

# CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR

## Events of Importance That Have Marked the Past Twelve Months.

Two events overshadowed all others in the first year of the new century. One was the assassination of William McKinley, president of the United States, and the other the death of Queen Victoria, bringing to a close the longest and in many respects the most remarkable reign in British history. Each of the two great English-speaking nations of the world was thus called upon to mourn for its highest representative of authority and to face what at one time might have been a serious crisis in its affairs; but in neither case was there even the semblance of political or industrial disturbance or of governmental instability. Theodore Roosevelt became president and Edward VII, king precisely in the manner prescribed by law and the close of 1901 finds each country as tranquil and secure as it was twelve months ago.

In the United States the affairs of greatest importance before the public, aside from the murder of the president, were the new Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, the Schley inquiry, the Supreme court decisions in the insular cases, the formation of the United States Steel corporation and other gigantic combinations of capital, the panic in the New York stock market, and the princely gifts to educational institutions by Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, D. K. Pearsons and others.

### The Year Politically.

Politically, the year in the United States was a rather eventful one. William McKinley began the second year of his presidency of the United States on the 4th of March, when he was inaugurated with Theodore Roosevelt as vice-president. In September he was stricken down by an assassin and Mr. Roosevelt became the chief executive. No other changes took place at the time, but in December the postmaster-general, Charles E. Smith, and the secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, resigned. Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee was chosen to succeed the former and Leslie M. Shaw, governor of Iowa, the latter.

### Work of 56th Congress.

Among the important laws enacted at the second session of the 56th congress were these: Reorganizing the army on the basis of a force of from 60,000 to 100,000 men; materially reducing the war revenue taxes; increasing the membership of the house of representatives from 357 to 386 by reapportioning the congressional districts; abolishing the army canteen. The river and harbor bill, the Nicaragua canal bill and the silver coinage bill were measures that failed to pass.

### Our Insular Problems.

Considerable progress toward the settlement of the insular problems was made. The greater portion of the Philippine islands had been brought under complete control early in the year. The capture of Aguinaldo by Gen. Funston March 2 did a great deal to hasten the work of pacification. On the 4th of July civil government was established with William H. Taft as the first civil governor. At the same time the military authority in the islands was transferred from Gen. Arthur MacArthur to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. Opposition to United States rule did not entirely end. In Samar soldiers of a detachment of the 34th Infantry Oct. 18, killing ten and wounding six men. Other less disastrous encounters have occurred.

### Trade with New Possessions.

Under a decision of the United States Supreme court rendered Dec. 2 it was held that the Philippines became a domestic territory immediately upon the ratification of the treaty of peace and that in the absence of legislation by congress duties levied upon the products of the islands were illegal. It was further held that the right of the United States for the regulation of the islands was unrestricted, coming from the constitution itself. In substance it was held the collection of duties on products coming from Porto Rico between the time the treaty of Paris was signed and the date when the Foraker tariff act became a law was illegal; that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States but not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the constitution, and that the Foraker act is constitutional.

### Relations with Cuba.

The relations to exist between the United States and Cuba were determined, at least temporarily, by the adoption of the Platt resolution by congress in June. Briefly, these provide that the government of the island shall retain its independence of all foreign countries, that the United States may intervene to preserve such independence, that the acts of the United States during the period of military occupancy shall be ratified, that sanitary plans for the prevention of epidemics shall be carried out and that this country shall be permitted to buy or lease naval or coaling stations at points to be agreed upon.

On the 21st of February the constitution as agreed to by the members of the Cuban convention was signed by the members of that body. It is based largely upon that of the United States. Dec. 31 Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was elected the first president of Cuba.

Free trade between Porto Rico and the United States went into effect July 25, the anniversary of the landing of the American troops on the island in 1898. Civil government under the provisions of the Foraker act was established in May, 1900, and the first governor was Charles H. Allen. He was succeeded this year by William H. Hunt.

### President McKinley's Murder.

The facts in the assassination of President William McKinley are still too vividly remembered to require extended mention. He had entered upon his second term under the most favorable auspices. Everything pertaining to the future seemed bright with promise when, without a moment's warning, he was shot down by an anarchist. The fatal bullet was fired by Leon Czolgosz while the president was receiving the public in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 6. He lingered until early on the morning of the 14th of the same month, when he passed away, with the words: "God's will, not ours, be done." The grief of the people was as deep and sincere as it was widespread. Telegrams of condolence came from all parts of the civilized world and from persons in all stations of life.

