

HAIL THE NEW CENTURY

SOME
LEADING
EVENTS OF
OLD ONE



CONDENSED
HISTORY
OF 100
YEARS

Last spike of the Union Pacific railroad driven, 1869.
Trans-Siberian railroad operated, 1899.
Opening of the Suez canal, 1869.
Alaska ceded by Russia to the United States, 1867.
First session of the Parliament of United Canada, 1867.
The Australias under one government, 1900.
Maximilian executed in Mexico, 1867.
Expulsion of the emperor from Brazil, 1889.
Assassinations: Lincoln, 1865; Garfield, 1881; Emperor Alexander II., 1881; Carnot, President of France, 1894; Shah of Persia, 1896; King Humbert of Italy, 1900.
Expulsion of Jews from Russia, 1882-91.
Massacre of Christians in Armenia, 1895.
Massacre of missionaries and converts in China, 1900.
Army draft riots in New York, 1863.
Chloroform first used, 1847.
Vaccination legalized, 1803.
Pasteur discovers remedy for hydrophobia by inoculation, 1884.
The Rosetta Stone furnishes key to hieroglyphs, 1841.
World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893.
Prof. Andree sails for North Pole in balloon, 1897.
Threatened war between United States and Great Britain over Venezuelan boundary dispute, 1895.
The United States by rejecting original draft of Hay-Pauncefote treaty refuses to permit Great Britain to any of the benefits of the proposed Nicaraguan inter-oceanic canal, 1900.
The Australasian colonies of Great Britain form a confederation like Canada, 1900.

PURELY PERSONAL

A Fair Iconoclast.
When Ethelyn Leslie Huston, whose philosophic writings on social evolution and kindred topics are attracting wide attention, was a wee bit of a child she was precocious in nearly everything. Above all, she was a devoted lover of books, the deeper range of thought suggested, the more suited to her tastes. She had a habit of reasoning out little deficiencies in the human character that used to drive the older folks nearly to distraction. She was eternally "treading on the corns" of nearly everyone with whom she came in contact. Just after she left a Nebraska college, at eighteen, she took it into her head to censure certain of the clergy for their narrowness of view. Her first article on that subject appeared in a Cleveland paper. It was widely copied, and from that day, Miss Leslie (that was her ante-nuptial name) was a quantity to be reckoned with in the world of protest—a quantity the magnitude of which has steadily increased. Today she has few, if any peers among defenders of individual independence of thought in moral and religious matters. Her stories and articles now running in many American publications, being happily attuned to her philosophy, are in great demand. Mrs. Huston was born in Toronto, Canada, but is a thorough cosmopolitan. While living in Idaho, her extreme independence of thought attracted the attention of the late W. C. Braun who secured her as associate editor of his "Iconoclast," of Waco, Texas. After his death, Mrs. Huston came north and recognizing that Chicago was destined to become the literary hub of the continent, took up her

In the Public Eye

New Revenue Commissioner.
John W. Yerkes of Kentucky, has been nominated by the president to be commissioner of internal revenue. The recent candidate for governor of Kentucky will at once assume the duties of his new post. He is considered a capable man for the work he will have to do in the revenue office. He is a



lawyer of uncommon ability and has already served the United States in that branch of the department in which he is now to be an important functionary. Three years ago Mr. Yerkes was made collector of internal revenue in Kentucky, and has since occupied that position. He succeeded William O. Bradley as member of the Republican national committee and for many years has been a prominent Republican. He is 46 years old.

The Vanderbilt Millions.

The schedule of the property of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, filed in court last week, is a practical illustration of the earning power of money invested, not in speculative deals, but in securities of an assured earning power. The total value of the property is about \$73,000,000, of which \$52,999,867 was invested almost exclusively in railroad stocks and bonds, while the remainder, a little more than \$20,000,000, was placed in real estate, which did not yield Mr. Vanderbilt a large income, as much of this property consisted of his own sumptuous residences. The bond and stock investments, most of the items in the list having a market value higher than par, brought in interest and dividends a little less than \$1,750,000 income annually, or about 3.28 per cent. Considering Mr. Vanderbilt's opportunities for making investments, and that he never took risks, the New York Times argues that a return of 3 1/2 per cent is the most an investor who looks to the security of his principal can expect, and that anything above 4 per cent means a risk. Even at this small percentage, however, Mr. Vanderbilt was enjoying an assured income of nearly two millions a year. The sureness of the income must have carried a sense of comfort and a freedom from apprehension as to the future many others would like to enjoy.



