

The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century in the United States

Compiled by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

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1801.

Feb. 18—Thomas Jefferson elected president by vote of the house of representatives because of tie in electoral vote between himself and Aaron Burr, the latter becoming vice president.
June 16—Tripoli declares war against United States.
Dec. 7—President Jefferson inaugurated system of sending messages to congress orally.
The second census was taken in 1800, but the total of the enumeration was not announced until 1801. It was 3,909,483.

April 20—Territory of Louisiana purchased from France for \$15,000,000. Territory consists of 1,171,331 square miles.
Oct. 31—United States frigate Philadelphia captured by Tripolitans in harbor of Tripoli.

1804.
Feb. 16—United States frigate Philadelphia burned by Lieut. Stephen Decatur and American crew in harbor of Tripoli.
Feb.—Impeachment trial of Samuel Chase, associate justice of the supreme court, began. He was acquitted in March, 1805.

March 4—Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton inaugurated.
June 3—Treaty of peace signed between Tripoli and the United States.

July—American ports closed to the British and British ships ordered from American waters.
Aug. 11—Successful voyage of Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont from New York to Albany.

Sept. 1—Aaron Burr acquitted of charge of treason for attempting to organize new empire in northern Mexico.
Oct. 21—Embargo act passed forbidding American vessels to leave for foreign ports.

1808.
Jan. 1—Act prohibiting importation of slaves into country became law.

1809.
March 4—James Madison and George Clinton inaugurated.
March 15—Embargo act, excepting as to Great Britain and France, repealed.

1810.
May 10—First agricultural exhibition in United States held at Georgetown, D. C.
June—Third census taken; population, 7,239,881.

1811.
Nov. 7—Battle of Tippecanoe fought by Gen. Harrison.

1812.
April 8—Louisiana admitted to the union.
June 18—U. S. declared war against England.
Aug. 15—Fort Dearborn massacre on present site of Chicago.

1813.
March 4—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry inaugurated.
Aug. 21—Indian massacred garrison and women and children at Fort Mifflin, Ala.

1814.
Sept. 10—Com. O. H. Perry defeated British squadron at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie.

1815.
April 14—The embargo act repealed by congress.
Aug. 25—Washington burned by the British.
Dec. 24—Treaty of peace signed between Great Britain and United States at Ghent, Belgium.

1816.
Jan. 8—British defeated by Americans at New Orleans.
Feb. 15—U. S. declared war against Algiers.
June 30—Peace treaty signed between United States and Algiers.

1817.
April 10—United States bank chartered by congress (capital, \$20,000,000).
April 27—First protective tariff bill passed by congress.
July 5—For a quarter of an inch thick formed in Pennsylvania, New York and New England states.

1818.
Dec. 11—Indiana admitted to the union.
Dec. 19—American colonization society organized in Princeton, N. J. This society founded the negro state of Liberia in Africa, its object being to establish a home for free American negroes.

1819.
Jan.—The United States bank began operations.
March 4—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated.
Dec. 10—Mississippi admitted to the union.

1820.
April 14—President approved act establishing flag of United States at 13 stripes and a star for each state.
Dec. 3—Illinois admitted to the union.

1821.
Feb. 22—Spain ceded Florida to United States for consideration of \$5,000,000.
May 24—First ocean steamship, the Savannah, left Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool. Trip completed in 23 days.

1822.
Aug. 23—Com. O. H. Perry died at Trinidad, West Indies.
Dec. 11—Alabama admitted to the union.

1823.
March 15—Maine admitted to the union.

1824.
March 5—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated president and vice president for second term.
Aug. 10—Missouri admitted to the union.

1825.
May 4—President Monroe vetoed appropriation bill providing for government improvements on the Cumberland road, and transmitted to congress a message embodying his objections to national appropriations for internal improvements. This practically changed the policy of the government regarding internal improvements excepting as regards rivers and harbors.