The assassin was speedily tried, convicted and the sentence of death executed. Czolgosz died in the electric chair

### Prussia: ISI by volcanic eruption in Java; 7 by a trolley car accident in Albany, N. Y.; 21 by a mine accident in Dayton, Tenn.; 29 by drowning at Manana Island, and 7 by drowning in Schuylkill River.

In June 70 lives were lost by fire on the island of Java, 15 by a mine accident at Iron Mountain, Mich.; 9 by a railroad accident in Pretoria; 9 by dynamite explosion at Binghamton, N. Y.; 7 by a cyclone in Oklahoma; 16 by a mine accident at Jacob's Creek, Pa.; 12 by fire at St. Petersburg; 15 by explosion in cartridge factory, Paris; 9 by a cyclone at Naper, Neb.; 24 by explosion at Paterson, N. J.; and 19 by flood in Elkhorn Valley, W. Va.

In July 11 were killed by a lightning stroke in Chicago; 4,000 by a flood at Tientsin, China; 15 by earthquake at Lung King, China; 7 by drowning accident in Baden; 4 by a storm at Haiti; 6 by collapse of a bridge at Springfield, Pa.; 6 by drowning at Savannah, Ga.; 70 by volcanic eruption in Java; 16 by explosion at Stockholm; 25 by flood in the Danube River; 49 by oil explosion at Batoum, and 7 by fire at Louisville, Ky.

In August 17 perished by collapse of a wharf at Tampico, Mexico; 8 by a gasoline explosion in Philadelphia; 20,000 by flood in China; 100 by fire at Witebsk, Russia; 10 by fire at Cleveland, O.; 6 by floods in Louisiana; 7 by explosion at steel works, Youngstown, O.; 5 by fire in Philadelphia, Pa.; 6 by a dynamite explosion in Herkimer, N. Y.; 6 by a hurricane at Chicago, Ill.; 25 by fire in Brooklyn, N. Y.

In September 10 were killed by a mine explosion at Caerphilly, Wales; 5 by a boiler explosion at Oakland, N. J.; 17 by drowning off coast of Brittany; 6 by mine accident at Newcastle, Colo.; 23 by drowning in the Kupa River, Croatia; 11 by powder explosion at Ripault, France; 32 by a railroad accident near Bucharest; 7 by fire at Naples; 8 by gas explosion at Newark, N. J.; 13 by a cloudburst in Presidio County, Tex.; 50 by powder explosion in Cozema, Italy, and 15 by a mine accident at Nainamo, B. C.

In October 74 were lost in a gale on the Japan coast; 20 by a typhoon at Manila; 80 by a tidal wave in the Sea of Marmora, and 11 by flood in Sicily.

In November 19 perished by a railroad accident at Lake Baikal, Siberia; 9 by fire at Hurley, Wis.; 7 by an explosion at Athens, Greece; 9 by mine accident at Pocahontas, W. Va.; 22 by earthquake at Tellico, Tenn.; 11 by mine accident at Bluefields, W. Va.; 7 by a mine accident at Wilkesbarre, Pa.; 30 by boiler explosion at Detroit, Mich.; 76 by railroad disaster at Seneca, Mich., and 15 by drowning in the Hawaiian Islands.

In December 25 were killed by a railroad accident at Kabron, Russia; 20 lost their lives by drowning in Japan; 140 by drowning at Goa, India; 11 by gas explosion at Pittsburg, Pa.; 6 by boiler explosion at Pittsburg, Pa.; 28 by railroad accident at Altenbrechen, Germany; 45 by railroad accident at Melegnano, Italy; 45 by fire at Zacatecas, Mexico; 37 by railroad accident at Liverpool, England; by mine accident, Hartshorn, N. T.; 6 by waterspout at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

### THE FINANCIAL REVIEW.

#### United States Has Sustained Position of Leader of the World.

A review of the financial history of the past year should make every American's heart thrill with pride. For in 1901 the United States fought its way to the position of financial leader of the world, the last year that any country can rightfully claim the first place that its pre-eminence in the financial matters of the world is assured for an indefinite period to come.

