hangman.
- 1802 Birth of Pringle; died 1804.
- 1803 Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers Sicily and crowned king of the two Sicilies.
- 1804 Birth of John Adams; died 1826.
- 1805 Marriage of Marie Theresa to Francis I., Duke of Lorraine.
- 1806 War between Spain and Portugal.
- 1807 Birth of Mozart, musician; died 1791.
- 1808 Hungary again at war with the Turks.
- 1809 Birth of Gibson, historian; died 1794.
- 1810 Birth of Benjamin West, painter; died 1793.
- 1811 Birth of Sir William Herschel; died 1822.
- 1812 England again declares war with Spain.
- 1813 Birth of Belgrade between Russia, Austria and Turkey.
- 1814 Russia renounces her rights on the Black Sea.
- 1815 Invasion of India by Persia.
- 1816 Delhi sacked by Nadir Shah.
- 1817 Methodism begins in England.
- 1818 Prohibition of the publication of De Witts in England.
- 1819 Death of the Emperor, Charles VI., of Germany; last of the male line of the House of Hapsburg.
- 1820 Maria Theresa, his daughter, becomes Queen of Hungary and Empress of Germany.
- 1821 Prussia the Great, King of Prussia.
- 1822 Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.
- 1823 Ivan VI., an infant, emperor of Russia.
- 1824 New York Society Library founded.
- 1825 Swedenborg born.
- 1826 Prussia, Saxony, Sazony and France receives support from Great Britain.
- 1827 Prussian victory.
- 1828 Austria defeated in Silesia, by Frederick.
- 1829 Julia banished from France.
- 1830 Lord Ross, Prime Minister, England.
- 1831 Peace of Paris.
- 1832 Catherine ceded to Great Britain.
- 1833 Pondicherry restored to France.
- 1834 Governor Murray appointed governor of Canada, and first introduces English law.
- 1835 Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826.
- 1763 Close of the Seven Years' War. Treaty of Fribourg; Russia added to Prussia.
- 1764 Treaty of Madrid restores peace between Spain, Portugal and England. John Wilkes arrested for sedition. Explorations of Wilkes and Cartier in Australia.
- 1765 Great defeat of native princes, at battle of Rusee, India, Oct. 21.
- 1766 Pontiac's war; Indians capture English forts and massacre inhabitants.
- 1767 The Sandy Hook lighthouse first lighted.
- 1768 G. Granville, English Prime Minister.
- 1769 Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 1825.
- 1770 Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the Empress.
- 1771 Indians sue for peace.
- 1772 End of Pontiac's war.
- 1773 British parliament imposes heavy duties on imports.
- 1774 The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris, founded.
- 1798 Reception of the English Embassy at Peking.
- 1801 Edict against Christianity because of Jesuits.
- 1802 Failure of Lord Amherst's Embassy.
- 1803 Kingdom of Korea established.
- 1804 Opium trade prohibited.
- 1805 Opium seized, causing trouble with British.
- 1806 Chinese outrages in Canton.
- 1807 Hong Kong captured.
- 1808 Naval battles.
- 1809 Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor.
- 1810 Canton and coast blockaded.
- 1811 War ends in a truce.
- 1812 War renewed owing to China's bad faith.
- 1813 Victory of the British.
- 1814 Treaty giving England Hong Kong and 30,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.
- 1815 Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with Emperor.
- 1816 Hong Kong ceded to England.
- 1817 The Chinese Office of Canton, Amoy, Foochoo, Ningpo and Shanghai opened to British.
- 1818 China pays \$2,000,000.
- 1819 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Taou-Kwang.
- 1820 Hong Kong charter issued, April 5.
- 1821 Rebellion in Quing-Si successful.
- 1822 Nankin and Shanghai taken by rebels.
- 1823 Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on European ships.
- 1824 Commodore Elliot, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fleet.
- 1825 Blockade of Canton.
- 1826 Capture of Canton by English and French.
- 1827 Treaty of Lord Elgin.
- 1828 Chinese cities destroyed.
- 1829 Commercial treaty with United States.
- 1830 English Envoy attacked by Chinese.
- 1831 England and France at war with China.
- 1832 European Allies victorious.
- 1833 Treaty of peace signed October 21.
- 1834 Surrender of Peking, Oct. 13.
- 1835 Ratification of treaty with Russia.
- 1836 China forced to pay indemnity, and to abolish former tariff.
- 1837 Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.
- 1838 Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.
- 1839 Burlingame Embassy visit United States.
- 1840 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Peking.
- 1841 French consul and many priests massacred at Tien-tsin.
- 1842 Chinese apologize and give indemnities.
- 1843 Marriage of Emperor, Tong-chi, Jan. 22.
- 1844 Death of the Emperor, Tong-chi, Jan. 22; accession of T'ai-tien, born 1871, son of Prince Chang.
- 1845 First Chinese railway from Shanghai to Wooning opened.
- 1846 Terrible famine throughout the Empire.
- 1847 Edict prohibiting opium smoking.
- 1848 Serious troubles with Russia.
- 1849 Treaty of Peace concluded with Russia.
- 1850 Sacking of European quarter in Canton.
- 1851 Treaty of peace with France, Mar. 20.
- 1852 The Imperial Government sanction the introduction of railways, June 20.
- 1853 The Chinese Government declare war against France, Aug. 15.
- 1854 French destroy Kiplat Fort at Koo-chow, Aug. 20.
- 1855 Repulse of the French at Tamsui.
- 1856 French Admiral declares all the Foo-chow ports to be blockaded.
- 1857 Insurrection in Korea.
- 1858 Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.
- 1859 Dec. 8.
- 1860 Langsun, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March 23.
- 1861 Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tsin, June 5.
- 1862 Admiralty Board created, Dec. 16.
- 1863 Marriage of the Emperor, Tong-chi, Feb. 20.
- 1864 British Consulate at Ching-King-Foo wrecked, Feb. 6.
- 1865 Floods and famines in the Northern Districts, April.
- 1866 War with Japan and continued defeat of the Chinese armies and navies.
- 1867 Peace concluded with Japan, China paying a large indemnity and relinquishing her claims on Korea.
- 1868 Massacre of missionaries in the interior.
- 1869 Nabob of Oudh becomes tributary to British.
- 1870 East India Company made receiver of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa.
- 1871 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.
- 1872 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder Ali, who attack the British and are defeated at Vellore.
- 1873 Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, marches on Madras and compels English to form alliance.
- 1874 Terrible famine in Bengal.
- 1875 The Maharajah enters Delhi.
- 1876 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.
- 1877 Office of Governor General created.
- 1878 Rohilla army defeated.
- 1879 Benares ceded to the East India Company; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.

Modern History.

From A. D. 1765 to the present time, by Countries.

CHINA.

INDIA.

Danton and others guillotined, April 5.
Execution of Louis XVI. by guillotine.
Robespierre becomes president, June.
Fall of Robespierre, July 27.
Retreat of Napoleon and seventy others
guillotined, July 25.
Close of the Reign of Terror.
Execution of Louis XVI. and his allies in prison.
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists
Oct. 5.
The Directory established Nov. 1.
Bonaparte wins the victories of Monte-
noti, July 23; Mondovi, April 22 and
Lodi, May 10, 1796; Montenapoleone,
Rastadt, April 2, in Italy.
The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed.
Pichegru's expulsion from France.
Return of Napoleon into Paris.
Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition un-
dermined.
Battle of the Pyramids, July 15-21.
Destruction of the French fleet, near
Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.
Bonaparte's army in Russia, Turkey, Por-
tugal and Naples routs coalition against Na-
poleon, June 22.
Bonaparte's return from Egypt, appoints
the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10,
and Napoleon is declared First Consul.
Dec. 15.
Battle of Marengo, June 16.
Great victory by Bonaparte over the Aus-
trians.
Attempt to kill the Consul by means of
an infernal machine, Dec. 24.
Treaty of Campo Formido, Oct. 17.
The Rhine made the French boundary.
Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Tur-
key, Dec. 25, 1797.
Defeat of the French at Aboukir, March 8.
Peace with England, Spain and Holland
signed at Amiens, March 27.
Légion d'honneur instituted.
"United States of Europe" for Life,"
Aug. 2.
Peace of Peace established.
British England and the League, May 23.
Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru
against Bonaparte fails.
Execution of the Duke of Enghien, March 21.
The empire formed and Napoleon pro-
claimed Emperor, Dec. 2, 1804.
Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 2, 1804.
Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Destruction of the fleet at the Nile, Oct. 21,
and of the fleet at the battle of Trafalgar.
Battle of Austerlitz.
Austria finally defeated, Dec. 3.
Treaty of Pressburg, Dec. 26.
Confederation of the Rhine ratified at
Paris, July 12.
Peace of Amiens of the Great Powers
against France, Prussia declares war,
Oct. 6.
The French at the Promenade at Jena, Oct. 14.
Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 16.
Russians defeated at battle at Eylau,
Nov. 7.
Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit,
June 26.
Treaty of peace signed, July 5.
The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.
New nobility of France created.
The beginning of the Continental war,
beginning of the invasion of Spain.
Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling.
Victorious at Wagram.
Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.
Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.
Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec.
1809.
Napoleon marries Maria Louise of Aus-
trian, April 1.
Union of Holland with France.
The abdication of the King of Rome, afterward
Napoleon II.
War declared with Russia.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Great victory of the French at Borodino,
Sept. 7.
The Russian retreat of the French from
Moscow, October.
The Concordat treaty with the Pope.
The army of Austria, Prussia and Russia
against Napoleon, March 16.
Battle of Leipzig.
Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.
The Allies invade France from the Rhine,
the English from Spain, under Welin-
gton, July 7.
Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March
30.
Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his
son, Napoleon II., April 6.
Napoleon goes to the island of Elba, May
4.
Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 8.
The Bourbon dynasty restored.
The Constitutional Charter established,
June 4-8.
Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at
Gambes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris.
He is proclaimed Emperor, May 18.
Louis XVIII. leaves Paris restoration
of the empire.
The allies form a league for his destruction,
March 25.