1826.
Dec. 2—Proclamation by President Monroe declared that for the future the American continents were not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power. This constitutes the "Monroe doctrine."
March 13—Convention signed between Great Britain and United States for suppression of slave trade.
Aug. 15—Gen. Lafayette landed in New York for visit to America.

1827.
Nov. 9—Tenth presidential election. Of popular vote John Quincy Adams received 106,321; Andrew Jackson, 152,899; W. H. Crawford, 47,285; Clay, 47,687. No candidate for president received a majority of electoral votes and election devolved upon house of representatives. John C. Calhoun elected vice president.

1828.
Feb. 9—House of representatives voted for president, each state having one vote. John Quincy Adams received 13, Andrew Jackson, 7, and William Crawford, 4.
Oct. 28—Erie canal opened from Buffalo to Albany.

1829.
July 4—Ex-Presidents John Adams, Quincy, Mass., and Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, Va., died.
1827.
First railroad in the United States began operations. It extended from Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset river and was operated by horse power.

1829.
Nov. 11—Eleventh presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 683,928 popular and 178 electoral votes; John Quincy Adams received 512,169 popular and 83 electoral votes.
Aug. 8—First railway locomotive operated in America started at Honesdale, Pa.

1830.
Jan. 25—Robert Y. Payne, S. C., in speech in congress on Foot's resolution on public lands announced nullification doctrine.
Sept.—Anti-masonic party held the first national political convention in United States at Philadelphia.

1831.
Jan. 15—South Carolina railroad, first passenger and freight railroad in United States, opened for traffic.
July 4—Ex-President James Monroe died in New York, aged 73.
July 26—First successful reaper, invention of Cyrus H. McCormick, tested at Steele's Tavern, Va.

1832.
March—Black Hawk war began.
June 23—First death from cholera in the United States occurred at New York.

July 15—Source of Mississippi discovered by Henry R. Schoolcraft.
July 14—Tariff measure of 1828 partially repealed.
Nov. 13—Twelfth presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 687,062 popular and 219 electoral votes, and Henry Clay 530,119 popular and 49 electoral votes.
Nov. 14—Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of declaration of independence, died at Baltimore, aged 95.
Nov. 19—Convention at Columbus, S. C., adopted resolutions declaring tariff acts null and void.

1833.
March 16—South Carolina repealed nullification resolution in convention.
Dec. 6—American Anti-Slavery society organized in Philadelphia.
Dec.—President in annual message announced extinguishment of national debt.

1835.
Dec. 23—Seminole Indian war began. Thomas Davenport, of Braddon, Vt., built first electric railway motor at Springfield, Mass.

1836.
March 2—Texas declared its independence.
May 14—Mexico acknowledged independence of Texas.
June 15—Arkansas admitted to the union.
June 28—Ex-President James Madison died at Montpelier, Vt., aged 85.
Nov. 5—Thirteenth presidential election. Martin Van Buren elected president with 761,649 popular and 170 electoral votes, against 73 electoral votes for his nearest competitor, William Henry Harrison. Total popular vote, 1,438,295. No vice president chosen because of lack of majority of electoral votes. Senate chose Richard M. Johnson.

1837.
Jan. 6—Michigan admitted to the union.
May 10—All banks in New York city suspended specie payment because of financial panic.
1838.
May 10—Banks in New York resumed specie payment.

1839.
Oct. 10—United States bank suspended, causing financial panic.
1840.
Jan. 19—Lieut. Wilkes discovered Antarctic continent.
June—Fifth census taken. Population, 17,008,666.
Nov. 10—Fourteenth presidential election. William Henry Harrison received 234 electoral and 1,275,017 popular votes, and Martin Van Buren 61 electoral and 1,128,702 popular votes.

1841.
April 4—President Harrison died, aged 68.
July 6—Act to distribute money from sales of public lands among the states passed.