It was the money center of the world made permanent in Wall Street during the year, but the invasion of the markets of the world by this country that had been gathering in strength for years was likewise pushed during 1901 with such success that the country now fairly lay claim to the industrial supremacy of the globe.

The extent of our invasion of foreign markets during 1901 may be judged from the figures contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The foreign commerce in merchandise for the fiscal year 1901 showed a decrease of \$2,769,619 in imports and an increase of \$2,281,569 in exports when compared with the preceding year. Comparing the figures of 1901 with those of 1900 there is a decrease of \$21,744,031 in imports and an increase of \$63,284,181 in exports. The imports of the year 1901 were \$22,125,165 and the exports \$1,487,764,961, making the total exports and imports \$64,592,826. Both the total exports and the exports of exports over imports were greater in 1901 than in any preceding year in the history of our commerce.

To say that the country has prospered during 1901 is the understatement of the facts. The floodtide of prosperity has rolled ahead for the past twelvemonth with ever-increasing strength, and with no indications that the ebb is to come. The government's finances have profited much during the year. Revenues of the government from all sources for the last fiscal year were \$293,316,592, and the expenditures for the same period were \$221,598,546, showing a surplus of \$71,718,046. Compared with the fiscal year 1900, the receipts for 1901 increased \$21,669,744. There was an increase of \$22,253,561.44 in expenditures.

### LARGE SUMS GIVEN AWAY.

#### Liberal Donations Made to Charitable and Educational Institutions.

The year 1899 was a record-breaker in donations and gifts made educational institutions, libraries and art museums, charities, churches and religious enterprises, and to towns and cities for the public benefit and entertainment, the total reaching the colossal sum of \$79,749,866, while the year 1901 was no less successful, the total being \$82,461,294. Both these years must now give way to 1901, which is the record-breaker of the centuries. The total of gifts reaches \$123,888,732, an amount which may properly be called "colossal." The world has never before known such generosity as this in a single year. The century has opened well for education, art, culture, religion and humanity.

### THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

#### List of Those for Whom the World Mourns is Long.

United States.