FRANCE.

SPAIN.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 1. Leaves Paris for the army, June 12. He invades Belgium, June 15. Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18. Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20. Abdicates in favor of his son, June 21. He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 1. Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 2. Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15. Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland," and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 6, where he arrives, Oct. France. Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7. The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France. 1816 Assassination of the Duke de Berry, Feb. 13. 1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5. 1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 18. Charles X. becomes King. 1827 National Guard disbanded. War with Algeria. 1829 Seventy-six new peers created. The Polignac administration organized. Chamber of Deputies elected, Oct. 10. Capture of Algiers by the French, July 6. Revolution and battle of streets in Paris, July 7. Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 27. Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 26. Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Philippe I. Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. 1831 Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15. The hereditary peerage abolished. 1832 Insurrection in Paris suppressed. Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22. Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27. 1834 Death of Lafayette, May 20. Pischel attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, Feb. 29, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1834. 1836 Louis Alibaud fires at the King, June 23; is guilty of regicide. Death of Charles X., Nov. 3. Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 12. The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France. Moutier attempts to kill the King. 1838 Death of Talleyrand, May 14. War with Mexico. 1840 Insurrection in Paris. M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister. Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6. Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6. Berne attempts to shoot the King, Oct. 15. Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15. 1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 12. 1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d'Eu. Extradition treaty with England. 1846 Louis Napoleon attempts to assassinate the King at Fontainebleau, April 16. Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 23. Joseph Henri attempts to kill the King, July 27. Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of thirty-two years. Death of the Emperor Maximilian I. Surrender of And-el-Kader to the French. "Reform banquet" prohibited. Revolution of February, June 23, and barricade of the streets of Paris. Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 21. The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 26. The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7. Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 23. Outbreak of the Bad Republicans in Paris, June 23. 1849 Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 29; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris. Surrender of the bourgeoisie, June 26. Civil Cavalry at the head of the government, June 26. Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 2. The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12. Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11. He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20. 1850 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26. Freedom of the press curtailed. Electric telegraph between England and France opened. The Coup d'Etat. Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage. Calls for an election of President for ten years. Declares Paris to be a state of siege. Arrest of the prime minister, Grevy, and 100 members of the Assembly. The President crushes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 2. The Coup d'Etat was aided by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon re-elected President for ten years, Dec. 21. 22; affirmative vote, 5,473,421, negative, 644,251. 1851 President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuilleries, Jan. 1. The new constitution published, Jan. 14. Establishment of 83 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for remaining coup d'etat. The property of the Orleans family confiscated. The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday. Organization of the Legislative Chamber, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 20. The President visits Strasbourg. M. Thiers and the exile permitted to return to France, Aug. 5. The Senate petition the President for the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family, Sept. 12. The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, September and October; at Bordeaux utters his famous expression, "The Empire is Peace." The President releases Abd-el-Kader, Oct. 15. Measures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, October and November. The empire re-established by the popular vote, Nov. 21; vote, 7,559,552; nays, 254,501; the President declared Emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III., Dec. 2. 1852 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 23. The Emperor releases 4,312 political offenders, Feb. 2. Bread riots in Paris, and other cities. 1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 1. Attempt to assassinate the Emperor. Beginning of the Crimean war. Treaty of Constantinople, March 12. War declared with Russia, March 27. 1855 Emperor and Empress visit England. Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15. Plottings to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 2. Bellerophon attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 2. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August. Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16. Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30. Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments. 1857 The Archbishop of Paris (Billout) assassinated by a priest named Merger, June 2. Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15. Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England. Death of Gen. Canlupat, Oct. 25. The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Villa Frigate, Sept. 25. Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 21. Passage of the Public Safety Bill. Trial of the Count de Montalibert. The empire divided into five military departments. Republican outbreak at Chateau de Grouville. Orsini and Pichet executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor. Visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg, Sept. 1. Conference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danish principality. France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May. The Emperor declares Regent. The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 23, 24; Magenta, June 4; Solferino, June 24, and Solferrino, June 24. Armistice arranged, July 6. Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria at Villa Frigate, June 15. Preliminary peace effected, July 11. The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 27. Peace Conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Austria, Aug. 1. 1859 France adopts a new trade policy. Commercial treaty with England signed, Jan. 23. Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers. The public levying of the Emperor's personal and restrictions placed upon the sending of pastoral letters. Napoleon's message to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech. The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions. 1861 The principality of Monaco purchased for 400,000 francs by France. Troubles with the church about the Roman question. Bismarck's country treaty, March 7. The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11. Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. Neutrality declared in the American conflict. France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24. Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia at Compiegne, Oct. 6. Convention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico. Embarrassment in the Government. 1862 The Mexican expedition begun. The French conquer the province of Queretaro, in April. Six provinces in Sochi China conquered and ceded to France. The British and other foreign forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition. War declared against Mexico. Peace effected with Austria. New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2. Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States. 1863 Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier. Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country. The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Ferry, Ollivier and others. Napoleon proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 20. England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25. The French army conquers Mexico and occupies the capital. 1864 Treaty between France and Japan. Commercial treaty with Switzerland. Convention with Italy respecting the occupation of Rome, Sept. 15. Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor. Death of Marshal Schellier, Duke of Malakoff. The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches. Treaty with Sweden signed. The plan of Minister Dury, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly. Death of the Duke de Morny. Visit of the Emperor to Algeria. The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Brest. The French fleet visits Portsmouth. The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz. Students' riot in Paris. Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815, May 6. Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the settlement of the frontier between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join it. France declares a "Watchdog Neutrality" as to the German-Italian war. Austria cedes Vintzen to France, who transfers it to Italy. The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11. Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs. Settlement of the Luxembourg question by the London Conference. The great international exposition at Paris opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads. Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6. 1868 Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June. 1869 Treaty with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed. Serious election riots in Paris. Great radical successes in the elections. The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government. Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great. Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28. Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27. Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 23. Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life. Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, May 9. The Plebiscite on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Napoleon III., May 9. Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling. Prince Leopold withdraws. Renewal of Prussia to give guarantee to France. War with Prussia declared, July 15. English mediation refused, July 25. Prussians blow up bridge at Reims. The Emperor takes command of the army. Severe and undecisive engagement at Saarbrücken, Aug. 24. Defeat of the French at Worth and Forbach, Aug. 6. Strasbourg invested, Aug. 10. Battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 16. Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 16. Bismarck's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 16. Siege of Metz begins, Sept. 17. Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1. The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2. Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire, Sept. 4. The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized. Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19. Strasbourg surrendered, Sept. 27. Metz and French army under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27. Defeat of the French army of the North. 1871 Recovery capitulations, Jan. 6. Amiens surrendered, Jan. 11. Metz surrendered by the Prussians, Jan. 11. King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18. The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27. France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth of Alsace, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs. Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux. Formation of a provisional government. Prussians enter France, March 1. Peace with Germany. Revolt of the Communists, March 18. Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians. 1872 Three elected President of the Third Republic, July 2. Organization of the government in France. A large part of the war indemnity paid. Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12. Commercial treaty with Belgium and Holland, negotiated by the Emperor. Death of Napoleon III., at Chislehurst, England, Jan. 6. The treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15. M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24. MacMahon elected President of the Republic, May 25. War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 6. Bismarck's country treaty, Sept. 12. Presidential term fixed at seven years. Bismarck sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 1. 1873 Execution of communists. Escape of General Bismarck, Aug. 11. Separation of the German Empire, September. The legislative body reorganized, and two Chambers created. Prussia, at bill for the construction of a tunnel under the English channel. 1874 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7. The treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15. New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 2. Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 30. 1875 International Exposition at Paris opened, May 1. Resignation of President MacMahon, June 20. M. Jules Ferry elected President by the Senate, Jan. 30. Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber. Washington forms a new ministry. Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 23. Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by M. Ferry. Prince Louis Napoleon killed at Zulusland, April, June 2. M. De Freycinet forms new ministry. In succession, Washington, Dec. 21. Declaration of educational bill of M. Ferry, March 8. Ferry, and other orders dissolved by the Emperor. General amnesty bill passed, July 2. New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 2. Elections favorable to the government. 1876 100,000,000 francs taken up three times. France invades Tunis, and treaty with Bey signed, May 12, by which the republic gains the financial sovereignty. Ratification by Senate, May 21. Great enthusiasm produced in Italy. Gambetta enthusiastically received at Lyons, May 2. Reception of senate de Metz, May 8. Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet. Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. 20. Ferry elected Prime Minister, resigns, July 30. Reception of vote of credit to protect the Republic, June 2. Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6. Ferry succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7. Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6. Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec. 26. 1883 Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 16; released, Feb. 9. Resignation of the Dietary ministry. M. Falloux Prime Minister, Jan. 9. Death of Gustave Doré, aged 50, Jan. 23. Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1. Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 23. Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Mayaguez, May 12; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13. Blockade of Tongatapu by French fleet, September. Amity offered by President Grevy to King Aloua, Sept. 10. (Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 6. 1884 Treaty between France and China signed, May 11. France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug. 23. Barmouth outbreak of cholera at Teuton. Langdon, China, captured by the French, Feb. 12. Peace concluded with China, April 8, and treaty signed of Tientsin, June 9. 1885 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22. Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 lives lost, May 26. Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2. M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 2. Renouard of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farnborough. Centennial of French revolution celebrated, May 5. Paris Exposition opened, May 6. Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16. Russia bestows decoration on Pres. Carnot, March. 1886 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many prominent men implicated. Court of Cassation quashed the sentence of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all released from jail, except Chas. de Lesepre. France gives Blam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 20. Marshal McMahon, ex-president, died, Oct. 17. President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an anarchist. Chamberlain elected president, but resigned shortly after and was succeeded by Felix Faure. 1887 Felix Faure succeeds in capturing Madagascar. 1888 No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venetia, etc., at meeting of the Reichstag, April 23. The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848. The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary. Military levy takes in Hungary. Hungary independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21. The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21. The magistrates at Pesth resign. Military government established in Hungary, in December. 1889 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionaries. Consensus of provisions, Nov. 19. Ministry of Marine created. The principle of ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government. Great reduction of the army. A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed. Serious inundations throughout the empire. 1890 Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland. Transylvania accepts the new constitution and sends deputies to the Reichstag. German sovereigns meet at Frankfurt. Federal Constitution reformed. 1891 Galicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege. 1892 Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein, meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 26. Austria supports the German Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies. 1893 Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon. Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the empire introduced. Convention of Gastein with Prussia for the disposal of the Danish duchies. Austria receives the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of a second conference with Prussia. Receipt of the Emperor suppressing the Constitution for the purpose of granting independence to Hungary. The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary. Dismissal in the rest of the empire. Quarrel with Prussia, Bismarck, Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Hessen-Darmstadt on the Holstein question. Nassau and Frankfurt allied with Austria. The German-Italian war between Austria and Italy. The Italians defeated by the Archduke Albert, June 24, at battle of Custoza. The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia. Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Nachod, June 27. Battle of Sadkowitz, decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Bonedek, at Sadkowitz, July 4. Venice ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested. Great victory by the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20. An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 31; peace of Nijmegen, Aug. 20. Hanover, Hessen-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfurt gained by Prussia. Austria ratifies from the German Confederation. Baron Von Bismarck made prime minister. The Emperor makes great concessions to Germany. 1894 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted. Hungary constituted an independent kingdom. Andrássy elected President of Hungarian Diet. The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pesth, June 8. The Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law. Civil marriage authorized. The State assumes the control of secular education. 1895 Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against the Emperor. The Concordat repealed. Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian war. Bitter contest between national and federal parties. Further reforms in the government instituted. Measures adopted looking to the representation of all the nationalities embraced in the empire. Austria renounces her German Confederation. Old Catholic movement at Vienna. Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives and German constitutionalists over crown of Bismarck. Andrássy appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1896 Change in the Electoral Law. Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin. Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna. International exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1. The federalists defeated in the elections. Reforms in the empire. Visit of the Emperor to Russia. Reformation of laws of Austria condemned by the Pope. Death of Nordemann, ex-Emperor. Visit of the Emperor to Italy. Great financial crisis. Change in the bed of the Danube. New marriage law proclaimed. Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question. Neutrality declared in Serbian war. 1897 Austria remains neutral in the Turkish war. Andrássy represents Austria in the Berlin Conference. Conclusion of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former. Resignation of Count Andrássy. Conclusion of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former. 1898 Rush, Hungary, inundated by the flood of the Danube, many lives lost, Jan. 9. Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, May 16. Meeting of the Emperor and Czar of Russia at Kremlen, Aug. 25. Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6. Crown Prince succeeds, Jan. 20. Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin, Aug. 12. The Southwicks protest against the persecution of the Jews, May 11. Austro-German new commercial treaty, April 2. 1899 Most of Norway was united under Harald Haarfager about the end of the ninth century. 1900 Albert of Mecklenburg became king of Sweden. Margaret, the Samranta of the North, became Queen of Denmark. This great princess died in 1412.