1842.
Aug. 14—End of Indian war in Florida proclaimed.
Aug. 20—Ashburton treaty, settling Maine boundary dispute between United States and England, ratified by senate.
Oct. 18—First submarine cable laid by Prof. Morse in New York harbor.

1844.
May 27—First telegram sent over a land line from Washington to Baltimore.
Nov. 12—Fifteenth presidential election. James K. Polk received 179 electoral and 1,335,834 popular votes, Henry Clay received 106 electoral and 1,297,023 popular votes.

1845.
Jan. 23—Congress appointed first Tuesday following first Monday in November national election day.
Feb. 28—Texas annexed by joint resolution.
March 3—Florida admitted to the union.
June 8—Ex-President Andrew Jackson died, aged 78.
Dec. 23—Texas admitted to the union as a state.

1846.
April 25—Hostilities between Mexico and United States began by capture of small force of U. S. troops by Mexicans.
May 11—President Polk announced that state of war existed between United States and Mexico.
June 15—Treaty signed with Great Britain settling the Oregon boundary dispute.
July 6—Com. John D. Sloat, U. S. N., occupied Monterey, Cal., and declared country annexed to United States.
Sept.—Ellis Howe patented first successful sewing machine.

1847.
Dec. 23—Iowa admitted to the union.
Feb. 23—Battle of Buena Vista fought; 20,000 Mexicans defeated by 5,000 Americans.

1848.
Sept. 13—City of Mexico occupied by American troops.

1849.
Jan. 19—Gold discovered near Coloma, Cal., by James Wilson Marshall.
Feb. 2—Treaty of peace between United States and Mexico signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo. United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000 for New Mexico and California.
Feb. 23—Ex-President John Quincy Adams died at Washington, aged 81.
May 23—Wisconsin admitted to the union.
Nov. 7—Sixteenth presidential election. Zachary Taylor received 170 electoral votes, and Lewis Cass, of Kentucky, 127 electoral votes.

1850.
June 15—Ex-President James K. Polk died at Nashville, Tenn., aged 54.
April 19—Bulwer-Clayton treaty for joint occupancy of canal across Central America signed.
June 1—Seventh census taken; population, 23,191,326.
July 3—President Taylor died at Washington, aged 66.
Sept. 9—California admitted to the union.
Sept. 20—"Omnibus" bill passed by congress.

1851.
April 29—Trial of electric locomotive built by Alfred Vail with congressional appropriation on B. & O. Ry. It attained a speed of 19 miles per hour.
Oct. 8—Hudson river railroad opened from New York to Albany.

1852.
Nov. 2—Seventeenth presidential election held. Franklin Pierce received 254 electoral votes, and Gen. Winfield Scott 42 electoral votes.

1853.
March 24—Oath of office as vice president administered to William R. King by Consul Sharkey at Cumbre, Cuba. Allowed by special act of congress.
Dec. 20—Treaty providing for purchase of territory south of the Gila river from Mexico approved. Extent of purchase, 45,535 square miles; consideration to Mexico, 10,000,000.

1854.
May 30—Kansas-Nebraska bill passed by congress. It repealed Missouri compromise act of 1820.
Jan. 24—Pro-slavery legislature in Kansas recognized by President Pierce. Proclamation classes attempt to establish free state government an act of rebellion.
Nov. 4—Eighteenth presidential election held. James Buchanan received 174 electoral votes, John C. Fremont 114 and Millard Fillmore 8.
H. Bessemer invented process of making steel by passing cold air through liquid iron. Known as the "Bessemer process."

1857.
Jan. 6—Free state legislature in Kansas dispersed by federal troops.
March 3—Dred Scott case decided against plaintiff by United States supreme court.
May 11—Minnesota admitted to the union.
Aug. 3—First Atlantic cable completed.
Oct. 8—First cable reached San Francisco from St. Louis. Time, 24 days, 18 hours.