Following is the year's necrology: Aldrich, Philip D., senator, June 17. Armour, Philip D., packer, capitalist and philanthropist, Jan. 6. Archer, Frederick, organist, Oct. 22. Babcock, Matthe D., clergyman, Jan. 25. Batehelden, Gen. Richard N., Jan. 4. Belknap, Hugh R., paymaster, Nov. 12. Bickerdahl, Mrs. Mary A., civil war nurse, Nov. 12. Blair, Jacob B., jurist, Feb. 12. Boutelle, Charles A., congressman, May 21. Bradbury, James W., ex-senator, Jan. 6. Brewer, M. S., member of the United States civil service commission, March 18. Brodie, Steve, bridge-jumper, Jan. 31. Brosius, Marriot, congressman, March 13. Bunce, Francis M., rear-admiral, Oct. 19. Butterfield, Henry J., sculptor, July 17. Cammack, A. C., broker, Feb. 5. Cannon, George Q., mormon church leader, April 12. Cheney, P. C., ex-minister to Switzerland, June 12. Conant, Joseph, Boston clergyman and lecturer, June 25. Cramp, Henry W., shipbuilder, Oct. 3. Croly, Mrs. Jennie C. ("Jennie Jew"), author, Dec. 23. Cuckberland, George W., actor, June 6. Cushing, Samuel L., brigadier-general, retired, July 21. Daly, Dr. William H., surgeon, June 9. Deacon, Edward Parker, Boston millionaire, July 5. Deimonico, Charles C., restaurant proprietor, Sept. 20. Donnelly, Ignatius, author, Jan. 2. Donahue, Patrick, editor, March 15. Edwards, Dr. Arthur, editor, March 20. Elkins, Henry King, lumberman, July 20. Elliott, Henry J., sculptor, Feb. 11. Evans, R. G., attorney, Aug. 25. Everts, William M., lawyer, Feb. 28. Fishback, William P., lawyer, Jan. 15. Fisk, Franklin W., founder of the Chicago Theological seminary, July 4. Fisher, John, eminent historian, July 4. Gage, Mrs. Lyman J., May 17. Goode, John, botanist, Nov. 17. Gray, Elisha, telephone inventor, Jan. 21. Harkness, W. H., scientist, July 10. Harrison, Benjamin, ex-president of the United States, March 13. Haverly, "Jack," manager of minstrel companies, Sept. 28. Hay, Adelbert S., son of Secretary Hay, June 23. Howgate, Henry W., captain in army charged with heavy embezzlement, June 1. Hunt, George, ex-attorney-general of Illinois, March 17. Irwin, John, rear admiral, retired, July 23. Kinnaird, Edward, "church-debt raiser," June 5. Kyle, James H., United States senator, July 1. Ladue, Joseph, founder of Dawson City, June 26. Leary, Richard P., captain U. S. navy, Dec. 27. Le Conte, Joseph, scientist, July 6. Littlejohn, Abram L., bishop, Aug. 3. Lorillard, Pierre, capitalist, July 7. Ludlow, Brig-Gen. William, Aug. 20. Macfarlane, Alexander C., bookseller and publisher, April 15. Meehan, Thomas, horticulturist, Nov. 19. Michler, Lieut.-Col. Francis, May 29. Moran, Edward, artist, June 9. Moran, James A., ex-governor of Indiana, Jan. 15. McKinley, William, president of the United States, Sept. 14. Negley, Maj.-Gen. James S., Aug. 7. Nicholson, William R., bishop, June 7. Nichols, John G., private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, Sept. 26. Nix, William W., bishop, Jan. 2. Nordhoff, Charles, author, July 14. Peavey, Frank H., elevator owner, Dec. 10. Phelps, Thomas F., rear admiral, retired, Jan. 10. Phillips, Jesse J., Illinois Supreme court judge, Feb. 15. Pierce, Gilbert A., ex-United States senator, Feb. 15. Pillsbury, John S., ex-governor of Minnesota, Oct. 13. Pingree, Hazen S., ex-governor of Michigan, June 18. Porter, Fitz Jon, general, May 21. Quinn, Henry, ex-superintendent of publication of the Illinois, March 13. Reardon, Peter A., rear admiral, retired, Feb. 9. Rogers, Jacob, locomotive manufacturer, July 2. Ross, Gen. J. M., veteran, Feb. 9. Safford, Truman H., astronomer, June 13. Salisbury, Edward E., orientalist, Feb. 6. Sanford, William J., governor of Alabama, June 11. Shaw, Col. Albert D., ex-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Feb. 10. Sewell, William J., United States senator, Dec. 27. Sullivan, Benjamin D., lawyer, New York, Jan. 12. Snow, Lorenzo, head of the mormon church, Oct. 10. Starr, Eliza Allen, writer, Sept. 7. Stokes, Edward S., slayer of James Fisk, Nov. 2. Studebaker, Clem, manufacturer, Nov. 27. Tanner, John R., ex-governor of Illinois, May 23. Thompson, Maurice, author, Feb. 15. Tremholm, William L., ex-comptroller of the currency, Jan. 27. Turbin, John B., general in the civil war, June 19. Uhl, Edwin F., ex-assistant secretary of state, May 17. Waite, David H., ex-governor of Colorado, Nov. 27. Walker, Aldace F., railway man, April 12. Whipple, Henry B., bishop, Sept. 16. White, Stephen M., ex-United States senator, Feb. 12. Wigger, W. M., bishop, Jan. 6. Wildman, Rounseville, ex-consul to Hongkong, Feb. 22. Wilson, Jerome, lawyer, Sept. 24. Woods, William A., United States Circuit court judge, June 23. Yeatman, James E., philanthropist, July 7.

Foreign.