SCANDINAVIA.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1387 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.
- 1407 By the Treaty of Calmar, Sweden joined the confederacy or Scandinavian kingdom.
- 1448 Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.
- 1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent. In 1523, Gustavus Vasa died in 1590.
- 1523 Lutheran religion established in Denmark.
- 1587 Catholicism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown.
- 1611 Gustavus Adolphus, the Lion King of the North and Bulwark of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632.
- 1644 Charles XII, Swedish king of Sweden, after engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Poltava in 1709 and became a fugitive.
- 1793 Gustavus III., assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being insane, was dethroned.
- 1793 Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.
- 1810 For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.
- 1814 Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Louisbourg was given to Denmark in exchange.
- 1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are still seated.
- 1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.
- 1872 Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.
- 1893 Visiting alliance with Christiania, Sweden, and called for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, from Christiania, Sweden, June 24.

GERMANY.

- 1705 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.
- 1706 Lorraine ceded to France.
- 1709 Convention between Prussia and Austria.
- 1774 Germany shares in the partition of Poland.
- 1788 War with Turkey.
- 1790 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.
- 1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick of Prussia.
- 1792 Accession of Francis II. of Austria.
- 1793 Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.
- 1794 Prussians seize Danzig and acquire Posen.
- 1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.
- 1797 War with France.
- 1797 Accession of Frederick William III. of Prussia.
- 1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
- 1801 Treaty of Lunéville: Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and territories west of the Rhine.
- 1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.
- 1805 Treaty of Vienna.
- 1806 Napoleon establishes the Kingdoms of Westphalia and Bavaria.
- 1806 Dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine.
- 1806 Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.
- 1806 Prussians seize Hanover.
- 1806 War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24.
- 1806 Battle of Austerlitz and Jena: French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.
- 1807 The Kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.
- 1807 Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.
- 1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
- 1810 North Germany annexed to France.
- 1812 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.
- 1813 The war of Liberation, against Napoleon, begins.
- 1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
- 1813 War declared against France, March 16.
- 1813 Slavia invaded by Napoleon, May 21.
- 1813 Key defeated by Blücher at Kulbach, Aug. 18.
- 1813 Allies completely defeat Napoleon at Leipzig, Oct. 16.
- 1814 France invaded by the allies.
- 1814 Battle of Blenheim, Green, and Laon.
- 1815 Congress of Vienna, Sept. 18.
- 1815 Flood overflows of Napoleon.
- 1815 Formation of the Germanic Confederation.
- 1817 Insurrection in Breslau put down.
- 1818 The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.
- 1819 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.
- 1820 Death of Goethe, German poet.
- 1821 Other German states join the Zollverein.
- 1822 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.
- 1824 Accession of Frederick William IV. of Prussia.
- 1824 Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.
- 1824 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.
- 1824 German National Assembly meets in Frankfurt.
- 1824 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 24.
- 1824 He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.
- 1824 Frankfurt Assembly removes to Stuttgart.
- 1824 Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German states, 1829.
- 1824 Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg, Feb. 27.
- 1824 Parliament meets at Erfurt.
- 1824 The German Confederation meets at Frankfurt, Sept. 2.
- 1824 Heine-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, Nov. 12.
- 1824 Assembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfurt.
- 1824 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.
- 1827 Revision of the German Confederation.
- 1827 Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfurt, at the call of Austria.
- 1827 Troubles in Russia-Cassel.
- 1827 The elector restored by the Confederation.
- 1829 Saxony, and other German states, maintain a willingness to assist Austria against the French to Italy.
- 1829 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.
- 1829 Federal Diet maintains Heine-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
- 1829 Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.
- 1831 Death of Frederick William IV.: accession of William I.
- 1831 National Assembly meets at Heidelberg.
- 1831 Attempted assassination of the King.
- 1832 The National Assembly, at Berlin, declares in favor of unification.
- 1832 Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

- 1863 The Lower House closed for the second time, by William I.
- 1863 German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfurt, and approve a plan of federal reform.
- 1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.
- 1864 The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies.
- 1866 The Austro-Prussian war.
- 1866 The Prussian Convention, at the German Diet.
- 1866 Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse.
- 1866 War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies.
- 1866 Austria defeated.
- 1866 Saxony and Holstein invaded by Prussia.
- 1866 Prussia makes peace with the several German states.
- 1866 North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.
- 1867 Formation of the new Zollverein in Prussia, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, and Prussia.
- 1868 South German military commission appointed.
- 1870 France declares war against Germany, Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany.
- 1870 Prussia, Württemberg, Hesse, Darmstadt and Baden support Prussia.
- 1870 Invasion of France by the Germans, unparalleled success of the German troops.
- 1870 The Emperor, Napoleon III., and two French armies made prisoners by the Germans.
- 1870 North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.
- 1870 The German empire formed.
- 1870 The Imperial Crown offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 21.
- 1871 King William I. of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.
- 1871 Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor.
- 1871 Successful close of the French war.
- 1871 The German occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine, Aug. 17.
- 1871 Treaty of peace with France ratified, May 10.
- 1871 Termination of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.
- 1871 German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 18.
- 1871 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, July 5.
- 1871 Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 2.
- 1871 Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.
- 1871 National Liberals succeed in the elections.
- 1871 Troubles with the Roman Catholic church.
- 1871 Monetary reform law passed, June 23.
- 1871 Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 10.
- 1871 Civil marriage bill passed.
- 1871 New military and press laws.
- 1871 Attempt to assassinate Prince von Bismarck, July 13.
- 1871 Bismarck resigns Chancellorship, Dec. 18.
- 1871 Resignation of Bismarck, upon receiving a vote of confidence.
- 1871 The Imperial Bank bill adopted.
- 1871 Visit of the Emperor to Russia, Aug. 17.
- 1871 Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
- 1871 Germany takes part in the Eastern question.
- 1871 Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.
- 1871 Trouble with Roman Catholic church.
- 1871 Foundations in Prussia.
- 1871 The Gar of Russia visits Germany.
- 1871 Code of laws enacted March 21.
- 1871 Secession of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.
- 1871 Attempt to assassinate the Emperor William I. by Hodel, June 20.
- 1871 A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.
- 1871 The Crown Prince takes charge of the Empire.
- 1871 Death of King George of Hanover, June 26.
- 1871 The Berlin Conference of the Great Powers.
- 1871 Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.
- 1871 Regency of the Crown Prince.
- 1871 The Emperor resumes the government.
- 1871 Protectionist bill adopted, May 1.
- 1871 Meeting of Bismarck and Andrássy, at Vienna, Sept. 10.
- 1871 Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.
- 1871 Small states outside Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria on demand of Bismarck resigns a third time, and the states yield.
- 1871 "The Liberal" party formed, Aug. 2.
- 1871 German Reichstag opened, Feb. 18.
- 1871 The Liberals successful in the October elections.
- 1871 Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts extreme rights of the Emperor, and slight constitutional restraints; rescript modified by explanation.
- 1871 Disastrous floods in Germany, Dec. 4.
- 1871 Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess.
- 1871 The Emperor appoints the King of Spain, to the command of the Schleswig-Holstein expedition, Sept. 27.
- 1871 Death of William R. Wagner, German composer, aged 57, June 18.
- 1871 Conference of the Great Powers upon the Egyptian question, Aug. 2.
- 1871 Germany occupies the Caroline Islands.
- 1871 Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, aged 57, June 18.
- 1871 Convention between Prussia and Austria.
- 1871 Septennate army bill passed March 11.
- 1871 Ecclesiastical bill passed, April 27.
- 1871 Death of Emperor William, March 9.
- 1871 Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March 11.
- 1871 Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18.
- 1871 Saxon Agreement signed, June 14.
- 1871 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as Chancellor, March 19.
- 1871 Mecklenburg transferred to Germany by England, Aug. 9.
- 1871 The Emperor Friedrich visits Paris, Feb. 18.
- 1871 Right passport regulations enforced in Alsace-Lorraine.
- 1871 Death of Gen. von Moltke, April 24.
- 1871 Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor, weds Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse, Jan. 25.
- 1871 Unveiling of the statue of William I. at Bremen.
- 1871 Caprivi resigns the Chancellorship of the Empire and is succeeded by Prince von Hohenlohe.
- 1871 Grand celebration by German veterans of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Waterloo, Sedan, etc.
- 1871 Confederation and naval demonstration at Kiel on account of the opening of the great canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.