ETHELYN LESLIE HUSTON, abode in that city. There she is the vice president of the Independent Peawoman's club and the center of a constantly increasing circle of writer folk and of persons of literary habits generally. Surrounded by kindred spirits, she lives what might be called an ideal Bohemian life, dispensing the incense of her broad and Omaresque philosophy among the thirsty souls that come to drink at the fountain of her good cheer.

Severe Lake and Ocean Storms

The storms by sea and land of the late autumn and the beginning of winter have been unusual in their violence and in the sweep of their effects. Ocean navigation has been disturbed to an unnatural degree even for the time of year. The biggest and fastest steamers have been buffeted by adverse winds and waves and some of the staunchest vessels have been in serious danger. There has been an unusual number of disasters on the Atlantic coast with considerable loss of life. The tempests on the lakes have been violent and disastrous to vessel property. In some wrecks the crews and passengers were lost. In fact, the entire season of navigation on the lakes has been remarkable for the number of persons drowned in shipwrecks. The loss of life is greater by 20 per cent than during any recent previous year.

Extravagance in College Sport

The opinion grows that athletics may be overdone at colleges if carried beyond the point of compelling each student to take adequate exercise. Reform is evidently required in the interest of the students themselves, a majority of whom can ill afford the money thrown away yearly on "sport." Exercise in a gymnasium is well enough, but the teams, with their games, rivalries, etc., if not properly regulated, detract attention from studies, to say nothing of losses of life on the football field and the "cane rushes," hazing, etc., which violent sports seem to promote.

Boy Murderer Well Born.

Alexander Stewart, the young murderer who was sentenced to Sing Sing for twenty years for the killing of Edward Piesel, is a relative of the late Alexander T. Stewart, the merchant prince and financier, with whom many people claimed relationship at his death a few years since. His demise was the signal for a large amount of litigation, and among the litigants who pressed their claims to the estate were Alexander Stewart, the parents of Alexander Stewart, the young boy who holds the unenviable distinction of being the youngest prisoner ever sent to Sing Sing from the Tombs. And even this privilege is only due to the fact that his extreme youth saved him from the electric chair, for such would have been his fate for what the judge regarded as "a crime of unparalleled cruelty and bloodthirstiness."



Lord Salisbury's Son.

Viscount Cranborne, who was posed in parliament by Henry Norman on the attitude of the British government in the Nicaraguan canal treaty, is parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs. He is the eldest son of Lord Salisbury and has just passed his thirtieth birthday. At 25 he entered parliament, but has done nothing to distinguish himself either for his brilliancy or his ability as a statesman. Young Cranborne was educated at Oxford, and was married to the daughter of the fifth earl of Arran. He has rep-



resented the Darwin division of Lancashire, and since 1893 he has sat for Rochester. In the last parliament he was chairman of the committee on church. He will succeed his father in the marquise of Salisbury.

Moral Suasion Not Enough.

When the hard fact is considered that heavy penalties in the way of fines and imprisonment are necessary in order to keep many adults—not a few of them well born and educated—from crime, the utter hollowness of the theory that juvenile offenders can be effectively dealt with by moral suasion becomes only too apparent. Moral suasion should, of course, be the main method of both home and school government. But in order that moral suasion may be made effective recalcitrant juveniles should be made to understand that in case of necessity resort will be had to the rod.—Ex.