Abdurrahman, ameer, Oct. 1. Allan, Andrew, steamship owner, June 27. Audran, Edmond, composer, Aug. 19. Besant, Sir Walter, author, June 9. Broglie, Duc de, statesman, Jan. 19. Buchanan, Robert W., poet, June 9. Cozzetta, George, playwright, May 14. Crisp, Francesco, statesman, Aug. 11. D'Oyly, Carte, producer of light operas, April 3. Erazuriz, Federico, president of Chile, July 11. Ex-Compass Frederick, Aug. 5. Gourko, field marshal, Jan. 29. Greenaway, Kate, artist, Nov. 6. Halli Rifat Pasha, grand vizier of Turkey, Nov. 9. Henderson, John, shipbuilder, July 22. Henslohe, Prince von, German statesman, July 5. Hoshi Toru, Japanese statesman, June 21. Kruger, Mrs. Paul, July 21. Ex-Compass Frederick, Aug. 5. Gourko, field marshal, Jan. 29. Greenaway, Kate, artist, Nov. 6. Halli Rifat Pasha, grand vizier of Turkey, Nov. 9. Henderson, John, shipbuilder, July 22. Henslohe, Prince von, German statesman, July 5. Hoshi Toru, Japanese statesman, June 21. Kruger, Mrs. Paul, July 21. Milan I., ex-king of Serbia, Feb. 11. Murat, Prince Joachim Napoleon, Oct. 21. Nordenskjold, Joann Adolf Erik, explorer, Aug. 9. Oriens, Prince Henry of, explorer, Aug. 9. Ormerod, Miss Eleanor A., scientist, July 19. Pretorius, Martinus Wessel, first president of the Transvaal republic, May 19.

### LYNCHINGS IN 1901.

#### Executions Due to Popular Excitement Show an Increase.

The lynchings reported in 1900 showed an increase of eight over those of 1899. A still further increase must be noted this year—an increase in brutality as well as in number—the record standing 107 in 1899, 115 in 1900 and 135 in 1901. The following table showing the number of lynchings in the last seventeen years may be of value to those engaged in the study of this branch of criminology: 1885, 184; 1886, 138; 1887, 122; 1888, 142; 1889, 176; 1890, 127; 1891, 192; 1892, 225; 1893, 200; 1894, 190; 1895, 171; 1896, 31; 1897, 166; 1898, 127; 1899, 107; 1900, 115; 1901, 135.

The lynchings in the various states and territories were as follows: Alabama, 15; Arkansas, 5; California, 6; Colorado, 0; Connecticut, 0; Delaware, 0; Florida, 7; Georgia, 14; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 0; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 0; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 15; Maine, 0; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 0; Michigan, 0; Minnesota, 0; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 6; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 9; New Jersey, 9; New Hampshire, 0; New York, 0; Nevada, 0; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 0; Ohio, 0; Oregon, 0; Pennsylvania, 0; Rhode Island, 0; South Carolina, 5; South Dakota, 0; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 11; Vermont, 0; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 0; Washington, 0; Wyoming, 0; Arizona, 1; District of Columbia, 0; New Mexico, 0; Utah, 0; Indian Territory, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Alaska, 0.

Of these lynchings 121 occurred in the South and 14 in the North. Of the total number 107 were negroes, 26 whites, 1 Indian and 1 Chinaman. The alleged crimes for which they were lynched were as follows: Murder, 33; criminal assault, 17; theft, 12; murderous assault, 8; attempted criminal assault, 8; carnal abuse, 1; stealing, 7; complicity in murder, 6; quarrel over profit sharing, 5; arson, 4; suspected murder, 3; suspected criminal assault, 1; murder and criminal assault, 1; train wrecking, 1; alleged theft, 1; keeping a gambling house, 1; suspected murder, 1; resisting arrest, 1; insulting a white woman, 1; burglary, 1; forcing a white boy to commit crime, 1. Besides these, 9 were lynched because of race prejudice, 3 for unknown reasons, 1 because of assault, 1 because of suspected stealing, 7 for miscellaneous reasons.

### FIRE LOSSES WERE GREAT.

#### Year Has Been Very Hard on the Insurance Companies.

The year has been especially hard on the fire insurance companies, because it has come immediately after another year of disaster. Losses were heavy in 1900, many companies were forced to quit the business, and those that held on did so in the belief that the worst had been passed and that better conditions were inevitable. Instead of that the losses for the year in the United States are \$20,000,000 greater than in 1900.

The result has been a number of reinsurance retirements and amalgamations of companies unprecedented since the year of the Chicago fire, when so many companies were ruined. Fourteen stock companies and eight mutuals have retired absolutely from the field, beside a number of smaller mutuals and assessment companies. Scores of other companies have retired from the West, the South or both, or have materially restricted their writings in the sections of the country where they had suffered most.

As a result business men needing large amounts of insurance have been unable to get it, and a horde of wildcat companies and irresponsible Lloyds have been started, to prey upon the necessities of the people.