PRUSSIA.

- 1789 Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.
- 1792 War with France in consequence of the French revolution.
- 1792 Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20.
- 1792 Defeat of the Prussian army of invasion.

- 1793 Prussia seizes Danzig and acquires Posen.
- 1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.
- 1797 Frederick William III. of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.
- 1801 Prussian seize Hanover.
- 1805 Treaty of Vienna.
- 1806 Downfall of the German Empire.
- 1806 Prussia joins the alliance against France.
- 1806 Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.
- 1806 Prussia surrenders to Napoleon.
- 1806 Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree.
- 1807 Peace of Tilsit.
- 1807 Napoleon restores one-half of the duchies to the King of Prussia.
- 1808 Convention of Iechin.
- 1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
- 1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.
- 1812 The Prussian invades Berlin, March 4.
- 1812 The war of Liberation begins.
- 1812 Uprising of the people.
- 1812 The "Landwehr" formed.
- 1812 Battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16.
- 1812 The allies invade France.
- 1812 Complete defeat of Napoleon.
- 1812 The Prussians occupy the French capital.
- 1812 Treaty of Paris.
- 1812 Congress of Vienna: Germanic Confederation formed.
- 1812 Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.
- 1812 Establishment of the Ministry of Education.
- 1812 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.
- 1812 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Blücher, Sept. 13.
- 1812 Accession of Frederick William IV. of Prussia.
- 1812 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.
- 1812 Revolution of 1848.
- 1812 Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 18.
- 1812 The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburgh Castle, Nov. 29.
- 1812 The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.
- 1812 The German National Assembly offers the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 23. He declines it, April 23.
- 1812 Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.
- 1812 Occupation of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 22.
- 1812 The revolution in Baden completely crushed.
- 1812 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 5.
- 1812 Attempt to assassinate the King, May 21.
- 1812 Treaty of peace with Denmark.
- 1812 Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet at Frankfurt.
- 1812 Prussia warms Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Heine-Cassel, Sept. 21.
- 1812 The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12.
- 1812 The Prussia (loops) withdraw from Hesse, Nov. 14.
- 1812 The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace to Germany, Nov. 23.
- 1812 Visit of the King to Russia.
- 1812 The King re-establishes the Council of the state as it existed prior to 1848.
- 1812 Piusenian the government discovered in Berlin.
- 1812 Wavering policy of the government reverts to the Emperor.
- 1812 Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.
- 1812 Prussia enters into treaty with Austria.
- 1812 Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.
- 1812 Takes part in the Conference at Paris.
- 1812 Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prussia.
- 1812 Quarrel with Switzerland about Neuchâtel.
- 1812 Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.
- 1812 Successors of the Emperor.
- 1812 The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William I. made Regent.
- 1812 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess Royal of England.
- 1812 Franco-Italian war.
- 1812 Prussia remains neutral, but threatening.
- 1812 Federal Diet maintains Heine-Cassel Constitution of the Emperor.
- 1812 William I. becomes king upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.
- 1812 National Association meets at Heidelberg.
- 1812 Becker, a Leipzig student, attempts to assassinate the King.
- 1812 The King and queen crowned at Königsberg.
- 1812 The National Assembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification.
- 1812 The government defeated in the elections.
- 1812 Count Bismarck-Schönhausen made Premier. The Chamber informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1853.
- 1812 The deputies against this an unconstitutional, Sept. 30.
- 1812 The Budget passed by the Chamber.
- 1812 Prussia without the amendment of the Chamber.
- 1812 The Chamber declares the act of the Emperor unconstitutional, Oct. 11.
- 1812 Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 13.
- 1812 Constitution of the quarrel between the Government and the Chambers.
- 1812 The King closes the session a second time and resolves to govern without a Parliament, May 27.
- 1812 Severe restrictions imposed upon the press, June 1.
- 1812 The Crown Prince disavows participation in the recent action of the ministry, June 5. Decree recalled.
- 1812 War with Denmark about the Danish duchies.
- 1812 Holstein invaded by Prussia.
- 1812 Denmark forced to give up the duchies, and make peace.
- 1812 Treaty signed, Oct. 30.
- 1812 Quarrel between the government and the Chamber of Deputies over the army budget.
- 1812 The budget being rejected the king proposes the parliament, and declares he will rule without it.
- 1812 The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes of the revenues, July 5.
- 1812 Convention of Gastein.
- 1812 Bismarck visits Napoleon III., at Paris.
- 1812 The Diet demands the surrender of Holstein by Prussia and Austria, which they refuse.
- 1812 Prussia treats with Belgium.
- 1812 Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.
- 1812 War with Austria and her allies.
- 1812 Battle of Sadown, total defeat of Austrians.
- 1812 Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.
- 1812 Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia.
- 1812 Hanover annexed to Prussia.
- 1812 Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.
- 1812 First meeting of the new German Parliament.
- 1812 Prussia passes the Rhine Navigation Act.
- 1812 France declares war against Prussia.
- 1812 Prussia receives the support of German States.
- 1812 France invaded by the German army of invasion.

- Her command of King William, of Prussia. (See Germany and France.)
- The name of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.
- 1871 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
- Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
- 1872 Creation of the new peers by the government to carry its measures in parliament.
- 1873 Trouble with the Roman Catholic bishop.
- 1874 Trouble with the Roman Catholic bishop.
- The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.
- 1875 Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 13.
- 1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.
- Religious agitation in Prussia.
- Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
- New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.
- 1876 The German made the official language.
- Deposition of Catholic bishops in Münster and Cologne.
- Great inundations in Prussia. (See Germany.)

Great Britain and Ireland.