1859.
Feb. 14—Oregon admitted to the union.
Oct. 16—Government Arsenal at Harper's Ferry seized by John Brown.
Oct. 18—John Brown captured by government troops under Col. R. E. Lee.
Dec. 2—John Brown hanged at Charlestown, W. Va.

1860.
May 18—Abraham Lincoln nominated for president on fourth ballot at Chicago. Total popular vote, 1,866,352; electoral votes, 180. Republican Lincoln received 180 electoral and 1,866,352 popular votes; John C. Breckinridge, 72 electoral and 847,541 popular votes; John C. Bell, 39 electoral and 587,500 popular votes; and Stephen A. Douglas, 12 electoral and 1,375,157 popular votes.

1861.
Dec. 20—South Carolina seceded.
Jan. 9—Steamer Star of the West with reinforcements for Fort Sumter fired upon by South Carolina troops from Morris Island and forced to retreat.
Feb. 4—Confederate congress met at Montgomery, Ala. Six states represented.
Feb. 22—Jefferson Davis chosen president and Alexander H. Stephens vice president of Southern Confederacy.
April 14—Fort Sumter surrendered.
April 15—President called for 75,000 troops.
April 19—President proclaimed blockade of southern ports.
July 21—Federal troops defeated at battle of Bull Run.

1862.
Jan. 1—Government suspended specie payment.
March 9—Battle between Monitor and Merrimack at Hampton Roads.
April 25—Admiral Farragut occupied New Orleans.
May 20—Homestead act approved by the president.
June 19—Slavery forever prohibited in the territories.

1863.
June 26—Seven days' fighting. Army of the Potomac retreated from before Richmond.
July 24—Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at Lindenwood, N. Y., aged 80.
Aug. 19—Sioux Indians attack frontier settlement of Minnesota.
Sept. 5—Confederate forces crossed the Potomac into Maryland.
Sept. 17—Confederates defeated at Antietam. They retreated into Virginia the following day.

1864.
Dec. 31—West Virginia admitted to the union to date from June 20, 1863.
Jan. 1—President Lincoln issued proclamation freeing slaves in confederate states. They numbered about 3,750,000.
May 10—Stonewall Jackson died. Wounded May 2 at Chancellorsville.
July 1-2—Confederate army, numbering 82,000 men, defeated at Gettysburg by 72,000 G. army, numbering 75,500 men.
July 4—Vicksburg surrendered to Gen. Grant.

1865.
Sept. 15—President Lincoln suspended writ of habeas corpus.
Sept. 16—Confederate army defeated by confederates at Chickamauga.
Nov. 23-24-25—Federal army under Gen. Grant defeated confederates at Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge and Lookout mountain.

1864.
March 10—Gen. Grant placed in command of the federal army.
May 4—Federal army, numbering 130,000 men, crossed the Rapidan to attack Lee.
May 5—Struggle between federal and confederate armies in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania began. In these battles the federal army lost 49,000 men.
May 17—Postal money order system established.

1865.
May 19—Nathaniel Hawthorne died at Plymouth, N. H., aged 60.
June 19—Federal cruiser Kearsarge captured confederate cruiser Alabama off Cherbourg, France.
July 16—Gold reached the maximum, 285 per cent.
Sept. 2—Atlanta captured by Gen. Sherman.
Oct. 3—Nevada admitted to the union by proclamation of president.

1866.
Nov. 8—Twentieth presidential election. Lincoln and Johnson carried 22 states; McClellan and Pendleton, 3; Ill not voting.