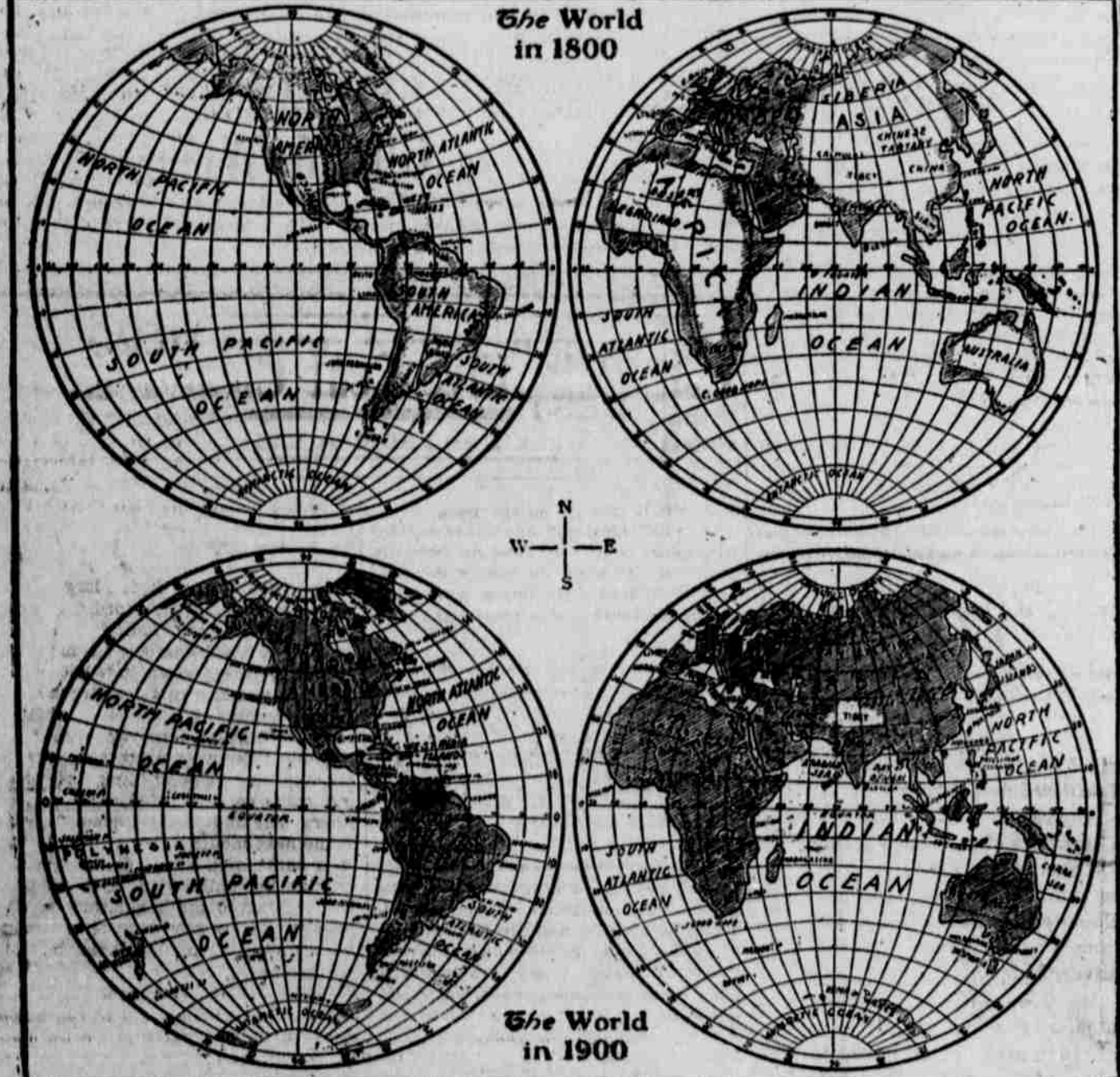
The McCormick reaper invented, 1834.
Howe's sewing machine, 1846.
The electric telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse, 1837. First line in the United States, 1844.
The telephone first exhibited, 1876. The phonograph, 1877-88.
Cable laid across the Atlantic, 1857; perfected, 1866.
Electric railroad at Edison's home at Menlo Park, 1880.
Photography, first experiments by Daguerre, 1829. First successful portraits by Morse, 1839.
The spectroscope first used, 1802; perfected, 1859.
Roentgen rays found to penetrate solids, 1896.

Progress and Peace.
Slavery abolished in the British dominions, 1833.
Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, emancipates twenty-three million serfs, 1861.
Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, 1862.
First International Exposition in Hyde Park, London, 1851.
First settlement of an international quarrel by arbitration instead of war (Alabama claims of the United States against England), 1871.
International Peace Congress sum-

Tidal wave at Galveston, Tex., 1900.
Tidal wave in Japan sweeps away 50,000 houses and kills 2,419 persons, 1889.

Century in Literature.
Goethe publishes Faust, 1808.
Victor Hugo writes Les Miserables, 1862.
Thomas Carlyle's History of the French Revolution published, 1837.
Ralph Waldo Emerson's Essays, 1841-71.
John Ruskin's Modern Painters published, 1843-60.
Whittier's Poems, 1836-75.
Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1851-52.
Darwin's Origin of Species, 1859.

Religious Progress.
Organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1810. First missionaries sent out 1811.
Organization of the first Sunday School Union in London, 1803. American, 1824.
British and Foreign Bible Society founded, 1804.
American Bible Society organized, 1816.
First Young Men's Christian Association, established by George Williams in London, 1844.