- 1705 American Stamp Act passed, March 22.
- 1705 Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
- 1706 Declaration published.
- 1706 Birth of Isaac Newton; died 1727.
- 1706 Bruce's travels.
- 1706 Academy of arts founded.
- 1706 Death of John Locke.
- 1706 Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.
- 1706 Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
- 1706 Slavery ceases in the colonies.
- 1706 Trade union and repeal bills.
- 1706 Lord Melbourne's ministry.
- 1706 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.
- 1706 Sir Walter Scott Prime Minister.
- 1706 Death of William IV.
- 1706 Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.
- 1706 Hanover separated from Great Britain.
- 1706 Queen Victoria crowned, June 25.
- 1706 Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 21.
- 1706 Viscount Melbourne's ministry.
- 1706 England at war with China.
- 1706 Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.
- 1706 Penny postage inaugurated.
- 1706 The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
- 1706 Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.
- 1706 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 14.
- 1706 Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
- 1706 John Russell attempts to kill the Queen, Jan. 30; a second attempt by Dean, Jan. 31.
- 1706 Income tax established, Aug. 1.
- 1706 Peace with China, Dec. 24.
- 1706 Queen Victoria visits France.
- 1706 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
- 1706 Trial of O'Connell, at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept. 1.
- 1706 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
- 1706 Great famine in Ireland.
- 1706 Famine or Famine controversy.
- 1706 Anti-railway agitation.
- 1706 Great railway speculation.
- 1706 Report of the corn laws, June 26.
- 1706 Great commercial panic.
- 1706 Food riots in Tipperary.
- 1706 Russell forms new ministry.
- 1706 Death of O'Connell, May 15.
- 1706 £20,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish distress.
- 1706 Charitable demonstrations in London.
- 1706 Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.
- 1706 Cholera in Ireland.
- 1706 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.
- 1706 Irish Emancipation Act passed.
- 1706 Chertsey railway in England.
- 1706 The Queen visits Ireland.
- 1706 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
- 1706 Fate assaults the Queen.
- 1706 The first "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.
- 1706 First gold arrives from Australia.
- 1706 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.
- 1706 Great riot in Belfast.
- 1706 Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
- 1706 Havelock and Prince Albert enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 23.
- 1706 Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.
- 1706 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.
- 1706 War declared against Russia, March 28.
- 1706 Crimean Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.
- 1706 Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.
- 1706 Separation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2.
- 1706 Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.
- 1706 Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England.
- 1706 The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.
- 1706 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.
- 1706 War with China (II, VI).
- 1706 England at war with Persia.
- 1706 Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25.
- 1706 English take Herat, Dec. 10.
- 1706 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).
- 1706 Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.
- 1706 Persia was closed by treaty of Tehran. Herat restored.
- 1706 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
- 1706 Derbyshire ministry formed, Feb. 26.
- 1706 Jewish Disabilities removed, July 22.
- 1706 The Corn Law and Voluntary Bills passed.
- 1706 The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.
- 1706 The government of the East India Company renewed, Sept. 1.
- 1706 England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.
- 1706 Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill.
- 1706 Organization of volunteer forces.
- 1706 Palmerston-Russell ministry formed, Jan. 12.
- 1706 Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.
- 1706 Lord Stanley becomes Secretary for India.
- 1706 Commercial treaty with France.
- 1706 Peace offered with China, Oct. 24.
- 1706 The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.
- 1706 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.
- 1706 Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Seward from a British mail steamer by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8. They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 26.
- 1706 Death of Albert the Prince Consort, Dec. 14.
- 1706 The Queen proclaims neutrality to American war.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1852 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America.
Confederate "Alabama" sails from England.
Round international exhibition, May 1.
Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 7.
Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23.
1863 Continued distress in cotton districts.
Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, March 10.
1864 Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.
Visit of Garibaldi.
The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece.
Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed.
European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.
1865 Cattle plague in England and Ireland.
Pension law in Ireland: arrival of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24.
Russell-Gladstone ministry.
Death of Richard Cobden, April 2.
Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18.
Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.
1866 Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June 12.
Renunciation of Russell ministry, June 26.
Derby forms his "third cabinet," July 5.
Cattle plague continues: causing great loss.
Princess Helena marries Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5.
Atlantic cable pronounced a success.
Habsburg Corfu suspended in Ireland.
Famine returns to Canada.
1867 New reform act.
War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects.
Sir Robert Napier commands expedition.
Famine outbreaks in Ireland.
Disraeli's reform bill.
The Dominion of Canada formed.
1868 Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 28.
Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 28.
Gladstone's bill for Disestablishment of Irish Church passes the House, April 20.
Scottish and Irish reforms act passed, July 15.
Disolution of Parliament, Dec. 10.
Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9.
Successful termination of the Abyssinian war.
The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 19.
1869 Convention on "Alabama Claims".
Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26.
Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23.
Measures adopted for the spread of primary education.
Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 6.
Education bill.
Security in France.
Prussia war proclaimed, July 19.
Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 4.
Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 29.
Death of the Earl of Salisbury, June 25.
Princess Louise marries the Marquis of Cambridge, March 25.
1870 The Irish Church Disestablishment bill goes into effect.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva.
University tests abolished: army purchase abolished.
The Ballot Act passed.
Serious illness of the Prince of Wales.
Scottish centenary at Edinburgh.
Great riots in Dublin.
1871 Supplemental Convention with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 4.
A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27.
O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 26.
Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14.
Scottish educational bill.
Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5.
Serious riots in Belfast.
1872 Abolition of tithes in the Irish Universities.
Payment of the Geneva award.
Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.
Defeat of the Dublin University bill.
Resignation of the Gladstone ministry, March 21: ministry resumes office, March 27.
The Shah of Persia visits England.
Passage of the judicature bill, Aug. 5.
War with the Afghans: Sir Garnet Wolsey placed in command.
1873 Irish educational bill fails.
Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 25.
Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 23.
Defeat of Afghans, Jan. 31, and treaty of peace signed, Feb. 11.
Wolsey becomes Prime Minister.
1874 Resignation of the Eastern question.
The Prince of Wales visits India.
France issues the English Channel Tunnel bill.
1875 Great revival under Moody and Sankey.
England purchases the Suez Canal.
O'Connor's centenary in Ireland.
Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India, March 1.
Hungarian atrocities produce intense excitement in England.
Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland.
Flycatcher failed to the prince as the Earl of Devonshire.
England takes part in the Eastern question.
1877 Great British expresses her disapproval of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to remain neutral.
Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Collection of Gladstone's regulations in regard to Turkey.
1878 Russian advance on Constantinople produces great excitement in England.
Several changes in the ministry.
Earl of Listera shot in Ireland.
Headsman and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference.
Great commercial depression in England.
Irish Agricultural war.
General Roberts' victory at Plevna Pass, Dec. 2.
Joffaabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20.
1879 Yakub Khan recognized as Amir of Afghanistan, May 5: retirement of British troops; treaty of peace signed, Aug. 20.
British residents at Kabul massacred, Sept. 21: Gen. Roberts reaches Kabul, Sept. 28.
Yakub Khan's army of 27,000 men, Oct. 18: British defeat Afghans at Sherpur, Dec. 25.
Zulu, South African, war: British troops enter Zululand, Jan. 12: massacre of Isandlwana, Jan. 22.
Victory at Kambeni, March 29: Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napoleon III, killed by Zulus, June 1.
Sir Garnet Wolsey becomes Prime Minister.
21 battle of Ulundi, final defeat of the Zulu King, Cetshwayo, July 4: capture of Cetshwayo, Aug. 25.
Great distress and famine in Ireland.
Parnell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League.
Anti-rent agitation in Ireland.
- 1880 Continued fighting in Afghanistan: Sher Ali made Governor of Candahar: Yakub Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Roberts, July 27: sortie from Candahar fails, Aug. 16: Gen. Roberts reaches Candahar, Aug. 21: defeats Yakub Khan, Sept. 1.
1881 Designation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 23: Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 25.
Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected.
Lord Montemorelle shot, Sept. 25: "Boycotting" practiced.
Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent.
1882 Duke of Argyll resigns from cabinet, April 5.
Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader.
Headquaters excluded from House of Commons.
Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 11.
Land Bill passed, Aug. 10.
Yakub Khan routs the Amir and enters Candahar.
Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Oct. 13.
Land League declared illegal, Oct. 25.
Yakub Khan defeated by the Amir, Sept. 22.
Agrarian outrages in Ireland.
Attempt on the Queen's life by McLevin, March 2.
State trial of McLevin, who is adjudged insane.
Prince Leopold married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27.
Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland.
Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6.
Queen Victoria succeeds Lord Cavendish.
The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.
John Bright resigns, July 12, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy.
The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote.
Pitt Rivers' anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 12.
Prayers offered in the Mosque of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 14.
Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14.
Arrival of Lord Salisbury.
Married woman's property act.
Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6.
War in Egypt, Oct. 7.
The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10.
Opening of the Royal College of Music, Jan. 1.
The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada, Aug. 1.
New Parcel Post Act in operation, Aug. 1.
Annexation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 21.
Surrender of Calcutta to the British residents, Oct. 6.
Sir J. E. St. John appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 23.
1884 New Patents Act goes into operation.
Jan. 1.
Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 13.
The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 18.
Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, March 28, aged 29.
Monaster reform demonstration in London, July 21.
Jubilee of the abolition of slavery celebrated in London, July 12.
Serious election riots at Worthing, Aug. 17.
Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10.
Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian.
Portuguese fleet upon the British ship Tyburnia, at Madeira, Dec. 2.
Anti-Mormon riot in Shanghai, Dec. 7.
Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13.
Lord Bea appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.
1885 Attempt to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24.
The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26.
Death of the Marquis of Salisbury, Feb. 12.
The reserve forces and militia forces called out, March 26.
The revised Bible published, May 21.
Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 8.
Irish National League proclaimed, Aug. 19.
1886 First White Chapel murder, April 2.
U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed.
1887 Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales, July 27.
1888 Rejection of overtures from the Pope, Aug. 11.
Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party, Dec. 1.
1889 Newfoundland miners' dispute, March 15.
U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted, May.
1890 Balfour's "Victoria" sunk by the "Hundredweight," off the Syrian coast, 400 men perished.
The Duke of York married Princess Alice, Oct. 19.
1891 Meantime Ship Canal opened, Dec. 5.
1892 Defeat of the Liberal party and fall of the Rosebery Cabinet: is succeeded by the Earl of Salisbury and a new Radical Cabinet.
- 1893 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent home by a party of natives.
1894-95 Explorations into the interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Hoskins, Oxley and others.
1895 Settlement of King George's Sound formed.
1896 South Australia explored by Stuart.
1897 West Australia made a province: a Legislative Council established, and Capt. Stirling appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
1898 Stuart further explores South Australia.
1899 Fifty ships, with 2,000 emigrants, arrive in Western Australia.
1900 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.
1901 Boundaries of the province of South Australia fixed.
1902 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.
1903 Port Phillip, Victoria, colonized.
1904 Arrival of first Church of England Bishop.
1905 Adelaide founded.
1906 Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound.
1907 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia.
1908 New-Glen, Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Stillebeck.
1909 Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst.
1910 Secret accord by Gov. Gipps.
1911 Suspension of transportation.
1912 Eyre explores West Australia.
1913 Mitchell explores the Australian Alps.
1914 Census, 37,200 males; 43,700 females.
1915 Incorporation of the Burra-Burra copper mines, in South Australia.
1916-17 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.
1918 Fitzroy made Governor-General.
1919 Census, 117,700 males; 71,800 females.
1920 Bishopric of Adelaide founded.
1921 Leichhardt starts on second exploration: party never heard of again.
1922 Kennedy killed by natives.
1923 Gregory explores the interior.
1924 Great agitation against transportation.
1925 Port Phillip erected into the province of Victoria.
1926 Gold discovered, near Bathurst, by Edward Hargraves: intense excitement in the provinces: great rush to the gold regions.
1927 Sir William Denison appointed Governor-General.
1928 Gregory's expedition into the interior.
1929-30 J. McDonald Stuart's expedition, after nearly fifty years' residence, aged 80.
1930 Province of Queensland established, Dec. 1.
1931 Burke and Wills and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne, Dec. 20: all perished on the return, next year, except John King.
1932 Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales.
1933 Stuart and McEwin cross from sea to sea.
1934 Recovery of the remains of Burke and Wills.
1935 General resistance throughout the provinces against transportation.
1936 Death of Morgan, a desperate bush-ranger and murderer.
1937 Cession of transportation to Australia.
1938 Settlement of boundary between New South Wales and Victoria.
1939 Discovery of Australia, natives excluded, 1,250,000.
1940 Capt. Cade's explores South Australia: discovers mouth of river Roper.
1941 Meeting of Convention from Colonies at Melbourne, to arrange postal communication.
1942 Delegates from the Colonies meet to protest against imperial interference with their mutual trade arrangements, Sept. 27.
1943 Telegraphic communication with England.
1944 Synod of the Church of Australia and Tasmania held at Sydney, Dec. 2.
1945 First explorations of Daly and Victoria rivers.
1946 International Exhibition at Sydney.