1865.
Dec. 21—Savannah captured by Gen. Sherman.

1865.
Feb. 18—Gen. Lee placed in command of all confederate forces.
March 3—Confederate debt disowned by act of congress.
March 18—Confederate congress adjourned sine die.
April 9—Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.
April 14—President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's theater, Washington, D. C., and died the following day.
April 15—President Lincoln died at 7:30 a. m. Vice President Johnson took oath of office as president same day.
April 26—J. Wilkes Booth shot in barn near Bowling Green, Va.
May 13—Last battle of the war fought. Federals defeated by confederates near Palo Pinto, Tex. The total number of enlistments in the federal service were 2,850,132; total number of engagements fought between the two armies 2,361; in the federal army the total loss by death was 279,726; the confederate government existed 4 years 1 month and 14 days.
May 25—Southern ports opened by proclamation of president.

1866.
Dec. 1—Habeas corpus restored in northern states by proclamation.
Dec. 18—Thirteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted by the several states.

1867.
Feb. 3—Nebraska admitted to the union.
March 2—Military reconstruction act passed over president's veto.
May 13—Jefferson Davis admitted to bail.
June 25—U. S. acquired Alaska from Russia. Consideration \$7,200,000. Extent, 577,900 square miles.

1868.
Feb. 24—House of representatives voted to impeach President Johnson.
May 23—President Johnson acquitted of impeachment charges.
June 1—Ex-President James Buchanan died at Wheatland, Pa.
July 2—Fourteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted.

1869.
Nov. 3—Twenty-first presidential election. Ulysses S. Grant, 214 electoral and 3,015,071 popular votes, and Horatio Seymour 80 electoral and 2,709,613 popular votes.
Dec. 8—Andrey proclamation granting unconditional pardon to all concerned in confederate rebellion issued.

1869.
May 10—Union Pacific railroad opened for traffic.
Sept. 24—"Black Friday." Culmination of financial panic in New York. Gold quoted at 162 1/2.
Oct. 8—Ex-President Franklin Pierce died at Concord, N. H., aged 65.

1870.
April 9—American Anti-Slavery society, after existence of 57 years, dissolved.
March 30—Fifteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted.
June—Ninth census taken. Population, 38,558,579.
July 3—First through car from the Pacific reached New York.

1871.
Oct. 8—Fire destroyed 20,000 buildings in Chicago; 198,500 people made homeless; loss, \$192,000,000.

1872.
March 1—Yellowstone national park established.
March—Strike for an 8-hour day, involving 100,000 men, began in New York. It lasted three months and resulted successfully for the strikers.
Sept. 14—Geneva tribunal awarded United States \$15,000,000 from Great Britain.
Nov. 5—Twenty-second presidential election. Grant received 230 electoral and 2,997,070 popular votes. Remaining electoral votes divided as follows: B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1. Combined popular vote of Greeley and Brown was 2,384,679.

1873.
Feb. 7—"Trade dollar" ordered and silver demonetized by act of congress.
Feb. 27—Oakes Ames, of Mass., and James Brooks, of N. Y., censured by congress for conducting with Credit Mobilier.
Sept. 29—Panic on New York stock exchange; exchange closed; reopened Sept. 29.
Nov. 15—William H. Tweed convicted in New York; sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

1874.
March 3—President's salary fixed at \$50,000.
March 8—Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 74.
July—Grasshoppers infest Western and Northwestern states.
Aug. 23—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher acquitted of charges preferred against him by Theodore Tilton by a committee of his church.

1875.
May 1—Whisky frauds exposed. Loss to government in revenue stamps, \$60,000.
July—Alexander Graham Bell constructed first successful telephone.
July 31—Ex-President Johnson died near Jonesborough, Tenn., aged 67.

1876.
May 10—Centennial exposition opened at Philadelphia by Pres. Grant and Don Pedro II, of Brazil.
June 25—Gen. George A. Custer and 276 men massacred by Indians under Sitting Bull near Little Big Horn river, Montana.

1877.
Aug. 1—Colorado admitted to the union.
Nov. 7—Twenty-third presidential election. Hayes received 183 electoral and 4,583,285 popular votes; Tilden 184 electoral and 4,284,389 popular votes.