The losses for the entire year are put at \$24,044,444, as against \$130,628,000 in 1900, and \$119,626,000 in 1899.

Life insurance has closed the most prosperous year in its history. The people have been prosperous and have been investing their money liberally in endowment policies and ordinary life policies for the benefit of their families. It is believed that the total of new business written during the year by the legal reserve companies will be \$1,500,000,000, and that their insurance in force will amount to \$7,500,000,000. One company alone has written over \$300,000,000.

### BUSINESS OF RAILROADS.

#### Traffic Receipts Enormous, and Many Miles of New Track Laid.

Keeping pace with the general prosperity of the country, railway building in the United States during the year 1901 has exceeded that of any previous year since 1890, when 5,670 miles of new lines were completed, and the record for that year might have been surpassed had the steel mills been able to furnish the necessary cars.

The records of the Railway Age for 1901 show that with the returns thus far received not less than 5,677 miles of track have been laid on 322 lines in 43 states and territories.

With the exception of Pennsylvania there has been little building in the Eastern and New England states, but there has been most important work in all other sections of the country, the greatest activity being shown in the southwest. The construction west of the Mississippi River has amounted to 2,137 miles, and the states east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio have added 891 miles, making a total of 4,028 miles built in the states south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi.

Official reports to the Interstate Commerce commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, show gross earnings of all the steam railroads in the United States were \$1,578,164,202, or an average of \$2.21 per mile. The previous year the gross earnings were \$1,457,944,514. The net earnings of the past fiscal year were \$532,607,824, or \$55,577,213 more than in the previous fiscal year. The amount of dividends to stockholders last year was \$121,108,637, which is \$13,000,000 more than the dividend payments the previous year.

### BUSINESS CONSOLIDATION

#### Increasing Tendency Shown to Form Combinations of Capital.

The feature of the industrial situation of the year was the continuation of the tendency to form great combinations of capital or trusts. In the first eight months the aggregate capital of the new corporations organized was \$2,467,355,000, as against \$1,955,650,000 for the same period in 1900. The most gigantic of the combinations effected was that known as the United States Steel corporation, having a capital of \$1,100,000,000. Its chief organizers were J. P. Morgan, Edgar S. Snodgrass, Charles F. Brannan, Morgan, T. Nov. 7. Milan I., ex-king of Serbia, Feb. 11. Murat, Prince Joachim Napoleon, Oct. 21. Nordenskjold, Joann Adolf Erik, explorer, Aug. 9. Oriens, Prince Henry of, explorer, Aug. 9. Ormerod, Miss Eleanor A., scientist, July 19. Pretorius, Martinus Wessel, first president of the Transvaal republic, May 19.

### CHIEF SPORTING EVENTS.

#### Americans Uniformly Successful Over Their Foreign Opponents.

Sporting events of importance included the races for the America's cup, resulting in another victory for the American yacht the Columbia over Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II, Sept. 28 and Oct. 3 and 4; the defeat of an English team of trapshooters by Americans at Hendon, England, in June; the winning of the world's sculling championship by George (Tom) the African at Stratford, Ont., Sept. 7, and the decision of the international committee at Paris, May 21, that the next Olympian games are to take place in Chicago in 1904. Pittsburg won the championship in the National Baseball league and Chicago was first in the American league. In the east Harvard was the undisputed football champion, while in the west the honors were divided between Wisconsin and Michigan. In horse racing the feature of the season was the trotting of a mile in 2:02 1/2 by Crescous at Columbus, O., Aug. 2.

### Wars of the World.

The war which has most conspicuously engaged public attention during the year has been the Boer war. It has now assumed the form of guerrilla warfare, and the new year opens with serious losses inflicted upon British arms. In addition to the South African war, Portugal, has been the customary number of revolutions in Central America, and a more or less sanguinary conflict between Venezuela and Colombia. The pending trouble between Argentina and Chile may be settled by arbitration. In the Philippines have been closed by treaty. In the Philippines desultory warfare with strolling bands of natives continues. The list of casualties, including killed and wounded, for the year is as follows: Abyssinia, 7,000; South Africa, 5,377; Arabia, 5,144; Venezuela, 2,583; Colombia, 2,583; China, 1,904; Africa, 1,261; Philippines, 958; Mexico, 421; Corea, 315; Sumatra, 283; Java, 65; Albania, 54; Bulgaria, 44; Macedonia, 24. The total losses for the year are 27,681, as compared with 133,575 in 1900.