THE WORLD AS IT WAS IN 1800 AND AS IT IS AT THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY. THE UNEXPLORABLE PORTIONS OF THE GLOBE IN 1800 WERE AS YET UNEXPLORED. THE SHADED MAP FOR 1900 SHOWS THAT ALL THE GLOBE HAS BEEN EXPLORED EXCEPT THIBET AND AT THE POLES.

Bombardment of Alexandria by the British, 1882, followed by the occupation of Egypt.
War between the Chinese and Japanese, 1894.
Americo-Spanish war. Manila, May 1, 1898; Santiago, July 3, 1898.
War by Great Britain against South African Republics, 1899-1900.
France becomes an empire, 1804; a republic, 1848; an empire again, 1852; third republic, 1870.
General outbreak of revolutions throughout Europe, 1848.
Rome, seized from the Pope, becomes capital of United Italy, 1870.
Discovery and Exploration.
In the Arctic: Expedition of Sir John Franklin, 1845; De Long, 1879; Greeley, 1881; Peary, 1892; Nansen, 1894; Duke of the Abruzzi (farthest north), 1900.
In the Antarctic: Biscoe, 1831; Baleney, 1838; D'Urville, 1840; Ross, 1841; Wilkes, 1842; Borchgrevink, 1898.
In Africa: Livingstone, 1840-73; Stanley, 1875-87; Speke and Grant, 1863.
In America: John C. Fremont's journey westward to the Pacific, 1842-46.
Notable Inventions.
First steamboat, the Clermont, made a voyage from New York to Albany, 1807; the first steamboat to cross the Atlantic, the Savannah, 1819.
First railroad, Stockton and Darlington, England, 1825; Baltimore & Ohio, 44 miles long, 1830.
Lighting the streets by gas, first experiment, in London, 1807.
Electric light produced by Edison's application of sub-division, 1878.

moned by Russia, meets at the Hague, 1899.
Organization of the Red Cross society at Geneva, 1864.
Organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1873.
First College Settlement established, 1866.

Great Catastrophes.
Earthquakes: Caracas, 1812; India (2,000 persons killed), 1819; Canton, China (6,000 perished), 1830; Calabria (1,000 persons killed), 1835; San Domingo (5,000 killed), 1842; Southern Italy (14,000 lives lost), 1852; Calabria (10,000 killed), 1857; Quito (5,000 deaths), 1859; Mendoza, South America (7,000 deaths), 1860; Manila (1,000 deaths), 1863; Mitylene (1,000 deaths), 1867; Arequipa and district (25,000 deaths), 1868; San Jose, Colombia (14,000 deaths), 1875; Scio (4,000 deaths), 1881; Cassamicciola (1,990 deaths), 1883; Charleston, S. C. (property worth \$5,000,000 destroyed and 41 lives lost), 1887; in the Riviera (2,000 deaths), 1887; Japan (4,000 dead, 5,000 wounded), 1891.
Famines: Ireland, 1846; Russia, 1891; in India, 1837, 1860, 1865, 1868, 1876, 1897, 1899. In the last two named years there were large American contributions in money and grain through the Christian Herald. In 1897 these contributions amounted to \$409,000, including corn on board the City of Everett; in 1899 and 1900 \$600,000, including corn on board the Quito.
The great fire in Chicago, 1871.
The Conemaugh flood, destroying Johnstown, Pa., 1889.

The Inquisition abolished by the Spanish Cortes, 1820.
Beginning of the Salvation Army, 1865.
Doctrine of Papal Infallibility formally endorsed by the Ecumenical Council, 1870.
Bible Revision: New Testament issued, 1881; Old Testament, 1885.
Organization of the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 1881.
Organization of the Order of King's Daughters, 1866.
Political Events.
President Monroe propounds the doctrine that bears his name, 1823.
Sir Robert Peel premier of Great Britain, 1834.
John Sherman, U. S. Secretary of Treasury, resumes specie payments, 1879.
Abraham Lincoln elected president U. S., 1860.
W. E. Gladstone becomes premier of Great Britain, 1868.
Bismarck made president of the cabinet, Prussia, 1862.
Count Cavour, Liberator of Italy, appointed premier, 1852.
Louis Kossuth dictator of Hungary, 1849.

Other Events.
Gold discovered in California, 1848; in Australia, 1851; in the Transvaal, 1887; in the Klondike, 1897.
Diamond mines worked in the Transvaal, 1870.
Opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, 1871.