1877.
July 16—General railroad strike began in Pennsylvania against reduction of wages. It lasted three months, spread throughout the eastern and central states, and resulted disastrously for the men.

1878.
Feb. 23—Bland silver bill passed over the president's veto.
April—William M. Tweed died in Ludlow street jail, New York, aged 55.
July 10-15—Yellow fever epidemic began in New Orleans.
Dec. 17—Gold down to par in New York, first time since Jan. 18, 1862.

1879.
Jan. 1—Specie payment resumed by the government.
1880.
June—Tenth census taken. Population, 50,155,773.
Nov. 2—Twenty-fourth presidential election. Garfield received 214 electoral and 4,440,221 popular votes; Hancock 155 electoral and 4,147,888 popular votes.

1881.
July 2—President Garfield shot by Gaitan in Baltimore and Potomac depot at Washington.
Sept. 19—President Garfield died at Elberon, N. J., at 10:35 p. m.
Sept.—Forest fire in Huron and Sanilac counties, Mich., rendered 2,900 families homeless, caused loss of 128 lives and spread over 1,800 square miles.

1882.
March 25—Edmunds law excluding bigamists and polygamists from holding office passed.
May 13—Lieut. Lockwood and Sergt. Brainard, of Greeley expedition reached 83 degrees 23 minutes 8 seconds.

1883.
May 24—New York and Brooklyn bridge opened.
June 14—Verdict returned of not guilty in Star-Route case.
July 19—Strike of telegraph operators began at Philadelphia, Pa., and spread throughout the country. It involved 57,000 men who asked for 15 per cent. increase of wages. Lasted 30 days and was successful.

1884.
Sept. 9—Northern Pacific railroad finished.
May 6-7—Firm of Grant & Ward and Marine bank failed in New York.

1885.
May 14—Financial crisis occurred in New York.
Nov. 4—Twenty-fifth presidential election. Cleveland received 219 electoral and 4,911,017 popular votes; Blaine 184 electoral and 4,486,334 popular votes.

1885.
Feb. 21—Washington monument dedicated. First foundation stone was laid July 4, 1888.
Feb. 23—Contract labor law passed.
March 3—President Arthur approved act appropriating \$1,890,000 for new ships for U. S. navy. This was the beginning of the present navy.
Sept. 1—First electric railway line in America from Baltimore to Hampden, Md., distance 2 miles, opened.
Oct. 29—Gen. George H. McClellan died at Orange, N. J., aged 69.
Nov. 25—Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks died at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 68.

1886.
March 6—Knights of Labor struck on southwestern railroads.
May 4—Anarchist riot and Haymarket massacre took place in Chicago.
Aug. 31—Charleston, S. C., and other southern points visited by severe earthquake.
Sept. 4—Geronimo, Apache chief, surrendered to Gen. Miles at Skeleton canyon, Arizona.
Nov. 18—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur died at New York, aged 60.

1887.
Jan. 29—Mexican war pension bill approved.
March 22—First interstate commerce commission appointed.
Aug. 11—H. S. Ives & Co., New York brokers, failed; liabilities, \$20,000,000.

1887.
Sept. 12—Act prohibiting immigration of Chinese into United States approved.
Nov. 6—Twenty-sixth presidential election. Cleveland received 168 electoral and 5,540,329 popular votes; Harrison 238 electoral and 5,439,353 popular votes.

1889.
April 22—Oklahoma opened for settlement and city of Guthrie established.
Feb. 20—Act to create Maritime Canal company passed by congress.
May 31—Disastrous flood at Johnston, Pa., caused loss of 2,142 lives and property to amount of \$9,674,106.
Oct. 2—Pan-American congress organized in Washington.

1890.
Nov. 2—North and South Dakota admitted to the union.
Nov. 8—Montana admitted to the union.
Nov. 11—Washington admitted to the union.