### Strikes Only Slightly Disturbing.

Strikes were a somewhat disturbing factor in the industrial world. May 20 the machinists in Scotland struck, and in the country struck for a nine-hour day without reduction in wages. About 20,000 men went out. In several cases they were successful, but in others their places were filled with other men. On the 15th of July a strike of coal miners and tin workers was ordered in some of the mines of the United States Steel corporation to compel the adoption of the union scale. Seventy-five thousand men were affected. Growing out of the strike was that ordered by President Taft in San Francisco and the miners in Kentucky.

### Embezzlements of 1901.

The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting, and bank wreckage for 1901 shows a small decrease as compared with that of 1900. The total is \$4,085,568, as compared with \$4,660,134 in 1900. The statement of dishonesty by months is as follows: January, \$248,136; February, \$75,500; March, \$413,136; April, \$567,185; May, \$368,074; June, \$89,000; July, \$173,306; August, \$157,822; September, \$123,400; October, \$688,222; November, \$458,758; December, \$550,329.

The losses are distributed as follows: Stolen by public officials, \$596,945; from banks, \$1,513,496; by agents, \$227,700; forgeries, \$354,000; from loan associations, \$296,315; by postmasters, \$18,136; miscellaneous stealings, \$1,068,577.

### Loss of Life by Epidemics.

The loss of life by epidemic diseases here fallen off considerably as compared with 1900. The total number of deaths increased, the number of victims in 1901 being a little over 38,000, as compared with 20,000 in 1900. Cholera, however, has greatly decreased in fatality, its victims in 1901 being about 5,000, as compared with about 60,000 in 1900. The total of deaths in 1900 owing to the Indian famine reached the large sum of about 579,000. It is difficult to make any accurate list of statistics of this kind, but, roughly estimated, the cholera and plague last year claimed about 45,000 victims. Returns have been made of the fatalities by famine in India and Russia.

### Legal Executions in 1901.

The number of legal executions in 1901 was 118, as compared with 119 in 1900, 121 in 1899, 109 in 1898, 127 in 1897, 122 in 1896, 122 in 1895, 122 in 1894, 126 in 1893, and 107 in 1892.

There were 82 hanged in the South and 36 in the North, of whom 71 were negroes and 47 whites. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder, 107; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; and train robbery, 1.

### Suicide on the Increase.

Suicide continues to increase in the United States. The total number reported for the year 1901 is 7,245, of whom 6,735 in 1900 and 5,340 in 1899. Of this total 5,580 were males and 1,385 females, which curiously shows the same proportion of nearly five males to one female for several years past. Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the record standing: Physicians, 23; attorneys, 10; clergymen, 10; bankers, 6; journalists, 6; college professors, 1.

### In the Stock Market.

In May a stock panic took place in New York as a result of the efforts of opposing interests to get control of the Northern Pacific railroad. The stock was ordered and forced up to the unheard-of price of \$1,000 a share. While many lost heavily because of the slump in the value of other securities, there were no serious failures and the effect outside of speculative circles was exceedingly slight.

### Pan-American Exposition.

The Pan-American Exposition opened at Buffalo May 1 and closed Nov. 2. It was a financial failure, due in part to the assassination of the President, but in other respects it was a success. The total attendance was \$2,825,075. Stockholders were about \$4,000,000 out of pocket. At Charleston, S. C., the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition began Dec. 2, to run throughout the winter.

### Most Notable Invention.

In the way of inventions the most notable achievement of the year was the successful attempt of Marconi to signal across the Atlantic ocean by means of wireless telegraphy. The test was made Dec. 12 between a point on the Cornwall coast and St. John's, N. F., and the letter "G" was repeatedly sent and received.

### Chicago Stock Yard Receipts.

Nineteen hundred and one in the livestock trade has been one of the greatest years in Chicago's history. The combined receipts of all kinds of live stock during the year reached 16,257,000 head, valued at \$291,800,000, both being the largest on record, with the valuation over \$22,000,000 greater than ever before.