1947 Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1: Tabiti annexed to France.
1948 The Queensland government authorizes the construction of the trans-continental railway, to bring the colonies into daily contact with England.
1949 Railroad completed from Sydney to Murray River, connecting with Melbourne.
1950 Inter-colonial conference at Sydney to consider federal action.
1951 Majority vote in favor of a tariff union and the establishment of a tariff commission and a court of appeal.
1952 Terrible mining accident at Greenwich, Victoria, Dec. 14.
1953 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea.
1954 Opening of the New University of South Australia, at Murrumbidgee, Oct. 24.
1955 New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the South, March 2.
1956 First explorations of the interior.
1957 Federation Convention drafts a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 2.
1958 Serious floods in Queensland, property and lives lost.
1959 Great panic in the money market: many banks and business houses fail.
- 1960 Americans carry Queenstown Heights.
1961 Americans defeated at Frenchtown.
1962 Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans.
1963 Defeat of the British at Sackett Harbor, July 3.
1964 Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6.
1965 Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7.
1966 Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
1967 Capture of English squadron.
1968 Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh.
1969 United States troops successful at battle of Langwood, March 4.
1970 Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 26.
1971 Battle of Lundy's Lane.
1972 Naval battle on Lake Champlain.
1973 Treaty of Ghent closes the war.
1974 Sir George Sherbrooke becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1975 Political agitation in Upper Canada.
1976 Career of Robert Gourlay.
1977 Defeat of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada.
1978 Antagonism between the French and the English in Lower Canada.
1979 Welland Canal incorporated.
1980 First agitation against the Orangemen.
1981 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill.
1982 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by a mob.
1983 Petition against misuse of revenues.
1984 First agitation for a responsible government in Upper Canada.
1985 Lord Arthur becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1986 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly.
1987 The Fugate party aim at a total separation from Great Britain.
1988 First Canadian railway opened.
1989 House of Assembly refuse supplies.
1990 Coercive measure of the British Parliament.
1991 House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business.
1992 "Oxy's" rise in Montreal.
1993 Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States.
1994 Withdrawal from Upper Canada.
1995 Rebellion in Upper Canada begins.
1996 Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.
1997 Attily defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14.
1998 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor of the United States.
1999 Affairs of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert".
2000 End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
2001 Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham.
2002 Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
2003 Lord Lyndesay appointed Governor.
2004 Sale of the clergy reserves question.
2005 Responsible government established.
2006 Sir John A. Macdonald.
2007 Charles P. Thompson Governor.
2008 Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed Governor.
2009 Government removed from Kingston to Montreal.
2010 Great fire in Quebec.
2011 Sir John A. Macdonald Governor-General, October.
2012 Agitation over the rebellion: Lower Canada.
2013 Continued agitation over the rebellion.
2014 Annexation to the United States advocated by the rebels.
2015 Congress meets in Montreal.
2016 Destruction of Parliament House, April 25.
2017 Attack on Lord Elgin.
2018 Pubesence of the agitation.
2019 Reciprocity with United States urged.
2020 Cession of new railways.
2021 Cheaper postage rates introduced.
2022 Great fire at Montreal.
2023 Government removed to Quebec.
2024 Clergy reserves abolished by English Parliament, May 2.
2025 Cession of Lord Elgin's administration.
2026 Proprietary condition of Canada.
2027 Treaty with the United States, June 7.
2028 Sir Edmund W. East, Governor-General.
2029 Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Government.
2030 Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12.
2031 The railway accident in Canada.
2032 Sir John A. Macdonald's seat of government.
2033 Scarcity in the money market caused by the mutiny in India.
2034 Ontario, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria: the opposition defeat this action.
2035 Visit of the Prince of Wales in Canada.
2036 Great fire in Quebec, June 7.
2037 Commencement of the civil war in the United States: four of hostilities with that nation.
2038 Lord Monck made Governor-General.
2039 "Great" affairs.
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ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1775 Battle of Trenton: Washington (loss 9) defeats Hahl and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.
- 1777 Battle of Princeton: Washington (loss 100) defeats Hahl (loss 400).
Battle of Red Bank: British (loss 100) defeats Hahl and Hahl (loss 600).
Battle of Germantown: Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. 26.
Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army.
Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. 26.
Battle of Germantown: Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Oct. 4.
Second battle, near Red Bank: Howe (loss 600) defeats Hahl (loss 400), Oct. 4.
Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,700 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.
Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.
- 1778 Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6.
Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 12.
Battle of Monmouth, Washington (loss 250) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26.
Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
Count d'Estaing with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives.
Battle on Rhode Island: Sullivan (loss 111) defeats Pigot (loss 800), Aug. 29.
American retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 29.
Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek, March 3.
- 1779 New Haven plundered by the British, July 5.
Fairfield and Groton Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 16.
Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12.
Battle of Camden, S. C.: Cornwallis (loss 250) defeats General Gates (loss 1,000), Aug. 16.
Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.
Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.
1781 Battle of Cowpens: American General Morgan (loss 150) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17.
Assembling of Congress, March 3, at Lancaster of Pennsylvania: American General Greene (loss 1,000) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Sept. 2.
The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.
Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,000 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.
1782 Independence at the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.
1783 Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Prussia.
Treaty with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.
New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 31.
- 1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.
1785 John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States.
Canton introduced into Georgia.
Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.
Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.
1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding.
Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.
1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.
Reimbursement of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.
1789 First Congress meets at New York.
George Washington elected first President of the United States.
North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.
Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.
Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.
1792 Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State.
The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grev.
Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.
1793 Invasion of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the cotton of cotton.
Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet.
1794 Washington's second term as President begins.
Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania.
France recalls Genet.
Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
1795 Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
1796 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
Reorganization at George Washington.
John Adams inaugurated as President.
Treaty with France annulled.
1798 War with France threatened.
Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.
1800 The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
Treaty signed with France.
General Bankruptcy Law passed.
1801 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.
New York Evening Post established.
War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
1802 Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French, \$15,000,000 paid.
Pinckney's treaty concluded at Baton Rouge.
1804 Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.
Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Deane, Feb. 4.
Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, built.
Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.
1805 Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.
Iron Boat becomes an article of commerce.
Belgium of armed American vessels by England.
Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.
1806 American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.
1807 British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.
Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals.
Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.
Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.
Accusation of Aaron Burr, on charge of conspiracy.
- 1807 The first coast survey ordered by Congress.
Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.
Edmunds manufactures first wooden clock.
Fulton's first successful steamboat.
1808 Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
First printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis.
First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia.
1809 First woolen mill started, in New York.
Embargo repealed, March 1.
James Madison President.
Interference between France and England forbidden.
1810 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon.
First manufacture of steel pens begun.
First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown.
Portland clay discovered in Vermont.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.
1811 Engagement between U. S. frigate "Macedonian," and British ship, "Little Belt."
Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
Stevena develops plan for plating vessels.
First manufacture of screws by machinery.
Battle of Tippecanoe: Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake."
Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo.
Astor's fur company establishes post at Astoria.
Branch leading rifles invented.
1812 Reinforcements sent into the Union.
Lawrence admitted into the Union.
Congress levies a tax of \$2,000,000.
Additional force of 50,000 men authorized.
Defeat of militia, not exceeding 10,000 men, authorized.
War declared against Great Britain, June 18.
British orders in council revoked, June 22.
Van Hornes defeated, Aug. 5.
Defeat of Milledgeville, Aug. 12.
Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinac, July 17.
Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, Aug. 16.
The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "United States," Aug. 19.
The "Guerrilla," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwestern army.
Quebec taken, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 12.
The "Proteus," a British ship, captured by the U. S. ship of war, "Wasp," Oct. 12.
Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Polaris," a British ship.
The "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 20.
The "Java," a British frigate captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Batebridge, Dec. 20.
- 1813 At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchelsea.
Most of the American vessels were captured by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.
The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 23.
The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.
The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson.
The American coast blockaded by the British.
Debt between Gen. Jackson and Col. York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27.
The "Chesapeake," frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.
Slavery first introduced into America.
Death of Capt. Lawrence of the "Chesapeake," Battle of Fort George, May 27.
British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 28.
Fort Mifflin and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians.
The U. S. brig "Eurydice," Sept. 4.
The British brig "Boxer," captured by the U. S. brig "Eurydice," Sept. 4.
The British fleet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 16.
Massacre of Fort Mifflin, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 20.
Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 31.
Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 12.
The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 20.
Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 20.
Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeats and disperses the British army under Gen. Proctor, Oct. 6.
The River Thames; death of Tecumseh, Oct. 6.
- 1814 The frigate "Essex" captured at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.
Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20.
The "Essex," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.
The "Leander," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," June 25.
Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 6.
Battle of Chippewa.
Brown defeats Drummond, July 6.
Battle of Bridgewater, Lady's Lane.
Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Grey, July 26.
The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 9.
Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 16.
Battle of Bladenburg, Sept. 26.
British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.
British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
The "Avon," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
Attack on Fort Bowyer (now Morgan) Ala., Sept. 5.
The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 66 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 56 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburgh, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.
British expelled from Passaic, by Jackson, Nov. 7.
Battle on Lake George, La., Dec. 14.
Battle below New Orleans.
British West attacks his own plow.
Perkins makes first steel plates for engraving.
Meeting at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.
Attack on Baltimore.
Bombardment of McHenry.
British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed, Sept. 14.
Treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed at Ghent, Dec. 24.
1815 Battle of New Orleans.
Defeat of the British, with the loss of
- their leader, Gen. Packenham, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8.
Capture of the frigate "President" by the British squadron, Jan. 16.
Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.
"Constitution" captures the "Cyane" and "Levant," Feb. 20.
War declared with Algiers.
The "Porpoise," captured by the "Hornet," March 23.
Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers.
Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 17.
First first manufactures axes.
Terrific gale and flood in New England, Sept. 23.
1816 Indiana admitted as a State.
Second United States bank chartered.
Steam first applied to paper making.
Election of James Monroe, President.
Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Troy.
This was known as the year without a snow.
1817 Illinois admitted into the Union.
Penelona granted revolutionary soldiers.
Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama.
Erie Canal commenced.
Mississippi admitted into the Union.
The "Savannah," the first steam packet that crosses the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.
The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows founded, in Baltimore, April 25.
Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
- 1818 Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
Florida ceded to the United States by Spain for \$5,000,000.
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Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
- 1822 The national debt virtually paid.
Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Battles of San Jacinto, Texas: Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
Request of James Smithson to the U. S. Government.
Smithsonian institute at Washington founded.
Death of James Madison, June 28.
Governor Call, of Georgia, revokes Seminole country.
Savannah elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.
Martin Van Buren elected President.
Forfeiture of the States and General Post office at Washington.
Texas declared independent.
Scott invents the elevator.
First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
American great debate for the right of petition.
Death of Aaron Burr.
Scott and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.
Scott subdues the Creek Indians.