1890.
June 2—Eleventh census taken; population, 62,922,390.
July 5—Idaho admitted to the union.
July 10—Wyoming, the 44th state, admitted to the union.
July 14—Act authorizing purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and for coinage of 2,000,000 ounces per month until July 1, 1901, passed by congress.
Oct. 1—McKinley tariff bill approved.
Oct. 6—Polygamy abolished by the Mormons.
Dec. 22—Battle with the Indians at Wounded Knee, S. D.

1892.
Nov. 8—Twenty-seventh presidential election. Cleveland received 277 electoral and 5,556,538 popular votes; Harrison, 146 electoral and 5,440,218 popular votes; Weaver, 22 electoral and 1,122,645 popular votes.

1893.
Jan. 11—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler died at Washington, aged 75.
Jan. 23—Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, soldier, statesman, jurist, died at Macon, Ga.
Jan. 27—James G. Blaine died at Washington, aged 76.
Feb. 20—Gen. P. T. G. Beaugard died at New Orleans, aged 76.
Feb. 22—Inman line steamers "City of New York and City of Paris" transferred from British to American registry.
March 2—Act to compel railroads to use automatic couplers and air brakes on all cars approved.

1894.
March 15—Severe hurricane in South Atlantic states; more than 650 lives lost.
Sept. 11—World's Parliament of Religions opened in Chicago.
Oct. 2—Destructive storm on Gulf of Mexico caused loss of over 2,000 lives.
Nov. 1—Act repealing silver purchase law approved.

1894.
March 25—J. S. Cockey's army of the commonwealth started from Massillon, O., for Washington.
April 23—General strike of mine workers throughout the country against a reduction of wages. It involved nearly 200,000 men, and was partially successful at the end of two months.
June 25—Sympathetic strike ordered on all western railroads by American Railway union. It lasted two months.

1895.
May 20—Supreme court decided income tax law unconstitutional.
Dec. 26—New tariff bill passed.

1896.
June 18—United States and England agreed to arbitrate Venezuelan boundary dispute.
Aug. 17—Gold discovered in Yukon district of Alaska by Geo. McCormack.
Nov. 3—Twenty-eighth presidential election. William McKinley received 7,107,822 popular and 271 electoral votes; William Jennings Bryan, 6,511,073 popular and 170 electoral votes.

1897.
Jan. 11—Arbitration treaty between United States and England signed.
July 7—Dingley tariff bill passed.
July 16—Hawaiian annexation treaty signed at Washington. Islands formally annexed July 7.

1898.
Feb. 15—Battleship Maine destroyed in Havana harbor by explosion; 266 officers and men killed.
April 23—Spanish minister, Polo de Bernade, given his passports.
April 23—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.
May 1—Spanish squadron destroyed at Manila by American squadron under Gen. Dewey. Spanish loss, 400; American loss, none.
May 22—Gen. Shafter with 6,000 troops landed in Cuba.
July 2—Advance against Santiago begun by Gen. Shafter.
July 1-2—Battles of El Caney, El Paso and San Juan fought. Spanish driven back to Santiago and siege began.
July 3—Spanish squadron destroyed off Santiago. Spanish loss, 600 killed, 602 prisoners.
July 8—Philippine republic proclaimed by Aguinaldo.
July 17—Santiago surrendered to American army.

1898.
July 25—Gen. Miles landed in Porto Rico and American army.
Aug. 12—Peace protocol signed.
Aug. 13—City of Manila captured by Americans.

1899.
Jan. 1—Island of Cuba transferred to United States by Spain.
Jan. 6—Peace treaty between United States and Spain ratified by senate; vote, 57 to 27.
March 30—Malolos, seat of Philippine government, captured by American troops under Gen. MacArthur.

1900.
June—Twelfth census taken; population, 76,259,250.
Sept. 8—Galveston, Tex., practically destroyed by West Indian hurricane; loss of life estimated at between 5,000 and 8,000.
Nov. 6—Twenty-ninth presidential election. William McKinley received 272