1827 Great financial crash and panic throughout the country.
Harnden originates the express business.
Michigan admitted into the Union.
1828 First time introduced in the country.
Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.
United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5.
Meyrow war in Missouri.
Indiana political excitement.
The Log Cabin campaign.
Election of William Henry Harrison as President.
Garrison invents vulcanized rubber.
The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson.
3rd Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.
First Washingtonian Society founded.
Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1831 William H. Harrison inaugurated, March 4, after April 4, John Tyler, Vice President, inaugurated President, April 6.
McLeod difficulty.
Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published.
Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.
Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 15.
Impressment for debts due the government abolished.
Greely establishes the New York Tribune.
1832 Kingford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.
Manning on United States brig of war "Bombers" instigated by Middleman Spencer.
The Fourier community excitement.
Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
Arrival of first Washington Treaty signed with England, Aug. 3.
Bunker Hill monument completed.
Scramble of war with Seminoles.
Lafayette matches first made by machinery.
President vetoes bill for National Bank.
Porter rebellion in Rhode Island.
Railway Act repealed, March 2.
Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.
1833 William Miller and the "Millenarians" \$20,000 voted by Congress to aid Moses to establish telegraph lines.
Fremont explores Columbia River, Willamette Valley and Klamath Lake.
Great comet visible during the day.
Death of Noah Webster.
1834 Expulsion of the gun, the "peace-maker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.
Commercial treaty with China.
First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.
First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency.
The "Midway," first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope.
James K. Polk elected President.
Mormon war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young selected as his successor.
Copper discovered in Michigan.
Texas asks for annexation.
First telegraph line.
Texas annexed by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense.
Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union.
War declared by Mexico, June 4.
Naval school at Annapolis opened.
Elias Howe produces his first sewing machine.
Great fire in Pittsburgh.
Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings destroyed.
Death of Justice Joseph Story.
First manufacture of steel.
Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, advanced to Corpus Christi, Texas.
Negotiations toward purchase of San Juan River.
Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8.
Free Soil party originated.
Non-annexation boundary fixed at 28°.
Hostilities begin in Mexico.
Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 8, victory of Gen. Taylor.
Matamoros taken, May 18.
New York bill passed July 25.
President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 27.
"Wilson's Provision" against extension of gun cotton invented.
Great fire in Louisville.
Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr. Jackson.
- 1846 Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 15.
Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24.
Eight days' armistice granted.
California expedition, under Stephenson, sails from New York, Sept. 25.
Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25.
Tampico taken by Gen. Conner, Nov. 14.
Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pascual, Dec. 6.
Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Buena Vista, Dec. 23.
Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.
The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill. Iowa admitted as a State.
1847 Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Alamo, Cal., Jan. 8.
Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 8.
Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 11.
Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.
Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23: Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
Battle of Sacramento: defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 23.
Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.
Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, March 25.
Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8.
Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 25.
1848 Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.
Gold discovered in California, March.
Douglas, Connecticut, New York, established.
Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 23.
Missouri Compromise repealed.
Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 13.
First receipt of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 3.
Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
Upper California ceded to United States.
Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo, held by Americans, Sept. 12 to Oct. 13.
Huanamita taken by Americans, Oct. 13.
Goyanitas captured, Oct. 30.
Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., caused by "Spirit rappings".
Food sent to starving Ireland.
Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized.
1849 Great fire at St. Louis.
Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Nov. 3.
United States gold dollar first coined.
California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
Death of James K. Polk, June 15.
1850 filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President.
Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate.
Cannell invents the Mine cart.
Lafayette and Dixon's line surveyed.
Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.
California Constitution framed at Monterey.
Great riot at Astor Place Opera House, New York.
1851 Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama.
French Ambassador dismissed from Washington.
Death of John C. Calhoun, March 3.
Congress passes the Oregon Donation Law.
Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.
Watches first made by machinery.
Fugitive Slave Law passed.
Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
Grand Arctio Expedition sails.
California admitted as a Free State, Sept. 9.
New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9.
Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12.
Deluge invents the rubber-roller.
1852 Appearance of the great war serpent.
Completion of Erie railroad.
Congress of Capital extension laid.
First Asylum for idiots established in New York.
California Vigilance Committee formed.
American yacht victorious at Regatta in London, Eng.
Frigate "Albatross" at public school building, New York.
Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.
1853 Dispute with England about the Bahamas.
Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.
First street-railway in New York.
Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.
Treaty of Commerce with Chili.
Branch mint established in San Francisco.
Franklin Pierce elected President.
Crystal Palace, New York, opened.
Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Arizona.
Treaty with Russia.
Explorations for a transcontinental rail way.
Yellow fever in New York.
Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.
Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.
1854 Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.
American, or Know-Nothing, Society organized.
Loss of the steamship Arctic.
Gulans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 26.
First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.
American ship "Geyser" bombards Graytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 15.
Invention of the iron tower for iron-clad vessels, by Ericsson.
Reciprocity Treaty with England, settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.
Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1850, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24.
Massachusetts Aid Society send out soldiers to Kansas.
A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.
Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.
Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. 23.
Hostilities between the Free and Slave States begin.
Blount Indians defeated by Gen. Harney, Paraguanary, against United States steamer "Water Witch".
Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.
Court claims established.
William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua.
Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimean army.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1855 British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea, brought to New London.
- 1856 Thomas Tunnel begun. Victory of John Brown at Osawatomie, Kan. Republican party formed. Alden invents type-setting machine. Rock island bridge across the Mississippi, opened, April 11. Attack at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15. Page makes first wound type by machinery. President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion. Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner. Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 25. Introduction of opium, or Chinese sugar-cane. Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 18. The government purchases the "Reed" ship, refitted and presented to British Government. Loan for weaving, Assiniboin carpets first ordered. Election of James Buchanan as President.
- 1857 Organization of the Penian Brotherhood. Settlement of the Central American question. Death of William Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16. Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas. Yancy renders Dred Scott decision, March 6. First attempt to lay Atlantic cable. Alden secures patent for condensed milk. Great financial crash. New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspended, Oct. 14, 15. Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, 14. Murder of Dr. Durdell, arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his alleged co-conspirator. Founding of the "Central America" at Cape Hatteras, over 400 lives and \$2,000,000 lost. Great religious revival throughout the country. Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnston, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed forces entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15. Fugitive with England respecting the right of search. Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, Aug. 28. Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15. Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30. Election campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois. Minnesota admitted as a State, May 19. Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 8. First message across the Atlantic cable; from Victoria to the President, Aug. 10. Peruvians capture two American vessels. Burning of steamship "Austria" Hamburg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost. 1858 The island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops. The Fenian organization perfected. Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10. Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14. Drake burns first oil well at Titusville, Pa. Great storm in the Northern and Southern States. Daniel S. Hickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 17. Kansas Free State party frame a state constitution at Wyandotte. Vincennes Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11. Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary. San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9. Appearance of the potato bug. Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6. Commodore Grant Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whiskey. Treaty with Mexico signed. Great Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc. Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 25. Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21. Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Mifflin to Fort Sumter. The Parrot Gun invented by Robert R. Parrott. 1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 8. Alabama secedes, Jan. 11. South Carolina troops are upon the "Star of the West." Georgia secedes, Jan. 19. Louisiana secedes, Jan. 25. Texas secedes, Feb. 1. Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. Provisional Government of Confederate States meet at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 22. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of United States, March 4. Port Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12. Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15. Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17. Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19. Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union Commander, April 20. Maryland refuses to secede, April 27. Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May. Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of annual and military resources of the State, May 2. Government call for 45,000 three years' volunteers, May 3. Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6. Capt. Lyon resolves surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10. Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13. North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20. Butler in command at Fortens Monroe, May 22. Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24. Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3. Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8. First Tennessee opposing 11. Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10. Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4. Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5. 1861 Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7. Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed. Battle at Romney, Va., June 11. West Virginia admitted as a State, June 20. Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Peggart, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11. Battle near Centerville, Va., July 15. Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel" by Privateer "St. Lawrence." Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July 17. Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,400; Confederates, 1,500 killed and wounded, July 21. Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac. Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22. Battle of Dring Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated. Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., 5,000 men, under Deas, Lyon and Sigel, at 2,000, under Deas, McCulloch, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10. President Lincoln's anti-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 12. Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham Gen. Porter Blatter and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 24. Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 25. Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 25. Battle of Charlestown, Mo., Gens. Rosecrans and Price, Sept. 10. Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 11. Republic of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va. Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan's defense for four days against 36,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss of 1,000 men, horses, and a large amount of gold. Battle of Greasyfork, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3. Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry." William Keweenaw repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 5. Confederate privateer "Kashbell" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11. Republic of Confederates runs and drowns ship at South West Pass, Oct. 12. Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston. Battle of Fredericksburg, Mo.; flight of John Thompson, Oct. 21. Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops. Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces. Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21. Zengert defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 23. Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him. Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1. Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commodore, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters. Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7. Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight. Landing of Tyler, late 22, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20. Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone ships, Dec. 21. Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling. Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8. Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 8. Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 12. 1862 Indian massacres in Minnesota. Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8. Death of John Tyler, Jan. 18. "Erie" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 20. Gen. M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, replacing Jan. 23. Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Col. C. F. Smith, of Tennessee, defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19. Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6. Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8. Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16. Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 20. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Confederate States, for six years, Feb. 22. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McClellan killed March 5. Confederate raid on "Meritts" at "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8. "Monitor" U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Meritts" back, March 8. Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 150 wounded; Confederates, loss, 300 killed, wounded, and missing, March 13. Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 13. Battle at Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 4 and 7, 1862; Confederate loss, 10,000. Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 2. Battle of Humsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn. Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gillmore, April 11. Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 10. Port Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17. Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 24. Gen. Butler in command at New Orleans, May 1. Yorktown evacuated, May 4. Surrender of New Orleans to Commander Farragut. Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5. Battle of West Point, May 7. Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10. Destruction of the "Meritts" by the Confederates, May 11. Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Parrot, May 12. Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25. Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 29. Corinth evacuated, May 30. Little Rock captured, May 31. Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks, success of Unionists. Unionists lose Grapeshire City, June 11. Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19. Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 4. Surrender of Memphis, June 5. Republic of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8. Seven days' fight before Richmond, under McClellan, June 25. Mechanism—June 25; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river. President Lincoln calls for 100,000 volunteers, July 1. Murfreesboro captured by Forrest, July 5. Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7. Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8. Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24. Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9. Union forces under Banks, lose 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates, under "Stonewall" Jackson, 1,000 killed and wounded, Aug. 10. Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 24. Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope. Confederates under Ewell and Jackson, Aug. 27. Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky. Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27. Battle of Grapetown, Va., Aug. 29. Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Oct. 22. Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 23. Second Battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federal, Aug. 30. Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stever killed, Sept. 1. Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland, at Poolsville, Md., Sept. 1. Battle at South Mountain, Md.; Union forces, under Gen. James B. Roper killed. Harper's Ferry surrendered after three days' fighting by General Miles, Sept. 12. Battle of Antietam between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee, Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17. Battle of Iuka, Miss., between Gens. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19. Recapture of Harper's Ferry by Federal, Sept. 22. Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens. Rosecrans and Price, defeat of the latter, Oct. 4. Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens. Buell and Bragg; Charge of "Pill" Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 5. Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized, Oct. 22. Union Gen. O. M. Michel, astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 26. Belvoir, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union losses, 12,771. Battle of Kingdon, N. C.; Confederates defeated, Dec. 1. Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to General Van Dorn, Dec. 20. Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 21. Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 22. Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28. Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras. Cape Hatteras. Battle of Vicksburg; Union forces admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 21. Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States. Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 84, Jan. 10. U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama" off Texas, Jan. 11. Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClernand, Jan. 11. Confederate raid "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17. First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25. Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25. Federal law matters at Grand Gulf, April 1. Com. Porter successfully runs the battery at Vicksburg, April 14. Port Gibson and Grand Gulf on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1. Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2. Attack of G. L. Vandenberg, under Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 1, 2, 4. Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14. Battle of Baker's Creek; Pemberton defeated by Grant, May 15. Battle of Black River Bridge, retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17. Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 18. Confederates first brought into action at Port Hudson, May 18. Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6. Retreat of "Mittie" from Winchester, June 14. Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's army, June 15. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 1. Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 4. Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4. Jackson surrendered to Gen. Banks, and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant—Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 4. Anti-draft riots in New York; 3,000 rioters killed, July 14, 15. Riot in Boston, July 15. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3. Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 5. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Sept. 6. Battle of Chickasaw, Union forces under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19. Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21. Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2. Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 23. First Fenian Congress held in the United States. Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retreating, Nov. 7. Battle of Mine Run; success of Federal, Nov. 17. Republic of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 20. Burnside starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 23. Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 6. President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8. 1864 Death of Lincoln, ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1. Civil army, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8. Death of Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20. Rignick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 22. 1864 General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2. A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March. Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 4. Gen. R. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of army of United States, March 12; assumes command, March 13. A rail for 200,000 more men, March 15. Arkansas votes to become a Free State, March 16. Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4. New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars. Union expedition to Mansfield, La., failed, April 8. Union forces, routed, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill. Fort Pillow massacre, April 12. Western Confederates Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 10. Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 2-11. Battle of Wilderness, May 5. Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4. Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 4. Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15. Failure of Butler to capture Drury's Bluff, May 16. Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19. Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 21-24. Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 25; Union victory. Sherman captures Cold Harbor, May 21. Evacuation of Atlanta, June 1. Battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 5. Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5. Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8. Siege of James River, June 12-15. Assault on Petersburg. Lee's army, 150,000 men in four days, June 15-16. Confederate privateer "Alabama" sinks the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Charbourg, France, June 19. Hood attacks Hooker at Kennesaw and Marietta, June 22. Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22. Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22. Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24. Repulse of Lee and Mead at Petersburg, June 27. Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28. Butler begins his raid into Maryland, July 2. Walker defeated by Early at Frederick, July 13. Early's raid into Alabama, July 10. Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 25. Gold reaches highest premium, viz. 184 per cent, July 15. Greely's negotiations with Confederate agents at Niagara, July 14. Battle around Atlanta between forces under Hood, Confederate, and under Sherman, Union, July 22. Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General Stuart, July 30. Evacuation of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30. Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 1. Grant's naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 2. Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 12. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 6,000 prisoners, 4 guns; and all the wounded, Sept. 19. Death of Sec. of War, Sherman, in Shenandoah, Sept. 18-22. Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery. Pilot Koon evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27. Chief-Justice Roger Brooke Taney, Oct. 12. Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 10. Destruction of ram "Albatross" by a torpedo attached to her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27. President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 6. Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 15. Re-election of President Grant in New York, Nov. 25. Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30. Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas, Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat, Dec. 15, 16. Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," December 21. President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19. Butler and Taylor attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25. 1865 Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau. Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15. Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1. President's Conference with Confederate Commissioners Feb. 8. Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 13. Sherman occupies Union forces, Feb. 13. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18. Desperate battle commences before Richmond, battle of Five Forks, April 1. Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2. Fight of Davis from Richmond, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 2. Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5. Battle of Saltore Creek; defeat of Ewell and Smith, April 6. Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7. Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 8. Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 9. Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to William Sherman, April 9. President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 11. President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14. Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14. President Lincoln dies, April 15. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President, April 20. Grant, occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken, April 20. Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 26. Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26. Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10. Engagement at Boca Chico, between 500 Confederates and 400 Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 12. Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 24, 25. Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26. Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29. Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., December 4. Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the U. S., Dec. 18. Mississippi nullified secession ordinance, Aug. Alabama declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 12. South Carolina repudiated the secession ordinance, Sept. 13. Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 25. Proclamation closing all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 23. Execution of assassination conspirators, David, Mary, Elizabeth, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7. Rebel Indian Chiefs sign treaty of loyalty, Sept. 1. Execution of Capt. Wres, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 19. Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 16. Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill over the President's veto, Feb. 20. President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended. Death of General Winfield Scott, May 23. Fenians invade Canada, June 1. Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8. Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27. Marseilles in New Orleans, July 20. Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State, July 6. Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4. Confession and Amnesty bill passed, Jan. 4. Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March 5. Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13. Southern States organized as military districts, Jan. 1868. Impeachment trial, and acquittal of President Johnson. Death of Kit (Christopher) Carson, trapper and guide, May 23. Death of James Buchanan, June 1. Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he donates \$500,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College. Wyoming Territory organized, July 23. Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11. Cornell University of Ithaca, opened, Sept. Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 2. Pacific Railway completed, May 10. Death of Franklin Pierce, Jan. Nellie Brown and sister prosecution of Jefferson Davis, Feb. 6. Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25. Supreme Court pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless. Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 16-20. French frontier cable laid, July 27. Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday," Sept. 24. Death of George Emahiser, Nov. 4. Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14. Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States. Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 16. Death of Gen. H. B. Lee, Oct. 12. The Nathan Bedford, New York, July 29. Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war. First narrow-gauge railway built, December & Rio Grande. Ku-Klux bill passes Congress. Treaty of Washington with Great Britain. Great fire at Chicago, 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$150,000,000. Oct. 8. The Yellowstone National Park bill passed. Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to United States. The Credit Mobilier scandal. Settlement of the Alabama Claims. Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people. Re-election of President Grant. Great fire at Boston; loss about \$70,000,000, Nov. 9. Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29. Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph. Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany. Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1. Episcopal throughout the United States. National Grange organized. Death of William H. Seward. 1870 Wreck of the Atlantic, 625 lives lost, April 2. Mohoc massacre, death of General Canby, April 11. Colfax massacre, La., by White League, April. Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, May 7. Seaside and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, July. The Salary Grab Bill. Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 15. Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22. Behare of the "Virginia," and execution of a number at her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Surrender of the "Virginia" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12. Woman's Suffrage Cause. Visit of Kaitaka, King of Hawaii. Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President. Death of Charles Sumner, March 11. Garibaldi raid in the Northwest. Assassination of Charles Tann, July 1. A second large fire in Chicago, July 14. Presidential election; result disputed, November 7. Passage of the Act for the Redemption of Specie Payments in 1873. Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4. Centennial celebration at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31. Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery. Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5. Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17. Military rule discontinued in the Southern States. Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Hays, Nov. 4. Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 25. Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25. Founding of steamship "Pacific" between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4. Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24. Escape of Fawcett from the custody of the Sheriff, Dec. 4. Great revival, under Moody and Sankey. Great foundation in Texas.

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